



# The AFRICA e-JOURNAL

FEATURE

## USDA Official Lauds Growth in African Agribusiness Sector



*Remarks delivered by Michael Scuse, Acting Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), to the February 22 Launch*

*of CCA's Agribusiness Working Group*

The opportunities for increased U.S. trade and investment in sub-Saharan Africa's agricultural sector are enormous. According to a report from the McKinsey Global Institute last year, Africa is now among the fastest-growing regions in the world. The continent's combined economic output was valued at \$1.6 trillion in 2008—roughly equal to that of Brazil or Russia. Of four groups of industries that the report says could together generate as much as \$2.6 trillion in annual revenue by 2020, agriculture ranks third. The other industries are consumer goods and services, natural resources, and infrastructure.

In calendar 2010, two-way agricultural trade between the United States and sub-Saharan Africa was \$4.3 billion. Agricultural trade accounted for 7 percent of total two-way trade last year. Major U.S. agricultural products exported to sub-Saharan Africa include grains and feeds, led by wheat; poultry products; horticultural products; and dairy products. However, as African economies continue to grow, high-value product exports will be important. Major U.S. agricultural imports from sub-Saharan Africa include cocoa beans and cocoa products; rubber; coffee; forest and fishery products; tree nuts; fresh fruit; and wine and beer.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF)



estimates that gross domestic product (GDP), in the 47 sub-Saharan African countries rose 4.9 percent last year. The IMF forecasts 5.5 percent growth this year. One billion people live on the African continent, and agriculture is the continent's largest employer, encompassing 60 percent of the labor force. Agriculture also accounts for about 21 percent of the region's GDP. The African middle class—now near 50 million—is expected to grow exponentially. These statistics beg the question, "Why aren't more U.S. companies trading and investing in Africa?"

In 2009, when President Obama traveled to Accra, Ghana, he highlighted a "simple truth." Africa's prosperity can expand America's prosperity. Attracting U.S. private sector trade and investment to Africa is critical to stimulating and sustaining the enormous economic growth that is forecast for the continent. It is also critical to increasing economic activity and creating good paying jobs here in the United States. In his January 2010

State of the Union address, President Obama announced the goal of doubling U.S. exports by the close of 2014. U.S. companies, farmers, and small- and medium-sized enterprises—the engines of economic growth—play an important role in accomplishing this goal.

In calendar year 2010, the United States exported an all-time high of \$115.8 billion in agricultural products. USDA's latest forecast indicated that agricultural exports in fiscal year 2011 would reach \$126.5 billion, supporting more than a million jobs. These exports are made possible by USDA's strong partnerships with food and agricultural industry organizations, State Departments of Agriculture, regional trade groups, private-voluntary and non-governmental organizations, and land-grant universities. For example, USDA's foreign market development programs support the efforts of U.S. companies and industries to develop, expand, and maintain commercial markets. These programs are used in more than 100

*Continued on page 7...*



**INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS CONFERENCE:  
DOING BUSINESS WITH AFRICA**  
MARCH 29 - APRIL 1, 2011 TENERIFE, CANARY ISLANDS

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**AFRICA**  
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# U.S. Ambassador Donald Gips Briefs CCA in Live Video Conference

