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African Catholics remember Pope Francis who spoke for the continent: The Catholic Church's Future is African

Millions of African Catholics, as well as the continent's leaders, are mourning a man who they felt spoke for Africa.

Home to nearly a fifth of the Church's followers, or 272 million people, Africa is becoming increasingly important in the Catholic world, and observers say Pope Francis did a lot to raise the profile of the continent within the institution.

Heads of state reflected the sentiments of many describing how the late Pope spoke out for the marginalized.

Nigeria's President Bola Tinubu called him a "tireless champion of the poor" and his South African counterpart Cyril Ramaphosa highlighted his "world view of inclusion [and] equality" there.

In 2019, in a highly symbolic moment at the Vatican, the Pope knelt down and kissed the feet of South Sudan's rival leaders. His trip to the country four years later was a special peace mission that included then Archbishop of Canterbury Justin Welby.

And in a letter sent in the last week of March, Pope Francis urged President Salva Kiir and First Vice-President Riek Machar "to prioritize peace, reconciliation and development for the benefits of their people – South Sudanese".

But the need to make that plea speaks to the limits of the Pope's power, as there are now fears the country could be on the brink of another civil war.

Despite the remarkable growth of the Church on the continent and the creation of new African cardinals, Africa remains underrepresented in high-ranking Vatican positions.

"The Catholic Church's future is African, but it hasn't yet translated into real influence at the Vatican. That shift is still to come," Mr. Collins said.

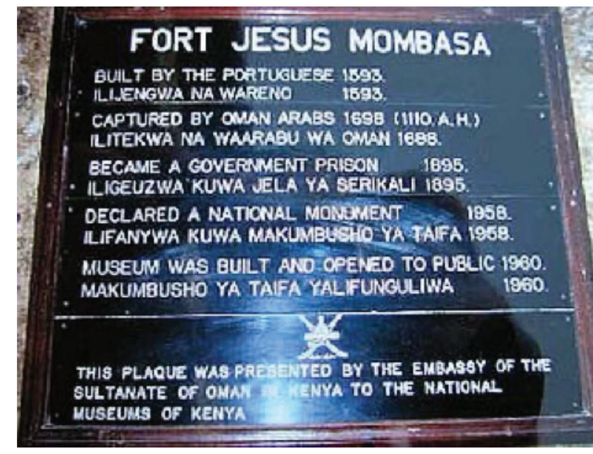
Now attention starts to turn to who will succeed him and whether an African could take the helm for the first time in 1,500 years.

"An African Pope is not a question of 'if' but 'when' – because the Catholic Church in Africa is now a theological, spiritual, and demographic powerhouse," Father Ilo said.

Africa's Travel Destinations – Discover 'Fort Jesus' in Mombasa, Kenya

Fort Jesus is a fort located on Mombasa Island in Kenya. Designed by the Italian architect Giovanni Battista Cairati and built by the Portuguese. It was built between 1593 and 1596 by order of King Felipe II of Spain, who also reigned as King Filipe I of Portugal and the Algarves, to guard the Old Port of Mombasa. Fort Jesus is the only fort maintained by the Portuguese on the Swahili coast and is recognized as a testament to the first successful attempt by a Western power to establish influence over the Indian Ocean trade.

Fort Jesus in Mombasa is a historical Portuguese fortress, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and one of the best examples of 16th-century Portuguese military architecture. Built in 1593-1596, it was designed to protect the port of Mombasa and was a significant part of Portugal's efforts to control trade routes to the east. The fort was built to secure the safety of Portuguese residents on the East Coast and to protect trade routes from Arab and

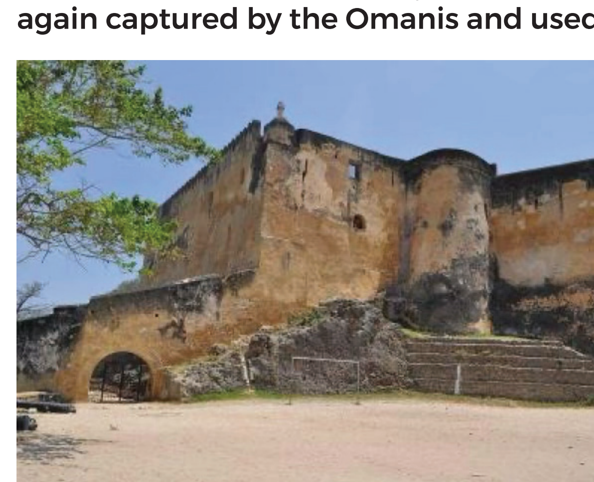


African incursions.

It witnessed the struggles for control of the strategic port of Mombasa between Portuguese, Arab, and other powers, showcasing cultural exchange and conflict.

Cairati, inspired by Italian architect Pietro Cataneo, designed the fort, with the master builder being Gaspar Rodrigues. This was Cairato's last overseas work. Although the design of Fort Jesus is an example of Renaissance architecture, the masonry techniques, building materials, and labor are believed to have been provided by the local Swahili people. The fort, built in the shape of a man viewed from the air, is roughly square with four bulwarks at its corners and is considered a masterpiece of late Renaissance military fortification.

