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The AFRICA e•JOURNAL

President's Message

Emphasizing Economic Acumen in U.S. Diplomats

The U.S. Department of State, and especially its Africa Bureau, headed by Assistant Secretary of State Johnnie Carson, are to be praised for placing more emphasis on economic and trade experience in selecting ambassadorial appointees for posts in Africa. This merely reflects the fact that the roles played by our ambassadors are changing. The days of traditional diplomacy began to fade with the arrival of the internet. Political decisions are increasingly decided more in Washington than in our embassies overseas. Communication is nearly instantaneous and the political influence of an ambassador is not what it was in the past.

As it pertains to America's ability to more effectively compete for market share in Africa, these changes come none too soon. Trade and economic stability has become the world's top priority. It is important that our emissaries can both understand this and operate with as much ease in dealing with economic issues as with political ones. What cannot be done so easily by instant communication, however, is the building of networks, especially those networks involving business-to-business relations. Our embassies must do more of this if we are to compete in global markets that are strategic to our well-being.

China, India, and the Gulf States have made huge inroads in Africa's markets. They have accomplished this in part because their embassies have placed a premium on the economic and commercial relationship between their countries and Africa. The United States, on the other hand, has seemingly been content to continue with a stick-and-carrot approach,

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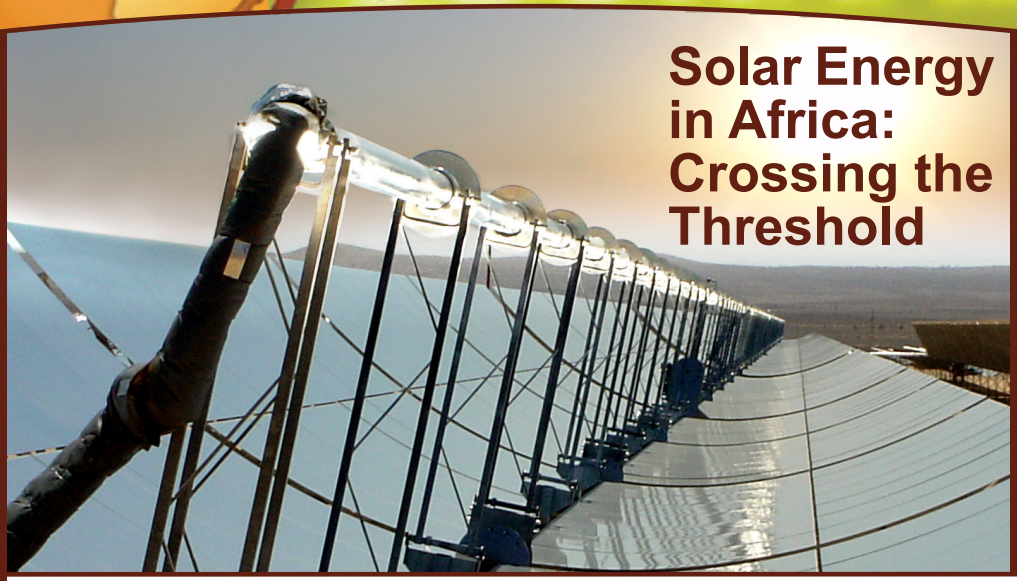

FEATURE

Solar Energy in Africa: Crossing the Threshold

While Africa's solar energy potential has been acknowledged for some time, it appears that talk is now being converted into energy. Mega-projects are in the works in South Africa and Morocco, the continent's current leaders in the sector. Looking forward, demand for energy on the continent is hurtling upwards, nearby Europe is seeking alternative and renewable sources of energy, and the global community is pushing to reduce carbon emissions. The stars seem aligned such that today's mega-projects may just be a preview of an exponential growth industry.

South Africa's state-owned power company and new CCA member, Eskom, asserts that South Africa will need to double existing capacity by 2028 (current capacity is just over 40,000 MW) while diversifying its energy sources. To these ends, and taking advantage of one of the most ideal locations on the planet for solar energy generation, the South African government is developing a 5,000 MW solar power park in Northern Cape province. The project is expected to be completed by 2020 at a cost of approximately $20 billion.