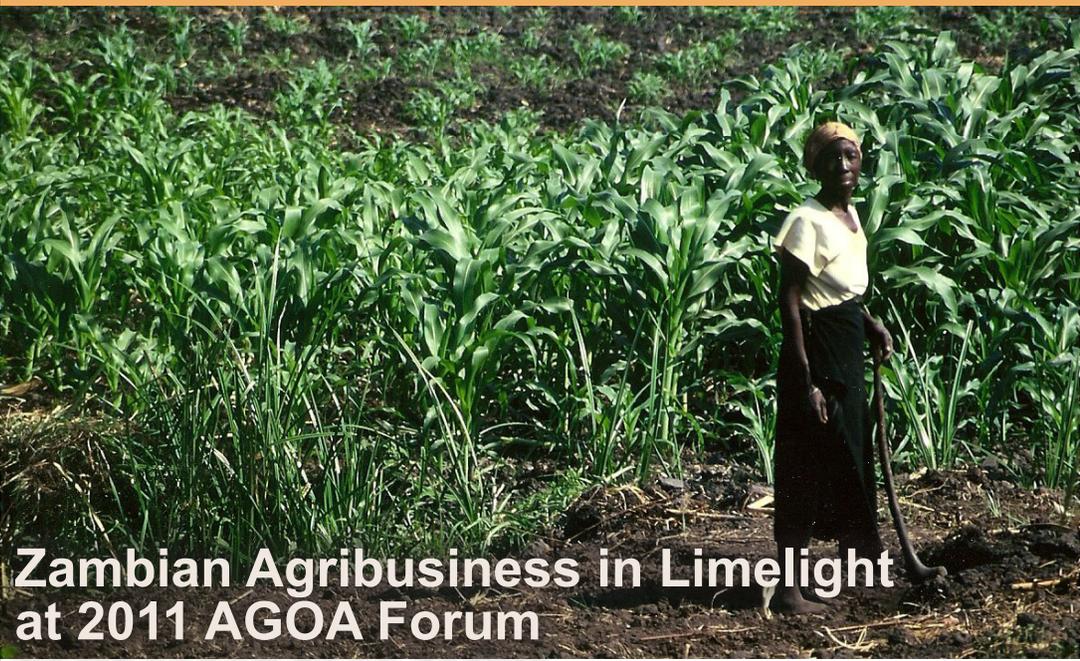


U.S. Ambassador to South Africa Donald Gips briefed CCA members on U.S.-South African business ties in a live video conference from South Africa on January 25. The

ambassador spoke of the need to enhance South-African U.S. business ties to ensure greater economic growth domestically in each country.

Gips emphasized the importance of government in engaging the private sector to create mutually beneficial partnerships for the future. He said South Africa's important role as an engine of growth for the continent has created opportunities for the U.S. to use the country as a gateway for investment, especially in sectors such as energy and transportation. He pointed out that the private sector should work closer with ambassadors, the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa, and other U.S. entities, and that these entities should not be afraid to reach out more to the American and South African private sector. Ambassador Gips also emphasized the important role of small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) in each economy, and he noted that raising awareness of investment opportunities in each country for SMEs could create great opportunity for future growth in each country. He concluded that the biggest challenge to overcome for both the private sector and government in each country is to increase awareness domestically of the of each country's investment opportunities and resources that would foster stronger South African-U.S. business ties.

In closing, Ambassador Gips called on greater coordination between U.S. government agencies working with African and U.S. business communities. He called on the government and private sector alike to begin thinking in innovate ways to build stronger public-private partnerships between U.S. and South Africa.



## Zambian Agribusiness in Limelight at 2011 AGOA Forum

Brought to you by



The 2011 AGOA Forum Private Sector Session in Lusaka, Zambia, on June 6-8, will be a uniquely valuable opportunity for American companies to see firsthand the numerous trade and investment opportunities that abound in Africa's agribusiness, infrastructure and mining sectors. As forum host, Zambia's

agribusiness opportunities will have particular prominence, and rightly so. Agriculture comprises approximately 12 percent of Zambia's GDP, provides 50 percent of national income and is a growth sector priority of the government. Zambia is a significant producer of maize (corn), cassava wheat, soya, rice, cotton, poultry and beef and also produces bananas, honey, paprika, chilli and other livestock (dairy cattle, goats, pigs). Zambia's inclusion in two regional economic integration communities, SADC

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INTERNATIONAL  
**TRADE**  
ADMINISTRATION

The U.S. Department of Commerce's Market Access and Compliance (MAC) division identifies and overcomes trade barriers, resolves trade policy issues, and ensures that our trading partners fully meet their obligations under our trade agreements. MAC ensures access to world markets for American companies and workers so they can compete on a "level playing field." Keeping foreign markets open to American businesses and workers is our top priority. MAC looks for exporting problems caused by foreign governments and uses every possible tool to achieve equal treatment for U.S. companies and workers.