Fort Jesus was captured and recaptured at least nine times between 1631, when the Portuguese lost it to Sultan Yusuf ibn al-Hasan of Mombasa, and 1895, when it fell under British rule and was converted into a prison. After the Portuguese recaptured it from the Sultan in 1632, they refurbished it and built more fortifications, subsequently making it harder for the fort to fall. The fort was subject to an epic two-year siege from 1696 to 1698 by the Omani Arabs, led by Saif bin Sultan. The capture of the fort marked the end of Portuguese presence on the coast, although they briefly captured and re-occupied it between 1728 and 1729 with the help of the Swahili city-states. The fort fell under local rule from 1741 to 1837, when it was again captured by the Omanis and used



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as a barracks, before its occupation by the British in 1895, after the establishment of the East Africa Protectorate (which later became, in 1920, the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya).

Between 1631 and 1875, the fort was won and lost nine times by the nations contesting control of Kenya. The Omanis took the fort in 1698 after a notable siege of almost three years. It was declared a historical monument in 1958. Today it houses a museum.

The fort was designed by a Milanese architect, Giovanni Battista Cairati, who was the Chief Architect for Portuguese possessions in the East. Today, it is one of the finest examples of 16th-century Portuguese military architecture, which has been influenced and changed by both the Omani Arabs and the British.

The fort quickly became a vital possession for anyone with the intention of controlling Mombasa Island or the surrounding areas of trade. When the British colonized Kenya, they used it as a prison, until 1958, when they converted it into a historical monument. James Kirkman was then assigned to excavate the monument, which he did (with a large use of external historical documents) from 1958 to 1971.

The architecture of the fort represents the rough outline of a person lying on their back, with their head towards the sea. The height of the walls is 18 meters. The original Portuguese fort had a height of 15 meters, but the Oman Arabs added 3 meters upon capturing the fort.

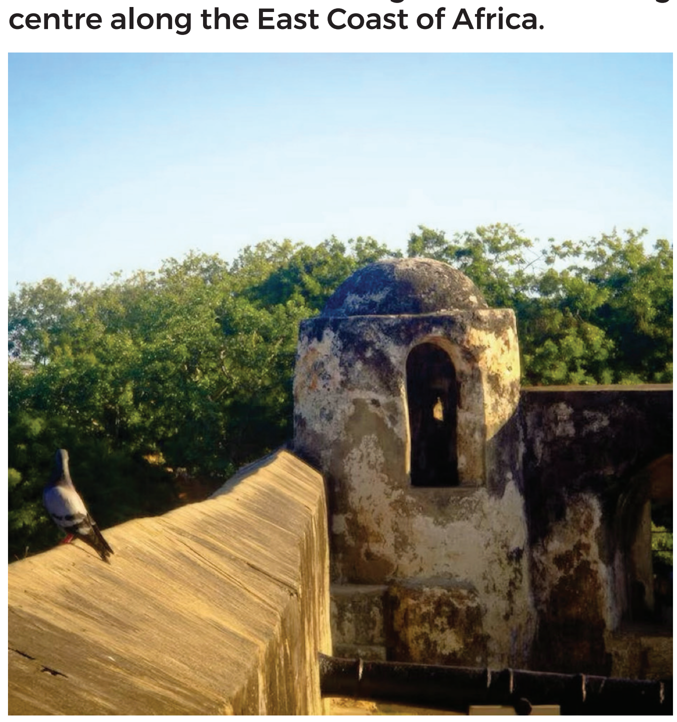
The fort combines Portuguese, Arab, and British elements (these being the major powers that held it at different times in history). The Portuguese and British presence is preserved in the presence of their respective cannons. The Portuguese cannons had a range of 200 meters and were longer than the British cannons, which had a range of 300 meters. Oman Arabs marked their occupancy with numerous inscriptions from the Koran on the wooden door posts and ceiling beams. The Muslim tradition of five pillars is also portrayed throughout the fort, with a former meeting hall supported by five stone pillars to the ceiling.

Some of the historical structures still standing in the fort include Oman House, which was the house of the sultan who governed the East African coast. Others are an open water cistern by the Portuguese for harvesting rainwater, and a 76-foot deep well sunk by the Arabs (but its water was too salty to be used for anything but washing).

Today, Fort Jesus is a popular destination for foreign and local tourists and serves as a tourist destination, the fort is important as a host for numerous research programs, a Conservation Lab, an Education Department, and an Old Town Conservation Office.

A little History about Fort Jesus

Fort Jesus, located on the edge of a coral ridge overlooking the entrance to the Old Port of Mombasa, was built by the Portuguese in 1593-1596 to protect their trade route to India and their interests in This is the plaque presented by the Oman embassy in Kenya to the National Museum of Kenya with some historical dates of Fort Jesus, East Africa. This was after the Portuguese had been masters of the East African coast for nearly an hundred years. During this time they had as main base an unfortified factory in Malindi. The Turkish raids of 1585 and 1588 were decisive for the Portuguese to decide the construction of the fort in Mombasa. On 11 April 1593 the fortress was dedicated and named “Fortaleza de Jesus de Mombaça” by Mateus de Mendes de Vasconcelos (the then captain of the coast, that resided at Malindi). The fort was completed in 1596, the plan was a quadrilater with four bastions: S. Felipe, S. Alberto, S. Mathias and S. Mateus. The main gate was near S. Mathias bastion. It was designed by an Italian architect, Giovanni Battista Cairati. Mombasa became Portugal's main trading centre along the East Coast of Africa.



