

FEBRUARY  
2010



## President's Message

A little remarked upon event happened at the beginning of 2010: The Corporate Council on Africa entered its third decade. Even though we are only 17 years old, CCA's reputation has never been better. We continue to build upon the vision of our founders by functioning effectively as the leading private sector organization in the United States dedicated to strengthening trade and investment ties between America and the nations of Africa. Because of this, the expectations upon the organization have never been greater. This year presents many challenges and I am confident that our wide network of friends and supporters, as well as our Board of Directors and staff, are up to the task. First, however, we should look back at 2009 to understand why today's challenges are ones that we welcome.

CCA accomplishments in 2009 were many. For the seventh time, we held a successful U.S.-Africa Business Summit, an event started in 1997 that has become our trademark conference. The summit helped us finish the year in a solid financial position. During the summit, we laid the groundwork for important bilateral programs with South Africa and Nigeria, and are a step away from doing the same with Kenya, Ethiopia and Ghana. Earlier in the year, we partnered with the Embassy of Kenya and a network of African professionals in the Washington area to organize and manage the only financially successful Africa-focused inaugural ball. We donated profits from the event to the Barack Obama High School in Kenya, allowing the school to construct another building for classrooms. We also established a very solid working relationship with the new U.S. administration that is being further nurtured. In short, we continued to develop CCA's reputation for quality, innovation, integrity and leadership on U.S.-Africa

*Continued on page 7*

# The AFRICA e-JOURNAL

## Project Finance to be Showcased at CCA Infrastructure Conference



FEATURE

CCA's fourth U.S.-Africa Infrastructure Conference takes place from April 27-29, 2010, at the JW Marriott Hotel in downtown Washington, D.C. Infrastructure remains one of the hottest growth areas in Africa and this year's conference, themed "Building Dynamic Growth in Africa", examines a range of particularly appealing sub-sectors, including information and communication technology; mitigation of climate change; alternative energy sources; and human security.

According to conference organizer Vivienne Sequeira, project finance is a unifying theme for the event. During the course of the past 18 months, CCA's infrastructure initiative has examined the role that financing plays in Africa's economic growth. Too often the absence of project finance serves as a stumbling block for growth and is an obstacle that affects the economy in both Africa and in the United States. In adding the element of

financing to this year's conference agenda, CCA will bring together in one time and at one event the African Development Bank, multilateral institutions such as The World Bank, private sector investors, and commercial lenders, ministers of finance and governors of the central banks from Africa.

By directly inserting financial actors into the infrastructure equation, the conference provides a unique opportunity to share information to fast track financing and to enhance infrastructure growth. The anticipated result? Based on past infrastructure conferences, participants will see increased business development activity by CCA members, and added emphasis on infrastructure projects by African governments, U.S. government, and multilateral donors. Don't miss out on this event! For more information and to register for the conference, visit [www.africacncl.org](http://www.africacncl.org).



U.S.-AFRICA INFRASTRUCTURE CONFERENCE  
**BUILDING DYNAMIC GROWTH IN AFRICA**  
WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 27-29, 2010

THE CORPORATE COUNCIL ON  
**AFRICA**

The monthly newsletter of The Corporate Council on Africa



## Understanding U.S. Food Security Legislation

On January 14, 2010, CCA's Agribusiness initiative's monthly Agribusiness Breakfast Series featured Jay Branegan, senior professional staff member with the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Peter Frosch, legislative director in the office of Congresswoman Betty McCollum (D-Minn). The session was entitled "Understanding U.S. Food Security Legislation" and focused on the global food security legislative initiatives of congress. The speakers discussed the importance of long-term commitment in food security initiatives and updating legislation to meet the realities of current food security related issues. They explained the need to develop a framework that extends beyond the term of elected officials and administrations. The speakers also discussed the specifics of the Lugar-Casey Global Food Security Act and its commitment to revitalize U.S. food assistance programs. They highlighted that the bill explicitly proposes an increase of funding for research and education based programs of developing countries as a way to solve local food security problems; a \$10 billion commitment over five years; and further research into Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) as part of a possible solution to alleviate food shortages. Participants noted that the proposed bills should enumerate targeted goals such as women's development programs and initiatives to mobilize land grant institutions. CCA members also suggested engaging U.S. food technology and food processing companies to provide the expertise needed for a sustainable food security plan. For more information on CCA's Agribusiness initiative, contact Merid Berhe at [mberhe@afriacncl.org](mailto:mberhe@afriacncl.org).



