



The AFRICA e•JOURNAL

FEATURE

Sudan: Politics, Transition, Opportunities and Challenges



CCA's Sudan Working Group held a briefing session on April 26 featuring Ambassador Donald A. Steinberg, Deputy Administrator, United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Over thirty five CCA member

company representatives attended. In his opening remarks, Steinberg praised the efforts of CCA in encouraging bilateral relations between the U.S. and Africa. He noted that the vast economic and agricultural potential in Africa's largest country, Sudan, remains largely untapped due to decades of conflict and insecurity. The country made great strides towards peace and security in early 2011, when a referendum for self determination of the people of South Sudan was successfully realized, opening up political and economic space for new opportunities and players in the South. Private investment opportunities in the agriculture, water, energy and infrastructure sectors are critical to the economic viability, overall stability, of the new nation; the U.S. government will support expansion of private investments in Southern Sudan post-independence. Ambassador Steinberg pointed out that independence for South Sudan on July 9, 2011 is a foregone reality and he underscored the need for potential international partners to re-calibrate relations to reflect the new political and economic environment post-independence.

Steinberg highlighted some of the issues and challenges confronting the emerging South Sudan nation—boundary, citizenship, currency, migration etc. and

Continued on page 3...



The Way Forward for AGOA?

Coinciding with the Tenth AGOA Forum, taking place in Lusaka, Zambia, on June 7-10, this month's Africa e-Journal presents varying perspectives from Washington-based thought leaders who are sharing their visions for AGOA.

This edition's feature articles were written by Witney Schneidman, President of Schneidman & Associates, who also served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in the Clinton administration, and Stephen Lande, who is President of Manchester Trade.

What Next for AGOA? by Witney Schneidman

In 1995, a small group in Congress began to plot a new course in U.S.-African relations. The leaders of this group, Representatives Rangel, McDermott, Royce and their staffs, among others, had grown frustrated with the limited impact of aid and Africa's isolation from the global economy. Indeed, the 1980s had been a "lost" decade for the continent, and into the first half of the 1990s, the region experienced negative economic growth. In contrast, the countries of East Asia were growing at 8 percent and China was beginning its double digit economic take off.

It took Congress, with the support of the Clinton Administration, five years to pass the African Growth and Opportunity Act into law. Building on the Generalized System of Preferences, this truly innovative legislation allows nearly 6,500 products into the U.S. duty and quota

free from 38 eligible countries. AGOA reoriented U.S. policy toward Africa from a welfare relationship to one that emphasized competitiveness, economic growth and job creation. The legislation was predicated, correctly, on the belief that trade, on a non-reciprocal basis, would be a sustainable stimulus to Africa's social and economic development.

Africa's Growth Trajectory

In the decade since AGOA went into effect, much has changed on the continent. The IMF forecasts that seven out of the ten fastest growing economies in the world over the next ten years will be in Sub-Saharan Africa. *The Economist* projects that over the next five years, the average African economy will outpace its Asian counterpart. There is now a consumer class in Africa that is larger than India's in terms of size and purchasing power.

China has overtaken the U.S. as Africa's largest trading partner and its two-way trade, as projected by Standard Bank, will triple to \$300 billion by 2015. The European Union has initiated or completed Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) with virtually every African country. These EPAs contain Most Favored Nation (MFN) clauses that give EU companies preferential access—to the disadvantage of American companies. India, Brazil and, of course, South Africa, have stepped up their commercial engagement throughout the region.

Challenges, nevertheless, remain and Africa continues to be the poorest region

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in the world. The Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance for 2010 concluded that over the last five years there has been “impressive sustained economic progress and human development” which is “in contrast to the deterioration in national performance in security, rule of law, participation and rights.”

In short, competition in the African market is intensifying dramatically. It is likely to strengthen further, especially as governments work to resolve issues related to the rule of law, transparency and accountability.