Relations between the Portuguese and the Sultan of Mombasa (who were the rulers of Mombasa at the time of the fort's construction) began to deteriorate after the departure of the first captain Mateus de Mendes de Vasconcelos. In 1626, Muhammad Yusif, who had received education in Goa, and baptized as Dom Jeronimo Chingulia, was made Sultan. On 16 August 1631, the Sultan Dom Jeronimo Chingulia entered the fort and took the Portuguese by surprise, he killed the Portuguese captain, Pedro Leitão de Gamboa, and massacred the whole Portuguese population of Mombasa (45 men, 35 women and 70 children). A Portuguese expedition was sent from Goa to retake the fort, but after two months of siege (10 January 1632-19 March 1632) they abandoned the enterprise. On 16 May the Sultan abandoned Mombasa and became a pirate.

In February 1661 the Sultan of Oman sacked the Portuguese town of Mombasa but did not attack the fort. It was in 1696 that a large Omani Arabs expedition reached Mombasa, from 13 March 1696 the fort was under siege, the fort had a garrison of 50-70 Portuguese soldiers and several hundred loyal coast Arabs. The fort was relieved in December 1696 by a Portuguese expedition, but in the following months a plague killed all the Portuguese of the garrison and by 16 June 1697 the defence of the fort was in the hand of Sheikh Daud of Faza with 17 of his family, 8 African men and 50 African women. On 15 September 1697 a Portuguese ship arrived with some reinforcement and also at the end of December 1697 another ship came from Goa with a few soldiers. After another year of siege, in December 1698, the Portuguese garrison was reduced to the Captain, 9 men and a priest (Fr. Manoes de Jesus). After a siege of two years and nine months the Omani Arabs took the fort. They could do this because the garrison was reduced to nine soldiers the others died by disease. On the morning of 13 December 1698 the Omani Arabs did the decisive attack and took the fort, just seven days later a gun was salvaged from the German warship “Königsberg”, used by the Germans during the East African campaign in World War I and later seized by British Empire forces, who took it as a trophy from German East Africa (now Tanzania) to Kenya. It is located next to the entrance gate of Fort Jesus. Portuguese relief fleet arrived at Mombasa, but it was too late. With the conquest of Fort Jesus the whole coast of Kenya and Tanzania with Zanzibar and Pemba fell to the Omani Arabs.

The Portuguese retook the fort in 1728, because the African soldiers in the fort committed mutiny against the Omanis, the Sultan of Pate to whom was offered the fort. He handed the fort over to the Portuguese on 16 March 1728. In April 1729, the Mombasans revolted against

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the Portuguese and put under siege the garrison that was forced to surrender on 26 November 1729.

The Fort is today know as one of the best examples of 16th century Portuguese military architecture.

Stay tuned to the Global African Times to discover more African Historical sites.

Meet Dessy the 'Starboy' – Ghana's Rising Media Dynamo Lighting up the Entertainment Scene in Ghana

Desmond Okraku Danso, also known as "Dessy The Starboy," is a Ghanaian media personality and entertainer with almost a decade's experience in the media space.

In a world where charisma, talent, and authenticity drive success, Ghana's entertainment scene has found its next big breakout in Dessy the Starboy—a bold, vibrant, and fast-rising media personality who's making waves and winning hearts across the country.

Having started his media journey as a student in Cape Coast with the University of Cape Coast's ATL FM and later joining Radio Maxx in Takoradi (one of Ghana's subtle but vibrant cities) as a drive time host, Desmond currently serves as a TV host and news anchor at Metro TV where he has worked for four years hosting various shows including Entertainment Review and hosted the trend segment on Good Morning Ghana with Dr. Randy Abbey.

From humble beginnings to becoming

one of the most talked-about young voices in the media space, Dessy is not just a name; he's a movement. With a magnetic presence both on screen and behind the mic, he's quickly carving out a unique identity in a competitive industry—balancing entertainment, creativity, and cultural relevance like a true pro.

In addition to his television career, 'Starboy' as he is affectionately known is a professional MC for all events having done over 60 weddings, moderated several corporate and social events.

He is also a voice over artiste, and sometimes works as a media liaison for artistes including Urban Gospel act Scott Evans, Malcolm Nuna, and others. He is a talented singer who serves his church and God with his voice.

Whether he's lighting up radio airwaves, hosting electrifying events, or vibing with fans on social media, Dessy's energy is infectious. Known for his signature style, witty commentary, and undeniable charm, he brings a refreshing twist to modern Ghanaian entertainment. Fans love him for his honesty, his humor, and his ability to connect deeply with young audiences navigating the fast-evolving digital world.

ut Dessy is not just here to entertain—he's here to inspire. With a bold vision for the future, he's setting new standards for what it means to be a media personality in Ghana today. His growing fan base continues to grow every day, drawn by his relentless passion and positive vibes.

As he steps further into the spotlight, Dessy the Starboy is poised to take over not just Ghana, but the entire African media space. With upcoming projects in radio, television, digital content, and brand collaborations, all signs point to a star that's not just rising—but destined to shine.

Desmond is currently a graduate student at the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration studying International Relations and Diplomacy. His versatility and dynamic presence in the Ghanaian media landscape have made him a notable figure in the industry.

So, keep your eyes and ears open. The Starboy era is here—and it's only getting brighter.

And this is just the beginning.

Follow Dessy the Starboy on social media @DessyTheStarboy and be part of the journey.