The Office of Africa in MAC focuses on the 48 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Office of Africa's country desk officers are experts on the commercial, economic and political climates in their assigned countries. They focus on resolving trade complaints and market access issues on behalf of small and large companies, such as:

- Intellectual Property and Piracy
- Quotas
- Standards
- Customs
- Transparency and Contract Sanctity
- National Treatment
- Good Governance

Please contact us if you are encountering any foreign market barriers and we will quickly evaluate and address your concerns. The Office of Africa is here to help! Please contact us at 202-482-4928 or email us at [laqaunda.brown@trade.gov](mailto:laqaunda.brown@trade.gov).

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and COMESA, provide Zambian producers and partner companies with broad market access to more than 20 African countries. Research and analysis by the U.S. Embassy in Lusaka reveals numerous opportunities within Zambia's maize, agro-equipment and machinery, pineapple and cashew sub-sectors.

Maize is Zambia's staple food, with most Zambians preferring white corn. Towards the end of 2010, the Zambia Agriculture Research Institute, in collaboration with Harvest Plus, a U.S.-based organization, introduced a new variety of orange maize, a biofortification of vitamin A and maize, which has been received very well according to surveys. CCA member, Export Trading Group, produces maize and other staple crops at Africa's largest cereal farm in Mpongwe, Zambia.

There are large, and growing, opportunities for all types of agricultural equipment suppliers in Zambia. Equipment manufacturers, even if operating through distributors, would be well served to send corporate representatives to the AGOA Forum to meet and hear perspectives of Zambia's larger commercial farmers, who often voice concerns about after-sale service and support. A bit of personal interest from company representatives would go a long way in fostering better relations between buyers and sellers, while helping manufacturers understand better Zambia's growing appetite for farm equipment. In food processing and packaging equipment supply, the Zambian government recently advertised



the Nansanga farm block, where agro-processing on commercial and small-scale basis is being encouraged for export. The bids will open in late February 2011. In factory equipment supply, investors have grown plantations of palm trees, although a plant for palm oil processing is yet to be set up.

The Zambian government is seeking investors to revive the country's cannery and pineapple industry and has made land available. A specific project involves the establishment of a pineapple canning factory in Mwinilunga, Northwestern Province. In the 1991-92 season, before the collapse of the pineapple factory, the total area cultivated was 1,421 hectares, with production of 11,368 tons. A Saudi Arabian firm recently announced a \$125 million investment to revive Zambia's pineapple industry by cultivating 5,000 hectares for pineapple production and sale to local and regional markets.

Growing and processing of cashew nuts is another promising sector. Land has already been identified and secured by promoters. The promoters are seeking an equity partner with capacity to finance the expansion of the plantation, whose current productivity is very low (only four cartons per month). About 3,740 hectares of land is available for the plantation. The project needs a new cashew processing plant with a larger capacity. CCA acknowledges with gratitude the assistance provided by U.S. Embassy-Lusaka Economic Counselor Phil Nervig in assembling information on Zambia's thriving agribusiness sector.



*The U.S.-Africa Business Center is made possible by the support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and by CCA. The contents of this document are the sole responsibility of CCA and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.*



## Embassy Banking Crisis Update

by Maria da Cruz

A number of U.S. banks are dropping embassies from their rolls due to the additional cost of providing adequate due diligence on accounts for foreign entities, including international organizations and diplomatic missions, to comply with the U.S. banking regulations. The Angolan Embassy in Washington was the first diplomatic mission to be directly affected when its bank accounts were closed without advance notice last year.

Exposure of bank officials to civil and criminal charges is cited as an additional factor in closing the accounts. Passed in October 2001, the Patriot Act, dramatically expanded the Secretary of the Treasury's authority to regulate financial transactions, particularly those involving foreign individuals and entities to control money laundering and financing terrorism activities in the aftermath of September 11 terrorist attacks.