In November 2009, Morocco launched the "Moroccan Plan for Solar Energy" and created the Moroccan Agency for Solar Energy to marshal investment. The country's plans are to invest $9 billion building five solar power stations with the goal of generating a minimum of 2,000 MW of solar power by 2020. Currently importing 97 percent of its energy, these developments will significantly reduce Morocco's energy dependence and energy bill. In addition, with its location and dedication to developing renewable energy, Morocco is well-positioned to eventually export energy to Europe.

The idea of Africa exporting renewable energy to Europe is a grand one. A group of more than 30 leading European companies have joined the Desertec Industrial Initiative (DII). DII's ambitious plan is to invest over $500 billion over the next 40 years developing solar power in the Sahara Desert destined for Europe. Currently completing a feasibility study, DII hopes to be building its first power plant by 2013. Of course, not all projects in Africa are of such magnitude, and numerous countries, such as Mozambique, Namibia, and Mauritius, are pursuing solar projects of their own.

On a micro level, solar has tremendous off-grid potential as well, with Frost & Sullivan projecting more than 10 percent growth annually in sub-Saharan Africa's off-grid solar market from 2009-2015. Many development agencies consider this the best and fastest path to rural electrification. One example is the Solar Electric Light Fund whose mission is to "provide solar power and wireless communications to a quarter of the world's population living in energy poverty," and

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FEATURE Photo: http://stevebragg.wordpress.com

CCA Hosts Botswana Vice President

Botswana Vice President Lt. General Mompati Merafhe was the guest of honor at a September 24 CCA breakfast in New York. The event took place on the margins of the 2010 UN General Assembly meetings and attracted CCA members representing a range of business sectors. In his remarks, the vice president underscored initiatives by the Botswana Export Development and Investment Authority to encourage investment, including the establishment in Botswana of an innovation park. Key sectors highlighted by Merafhe included agriculture, energy, mining and transportation. He spoke at length about plans already being implemented to develop additional rail links between Botswana and the port of Walvis Bay in Namibia, as well as with South Africa and Mozambique. Merafhe also indicated that the country has in place the necessary legislative and regulatory framework to allow for investment by independent power producers. Botswana consistently scores high on international rankings for transparency and ease of doing business, and has one of Africa's most stable democratic political systems.

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operates in numerous African countries.

Texas-based engineering firm Fluor drafted the master plan for South Africa's mega-project after a feasibility study was conducted by the Clinton Climate Initiative, while European firms dominated the bidding for Morocco's new solar projects. Noticeably absent - especially considering the combination of mega-projects, renewable energy, and Africa - is China. However, this is fast changing with South Africa signing deals with China's Yingli Solar to build a $435 million manufacturing plant with a local partner, and the China Development Bank on broad-ranging energy cooperation.

The takeaway is twofold: this is a promising field where U.S. firms are among the leaders and best-equipped to take advantage of opportunities, and position themselves as industry leaders in Africa for years to come. But it is also a highly competitive field where winners have yet to emerge - including competing types of solar energy technology - so the time to seize opportunities is now. These opportunities cover a great range from studying, designing, developing, investing in and/or constructing large-scale projects, to solar panel and other component part production and distribution.

This is an excerpt from the original article that was recently featured in CCA's Africa Business Report, which is produced twice monthly and is available in its entirety to members online by clicking **HERE**.

Investment Opportunities in the Niger Delta

Chief Chibuzor Ugwoha, the managing director and chief executive officer of the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) of Nigeria, briefed CCA members on October 7 about investment opportunities in Nigeria's Niger Delta Region (NDR). The region consists of nine states, with a population of nearly 40 million people, and is rich in oil and gas. It also possesses vast amounts of arable land with enormous agricultural potential.