Dessy the Starboy is always available to MC for your Corporate Events, Weddings, Parties.

It's lit always with The Starboy.

Tanzania bans imports from South Africa and Malawi

A normally bustling border crossing between Tanzania and Malawi was noticeably quieter than usual on Thursday as a result of an escalating regional trade row.

From midnight, Tanzania banned the entry of all agricultural imports from Malawi and South Africa in response to what it sees as restrictions on some of its exports.

South Africa has for years prohibited the entry of bananas from Tanzania. Malawi last month blocked imports of flour, rice, ginger, bananas and maize from its northern neighbour.

"We are taking this step to protect our business interests... in business, we must all respect each other," Tanzania's Agriculture Minister Hussein Bashe said on Wednesday, confirming the ban.

Diplomatic efforts to resolve the trade issues have so far failed but Bashe said fresh talks were ongoing.

The row comes at a time when Africa is supposed to be moving towards greater free trade through the establishment of a continent-wide free-trade area, which began operating four years ago.

South African exports of various fruits, including apples and grapes, to Tanzania will be hit. Meanwhile, landlocked Malawi, which has relied on Tanzanian ports to carry its exports such as tobacco, sugar and soybeans to the rest of the world, will have to reroute its goods.

Malawi's ban on the import of certain produce, announced in March, was designed as a temporary measure covering goods from all countries to protect local producers, according to the authorities in Lilongwe.

"It is a strategic move to create an environment where local businesses can thrive without the immediate pressure of foreign competition," Malawi's Trade Minister Vitumbiko Mumba said at the time.

Tanzania's agriculture minister said Malawi's move had "directly affected" his country's traders and described the restrictions as "unfair and harmful".

While confirming the import ban, Bashe assured Tanzanians that it would not threaten their food security.

"No Tanzanian will die from a lack of South African grapes or apples," he said, adding that, "we are taking these actions to protect Tanzanian interests".

Neither South Africa nor Malawi have commented on Tanzania's move
At the Kasumulu crossing, through which most Tanzania-Malawi trade passes, only a handful of lorries transporting cargo such as fuel were spotted on the Tanzanian side.

On a normal day, more than 15 lorries loaded with agricultural produce would cross the frontier, drivers told BBC.

On the Malawian side, many lorries that should be transporting bananas and tomatoes through Tanzania were parked and empty.

"[The drivers] are now trying to find alternative products to transport. It's been very difficult for them because they are used to carrying agricultural goods, and now they can't carry not just bananas and tomatoes, but even maize and potatoes," Happy Zulu, a business person, told BBC.

Trade flows between Tanzania, Malawi and South Africa – all members of the Southern African Development Community (Sadc), a regional political, security and economic body – were already being affected last week.

On Saturday Bashe posted a social media video showing a pile of rotten bananas in a truck stranded at the border with Malawi, saying it was hard for Tanzania to tolerate the trend.

Tonnes of tomatoes also spoiled at the border recently after lorries from Tanzania were denied entry into Malawi.

Malawi has become an increasingly important market for Tanzanian goods in recent years, with exports trebling between 2018 and 2023, according to official Tanzanian figures.

But while Tanzania can seek alternative markets such as in Kenya, Namibia and South Sudan, landlocked Malawi may find it harder to get its goods out of the country.

Much of its exports go through the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam, as well as essential imports such as fuel and machinery.

Losing access to Dar es Salaam would likely force Malawi to move shipments through the Mozambican ports of Beira and Nacala – options that may be more expensive.

Bashe argued the ban was not meant to provoke a trade war but to protect Tanzania's interests.

"Tanzania will not continue to allow unequal market access to persist at the expense of its people," he said.

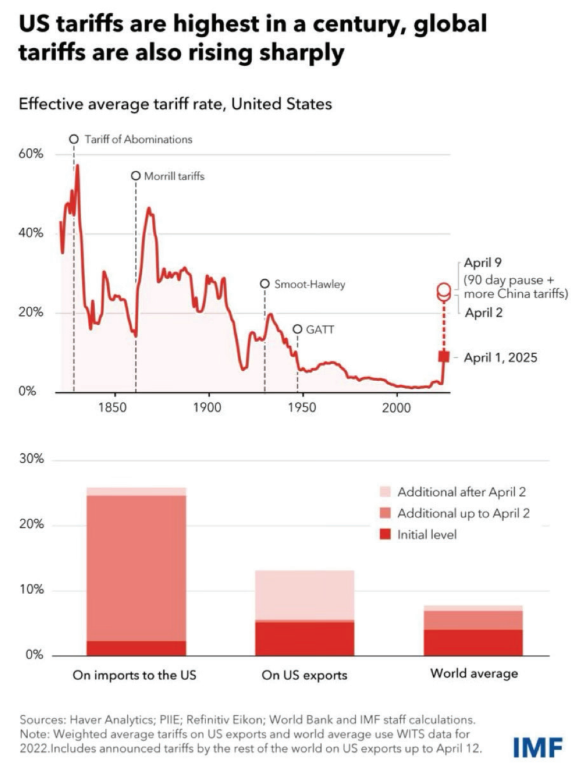
International Monetary Fund IMF predicts a downward turn in Global Economy outlook

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

"Amid trade tensions and high policy uncertainty, the path forward will be determined by how challenges are confronted and opportunities embraced."