Obama and Africa

For the U.S. to remain competitive in Africa, the Obama administration needs to take several actions. The Commerce Department should not close its offices in Dakar, Accra and elsewhere; it should reprogram slots from more traditional markets. USAID should reprogram resources to revitalize the African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI). This initiative, started by President Clinton, expanded by President Bush and terminated last September by USAID, has been vital to the increase in non-petroleum AGOA exports, which have grown from \$1 to \$4 billion since 2001.

American business also needs an administration advocate to advance U.S. commercial interests in the complex African market. Two former Commerce Secretaries, the late Ron Brown, and the current White House Chief of Staff, Bill Daley, were tireless in their support for American companies in Africa. Unfortunately, the last visit to Sub-Saharan Africa by a Commerce Secretary was in 2002.

A major part of this advocacy effort should be to increase U.S. exports to Africa. Last year, the U.S. exported \$17 billion of goods and services to the region, which supports about 100,000 jobs in the U.S. As African economies continue to expand, so should U.S. exports. Africa should be a visible part of the president's National Export Initiative.

Enhancing AGOA

The June 8-10 AGOA Forum, to be attended by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and U.S. Trade Representative Ron Kirk, could be a turning point for AGOA. Hopefully, the administration will make an unequivocal statement in support of extending the third country fabric provision, now set to expire in 2012.

As for AGOA, set to end in 2015, Zambia's trade minister, Felix Mutati, made a compelling point during a recent Washington visit when he said that companies and governments want predictability, not permanence. To that end, the U.S. and its African partners should use the AGOA Forum to establish a mechanism, as advocated by Minister Mutati, which would identify goals to trigger the transition over time to a post-AGOA or, perhaps, a reciprocal free trade relationship.

In the near term, the U.S. should begin to phase in MFN agreements as a condition for extending AGOA benefits past 2015, especially with middle-income countries. Finally, as the Obama Administration revises the U.S. corporate tax code, it should drop to zero the tax on repatriated income from investments by U.S.

companies in AGOA-eligible countries, outside the extractive sectors. Not only would this increase the return and lower the risk for American companies—who rarely consider doing business in Africa—it would contribute to accelerated economic development on the continent.

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The Future of AGOA

by Stephen Lande

At the time of its inception, AGOA was the most expansive of any unilateral preference program introduced to promote economic development. The program was designed to jump start African production by creating unprecedented market access opportunities and putting to rest tariff escalation whereby processed and manufactured products paid higher duties than raw materials. It included all products, with the exception of a few, and liberal origin rules. Nonetheless, as measured in pure trade terms, AGOA has



not succeeded as Africa's share of the non-petroleum U.S. market has actually declined. However, as measured by its impact on Africa's emergence as a full participant in the world economy, the program is a success.

While AGOA beneficiaries merit most of the credit through real reform and sound fiscal management, the U.S. should be rightly proud of the contribution of AGOA as well as MCC and USAID programs. These programs emphasized the importance for Africa to mainstream external trade and create an enabling climate for foreign investment. The Tenth AGOA Forum should celebrate the accomplishments of the program.

Yet, since its inception, other than some technical amendments, AGOA has not been modified. In that same space of time, much has changed. Africa's global position has been enhanced, the U.S. commercial presence is receding in comparison with other third countries, and U.S. development assistance is being scaled back.

With this in mind, I suggest that the co-chairs of the Tenth AGOA Forum meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, June 8-10, launch and chair a task force to develop parameters for future U.S.-Africa economic relations. It is fortunate that the co-chairs are Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, who as a legislator and in her current position has been committed to developing a mature relationship with Africa, and whose husband developed the initial AGOA, and Zambian Trade Minister Felix Mutati who has been in the lead in identifying steps which both sides must take to realize the potential of AGOA. The African side should consist of representatives from the AU, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and some key countries. The U.S. side should include representatives from each of the agencies involved in designing and implementing the U.S. economic approach to the region as well as representatives of appropriate Congressional committees.



