Watching African governments respond to the COVID-19 pandemic has been fascinating, though provoking and illuminating. Ken Opalo draws out some of the key lessons that he has learned from their responses so far.

These include:

1. We need a lot more descriptive studies of African economies.
2. African governments should strengthen their policy transmission mechanism.
3. Elite complacency in Africa is about to get a lot more expensive.
4. African progressivism needs a reset ...

... and many more.

Opalo argues that it is time to infuse African leadership with new thinking and moral foundations of social contracts. Only then will the region’s states be in a position to build the necessary resilience to weather emergencies like COVID-19, and provide necessary conditions for Africans to thrive at home and abroad.

For the full read, click here.
AIDS hit hardest in the young democracies of East and Southern Africa and a significant chunk of the funding for AIS interventions is spent there. Yet these interventions did not reflect the opinions or ideas of their “intended beneficiaries.” In her book, *Doomed Interventions: The Failure of Global Responses to AIDS in Africa*, Kim Yi Dionne looks at the opinions & priorities of both HIV-positive and HIV-negative Africans, the primary population to whom AIDS interventions are targeted.

Everyone agrees that governments must respond quickly to the threat of COVID-19. But how should they respond? Are the side-effects policies being used to combat coronavirus in Africa worse than the disease itself? Why are the strategies employed by European states being imported to Africa where the context is often very different? Should alternative measures be put in place in less-wealthy countries, even if they risk spreading hunger and malnutrition? And why has there not been more debate about these important questions?

Alex Broadbent and Benjamin Smart argue that a one-size-fits-all approach must be avoided as it could have lethal consequences ... find out why here.