The global economic system under which most countries have operated for the last 80 years is being reset, ushering the world into a new era. Existing rules are challenged while new ones are yet to emerge. Since late January, a flurry of tariff announcements by the United States, which started with Canada, China, Mexico and critical sectors, culminated with near universal levies on April 2. The US effective tariff rate surged past levels reached during the Great Depression while counter-responses from major trading partners significantly pushed up the global rate.

US Tariffs are highest in a century, global tariffs are also rising sharply (Graph 1 & 2)



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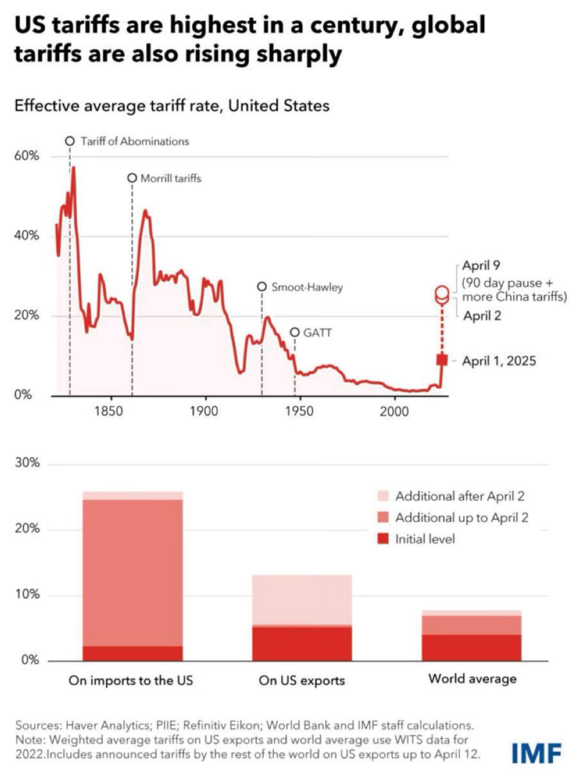
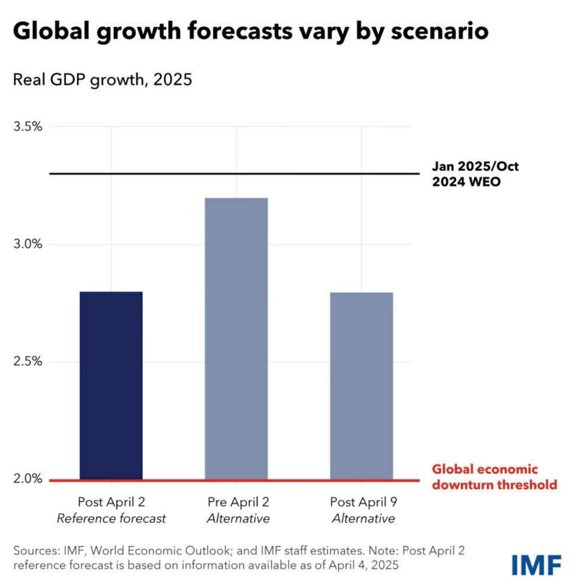


The resulting epistemic uncertainty and policy unpredictability is a major driver of the economic outlook. If sustained, this abrupt increase in tariffs and attendant uncertainty will significantly slow global growth. Reflecting the complexity and fluidity of the moment, our report presents a range of forecasts for the global economy.

Global Growth forecasts vary by scenario Real GDP Growth, 2025 (IMF, World Outlook) – (Graph 3)



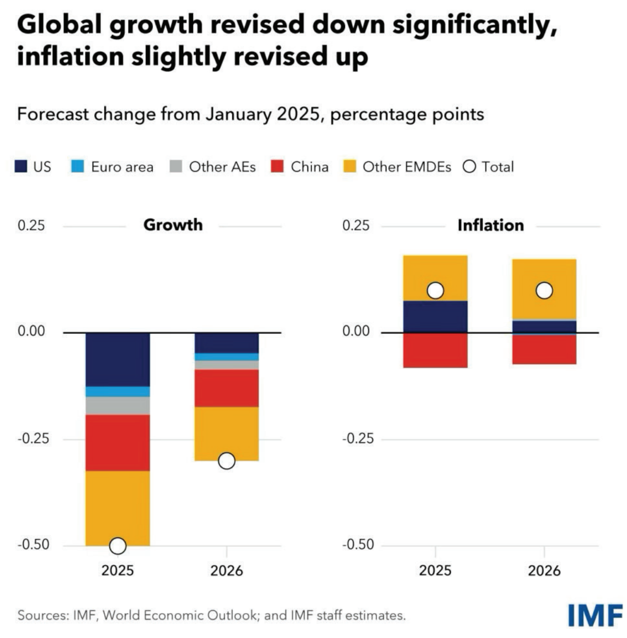
The IMF World Economic Outlook's reference forecast includes tariff announcements between February 1 and April 4 by the US and countermeasures by other countries. This reduces our global growth forecast to 2.8 percent and 3 percent this year and next, a cumulative downgrade of about 0.8 percentage point relative to our January 2025 WEO update. We also present a global forecastexcluding the April tariffs (pre-April 2 forecast). Under this alternative path, global growth would have seen only a modest cumulative downgrade of 0.2 percentage point, to 3.2 percent for 2025 and 2026.