Sudan: Politics, Transition, Opportunities and Challenges

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efforts by the international community in addressing them. He specifically outlined strides of USAID to support the South in the following areas:

- Working to create an enabling environment
- Setting up appropriate administrative structures
- Funding of a study on 'Doing Business in Sudan'

With projected oil revenue of between \$8–10 billion annually, opportunities for investment abound in the following areas according to the guest speaker:

- Infrastructural development
- Transportation
- Health and education
- Agriculture
- Banking and finance
- Energy (especially in the 'green' sector)

Steinberg concluded that Northern Sudan faces its own set of challenges after the separation of the South, perhaps most significantly, the loss of oil revenue. While the U.S. government's current legal framework limits private sector investment in the North, the diversification of the northern economy is critically linked to the stability and viability of both Sudan and South Sudan.

Earlier, the President & CEO of CCA, Stephen Hayes welcomed participants to the meeting and traced the history of the Sudan Working Group. He thanked members for their commitment to the Working Group and charged them to forge 'what they want to get out of the Working Group'.



Opportunities must be provided for input from the private sector and civil society. Joint background studies can be carried out by such groups as UNECA, the AfDB, Brooking and CSIS.

With the program set to expire in 2015, the timing could not be better. The ideas generated by the task force should be presented to the Eleventh Forum and form the basis for administration proposals to the 112th Congress, which will convene a few months after the Eleventh Forum. The 112th Congress must agree on a future AGOA, or to develop a new program—an Obama initiative. If not, with the program scheduled to conclude the year after the 112th Congress ends, investor angst would occur with a negative impact on investment flows.

The task force should not only build on AGOA, but go beyond it. Below are five important themes for it to consider:

1. Revamping U.S. investment promotion programs to ensure that U.S. companies do not lose opportunities:

U.S. policy should protect against third country governments supporting their national firms with more robust financing options. Also, rather than placing more onerous restrictions on its investors in such areas as corrupt practices, fossil fuel power generation, and environmental protection, the U.S. should work to expand existing OECD standards to cover China and India as well. Other steps should be taken to overcome unfounded impressions in U.S. corporate circles that African investment carries far greater risk than investment in other regions. Although there may be a marginal greater risk, the fact is that the returns on investment in Africa exceed 20 percent annually. For their part, African beneficiaries would be expected to maintain a level playing field and an enabling environment for U.S. investment. However, since nationals of other countries are investing in Africa

under current conditions, it indicates that some of the problem is in the U.S.

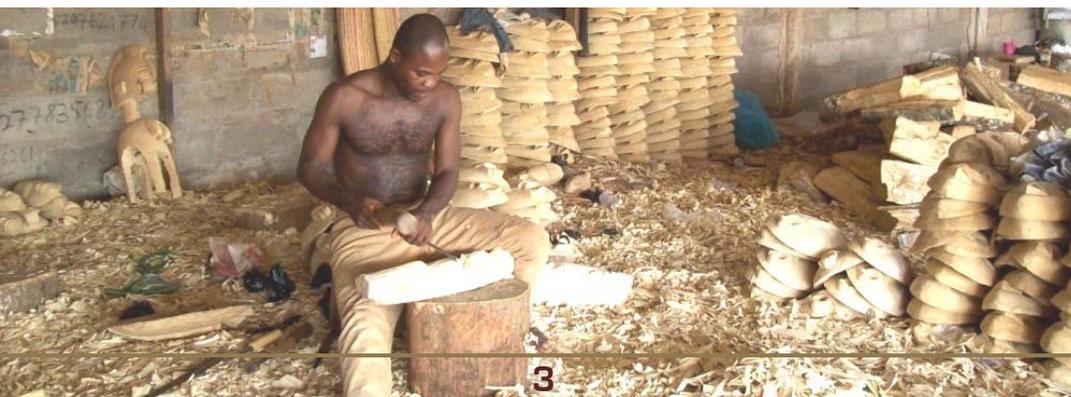
2. Intensifying support of large regional groupings: Efforts should focus on the formation of large customs unions such as by ECOWAS and the Tripartite Group. Given the carving up of Africa into a multitude of countries, most too small to attain economies of scale, world class production requires effective economic grouping. If U.S. firms requiring long production runs are to operate in such an environment, there must be unfettered movement of goods throughout the region, particularly by the elimination of border customs facilities among REC members. Imported goods should be taxed at the entry point into customs unions and then move freely across borders as is done in the EU and SADC.