The NDCC is mandated by law to develop the NDR in infrastructure, education, capacity building, health, agriculture, and information communication technology, among others. It operates with an annually approved budget of approximately $2.5 billion. In his presentation, Ugwoha highlighted the importance of the region to Nigeria and emphasized its agricultural, mineral and human resources. He noted that, although international media has focused much reporting on problems in the region, little is known about arable land spanning more than 70,000 Km2 making up 7.5 percent of Nigeria's land mass. Major commercial agricultural products such as oil palm, timber, cassava and rubber abound in the area. Much of Nigeria's oil and gas is produced in the Niger Delta. Oil and gas reserves in 2007 were estimated at 36.2 billion bbl and 5.29 trillion cubic metres representing 2.98 percent of the world's reserves. The Niger Delta is also home to clay, limestone, kaolin, granite, gypsum and other deposits in large commercial quantities.

Ugwoha also took time to elaborate on the human capital available in Nigeria. He remarked that Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and the 8th in the world. Ninety-seven percent of Nigerians are below 65 years of age and 20% (within the active work age, 15-64

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years) are unemployed. Literacy level is 67 percent.

In show-casing the attractiveness of the Niger Delta Region to investors, Ugwoha also remarked that Nigeria, and the Niger Delta Region in particular, are home to one of the fastest growing economies in the world - 8.3 percent in 2009 and 10 percent projected for 2011. The country has is the third largest economy in Africa with $1160 GNI per capita. Crude oil production of 2.3 - 2.9 million bbl/day accounts for 95 percent of Nigeria's export revenues. Nigeria's natural gas production of 34.97 billion cubic meters represented just over 1 percent of global production in 2007. The importance of the Niger Delta Region to the U.S. was underscored when Ugwoha mentioned that 42 percent of the region's crude oil is exported to the U.S. Nigeria now supplies 18 percent of total U.S. crude imports.

Ugwoha outlined opportunity in four critical sectors, which he aptly described as Investment windows. These are:

Oil & Gas:

- Manufacturing of Oil and Gas ancillary equipment & tools
- Oil and Gas logistics support industries
- Engineering studies, designs and construction, Quality control, monitoring and evaluation
- CNG and LPG industries for utilization of associated gas.
- Oil and Gas downstream sector e.g. Refining.

Human Resources:

- Capacity building in relevant skills.

Solid Minerals:

- Pottery, tiles and ceramic industry, cement industry, Glass manufacturing, Quarry industry, etc.

Agriculture:

- Crops production, food processing, canning, agri-business and other agro-allied industries (such as ethanol, starch, gum, flour, etc.).

Others:

- Health care delivery, power generation and distribution, logistics, furniture, tourism, etc.

South Africa's Eskom Outlines Plans to Double Power Capacity


Mpho Makwana

Speaking to a standing room only crowd that included CCA members, financial institutions, fund managers, and U.S. and South African government officials, Eskom's top brass proudly announced South Africa's scheme to double its power capacity to 80 GW by 2028. Eskom's Chairman Mpho Makwana, CEO Brian Dames, and Finance Director Paul O'Flaherty presented the plan at a luncheon organized in Washington by CCA's U.S.-South Africa Business Forum on October 8, 2010.

Eskom, South Africa's state-owned power utility company, also outlined its $1.5 billion investment in South Africa that has expanded access to electricity to 85 percent of the country's population. The utility is currently working on adding 12,000 MW of capacity to the national grid. Independent power producers will be needed to reach South Africa's developmental goals, stated Eskom, and specifically in the renewables space. South Africa's energy regulator, Nersa, has begun to increase the country's electricity tariff by 25 percent, which will continue through 2014, thereby ensuring Eskom's sustainability and incentivizing private investors. Eskom also forecast a 25 percent annual tariff increase through 2017. The Eskom executives outlined ambitious plans for electrical power generation throughout the SADC region. To access the full Eskom presentation, visit **www.africacncl.org**.

CCA is hiring!

Positions now posted for the U.S.-Africa Business Center.

Visit
www.africacncl.org
for details.