Finally, we include a model-based forecast incorporating announcements made after April 4. Over that period, the United States temporarily halted most tariffs while raising those on China to prohibitive levels. This pause, even if extended indefinitely, does not materially change the global outlook compared to the reference forecast. This is because the overall effective tariff rate of the United States and China remains elevated even if some initially highly tariffed countries will now benefit, while policy-induced uncertainty has not declined.

Despite the slowdown, global growth remains well above recession levels. Global inflation is revised up by about 0.1 percentage point for each year, yet the disinflation momentum continues. Global trade was quite resilient until now, partly because businesses were able to re-route trade flows when needed. This may become more difficult this time around. We project that global trade growth will dip more than output, to 1.7 percent in 2025—a significant downward revision since our January 2025 WEO Update.

Global Growth revised down significantly, inflation slightly revised up

Forecast change from January 2025, percentage points (Graph 4)

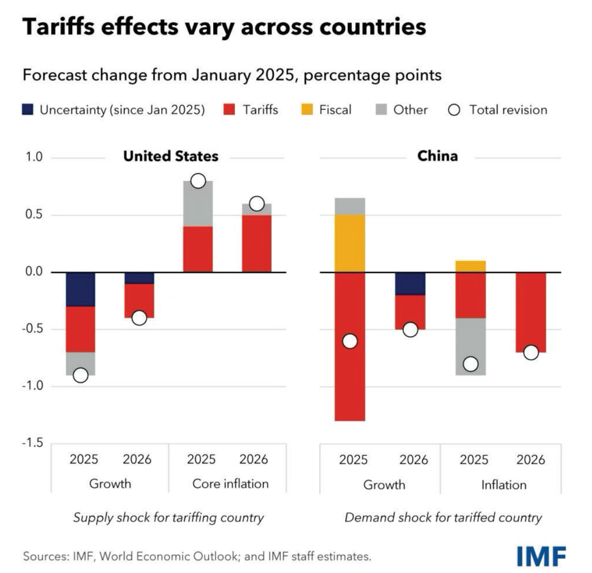


However, the global estimate masks substantial variation across countries. Tariffs constitute a negative supply shock for the implementing jurisdiction, as resources are reallocated towards the production of less-competitive items with a resulting loss of aggregate productivity and higher production prices. In the medium term, we can expect tariffs to decrease competition and innovation and increase rent-seeking, further weighing on the outlook.

In the United States, demand was already softening before the recent policy announcements, reflecting greater policy uncertainty. Under our April 2 reference forecast, we have lowered our US growth estimate for this year to 1.8 percent. That's 0.9 percentage point lower than January, and tariffs account for 0.4 percentage point of that reduction. We also raised our US inflation forecast by about 1 percentage point, up from 2 percent.
For trading partners, tariffs are mostly a negative demand shock, driving foreign customers away from their products, even if some countries can benefit from the trade diversion. Consistent with this deflationary impulse, we have lowered our China growth forecast for this year to 4 percent, a 0.6 percentage point reduction, and inflation is revised down by about 0.8 percentage point.

Tariffs effect vary across countries

Forecast change from January 2025, percentage points (Graph 5)



Growth in the euro area, which is subject to relatively lower effective tariffs, is revised down by 0.2 percentage point, to 0.8 percent. Both in the euro area and China, stronger fiscal stimulus will provide some support this year and next. Many emerging market economies could face significant slowdowns depending on where tariffs settle. We have lowered our growth forecast for the group by 0.5 percentage point, to 3.7 percent.

Dense global supply chains can magnify the effects of tariffs and uncertainty. Most traded goods are intermediate inputs that cross borders multiple times before being turned into final products. Disruptions can propagate up and down the global input-output network with potentially large multiplier effects, as we saw during the pandemic. Companies facing uncertain market access will likely pause in the near term, reduce investment and cut spending. Likewise, financial institutions will reassess borrowers' exposure. The increased uncertainty and tightening of financial conditions could well dominate the short term, weighing on economic activity, as reflected in the sharp decline

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in oil prices.

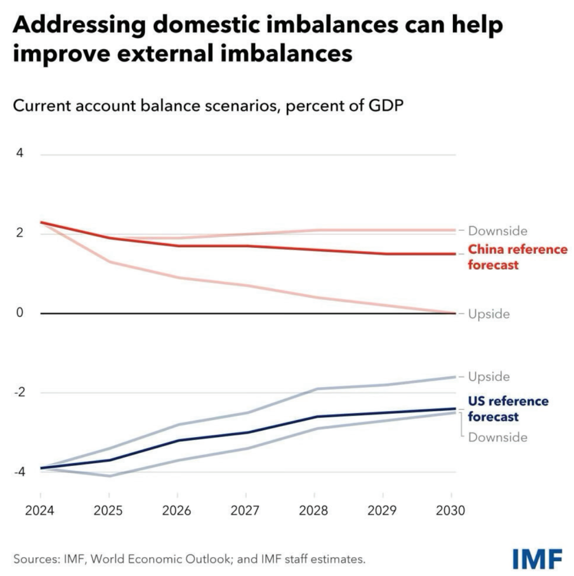
The effect of tariffs on exchange rates is complex. The United States, as the tariffing country, may see its currency appreciate as in previous episodes. However, greater policy uncertainty, dimmer US growth prospects, and an adjustment in the global demand for dollar assets—that has so far been orderly—can weigh down on the dollar, as we saw since the tariff announcements. In the medium term, the dollar may depreciate in real terms if the tariffs translate into lower productivity in the US tradable goods sector, relative to its trading partners.