3. Introducing more reciprocity and predictability into the process. The suggested joint task force should focus on agreeing on the type of future regime that sets out a clear roadmap for moving from a unilateral to more reciprocal program while providing predictability in the market access provided into the U.S.

4. Perfecting AGOA product coverage: Working with the 111th Congress, the Administration should end the exclusion of key African agricultural exports and renew and enhance third-country fabric provision allowing African assembled garments to enter the U.S. duty-free.

5. Enhancing the effectiveness of policies promoting democracy, good governance and enabling environment for investment: One should replace unilateral U.S. sanctions for AGOA eligibility with collective, targeted, and flexible actions. A good example of effective action is the recent collective approach to restoring democratic rule in the Cote d'Ivoire.

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Lois Quam with students at St. Paul's School in Kisumu, Kenya.

U.S. Global Health Initiative Executive Director Briefs Members

CCA's Health Initiative hosted Lois Quam, the new executive director of the U.S. Global Health Initiative (GHI), on April 8 for a briefing with CCA members on the GHI's Africa agenda. The GHI is housed within the Department of State and was created by the Obama Administration in 2009 to oversee and coordinate the global health programs of the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Centers for Disease Control. Quam, a former executive at UnitedHealth Group, emphasized her appreciation for and comfort in engaging with the private sector. Quam emphasized that the primary objectives of the GHI rested on business principles, and the GHI's "business approach to global health" served as the cornerstone of her briefing. Quam focused considerably on the GHI's strategy for program integration and sustainability. The GHI is actively working to integrate programs across agencies to maximize effectiveness and "bang for the buck." She emphasized the need to both deliver results and create an environment that can sustain and address future global health challenges. She also focused on the role of the private sector in helping the GHI accomplish its goals, stressing public-private partnerships: "we need the ingenuity and expertise of American industry."

In terms of GHI's focus on the African region, Quam stressed that Africa represents an opportunity to really "get it right" and not repeat earlier mistakes in health programming. Following the briefing, members offered questions and concerns on Africa's medical human resources shortage, budgetary constraints and enduring frustration over the current U.S. government partnership mechanisms for companies working in global health. Quam reiterated the government's commitment to working with the private sector to meet its priority health objectives, and the willingness of her office to listen to ideas and suggestions.

USABC Program at AGOA to Focus on Southern Africa



CCA's U.S.-Africa Business Center (USABC) will host its second Small Business Partnerships (SBP) program during the 2011 AGOA Forum in Lusaka, Zambia. Taking place on June 7, the day before the AGOA Forum starts, the SBP program will be the first USABC workshop on the African continent. Designed to further American SMEs' understanding of the African market, the SBP program will bring together experts on the region and its many opportunities for U.S. investment. USABC will provide SBP participants with a day-long series of intensive orientation sessions on the Southern Africa region and on how to best take advantage of the unparalleled networking opportunities available through the AGOA Forum.

The program includes meetings with African companies, industry associations, multi-lateral development organizations, business associations and government officials from the U.S. and Africa. Three discussion panels—a morning session, a networking luncheon and an afternoon matchmaking session—provide a briefing on the region, outline distinct opportunities within agriculture, infrastructure and mining, and make introductions to possible business partners from Zambia and the sub-region.

In cooperation with the Prince George's County Africa Trade Office and the Montana World Trade Center, the USABC will play host to 10 small and medium sized American businesses. For most of these companies, the SBP program in Lusaka will be their first exposure to the African market. A scheduled visit with the Millennium Challenge Corporation to discuss its plans for a possible future compact in Zambia will also feature among the program's activities, offering the companies insights on major U.S. government public private partnership and procurement opportunities. Matchmaking appointments on June 7-10, facilitated by USABC staff, will allow SBP participants to best leverage their attendance at AGOA to access African business partners and government leaders.