Photo: www.newsdire.com

Health Initiative Supports Symbion Power in Tanzania

CCA's Health Initiative has signed a memorandum of understanding with CCA member Symbion Power, an international electricity infrastructure construction company, to provide advisory support to Symbion in shaping an HIV/AIDS program for its workforce in Africa. Symbion was recently awarded two major contracts with Millennium Challenge Account-Tanzania (MCA-T) for electrical power distribution and substation projects throughout the country. Symbion's local HIV/AIDS implementing partner for its MCA-T projects is EngenderHealth, a local nonprofit. CCA will work with EngenderHealth to help Symbion build and sustain progressive HIV/AIDS workplace policies and programs, as well as significant community engagement and mobilization activities. Symbion is dedicated to long-term engagement in the fight against HIV/AIDS, and plans on making its HIV/AIDS program an integral part of its operations in Africa.

New Health-Related Information on CCA Website

Visit the Health Initiative portion of CCA's website to learn more about recent work on noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) in Africa, undertaken in partnership with the American Cancer Society (ACS). The new content includes links to several resources about the prevalence of NCDs in Africa, in addition to a set of recommendations by CCA and ACS on advancing the profile of NCDs globally, including within the private sector and among policymakers. Also now available on the website are workshop session summaries from the 2010 U.S.-Africa Health Conference.
www.africacncl.org

Photo: www.militaryphotos.net

Creating an Efficient, Sufficient, and Secure Maritime Domain in Africa

On October 21, CCA held its monthly Security Working Group breakfast. Guest speaker Michael L. Baker, currently an International Affairs Fellow in residence at the Council on Foreign Relations, provided insight into Africa's maritime security, economy, and development as well as the African Union's positive maritime efforts. Mr. Baker stressed Africa's potential in regards to its maritime economy. In his words, "Africa is so well placed to be so wealthy." While Africa faces serious maritime security threats - among them illegal fishing and dumping, oil bunkering in the Gulf of Guinea, narcotics trafficking, and piracy off the Somali coast - too much focus on security is to the detriment of equally pressing issues including infrastructure and inefficient maritime systems that result in excessive delays at port and costs to importing and exporting. With 90 percent of international trade moving across water, addressing these issues would spur more investment in Africa, increase economic growth, and create better job opportunities for Africans. The next Security Working Group breakfast is scheduled for Thursday, November 18 and features Dr. J. Peter Pham, Senior Vice President, National Committee on American Foreign Policy discussing "The Referendum in Sudan".

CCA wishes our members and friends,
wherever you may be,
a wonderful holiday season
and every success in 2011.

THE CORPORATE COUNCIL ON AFRICA
WWW.AFRICACNCL.ORG

Angola and 16 Other African Missions Facing U.S. Bank Account Closures

The Angolan Embassy in Washington, D.C. canceled its November 16 celebration planned to mark the country's 35th independence anniversary, following a decision by Bank of America to close the embassy's checking accounts.

At least 16 other African missions in the United States and a similar number from other regions are said to be facing service restrictions imposed by several large U.S. banks, according to U.S. government officials and private sector sources, who declined to be identified due to diplomatic complications the actions are causing.

"The Department of State seriously regrets the inconveniences - in some cases, very serious inconveniences - that African embassies and others have been subjected to as a result of actions by a number of American commercial banks," Assistant Secretary of State Johnnie Carson said when asked about the problem in an interview Monday.

Senior officials have reached out to banking institutions to help find a solution,

*The consular section of the Angolan Embassy in Washington, DC. The embassy is among missions which have been subjected to restrictions on their bank accounts. Photo: **M.V. Jantzen***

he said. At the same time, officials are stressing that the U.S. government "does not control the banks in this country and cannot dictate to them who they shall have as their customers."

But African diplomats are looking to the administration of President Barack Obama for forceful intervention. The

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entrepreneur's corner

Supplier Diversity: Interview with Cummins Inc.