According to the State Department, the actions taken by several large U.S. banks will affect 37 embassies and 135 permanent missions to the United Nations. However, according to Article 25 of the

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# International Partnerships Conference



The Corporate Council on Africa's International Partnerships Conference in Tenerife, Canary Islands, to be held March 29-April 1, 2011, is an extremely unique opportunity will bring together

senior private sector and government officials from Africa, North America, Europe, and Asia in one of the most geographically strategic locations for companies with interests in Africa. The

conference will facilitate the expansion of worldwide partnerships, through cutting-edge plenary sessions, workshops and dynamic site visits. Companies large and small will benefit from conference workshop topics, including public-private partnerships, power, expansion into West Africa, submarine fiber optics, infrastructure, mobile banking, and data security. Leading financiers in the "Vault," CCA's signature program for companies interested in accessing funds, will also be participating in the conference. US, European, and African businesses will obtain counsel on market access to Africa. This is an international conference that is truly not to be missed.

## Embassy Banking Crisis Update ...continued from previous page.

Vienna Convention of 1961 on Diplomatic Relations, "The receiving State shall accord full facilities for the performance of the functions of the mission." This situation has put the State Department in an awkward position and subject to pressure from the diplomatic community in Washington.

Since July 2010, Angola's diplomatic mission in Washington has been without U.S. banking services. HSBC was the first bank to close Angola's accounts in July 2010. Accounts were then opened with Bank of America, which unexpectedly and without advance notice took a similar decision two months later. A second alternative, Sonabank, severed banking services with the Embassy of Angola in January 2011 within weeks of opening accounts – again without explanation. Consequently, the Angolan Embassy has been forced to halt consular services for lack of a place to deposit visa fees. This has forced business travelers to seek visas at the consulates in Houston or New York.

However, the Angolan consulate in Houston may close for the same reasons. The consulate received a letter from JP Morgan in September 2010 stating that the bank was closing its division that serviced accounts for diplomats and international organizations and informing the consulate that its accounts would be closed effective March 31, 2011. A similar letter from JP Morgan was received by the permanent mission to the United Nations

in New York. Angola was also included. While other countries have been able to find other banking service options, the Angolan diplomatic missions have been denied services by several dozen financial institutions contacted.

U.S. companies in the energy sector rely highly on the ability to receive work visas and other business documentation from the consulate in Houston. However, with the March 31 deadline looming, the Houston closure could be hugely detrimental to U.S.-Angola business relations. Angola is the second-largest trading partner of the United States in sub-Saharan Africa, largely due to petroleum exports. With production of 1.9 million barrels of oil per day, Angola is the second largest producer on the continent of Africa.

Twice the size of Texas, Angola has one of the world's fastest growing economies for the last 10 years, according to the Economist. At the same time, Angola's management of government funds has been scrutinized and reported by organizations and entities that monitor money laundering and anti-terrorism funding practices, which may have contributed to Angola's abrupt account closings.

The inter-governmental 'policy-making body' known as Financial Action Task Force (FATF) was created with the purpose of developing and promoting national and international policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing (ML/FT). In the October 2010

"Improving Global ML/FT Compliance: On-going Process", the FATF identified 31 jurisdictions\*, including Angola, with ML/FT deficiencies that FATF created an action plan of development to be implemented by the government.

In February 2010, U.S. Senate Permanent Subcommittee Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs issued the report - "Keeping Foreign Corruption out of the United States: Four Case Histories," - which touches on the Government of Angola's history of opaque financial transactions. Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Nigeria were also included in the report. **(The full report)**

While the banking crisis has been a concern for the U.S. State Department, initially it was slow to act on this issue. Often taking the position that the U.S. Government has no control over the decisions made by U.S. banks regarding their clients, the State Department said it cannot force banks to keep diplomatic accounts.

\* In Africa, the jurisdictions are Angola; Ethiopia; Ghana; Kenya; Morocco; Nigeria; São Tomé and Príncipe; Sudan; and Tanzania.

*Maria da Cruz is Executive Director of the U.S.-Angola Chamber of Commerce, an independent organization dedicated to the promotion of trade and development between the U.S. and Angola for 20 years. For more information, visit [www.U.S.-angola.org](http://www.U.S.-angola.org).*

# Regional Bloc, World Bank Sign \$16 Million Grant

The East African Community (EAC) and the World Bank on Monday signed a grant agreement worth \$16 million to support a project aimed at transforming the EAC's financial services sector.