## Maritime Trade: Security and Infrastructure

Maritime trade is crucial for Africa's integration into the world economy. In turn, maritime security, transport corridors, and ports are keys to increasing the volume and efficiency of Africa's maritime trade. The majority of African countries are underserved by or disconnected from global maritime networks and face some of the highest transport costs and longest transport times in the world. These realities hamper Africa's competitiveness and growth.

Africa borders two of the world's main international shipping lanes: the Gulf of Aden-Red Sea-Suez Canal-Mediterranean route and the route around the Cape of Good Hope. Not surprisingly, Egypt, Morocco, and South Africa ranked highest in Africa in the UNCTAD's 2009 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index, which captures how well countries are connected to global shipping networks. After these, there is a large drop to the next set of African countries that includes Nigeria (50th of 162 countries surveyed), Cote d'Ivoire (53rd), Ghana (54th), Djibouti (58th), Senegal (63rd), Mauritius (64th), Togo (68th), and Namibia (69th).

Djibouti has witnessed a significant rise in its ranking (from 98th in 2004) since Dubai Ports World took over the operation of its port and constructed a new container terminal. However, most

other African countries along this busy maritime route have been unable to exploit this geographic opportunity effectively. In contrast, piracy off the Somali coast has become a global security issue, hampering maritime trade, and even forcing some ships to avoid this route in favor of the much longer Cape route.

Overshadowed by East Africa are similar security threats in the Gulf of Guinea. According to the International Maritime Bureau, during the first three quarters of 2009, "the waters off Nigeria ranked as the second most dangerous in the world in terms of attacks", according to Dr. J Peter Pham. In addition to acts of piracy, the Gulf of Guinea faces additional security threats such as illegal oil bunkering and attacks from armed insurgent groups such as MEND.

Less dangerous, but no less important are Africa's infrastructure needs. The continent needs well functioning roads and railroads to link key areas to advanced ports (as well as less burdensome customs procedures). These corridors, of which many are already planned or in the works, are especially crucial for the competitiveness of Africa's numerous landlocked countries that are most burdened by the excessive costs and times associated with trade in Africa. As for ports, at least some must be upgraded to

serve as regional hubs implying the need to be aligned with

**Africa needs foreign expertise, technology, and direct services to address its security issues and infrastructure needs.**

Bay, Namibia has ambitious plans to serve as the transport

the sophisticated technologies used in shipping today. These ports in turn can connect to and serve additional, smaller African ports.

#### *What is the Relevance?*

Africa needs foreign expertise, technology, and direct services to address its security issues and infrastructure needs. A variety of players, with differing objectives and approaches, will participate in these projects. However, opportunities abound for U.S. companies. For example, European and Asian carriers primarily dominate African shipping despite Africa's location directly across the ocean from the U.S. and duty-free access into the U.S.

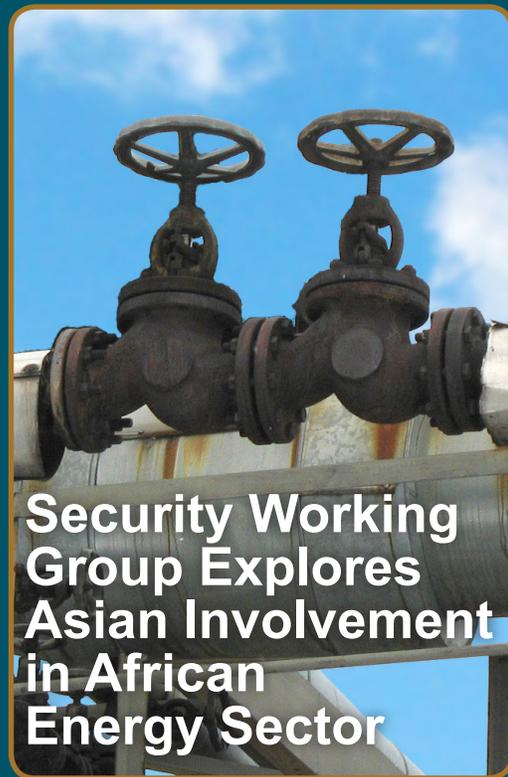
Progress is already being made all across Africa. On the west coast, the port of Dakar, Senegal, operated by Dubai Ports World, offers links to Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, and the Gambia. CCA member Lonrho's Luba Freeport, on Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea, while focused on "becoming a world-class oil logistics center," is also "an ideally situated hub distribution facility to the whole of the West African region." The port at Pointe Noire, Republic of Congo just recently began modernizing and expanding its container terminal and could serve as a gateway to and from Central Africa. Finally, Walvis