In late September Averi Thomas-Moore of the SAIBL business forum interviewed two senior members of the procurement division of engine manufacturer Cummins Inc.; Gordon Fykes, senior director of diversity procurement, and Rick Bowman, director of corporate indirect purchasing.

Supplier diversity is a new concept in South Africa and many large companies have yet to buy in. What were the internal debates at Cummins at the outset of your supplier diversity initiative, and what arguments brought everyone on board?

Rick: I wasn't here at the outset [of Cummins' supplier diversity program], but Cummins started because of the government incentive, because Cummins was doing significant business with the government. At that point we only did one to two percent of our business with diverse suppliers (At Cummins diverse suppliers include women, veterans, and LGBT-owned businesses, in addition to minority-owned businesses). Things took off for us in the late 1990s because of Chrysler. They became, and still are, a very important customer. This was a very important program for them and they were encouraging all their suppliers to put a lot of focus on it. They wanted all their tier two suppliers to report what percentage of their spend went to diverse suppliers. From that point forward it has taken off at Cummins. Today over 10% of our spend is with diverse suppliers. I have to give Chrysler credit for motivating us, but now it's a part of our culture. Supplier diversity fits very well with the Cummins culture. I'll let Gordon say…

Gordon: I've been in supplier diversity for over 30 years. The challenge is that you if you start off trying to justify dealing with diverse suppliers, then it seems as if you are dealing with them because they are diverse. You heard Rick say that we have made this initiative part of our main stream objectives. You've got to make sure that supplier diversity is part of your company's overall objectives, and that you're not going to sacrifice any of those objectives for supplier diversity. If cost reduction is one of your main initiatives, you have to accomplish cost reduction at the same time that you look for diverse suppliers. What I always say, is that if you are looking for the best suppliers, and you're not looking at diverse suppliers, you cannot really guarantee that you are looking at the best. So we have made it part of our best initiative - we want the best and therefore we have to look at all suppliers.

How did your supplier diversity program evolve into a global initiative?

Rick: Well, I give credit to the NMSDC for that. We have always been very active members in the NMSDC. We want to be recognized as a national leader in supplier diversity. We want to be a leader, we don't want to be a follower. So when we saw that the NMSDC was taking the initiative around the world, and we looked at some of the countries that they were looking at, it fit well with Cummins' global footprint. Over half of Cummins sales are now outside the United States - we are truly a global company. The countries where we have major operations are the U.K., China, India, Brazil, and we are just now growing in Africa, especially South Africa. And we have taken our diversity initiative global. For our chairman Mr. Tim Solso, it is one of his key legacies. Also, we really have a global purchasing organization so it was logical that we got involved with the international NMSDC organization. I'm on the international committee, and since 2008, we have been involved with every one of those organizations - Canada, U.K. China, Australia and South Africa.

As you were expanding your supplier diversity program all over the world, what types of challenges did you face, and what advice would you give to another U.S. company who has a supplier diversity program in the U.S. and is thinking about expanding globally?

Rick: I wouldn't say that we had big challenges. The thing that made it easy for us was that we had good purchasing support here in the U.S. People understood that if we were doing [supplier diversity] in the U.S., we should be doing it in other countries. So at that time, we had just formed a global indirect purchasing organization, and we wanted to make that a global reality.

In at least one country we've had difficulty convincing leadership. I don't want to mention the country, but it was not apparent to the leadership that there was a diverse, or minority population, and the government in this country was not truly behind the idea. In the other countries this has not been a problem.

It's the business case. I didn't have any trouble explaining to anyone why [supplier diversity] was a good idea in South Africa - I can be straightforward about that. People can see that. They know about apartheid, they can see how things have changed there, and that not everyone has had equal opportunity. However, its not always that clear in other countries.

The full interview with Gordon Fykes and Rick Bowman can be read in its entirety online by clicking **HERE**.