The agreement, paving way for the disbursement of the EAC Financial Sector Development & Regionalization Project (FSDRP) was signed between EAC Secretary General, Juma Mwapachu, and John Murray McIntire, the World Bank Director for Tanzania, Uganda and Burundi.

In a statement released by the bloc's Secretariat, the project to be implemented in two phases over a nine-year period will support EAC efforts towards building a single financial services market for the region.

Speaking at the signing in Arusha-Tanzania, Mwapachu hailed the World

Bank for supporting the project and noted that a strong regional financial sector is needed to underpin an effective common market.

He added that through the project, ordinary East Africans stand to gain by trading on a regional stock exchange, as the FSDRP envisions a single East African Stock Exchange among other benefits.

"By supporting the development of the regional financial services sector, the project benefits EAC's activities towards the establishment of a monetary union and single currency," he stressed.

According to the EAC Deputy chief in charge of Planning and Infrastructure, Alloys Mutabingwa, the harmonization of the financial services sector will play a key role in unlocking some of the benefits of the Common Market such as removing barriers to the free movement of capital across the EAC region, as provided for by

the Common Market Protocol.

The \$16 million grant that will cater for the first phase of the project (EAC- FSDRP 1) was approved by the World Bank Board on January 31 this year.

The project has six components, namely; Financial Inclusion and Strengthening Market Participants; Harmonization of Financial Laws and Regulations; Mutual Recognition of Supervisory Agencies; Integration of Financial Market Infrastructure; Development of a Regional Bond Market; and Capacity Building.

FSDRP 1 commences this year and will end in the first quarter of 2014 while FSDRP II will run from 2014 to 2019.

*This excerpt was provided by CCA member [allAfrica.com](http://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.*



## entrepreneur's corner

### BPO: New South African BPO Incentives Lower Costs by 20 Percent

The competition for Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) investment gets fiercer every year. Countries must engage in an arms race involving seat subsidies, tax incentives, training programs and the like just to woo major companies. South Africa recently announced its latest carrot - a R 112,000 incentive for each BPO job created and maintained over a three year period. The money will be paid out in three roughly equal tranches over three years to investors that create and maintain

more than ten BPO jobs. According to an article in the Africa Business Review, an additional bonus will become available for companies that "exceed job creation targets as stipulated by the DTI". (source)

This new scheme offers nearly double the cash incentive of the previous BPO support program - titled Government Assistance and Support - rolled out in 2007.

In response to the new measures, the CEO of Business Process Enabling South Africa - Western Cape was quoted in the Africa Business Review as saying, "up until now we have not been able to compete on price with the likes of India and the Philippines... with the new incentives we are slowly competing at a cost level as well." (Source)

To be more specific - for a company based in the U.K. the average cost of a full time employee falls between \$23,375 - \$26,490. When the new incentives take effect that range will drop to \$17,920 -

\$21,036. That is dramatic.

When we last wrote on South African BPO we compared the South African government's modest incentive scheme to the 10 year tax holiday that Indian firms enjoyed in their infancy. These new rules will go a long way to equaling the playing field.

Tools for SME BPO readers: SME Toolkit SA, Business Process Enabling South Africa

**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**.

*Photo: Evelyn Hockstein for The New York Times*

# Chevron and USAID Partner to Improve Living Standards in the Niger Delta Through \$50 Million Alliance

*New model for collaboration seeks stability, development and economic progress.*



**C**hevron Corporation (NYSE: CVX) today announced the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the United States

Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Niger Delta Partnership Initiative (NDPI) Foundation, established by Chevron to help address socio economic challenges in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. Under the MoU, the NDPI Foundation and USAID will each contribute \$25 million over four years to support a portfolio of programs designed to promote economic development, improve the capacity of government and civil society institutions, and help reduce conflict in the region.

"Today's agreement builds on the innovative and successful partnerships Chevron and USAID have established in other parts of the world," said Rhonda Zygocki, Chevron's vice president of Policy, Government and Public Affairs. "Chevron has been operating in Nigeria for almost 50 years. This is an investment in developing stronger communities and the future of our business."