hub of SADC via transport corridors that reach into Angola, Botswana, DRC, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In addition, Namibia's landlocked neighbors-Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe- are each constructing dry ports at Walvis Bay for the benefit of their importers and exporters.

On the east coast, the port of Maputo, Mozambique has been linked to Gauteng province, South Africa via a transport corridor. The port of Mombasa, Kenya is well positioned to serve as the hub for the greater region while Kenya also has ambitious plans for a new port at Lamu. Together with the port of Dar es Salaam, these three ports already do or will link to Burundi, DRC, Ethiopia, Rwanda, southern Sudan, and Uganda via transport corridors.

This is just a snapshot as there are many more noteworthy corridors and ports all around Africa. The need and potential for the development of Africa's maritime trade is vast.

*This article appeared in the January 29 issue of the Africa Business Report, which is produced bi-weekly by CCA. Feedback on this article can be sent to Efrem Fisher at [efisher@afriacacncl.org](mailto:efisher@afriacacncl.org).*



## Security Working Group Explores Asian Involvement in African Energy Sector

On January 21, The Corporate Council on Africa held its monthly Security Working Group meeting. This month's topic was Asian investments in Africa's petroleum sector and the featured speaker was Alex Vines, director of the Africa program at London-based Chatham House. Vines is the author of numerous studies on Africa.

Though his comments touched on a number of Asian countries, including India, Malaysia and South Korea, Vines' major emphasis was on China. He contextualized Chinese investment in Africa by explaining how increasing need for oil imports has driven China to create a new model for investment. In the next 20 years, China's petroleum imports are projected to increase from 50 percent to 80 percent of its consumption. With Africa supplying 12 percent of the world's oil, China seeks to become a major competitor. Chinese companies are buying oil blocks and addressing past challenges related to labor practices and the hiring of African employees.

Vines noted that China's business approach is to increase investment overall and to support local businesses as a means of maintaining their oil interests. In addition, the Chinese government is providing some form of foreign assistance to every country in Africa. Chinese grants tend to not be based on resources, an approach that further burnishes China's image in Africa and strengthens Sino-African relations.

## January Events

**1/14:** Monthly Agribusiness Breakfast Series: "Understanding the Current U.S. Food Security Legislation"

**1/20:** Monthly Breakfast Forum sponsored by Merck & Co., Inc. "Reforming the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act"

**1/21:** CCA's Security Working Group presents, "Thirst for African Oil: Asian National Oil Companies in Nigeria and Angola," sponsored by Lockheed Martin

**1/27:** CCA's inaugural U.S.-South Africa Business Forum Breakfast Series featuring Southern Africa Director, Sue K. Brown, Bureau of African Affairs, U.S. Department of State

**1/28:** Monthly Video Conference with U.S. Ambassadors featuring G. Dennise Mathieu, U.S. ambassador to the Republic of Namibia



## South Africa Breakfast Series Briefed by USG Officials

The U.S.-South Africa Business Forum held its inaugural South Africa Breakfast meeting on January 27, in CCA's Lockheed Martin Conference Room. Sue Brown, director of the Office of Southern Africa Affairs at the U.S. Department of State, led off the discussions with an overview of U.S.-South Africa bilateral relations. Representatives from the U.S. departments of Treasury, Commerce, and Defense were joined by officials from the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, U.S. Export-Import Bank and Overseas Private Investment Corporation to provided briefings on their departments' engagement with South Africa.