Risks to the global economy have increased, and worsening trade tensions could further depress growth. Financial conditions could tighten further as markets react negatively to the diminished growth prospects and increased uncertainty. While banks remain well capitalized overall, financial markets may face more severe tests.

Growth prospects could, however, immediately improve if countries ease their current trade policy stance and forge new trade agreements. Addressing domestic imbalances can, over a period of years, offset economic risks and raise global output while contributing significantly to closing external imbalances. For Europe, this means spending more on infrastructure to accelerate productivity growth. It also means boosting support for domestic demand in China, and stepping up fiscal consolidation in the United States.

Addressing domestic imbalances can help improve external imbalances

Current account balance scenarios, percent of GDP (Graph 6)



Our policy recommendations call for prudence and improved collaboration. The first priority should be to restore trade policy stability and forge mutually beneficial arrangements. The global economy needs a clear and predictable trading system addressing longstanding gaps in international trading rules, including the pervasive use of non-tariff barriers or other trade-distorting measures. This will require improved cooperation.

Monetary policy will also need to remain agile. Some countries may confront steeper trade-offs between inflation and output. In others, inflation expectations may become less-well anchored, with a new inflation shock following closely after the prior one. Countries that encounter resurgent price pressures will require forceful monetary tightening. For others, the negative demand shock will warrant lower policy rates. Monetary policy credibility will be important in all cases, and central bank independence remains a cornerstone.

The increased external volatility from tariff adjustments and a possibly prolonged risk-off environment, may be difficult to navigate for emerging markets. Our Integrated Policy Framework emphasizes that it is important to let currencies adjust when driven by fundamental forces, as is the case now, and spells out the specific conditions where it is advisable for countries to intervene.

Fiscal authorities face starker trade-offs with high debt, low growth and rising financial costs. Most countries still have too little fiscal space and need to implement gradual and credible consolidation plans, while some of the poorest countries, also hit with reduced official aid, could experience debt distress.

New spending needs are further weighing on fiscal fragilities. Calls for support will increase for those at risk of severe dislocation from the shocks. Such support should remain narrowly targeted and incorporate automatic sunset clauses. The experience of the last four years suggests that it is easier to open the tap of fiscal support than to close it.

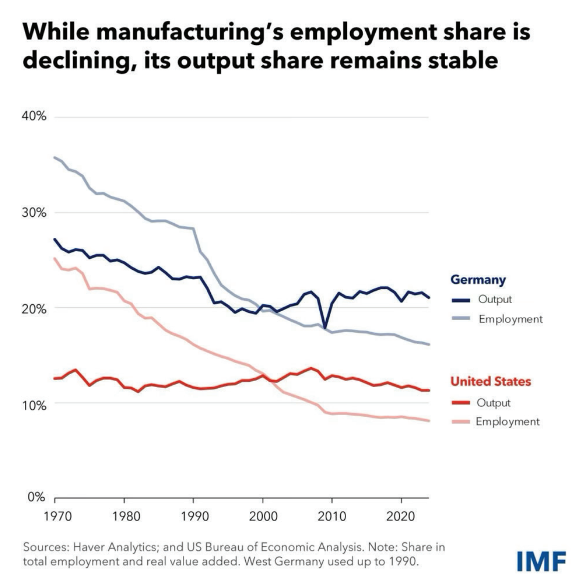
Some countries, especially in Europe, face new and permanent increases in defense-related spending. How should these be financed? For countries with sufficient fiscal space, only the temporary part of the additional spending—that is, temporary support to help adapt to the new environment or the initial bulge in spending to rebuild defense capabilities—should be financed by debt. For all other countries, new spending needs should be offset by spending cuts elsewhere or new revenues.

We should not lose sight of the need for stronger growth. Governments should continue to engage in fiscal and structural reforms that help mobilize private resources and reduce resource misallocation. They should also invest in the digital infrastructure and training necessary to benefit from new technologies such as artificial intelligence.

Finally, we should ask ourselves why our global system warrants remapping—and recognize that decades of deepening trade ties fostered rapid but uneven economic growth. In many advanced economies, there is an acute perception that globalization unfairly displaced many domestic manufacturing jobs. There is some merit to these grievances, even if the share of manufacturing employment in advanced economies has been in a secular decline in countries running trade surpluses, like Germany, or deficits, like the United States.

The deeper force behind this decline is technological progress and automation, not globalization: in both countries the output share of manufacturing has remained stable. Both forces are ultimately beneficial but can be very disruptive to individuals and communities. It is a collective responsibility to ensure the right balance between the pace of progress or globalization and addressing the associated dislocations.

While manufacturing's employment share is declining, its output share remains stable (Graph 7)



This requires that policymakers think well beyond the reductive lens of compensating transfers between "winners" and "losers," be it of technological revolutions or globalization. In this, unfortunately not enough has been done, pushing many to embrace a zero-sum worldview whereby the gains of some only come at the expense of others. Instead, it is important to better understand these root causes so that we can build an improved trading system that delivers more opportunities. This objective is enshrined in our Articles of Agreement, which ask us "to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, and to contribute thereby to the promotion and maintenance of high levels of employment and real income."

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Global integration is not an objective in and of itself. It is a means to an end, important insofar as it supports improved living standards for all.