"We have a long-standing commitment to West Africa," said Ali Moshiri, president of Chevron Africa and Latin America Exploration Production Company and chairman of NDPI. "Chevron's support of the NDPI Foundation recognizes that our business is fundamentally linked to the sustainable development and peaceful co-existence of communities in the places where we operate."

During the past decade, Chevron and USAID have formed successful alliances contributing more than \$100 million in six countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America. Programs have focused on developing individual and organizational capacity, economies, community health, and stability.

"The United States Government, through USAID, is committed to working with the private sector in Nigeria to establish innovative and dynamic partnerships to promote socio-economic development in the Niger Delta region and foster peace and stability, and improve the quality of life for residents," said Ray Kirkland, USAID's Mission Director for Nigeria.

Established in the U.S. and Nigeria in 2010, Chevron launched the NDPI Foundation with an endowment of \$50 million over five years. Chevron's \$25 million contribution to the MoU will be drawn from the endowment. Through a one-to-one match with donor partners, such as USAID, the Foundation is working to double Chevron's initial funding.

The NDPI Foundation's Nigerian affiliate, the Foundation for Partnership Initiatives in the Niger Delta (PIND), will participate in the design, development and monitoring of programs, which will be developed in four distinct areas: economic development; capacity building; peace-building; and, analysis and advocacy.

More information on NDPI and PIND can be accessed at <http://ndpifoundation.org/> and <http://pindfoundation.net/>. Outcomes from Chevron's broader range of community focused programs in Nigeria can be accessed at <http://www.chevron.com/countries/nigeria/>

Chevron is one of the world's leading integrated energy companies, with subsidiaries that conduct business worldwide. The company's success is driven by the ingenuity and commitment of its employees and their application of the most innovative technologies in the world. Chevron is involved in virtually every facet of the energy industry. The company explores for, produces and transports crude oil and natural gas; refines, markets and distributes transportation fuels and other energy products; manufactures and sells petrochemical products; generates power and produces geothermal energy; provides energy efficiency solutions; and develops the energy resources of the future, including biofuels. Chevron is based in San Ramon, Calif. For more information, contact Scott Walker at [wlk@chevron.com](mailto:wlk@chevron.com).

## Member Profile

### HIGHTOWERS PETROLEUM CO.

*"Fueling America's Petroleum Needs"*



"I've been in business all of my life" proclaims Steve Hightower, President/CEO of Hightowers Petroleum Co.

This assertion is rooted in the fact that he grew up in the business that his father and mother (Yudell & Elsie Hightower) founded, Hightower's Janitorial Service. As a child he worked early mornings and evenings in between school. It was not long before Steve took leadership and acquired the business from his father.

At the age of 25 he landed his first

petroleum contract with the State of Ohio establishing Hightowers Petroleum Co. It was during this time that Hightower began exploring opportunities on the Continent of Africa conducting business in Cairo, Lagos and Abuja.

Hightower learned valuable lessons in doing business on the continent and learned to navigate it and figure out how to get a deal across the finish line. Meanwhile his business Petroleum business grew exponentially garnering an impressive customer list including General Motors, Kroger, Ford and Duke Energy.

HPC continues to provide its customers with unique processes and has built a

supply chain that spans the globe. In 2010, Steve was appointed to the U.S. National Petroleum Council by the Secretary of Energy, Steven Chu. This appointment has given Steve an opportunity to witness and effect energy policies that impact the world. As members of the United Nations Global Compact, Steve and Hightowers Petroleum Co. have committed to aligning their operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption.

For more information, visit [www.hightowerspetroleum.com](http://www.hightowerspetroleum.com).



## USDA Official Lauds Growth *...continued from front page.*

countries for thousands of food and agricultural products.