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.



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BEE: Proposed Changes Increase Emphasis on Enterprise Development and Procurement

In July, the South African government will be tabling language aimed at altering the focus of BBEEE legislation to place more emphasis on enterprise development and procurement. For years, BEE supporters and detractors alike have claimed that the codes create a small class of passive black share holders that reap huge fortunes from their connections but generate precious little economic activity for black businesses or black communities.

Sometimes BEE investors feel duped - realizing only after they have signed that the fine print of their contract relegates them to the periphery.

The proposed changes would address fronting and expand the benefits of BEE by reforming several aspects of the Codes:

1) Currently, most major corporations maintain high BEE scorecards by selling an equity stake. This has, inadvertently, allowed fronting to pay, and created a group of well connected BEE-elites. One of the changes under discussion would set minimum scores in terms of enterprise development and affirmative procurement—companies that performed poorly in these categories would lose points overall.

2) Fronting has become more complex and unfortunately more common. The new proposals will almost certainly contain mechanisms for evaluating claims of fronting and punishing offenders. Here is president Zuma discussing the issue.

3) In terms of enterprise development, companies will likely be required to play a more active role in developing suppliers



Trade and Industry Minister, Rob Davies

and small businesses (especially rural businesses). Signing a check to an accelerator program does little to help small businesses compete unless the larger corporation is willing to provide real mentorship and open up procurement opportunities.

In Minister Davies' recent budget speech he noted that while South Africa has between 30-40 small business incubators, Brazil had 4000. Commentators on the SAIBL Business Forum have also highly praised certain incubation projects.

These new changes have supporters and detractors.

Companies like Microsoft, Netcare and others have already bought into the spirit of these changes by driving enterprise development—last month SAIBL discussed Microsoft's R 475 million investments in four Black owned software companies. The board members of the South African Supplier Diversity Council (SASDC) also understand the value of

driving enterprise development through the procurement process.

Other corporate voices are grumbling that forcing companies to spend valuable time and resources on someone else's business is inconsistent with delivering maximum value to shareholders.

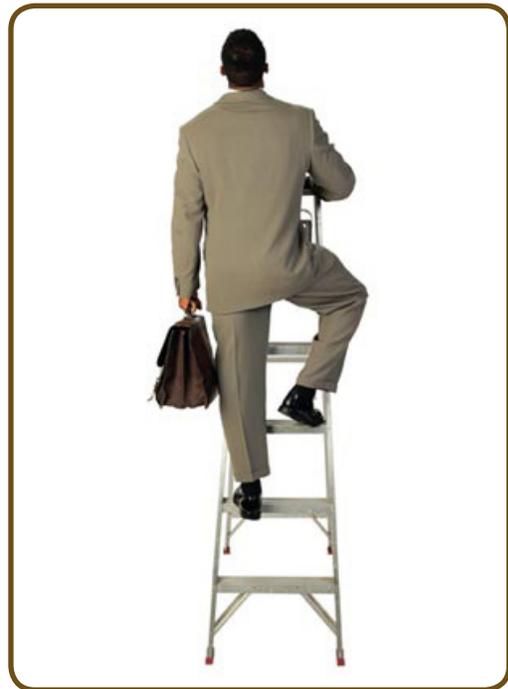
We believe that halfheartedly engaging in enterprise development is indeed a poor business expense; however, making enterprise development part of the core business strategy will, eventually, diversify sources of supply and make supply chains more competitive.

The SASDC is one mechanism that will help companies reap the benefits of affirmative procurement.

CCA will be hosting a meeting in late May introducing the SASDC to US Corporations interested in South Africa. Email cgodfrey@afriacacncl.org for more information.

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**.

Also from SAIBL: Check out the latest edition of the [saibl Specialty Food and Wine e-Newsletter](#).



Continent's Middle Class Triples to 313 Million Report Says

The number of middle class Africans has tripled over the last 30 years to 313 million people, or more than 34 percent of the continent's population, according to a new report from the African Development Bank.