About SAIBL: *SAIBL is supported by the* ***United States Agency for International Development (USAID)****. The program is implemented by the* ***Corporate Council on Africa****,* ***ECIAfrica*** *and the National Business Initiative under a strategic partnership agreement with the* ***Department of Trade and Industry****. In addition, the U.S.-based* ***National Minority Supplier Development Council*** *has signed an agreement with the National Business Initiative to provide technical assistance and support to the South African Supplier Diversity Council.*

MORRELL
AGRO INDUSTRIES, PLC
"Sowing Hope and Prosperity"

Morrell Agro Industries, PLC (MAI) was formed in 2008 by Paul Morrell. Morrell wanted to find a way to help improve agricultural productivity.

MAI is introducing dry farming and drought-resistant crops to Ethiopia. These crops primarily include wheat, barley, and safflower. Seeds have been developed in arid regions of the U.S. over the last century that are adapt at growing in dry climates and capturing residual moisture from the soil, rather than relying on rain or irrigation. If dry farming could be established in Ethiopia, food and grain yields could more than double. 10,000 hectares of land have been made available for MAI to establish a seed farm. This land is being planted with imported drought-resistant seed, which will be for sale and distribution in the country upon harvest.

Traditionally, Ethiopian crops are only grown in the rainy seasons. The rest of the year, the land is idle, but it has the potential to produce drought-resistant crops. Some regions of the country are too arid to successfully produce even one crop, but with drought-resistant varieties, even these areas could produce good yields.

MAI has also been working with the Ethiopian people to grow personal vegetable gardens and improve irrigation. Employees from the U.S. are developing an orchard and an American-style dairy in the country. Cattle herds are being improved by artificial insemination and embryo transfer.

Dry farming methods have so far proven successful in Ethiopia, and the Ethiopian government has expressed excitement in the project. It is MAI's goal to see the technology spread throughout the country.

For more information, visit **www.morrellagro.com**.

NATIONAL 4-H COUNCIL

National 4-H Council is the non-profit partner of 4-H, a youth development program that annually reaches six million U.S. children and teens with experiential learning activities in science, healthy living, and citizenship. 4-H programs are administered by National 4-H Headquarters within USDA's National Institute for Food and Agriculture and are implemented by land grant universities and the Cooperative Extension System in every state.

Around the world, 4-H programs in Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Americas operate autonomously but share the goal of improving the lives of young people. In 2010, 4-H programs in Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia reached more than 200,000 youths with educational programs on food production, income generation, and environmental stewardship.

African 4-H programs are responding to issues of poverty, food security, and youth unemployment, and have asked National 4-H Council to help them improve impact and scale. In response, a Global 4-H Network has been launched, beginning with a pilot partnership with Tanzania 4-H. National 4-H Council is helping Tanzania 4-H develop new partnerships and is providing customized technical assistance, including access to cutting edge research and technology. The Network will also address the special needs of adolescent girls in rural economies. Services will be extended to African and other global 4-H partners, working closely with public and private investors in each country.

To learn more about the Global 4-H Network, contact Dr. Jo Turner at **jturner@fourhcouncil.edu**.

Angola and 16 Other African Missions Facing U.S. Bank Account Closures

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Angolan ambassador, Josefina Pitra Diakité, who has served in Washington since 2001, has appealed to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton for assistance. American businesses with interests in Angola have voiced concern to officials in government and the banks.

Ambassador Roble Olhaye from Djibouti, who - as the longest serving envoy in Washington - is dean of the diplomatic corps, said in an interview that he has asked senior State Department officials "to find an interim solution so these countries can carry on their diplomatic activities in this country." While some of the affected embassies have not yet had their accounts closed, Angola and several others are now unable to access any of the funds they have on deposit in the United States.

Angola, which has twice the land area of Texas, last year overtook Nigeria as Africa's largest crude oil producer and has become the sixth largest supplier of imported oil to the United States. Bilateral relations with the United States, which have been generally cordial in the post-Cold War era, moved a step higher following Clinton's visit to Luanda last year. Since that time, U.S. government efforts aimed at combating HIV/Aids and improving health have increased and working groups to promote cooperation on energy and security cooperation have been established.