In Nigeria, for example, USDA partnered with U.S. Wheat Associates to enhance the Nigerian flour milling industry's processing capacity throughout the supply chain. As a result, flour is the country's largest source of non-oil revenue. Today, Nigeria is the largest importer of U.S. wheat in sub-Saharan Africa. It is regularly one of the top three markets for U.S. wheat in the entire world. In addition, Nigeria is the largest market for U.S. agricultural products in sub-Saharan Africa. In calendar year 2010, U.S. agricultural exports to Nigeria reached \$949 million. This is a 14-percent increase from the same period in 2009. These agricultural exports support nearly 8,000 jobs here in the United States, in the sectors of production, processing, transportation, and marketing.

USDA also administers the Food for Progress Program. This program partners U.S. companies with private-voluntary organizations (PVOs) and trade

associations. It links small-scale farmers with local and international markets and processors to develop supply chains. Many of those here today represent organizations that successfully participate in Food for Progress programming.

In Liberia, a Food for Progress program improved cocoa cultivation, production, and marketing through a partnership of USDA, the World Cocoa Foundation, and the PVO, Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA). In addition, the PVO coordinated its advocacy with other stakeholders in the cocoa supply chain. As a result, the Government of Liberia established cocoa quality standards, an internationally recognized grading system, and permitted legally registered farmers' associations to sell their cocoa directly to exporters beginning last year. This helped substantially raise cocoa farmers' incomes.

**To read the conclusion of Michael Scuse's remarks, click [HERE](#).**

## Breaking News: CCA Awarded USTDA Contract

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) announced at press time that CCA has been awarded an indefinite quantity contract to organize reverse trade missions, conferences, workshops, training, and outreach activities in support of USTDA's mission to help companies create U.S. jobs through the export of U.S. goods and services for priority

development projects in emerging economies. The one-year contract may be renewed for four additional years. USTDA links U.S. businesses to export opportunities by funding project planning activities, pilot projects, and reverse trade missions while creating sustainable infrastructure and economic growth in partner countries.

## Transitions

CCA welcomes new member companies: **Baird's US LLC; The Bode Technology Group, Inc.;** and **Med-1 Partners.**

## January Events

**1/10:** CCA, Society for International Development-Washington and Raynard Jackson and Associates, LLC present "Cote d'Ivoire: The Challenges and Prospects for Peace"

**1/12:** CCA, USG, Civil Society and the Zambia Embassy AGOA planning meeting

**1/13:** Monthly Agribusiness Breakfast Forum presents "Mobile Applications Bringing Added Value to African Agribusiness"

**1/20:** CCA's Security Working Group presents "A Briefing on the Situation in Cote d'Ivoire"

**1/25:** U.S.-South Africa Business Forum presents a live videoconference with U.S. Ambassador to South Africa Donald Gips.



## 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.

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



MEMBERS\*

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 Ethiopian Airlines  
 Eurasia Group  
 Evergreen International Aviation  
 Export Trading Company, USA  
 Exxon Mobil Corporation  
 Family Health International  
 Firestone Natural Rubber Company LLC  
 FreeFallNet Ltd.  
 Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold, Inc.  
 General Electric Company  
 General Motors Corporation  
 Global Fleet Sales  
 Good Works International  
 GrainPro, Inc.  
 Groupe Jeune Afrique  
 Harbinger Capital Partners  
 Hess Corporation  
 Hightowers Petroleum Company  
 Hyperdynamics Corporation  
 IAP Worldwide Services  
 Immediate Response Technologies  
 International Conservation Caucus Foundation  
 International Executive Service Corps  
 International Relief and Development  
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 Lockheed Martin  
 Loita Holdings Corp.  
 LONRHO  
 M&T Bank  
 Manchester Trade/CTD America  
 Marathon Oil Company  
 Mars, Incorporated  
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 Minority Business Development Agency  
 MITC Investimentos Lda.  
 Monsanto Company  
 Morrell Agro Industries, PLC  
 Moving Water Industries Corp.  
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 The Whitaker Group  
 Toll Remote Logistics  
 TravelTalk Media  
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 ViaSat  
 Walmart  
 WambicaCapital  
 Whitney, Bradley & Brown, Inc.  
 World Cocoa Foundation  
 Zephyr Management  
 XeoHealth