The reasons for the increase in size and purchasing power of the African middle class include strong economic growth, and a move towards a stable, salaried job culture and away from traditional agricultural activities.

The report entitled "*The Middle of the Pyramid: Dynamics of the Middle Class in Africa*", however, warns that despite this phenomenon income inequality in Africa remains very high, and that the overall middle class figure includes large numbers of a 'floating class' whose hold on status is insecure.

Over the decades, the numbers have

steadily risen from approximately 111 million or 26 percent of the population in 1980 to around 151.4 million (27 percent) in 1990. The 2010 figure, however, shows a significant surge of 60 percent from the 2000 figure of 196 million or 27.2 percent of total population.

The report defines middle class largely in terms of higher income relative to the average. That average is of course lower in Africa than in the west. The report notes: 'the middle class is usually defined as individuals with annual income exceeding \$3,900 in purchasing power parity terms'.

However, the report acknowledges that other factors come into play when defining who is middle class, saying: 'other variables such as education, professions, aspirations, and lifestyle are also important features that help establish who is in the

Continued on page 7...



Massmart Offer- It's Win-Win...

by Chris Gilmour, investment analyst at Absa

If anyone still questions whether Africa really is the next big investment player, at least one seriously big hitter, the world's largest retailer, has no such doubts. Walmart's \$2.3 billion offer for 51 percent of SA-based Massmart is the Arkansas-based company's second biggest investment in more than a decade. In that time, Walmart has grown its non-US revenue from virtually zero to a quarter of its annual \$400 billion turnover.

The significance of this investment - and let's not forget Walmart was prepared to stump up double the amount for all of Massmart - has not been lost on audiences in SA or elsewhere. Recently, for instance, the *Daily Record* newspaper reported that farmers in far-off Uganda were likely to benefit from the deal. It predicted Walmart would "extend its experience in connecting farmers with the supermarket's global supply chain, boosting farmer incomes, and helping them to improve the quality of their produce".

Quite how and when all of this will come to pass is not entirely clear: Massmart has just one outlet in Uganda - a Game shop in Kampala - and even in Massmart's home market no one seriously expects that the Walmart acquisition will result in an overnight explosion of new stores. (Massmart has, of course, put on record its plan to add another 150 to 160 stores in SA and Africa, a more-than-50 percent increase, which, it has indicated, will take several years to roll out.)

All indications so far are that Walmart is in no particular hurry to suddenly throw up what the Americans call "super centres" across the length and breadth of Africa (Andy Bond, the executive responsible for Walmart's acquisition, has said he is more than happy that Massmart is appropriately aggressive about expansion.) What is quite clear, however, is that Walmart has bought into the growing belief that Africa is undergoing economic and social change for the better.

To read the conclusion of this article, click [HERE](#).

For more details related to the proposed transaction between Walmart International and South Africa's Massmart, visit www.walmartinfo.co.za.



Novus International, Inc. creates *Health through Nutrition* products for livestock, pets and people. Novus employees work in over 90 countries, serving more than 3,000 customers worldwide. Based in the Greater St. Louis area in Missouri, Novus's corporate offices, research and development laboratories and manufacturing operations span more than 35 countries. With its mission of making a clear difference in sustainably meeting the growing global need for nutrition and health, Novus has been innovating with integrity for 20 years. Novus has been selling in Africa for almost a decade. However, in 2009, Novus deepened its market presence. Under the leadership of an Africa Region Manager, Novus expanded the technical sales team with Novus employees in each of Africa's

five sub-regions. Increased customer contact means that Novus can better respond to the need for improved livestock productivity and management practices.

Novus's expanded commitment to Africa includes increasing partnerships to assist with structuring the livestock feed market in Africa. The African Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD) program, and the five-year commitment by Novus, is a partnership that directly addresses the bottleneck of women leaders in Africa in agricultural sciences by underwriting African women scientists. Using Novus research facilities, the Fellows explore science-based solutions which utilize local raw materials.