Brown stated that she was encouraged by South Africa's enabling business climate for U.S. investors. She pointed to the country's robust legal infrastructure, strong financial system, and enterprising people as reasons why the country was a good destination for U.S. investment. While trade between the U.S. and South Africa fell by 25 percent in 2009 because of the global economic downturn, South Africa continues to be the United States' largest non-petroleum trading partner in sub-Saharan Africa. Brown noted that the two countries in March will hold their first "strategic bilateral meeting". With renewed interest from the new administrations in both countries, Brown has seen improvements in cooperation at multilateral institutions.

South Africa still faces challenges to its economic development, cautioned Brown. She identified those as infrastructure, skills development, HIV/AIDs and the labor markets. The U.S. government is looking towards further cooperation to address these challenges, particularly in the area of energy, reported Brown.

For a full copy of Brown's remarks, please click [HERE](#).

## Namibia in Limelight at Monthly Ambassadors Series

On January 28, The Corporate Council on Africa's monthly videoconference guest was G. Dennise Mathieu, U.S. ambassador to Namibia. Live from Windhoek, Namibia, Ambassador Mathieu discussed with CCA members the mining, manufacturing, transportation, energy and construction sectors as potentially lucrative areas for investment in Namibia.

Mathieu noted Namibia's favorable reputation for having a multiparty democracy and open market system, along with its Number 4 ranking in Southern Africa in the World Bank's Doing Business report. She also pointed out that Transparency International ranked Namibia 5th in its 2009 corruption perception index for sub-Saharan Africa, behind only Mauritius, Seychelles, Botswana and South Africa. Mathieu also described a number of investor friendly provisions in the country's Foreign Investment Act, namely that foreign investors are treated like Namibians; profits can be repatriated; property is protected; and access to international arbitration in case of disputes.

The ambassador underscored the importance of the Port of Walvis Bay, which feeds a well maintained road network that extends from Namibia into Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa. Port volume, in containers and cargo transshipment, grew four-fold from 2003-2008. The port has become vital point of entry and exit for goods in the SADC region and its capability to handle volume has grown from 20,000 containers ten years ago to more than 220,000 in 2009. The second half of 2010 will see port expansion projects. In addition, an agreement has been signed with Botswana (in feasibility study phase) and Zambia (in construction phase) for dry ports at Walvis Bay. Mathieu also said that Namibia and Botswana are exploring the feasibility of 1400-kilometer rail link that will provide for coal exports from Botswana to international markets via Walvis Bay. The initial studies will be completed by the end of the first quarter of 2010.

Other items of note raised by Mathieu included the establishment of export processing zones (EPZs) along the Angolan and Zambian borders. These



G. Dennise Mathieu

EPZs can serve as important points from which companies can target regional markets. High level discussions continue between Angola and Namibia regarding dramatically improved cross-border transportation and trade links. Namibia is also actively seeking private participation (local and foreign) in water desalination projects. Additionally, USTDA has signed an agreement with the Namibian Airports Company to assist Namibia on its master plan for the expansion of the Eros airport and a second airport. The \$304 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact also provides procurement opportunities in the education, agriculture and tourism sectors.

## New! AfDB Blog

Launched just last month, "Building Africa Today" is the African Development Bank's new blog, and an exciting first for the institution. Readers will find updates on the Bank's procurement opportunities and initiatives. The blog also offers insightful currency, stock market, and industry analysis from weekly Market Intelligence posts. Be sure to check it out at [www.buildingafricatoday.com](http://www.buildingafricatoday.com) and subscribe today!

## Boeing and Ethiopia: Decades of Partnership



Since 1946, when Ethiopia and TWA founded a joint venture, CCA Members Boeing and Ethiopian Airlines have been partners building a world-class airline, developing skills and jobs, supporting growth and exports, and improving lives.