Source: International Monetary Fund IMF

JOB LISTINGS

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Summary
We're seeking a smart, intelligent, and hardworking Administrative Secretary with excellent organizational and communication skills for our Recruitment and Marketing firm. If you're passionate about HR, Recruitment, Administration, Customer Service, and Business Development, and willing to start immediately, we'd love to hear from you!

Key Requirements
- Own a good working laptop and Android smartphone
- Highly proficient in Microsoft Office Suite (Word, Excel, PowerPoint)
- Strong writing, communication, and organizational skills
- Ability to multitask, work independently, and support business growth
- Good understanding of social media, customer service, and team leadership
- Background in HR, Recruitment, Sales, Marketing, Communication, or Advertising is a plus
- Knowledge and experience in the advertising and printing industry is also a plus

Responsibilities
- Assist CEO and manage daily business operations
- Contribute to decision-making and business growth
- Manage office operations, supervise junior staff, and provide excellent customer service
- Handle basic accounting and bookkeeping
- Write business documents (Memos, MOUs, Proposals, Offer Letters)
- Assist with branding, digital marketing, sales, and receptionist duties

Location: Asylum Down, Accra

Type: Full-time (On-site)

Working Hours: 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM, Monday to Friday

Send CV and cover letter to recruitment@careeredupesonnel.com and Walk-in for interviews at Asylum Down Roundabout, Accra, Monday to Friday, 8:00 AM – 100 PM. Call 053 973 2519 upon arrival at the roundabout

Salary
To be discussed during and after interviews.

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Househelp Needed At Ashongman
Must Live In and Around Ashongman or Atomic

CONTACT: 0245794089
WHATSAPP ONLY

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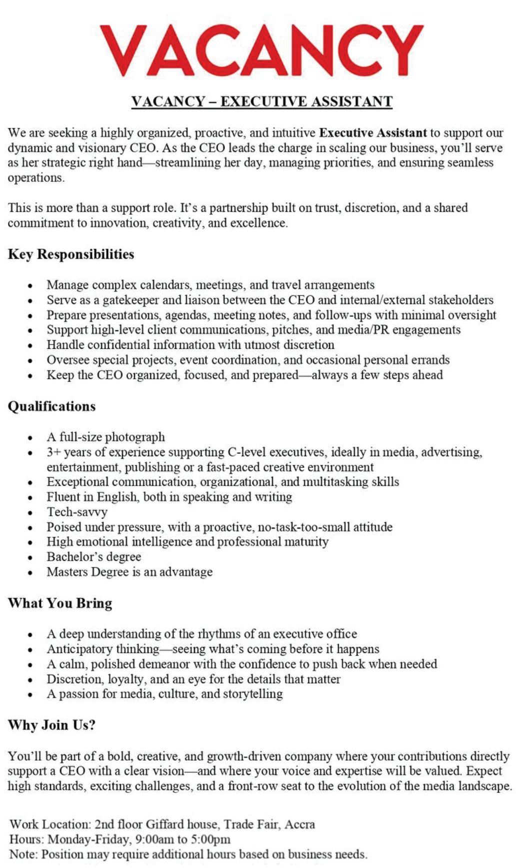
JOB ADVERTISEMENT



VACANCY

VACANCY – EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

We are seeking a highly organized, proactive, and intuitive **Executive Assistant** to support our dynamic and visionary CEO. As the CEO leads the charge in scaling our business, you'll serve as her strategic right hand—streamlining her day, managing priorities, and ensuring seamless operations.

This is more than a support role. It's a partnership built on trust, discretion, and a shared commitment to innovation, creativity, and excellence.

Key Responsibilities

- Manage complex calendars, meetings, and travel arrangements
- Serve as a gatekeeper and liaison between the CEO and internal/external stakeholders
- Prepare presentations, agendas, meeting notes, and follow-ups with minimal oversight
- Support high-level client communications, pitches, and media/PR engagements
- Handle confidential information with utmost discretion
- Oversee special projects, event coordination, and occasional personal errands
- Keep the CEO organized, focused, and prepared—always a few steps ahead

Qualifications

- A full-size photograph
- 3+ years of experience supporting C-level executives, ideally in media, advertising, entertainment, publishing or a fast-paced creative environment
- Exceptional communication, organizational, and multitasking skills
- Fluent in English, both in speaking and writing
- Tech-savvy
- Poised under pressure, with a proactive, no-task-too-small attitude
- High emotional intelligence and professional maturity
- Bachelor's degree
- Masters Degree is an advantage

What You Bring

- A deep understanding of the rhythms of an executive office
- Anticipatory thinking—seeing what's coming before it happens
- A calm, polished demeanor with the confidence to push back when needed
- Discretion, loyalty, and an eye for the details that matter
- A passion for media, culture, and storytelling

Why Join Us?

You'll be part of a bold, creative, and growth-driven company where your contributions directly support a CEO with a clear vision—and where your voice and expertise will be valued. Expect high standards, exciting challenges, and a front-row seat to the evolution of the media landscape.

Work Location: 2nd floor Giffard house, Trade Fair, Accra
Hours: Monday-Friday, 9:00am to 5:00pm
Note: Position may require additional hours based on business needs.

JOB ADVERTISEMENT

JOB ADVERTISEMENT

Please, we're looking for a Driver for a Sales Role, who preferrably lives in or around Tema Communi 8

Application Deadline: Friday, May 02, 2025

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