To support customers in improving the accessibility to feed quality analysis, Novus signed a partnership agreement with Egerton University, Nairobi, Kenya to establish an analytical lab. Novus's contribution of training and equipment will be instrumental in knowledge being a cornerstone of supporting Africa's increasing demand for protein.

For more information visit:

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P&G has been active on the African continent for more than five decades with operations in Morocco (1958), Egypt (1986) and Sub-Saharan Africa (mid-1980's through the acquisition of

Richardson-Vicks). P&G Sub-Sahara is comprised of West Africa headquartered in Lagos, Nigeria with manufacturing in Ibadan. South & East Africa, headquartered in Johannesburg, has manufacturing in Johannesburg and a satellite office in Nairobi covering the East African business.

P&G has extensive reach throughout Africa through P&G Children's Safe Drinking Water program, which has provided three billion liters of safe drinking water in the developing world, and Protecting Futures, a puberty education and sanitary pad donation program to help young girls stay in school. P&G also has partnered through Pampers® for a number of years with UNICEF to donate vaccines needed to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus in Africa and around the world.

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middle class'.

Overall, it is economic growth that determines the rise of the middle class, but economic growth is in turn driven by social and economic factors. The report notes: 'Africa's middle class is strongest in countries that have a robust and growing private sector as many middle class individuals tend to be local entrepreneurs.

In a number of African countries, a new middle class has emerged due to opportunities offered by the private sector'. Other determining factors include the establishment of stable, secure, well-paid jobs, and higher levels of tertiary education.

Geographically, middle class levels vary a great deal across African countries. North Africa has the highest. Tunisia has the highest concentration at almost 90 percent, followed by Morocco at almost 85 percent and Egypt with almost 80 percent.

But a significant number of these belong to the 'floating' category with a strong danger of falling into poverty due to economic shocks. Other countries with high percentages of the middle class include Gabon, Botswana, Namibia, Ghana, Cape Verde, Kenya and South



Africa. Countries at the bottom end include Mozambique, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, Burundi and Liberia.

The report maintains the growth in the middle class is good news for the future prosperity of Africa, but also points out the continued high levels of income inequality on the continent. The continent has a extremely rich elite: 'About 100,000 Africans had a net worth of \$800 billion in 2008, or about 60 percent of Africa's GDP or 80 percent of sub-Saharan Africa's'.

This article 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.



CCA Staff Profile: Justin Tinsey

Justin Tinsey joined the U.S.-Africa Business Center (USABC) in May as project coordinator for small and medium size enterprise (SME) business linkages. He holds a M.A. degree in Global Development Policy from Boston University with a regional concentration in Africa and a B.A. in Economics from Michigan State University. He has received two fellowships to study in Africa, as a McPherson scholar in Durban, South Africa and as a foreign language and area studies (FLAS) fellow in Dakar, Senegal. During his studies, Justin worked in different short-term positions, including as a consultant in Shanghai, China; a research assistant at the World Wildlife Fund; and as a vice president of finance for a U.S.-China business society. Justin plans to contribute to the effectiveness of the USABC by helping develop an online searchable directory of U.S. and African companies and by being the point-of-contact for the database once it is launched. He also plans on contributing to the USABC by helping organize a number of events and forums that will expand networks for U.S. and African SMEs. Justin speaks Mandinka and basic spoken Chinese and he has the long-term goal of expanding ties between U.S., African, and Chinese business communities.

Transitions

CCA welcomes new member companies **Baker & McKenzie LLP**, **Greenberg Traurig LLP**, **Schiff Hardin LLP**, and **TransFarm**.

CCA is pleased to announce that **Bezawit Y. Mane** has been hired as administrative assistant/front office coordinator and **Justin Tinsey** has been hired as project coordinator for USABC.