As an all-Boeing operator, Ethiopian Airlines uses a fleet of 29 aircraft that began service to West Africa in 1958. Ethiopian Airlines entered the jet age in 1962, as the second African airline operating Boeing jets, and one of the first to use the 757. Through Boeing, the airline is focusing on growth and the future by purchasing new long haul aircraft that will dramatically extend Ethiopian Airlines' global network and taking delivery of freighter aircraft, critical for Ethiopia's growing exports. Ethiopian Airlines will be one of the first airlines in the world to operate the new Boeing 787 Dreamliner.

The continued success and growth of Ethiopian Airlines provides skilled jobs to the people of Ethiopia. As the airline continues its expansion, opportunities for highly skilled and technical jobs also grow for positions such as maintenance and technical engineers, pilots and flight deck professionals, operational leadership, airline management. Ancillary businesses promote employment opportunities across the Ethiopian economy.

Worldwide accessibility that Ethiopian Airlines provides in partnership with Boeing, attracts international investment and promotes trade across the region and globally. Ethiopian Airlines is a leader in providing intra-Africa connections, which helps open-up new markets and improve

all the economies within Africa. Ethiopian Airlines, with the support of The Boeing Company, has built a highly respected and growing maintenance facility in Addis Ababa.

The Boeing Company uses the term "corporate citizenship" to express how the company conducts its business to have a positive impact on society and communities. Boeing was a major contributor and supporter in the construction in 2007 of The Children's Cardiac Center of Ethiopia, which was opened with the objective of saving the lives of children at risk.

Boeing recently provided a grant to CURE International, an outstanding organization that promotes health care and parenting skills for Ethiopian mothers and their babies. The project, known as "Healthy Babies... It's All In Your Hands," provides training for mothers to improve their ability to care for their children including instruction that ensures that mothers are using best practices and lessons on preventing disease transmission and importance of clean water. Through this program mothers are provided with educational training, supplies and ongoing support for their children.

As Jim McNerney, chairman, president and CEO was recently quoted as saying, "It's our vision of the implied contract between business and society. We recognize the interdependence between our business and our communities, and we know Boeing makes a significant impact on the world. We want that impact always to be a positive one."

## Web 2.0: Nothing To Wine About

CCA's South African International Business Linkages (saibl) program and Georgetown University's Center for Social Impact Communications (CSIC) are providing two Georgetown students, Jackie Titus and Jacqueline Sibanda, with an applied learning experience in developing and implementing a digital communication strategy for Stellar Organic Winery, a South African black-owned small business that receives support from saibl. The students tailored a web-based information-sharing strategy to introduce Stellar to digital media to market its wines and solicit feedback from consumers.

"The introduction of Web 2.0 innovation into saibl can provide our businesses with another business linkages platform," explains saibl director Tim Bergstrom. "USAID has given us a mandate to facilitate business linkages, and this initiative enhances our existing model and the value that we can provide our companies."

Stellar was a natural pilot company, having demonstrated a successful business model of using its profits to better the community. CSIC's deputy director Jennifer Gilman explains that the Stellar project connected elements from the classroom to the actual business. Tools such as blogs, wikis, online social networks, and online video provided Titus and Sibanda with the opportunity to work on a powerful Corporate Social Responsibility communications project learning from and engaging with a South African business.

In today's economic climate, businesses sometimes treat communications as an afterthought rather than a strategic tool. For Stellar, digital media is another tool to attract customers, avert potential public-relations misunderstanding, and steer customers to the company's homepage. Stellar's wines lend themselves to better company-client relationships. After all, what better way to cross the great divide from one-way to two-way communications than over a bottle of wine?

*The South African International Business Linkages program (SAIBL) is a business linkage program that builds the competitiveness of black-empowered enterprises through improvements in management, productivity & quality, and use of modern technology. Its mission is to create sustainable business linkages between these companies and domestic & international markets. SAIBL is made possible through funding by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and is implemented by the Corporate Council on Africa, ECIAfrica, and the National Business Initiative. [www.saibl.co.za](http://www.saibl.co.za)*

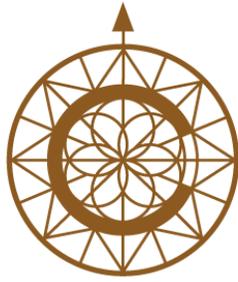
# CCA Board of Directors

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## Member Profile



### CHEMONICS

is an international development consulting firm that promotes meaningful change to help people live healthier, more productive, and more independent lives. Working under contract to the U.S. Agency for International Development and other foreign assistance donors, we design and implement development projects in more than 75 countries on five continents.