To read the conclusion of this article, click HERE.

*This excerpt was provided by CCA member **allAfrica.com**. AllAfrica Global Media is a multi-media content service provider, systems technology developer and the largest electronic distributor of African news and information worldwide.*

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

coupled with a traditional, "we must help those poor Africans" mentality in our economic relations. With the emergence of China, India, Brazil and others as leaders in the African market, both approaches are increasingly questionable, not only in terms of our national interests, but in the name of African development. Our attempts to isolate others may be isolating us more than the targets of our sanctions. We need a balance between our incentives for good governance and our need for job development and the building of a middle class. They need not be mutually exclusive. We need new ways to cooperate as public and private sectors.

Our aid policy has not failed as some claim. Sixty years of aid to Africa has saved millions of lives and helped keep the political balance at a very dangerous time in history. We should not discount the importance of our past aid policies. Many of our aid projects do provide better health, cleaner water, and improved agriculture techniques. All of this is important, but aid as a development tool is more questionable and its success in building a middle class through greater employment and diversity in national economies seems much weaker.

African nations will naturally gravitate towards those countries that are investing, creating jobs, building infrastructure, and raising the level of education and capacity. Our health policies with their focus primarily on three diseases (AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis) save and prolong lives but do little to enhance recipients' ability to earn a living. Neither does this approach address the increasing prevalence of other diseases such as cancer. Here again, until a health infrastructure exists that is run by and for Africans, we are only perpetuating another form of dependency. Our attention needs to shift to capacity building, agriculture productivity and infrastructure development. This cannot be done by the public sector alone. There are far more resources and far more expertise in the private sector, and as it regards the American private sector, we have not remotely begun to bring our resources to bear to make a difference in African development while at the same time helping our own economy.

Our emissaries in Africa should focus like a laser beam on opportunities for U.S. businesses to invest and partner with Africans. Africa is now widely accepted as the last great frontier for global investment. By accepting the African challenge, we can make a difference in the lives of Africans while also helping our own economy. China and India understand this. So do business and political leaders in Brazil, the Middle East and Southeast Asia. Why does it seem so difficult for us to understand this? As a CCA board member recently said, "there's a new focus on Africa and everyone in the world seems to know this, except for the Americans". Let us support those in U.S. government, such as Assistant Secretary Carson, who are reaching out to the private sector and who understand at the most fundamental level the importance of the public and private sectors working together.

Photo: www.landcoalition.org

2010 U.S.-Africa Private Sector Health Conference

A recap of the conference, held October 4-6 and attended by health industry leaders, government representatives, investors, medical professionals, and entrepreneurs is available **HERE**.

Transitions

CCA welcomes new member companies **Eskom**, **Jefferson Waterman International**, **PDL Toll** and **XeoHealth**.

October Events

10/4: Reception in honor of the United States Chiefs of Mission in sub-Saharan Africa

10/4-10/6: 2010 U.S.-Africa Private sector Health Conference

10/7: "Eliminating Policy and Institutional Barriers to Sustained Growth and Transformation in African Economies" with guest speaker K.Y. Amoako

10/7: Briefing by Chief Chibuzor Ugwoha, managing director and chief executive officer of the Niger Delta Development Commission

10/7: Congo Working Group's "An Update on the Business Climate in the Democratic Republic of the Congo" with guest speaker, President of the Senate, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Léon Kengo Wa Dondo

10/8: Special briefing luncheon with Eskom Chairman Mpho Makwana

10/13: Luncheon in honor of President Paulino Rivero of the Canary Islands

10/14: DRC Working Group's "A Meeting with the U.S. Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of the Congo" with Ambassador James Entwistle

10/21: Security Working Group breakfast with guest speaker Michael L. Baker

10/22: CCA Board of Directors meeting

For more information about The Africa e-Journal, please contact Tim McCoy at tmccoy@africacncl.org.

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The Coca Cola Company
The Whitaker Group
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World Cocoa Foundation
Zephyr Management
XeoHealth

*As of 11/18/10