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



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April Events

- 4/8:** Health Initiative - "A Briefing on the U.S. Global Health Initiative's Africa Agenda"
- 4/12:** The Millennium Challenge Corporation and CCA - "Investment Opportunities in Southern Africa: Previewing AGOA and Zambia's Proposed MCC Compact"
- 4/12:** Security Working Group - "Mil to Mil and Mil to Civ Views on Africa's Security Challenges"
- 4/13:** Luncheon for Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga, Prime Minister of the Republic of Kenya
- 4/14:** Monthly Agribusiness Breakfast Forum "TransFarm Africa's Initiative: Enhancing Development in the Agribusiness Sector in Africa"
- 4/14:** Zimbabwe Working Group hosts The Honorable Tendai Biti, Minister of Finance, Republic of Zimbabwe
- 4/18:** DRC Working Group luncheon for Mr. Jean-Claude M. Masangu Central Bank Governor Democratic Republic of Congo
- 4/19:** "An Assessment of Cote d'Ivoire's Economic Outlook"
- 4/20:** Luncheon for African Union Chairman Jean Ping and his delegation
- 4/26:** Sudan Working Group "A Briefing on Sudan: Politics, Transition, Opportunities and Challenges"



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 EAI Information System
 Eleqtra
 Elizabeth Glazer Pediatric AIDS Foundation
 ELW Global
 Emerging Capital Partners
 Emerging Markets Group
 EOD Technology Inc.
 ERHC Energy Inc.
 Eskom
 Essex Construction
 Ethiopian Airlines
 Eurasia Group
 Evergreen International Aviation

Export Trading Company, USA
 Exxon Mobil Corporation
 Family Health International
 Fayus, Inc.
 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.
 GreenbergTraurig
 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
 Immediate Response Technologies
 ISOA
 Jean-Raymond Boule Corporations
 Jefferson Waterman International
 JHPIEGO
 John Deere
 Johnson & Johnson
 Kenya Airways
 KJAER Group
 Kosmos Energy
 KRL International LLC
 L-1 Identity Solutions
 L-3 MPRI
 Lazare Kaplan International Inc.
 LDB Consulting
 Lockheed Martin
 Loita Holdings Corp.
 LONRHO
 M&T Bank
 Manchester Trade/CTD America
 Marathon Oil Company
 Mars, Incorporated
 Masefield America, Inc
 McLarty Associates
 Medtronic
 Med-1 Partners
 Minority Business Development Agency
 MITC Investimentos Lda.
 Monsanto Company
 Morrell Agro Industries, PLC
 Moving Water Industries Corp.
 Nathan Associates Inc.
 National 4-H Council
 Noble Energy Inc.
 Northrop Grumman

Novus International Inc.
 Oceus Networks
 Odoi Associates, Inc.
 OpenSkies
 Oracle Corporation
 Pacific Architects and Engineers, Inc.
 Pan African Capital Group LLC
 Patton Boggs LLP
 Pfizer Inc.
 PHD
 Pioneer Hi-Bred International
 Polsinelli Shalton Flanigan and Suelthaus
 PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
 Procter & Gamble
 Project HOPE
 Providence – Critical Infrastructure Protection
 Raytheon
 REED Incorporated
 Relyant
 Ryberg & Smith, LLP
 SAIC
 Salans
 Samuels International Associates Inc.
 Schaffer Global Group
 Schiff Hardin LLP
 Schneidman & Associates, International
 SEACOM
 Shell
 Sithe Global
 Smart Inc.
 SOC
 South African Airways
 Standard Bank Group, Ltd.
 Structured Credit International
 Sunoco, Inc.
 Sunrock Institute
 Symbion Power
 Tetra Tech, Inc.
 The Africa Channel
 The Bode Technology Group
 The Boeing Company
 The Coca Cola Company
 The Whitaker Group
 Toll Remote Logistics
 TransFarm
 TravelTalk Media
 United Bank for Africa Plc.
 Universal Leaf Tobacco Company
 United States Soybean Export Council
 ViaSat
 Walmart
 WambiaCapital
 Whitney, Bradley & Brown, Inc.
 World Cocoa Foundation
 Zephyr Management
 XeoHealth