From extending access to banking services for historically disadvantaged groups in South Africa to increasing the number of health centers in Ethiopia, we work in partnership with governments,

businesses, civil society, and communities to achieve development impact in Africa. Our 35 years of experience has taught us to value solutions that cross many disciplines. We understand complex environments, incorporate diverse voices, and integrate strategies from many sectors. This participatory approach has proved to be most effective in addressing and resolving deeply rooted development problems.

We offer management, technical, research, training, grants, and communications services. Our technical practices include education, financial services, private sector development, health, environmental services, gender, conflict and disaster management, democracy and governance, and agriculture.

To learn more about our work, visit our website at [www.chemonics.com](http://www.chemonics.com).

## CCA: Your Bridge to Doing Business in Africa



CCA provides member companies with a continuous stream of trade and investment opportunities from across the African continent; a forum for networking and exchanging information and ideas with other CCA members doing business in Africa; and, through our convening power, valuable access to key U.S. and African business and government leaders.

CCA values each member and believes that each contributes in ways small and large to advancing the organization's mission of expanding trade and investment relations between the United States and the nations of Africa.

Exciting New Member-Only Opportunities for 2010 include:

- Investment forums on key business

sectors, including agribusiness; infrastructure; energy; project finance; ICT; tourism; and Health, and CCA's Monthly Breakfast Forums, which provide a venue for key business leaders, U.S. and African government officials and policy experts to brief CCA members on timely issues affecting business between U.S. and the nations of Africa.

Join CCA to find the best fit for your business in Africa!

For application details and rates visit [www.africancncl.org](http://www.africancncl.org).

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## President's Message *...continued from front page.*

trade and investment matters.

We maintained our membership in face of a major national and global economic downturn. We changed this publication to an e-newsletter that now reaches a much wider audience more frequently. We have begun an outreach to members of Congress, and especially to Congressional aides that will expand this year so that our members' voices are heard on legislation that matters to them, such as efforts to modernize America's Foreign Assistance Act. We moved to a larger office space that allows us to welcome members and others for meetings on a regular basis.

We also developed new relationships with other organizations. During the summit we convened an historic meeting with our European, Canadian, Japanese and South African counterparts. That relationship will be continued in a meeting around the G20 Summit in Toronto in late June. We also are continuing to help build the AmCham in Ethiopia and working closely with the South African AmCham. We shared a program this year with the Constituency for Africa, and continue to participate in the programs of others including CSIS, Brookings, the Council on Foreign Relations and the Wilson Center.

Now we move to our challenges for 2010, and there are many before us.

First, there are the financial challenges. We believe that maintaining and even growing membership is possible, but will be a significant challenge. When there is a downturn in the economy, non-profits are not affected immediately, but see the effects one to two years later. For us, 2010 is that year. When companies cut budgets, their memberships are the first to go. We are counting on our four major conferences to make up for membership losses, if any, and for the fact that this is not a summit year. We will still look for new revenue streams, both from as-yet unknown opportunities and from our normal special events.

Second, we are moving into a closer planning relationship with the US Administration. U.S. government agencies, and particularly the departments of State, Treasury and Commerce, participate in nearly all of our conference planning meetings. CCA staff meet regularly with State Department officials from the Bureau of African Affairs and the Bureau of Economic, Energy and Business

Affairs. The State Department fortunately recognizes the importance of the private sector to the development of stronger relations with key countries, and we are trying to position our activities to parallel those of the U.S. government. We have also recently opened a new relationship with the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Department of Defense.

These developments are very welcome and the outreach to CCA by the administration is heartening. The U.S. cannot maintain a long term leadership position with African countries if there is no significant U.S. private investment in those countries. African nations will turn to those countries most responsible for their development, and African nations now have more choices in this regard than they had in the past. On the other hand, U.S. companies will not invest to its capability without some leadership and partnership with our own government.

Related to our programs moving to be more in synchronicity with those of the administration, we are also developing new relationships of considerable potential importance with key countries, namely Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa. Those countries were defined by the CCA Board retreat of 2008, and management has set its course based on these. With the exception of Angola, we have begun initiatives with each of these. For Angola, we are deferring to the leadership of the U.S.-Angola Chamber of Commerce, with which we already have had a close working relationship and one that has only grown closer over the past two years.

We are working to ensure that a high diversity of members are involved in our bilateral programs. We see that each relationship engages a different set of members, believing that the broader the commitment to our programs, the more likely is their commitment to CCA. We also believe the more members involved, the more likely these members will bring in other companies over time. These programs also, and very importantly, serve as primary bridges between the United States and the individual countries.

With the challenges ahead, we recognize fully that we cannot afford not to succeed, and we believe that together we will succeed.

## Transitions

CCA welcomes new members **Export Trading Company USA, International Executive Service Corps, and Procter & Gamble.**

New additions to CCA staff include interns **Michael Awori; Amina Egal; Dana Huff; Shayan Pal; and Courtney Seng.**

CCA said goodbye to SAIBL program Sector Coordinator/ Communication Manager **Kennia Sommerville**, who left to pursue personal business in Alaska, and Agribusiness Initiative Acting Director **Jacklyn Claxton**, who accepted a position with USAID.



(L-R) CCA President & CEO Stephen Hayes; Millennium Challenge Corporation CEO Daniel W. Yohannes; Smithsonian National Museum of African Art Director Johnnetta B. Cole; and Diplomatic Corps Dean Ambassador Roble Olhaye at January 14 CCA-Museum of African Art Reception Honoring Yohannes.

## About Us

The Corporate Council on Africa (CCA), established in 1993, is at the forefront of strengthening and facilitating the commercial relationship between the United States and the African continent. CCA works closely with governments, multilateral groups and business to improve the African continent's trade and investment climate, and to raise the profile of Africa in the U.S. business community.

CCA programs are designed to bring together potential business partners and raise Africa's investment profile in the U.S. by developing critical contacts and business relationships and providing a forum for the exchange of information and ideas.

*For more information about The Africa e-Journal, please contact Tim McCoy at [tmccoy@afriacncl.org](mailto:tmccoy@afriacncl.org).*

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Marathon Oil Company  
Mars, Incorporated  
Masefield America, Inc  
Medtronic  
Merck & Co. Inc.  
Minority Business Development Agency  
MITC Investimentos Lda. (SARL)  
Monsanto Company  
Motorola  
Moving Water Industries Corporation  
MPRI, a division of L3  
Nathan Associates Inc.  
Noble Energy Inc.  
Northrop Grumman.  
Novus International Inc  
Oracle Corporation  
Pan African Capital Group LLC  
Patton Boggs LLP  
Pfizer Inc.  
PHD  
Polsinelli Shalton Flanigan and Suelthaus  
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Procter & Gamble  
Project HOPE  
Providence Critical Infrastructure Protection  
Raytheon  
REED Incorporated  
Ryberg & Smith, LLP  
SAIC  
Salans  
Samuels International Associates Inc.  
Schaffer Global Group  
Schneidman & Associates, International  
SEACOM  
Shell  
Smart Inc.  
SOC (Special Operations Consulting)  
South African Airways  
Standard Bank Group, Ltd.  
Structured Credit International  
Sunoco, Inc.  
Symbion Power  
Tetra Tech, Inc.  
The Africa Channel  
The African Investment Corp (AIC)  
The Agulhas Group  
The Boeing Company  
The Bollore Group  
The Coca Cola Company  
The Whitaker Group (TWG)  
TravelTalk Media  
Triple Canopy  
United Bank for Africa Plc.  
United States Soybean Export Council  
Universal Leaf Tobacco Company  
ViaSat  
WambiaCapital  
Whitney, Bradley & Brown, Inc.  
World Cocoa Foundation  
Zephyr Management