

2014

Annual Pan African

GLOBAL

Trade & Investment
Conference

CONFERENCE





Collaborating Organizations

Africa-USA International Chamber of Commerce and Industry
African Empowerment Communities - USA
African Empowered Communities - Uganda
African Empowered Communities - Tanzania
California State Board of Equalization
Life and Times Magazine
African Marketplace Inc
L.A. City Department of Cultural Affairs
Honorable Curren Price, Los Angeles City Council District Nine
Mayor Jim Dear, City of Carson
Water Replenishment District of Southern California
Sixth Region Diaspora Caucus (SRDC)
Pan African Diaspora Union
Office of the Governor of Bauchi State Nigeria
Vnesto Capital
George Swain Investments
Trend Media
Rotary Club International
South Los Angeles Logistics
Water for Children Africa
Parliament of the Republic of Uganda
KShenWang Inc.
Bank of America
Deo V. Development & Investments
Cal Bay Consulting Group
California Black Agriculture Working Group
Innovative Resources Inc.
Rise Financial Pathways Inc.
Association of Nigerian Physicians in the Americas (ANPA)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **Annual Pan African Global Trade & Investment Conference** has been established to be a catalyst for Public/Private Partnerships that promote and develop the emerging economies of Africa and the African Diaspora global community through multilateral trade and foreign direct investment.



The first Pan African Global Trade Conference in 2010 at California State University Dominguez Hills was the beginning of an ongoing series of conferences that are being conducted annually to discuss current issues related to promoting and facilitating international trade and commerce between small business enterprises in the U.S.A., the African Diaspora and the African continent. Each conference is designed to develop

recommendations for programs that need to be developed during each conference year to accomplish this objective, identify and discuss current issues and problems associated with accomplishing the conferences goals and objectives, and recommend strategic approaches for either the improvement of current programs and/or the development of new programs during subsequent conference years.

Our **2014 Pan African Trade and Investment Conference** was successfully convened on August 15 & 16, 2014 at the Carson Community Center in Carson, CA. in collaboration with the **Life and Times Magazine 4th Annual Fiesta** in Los Angeles, CA. Our 2014 conference featured exhibits, vendors, and business presentations and panels from representatives from the U.S. and East and West Africa. The participation of delegates from Tanzania, Uganda and Nigeria provided invaluable information about business opportunities in their regions for the U.S. based small business owners and investors who attended the conference.



We are especially thankful for the groundbreaking participation and contributions of the delegation from Bauchi State, Nigeria lead by His Excellency, Governor Malam (Dr) Isa Yuguda. The comments and recommendations they provided pointed the way to significant business and investment opportunities in both Bauchi State, Nigeria and the African continent. We look forward to visiting Bauchi State soon to cultivate the business and cultural relationships we established during the conference.

His Excellency, Malam (Dr) Isa Yuguda, Governor of Bauchi State, Nigeria giving the keynote address on day 2 of the conference.



2014 Annual Pan African Trade & Investment Conference Report



Sixth Region Diaspora Caucus Presentation

Professor Kamau Taplin, Coordinator of the Seattle Chapter of the Sixth Region Diaspora described the goals and objectives of the Sixth Region Diaspora Caucus. He explained that the Sixth Region Diaspora Caucus (SRDC) has been established to espouse and promote a socio-political world view, philosophy, and movement which seeks to unify continental Africans and those of African heritage throughout the Diaspora into a “Global African Community.” SRDC was established in April, 2006 in Los Angeles at a African Union-Diaspora Roundtable, hosted by the

Reparations United Front of Southern California (RUF), and the Pan-African Organizing Committee (PAOC). The roundtable included representatives from 10 Afro-centric organizations in the USA and 13 countries. SRDC was created in response to the African Union invitation to the African Diaspora to “... invite and encourage the full participation of the African Diaspora as an important part of our Continent, in the building of the African Union.”

The primary mission of the SRDC is to help organize the African Diaspora for participation in the work of the African Union, and for collaborating and networking with Diasporan organizations on a global scale for joint projects (economic & youth skill development). SRDC believes that united we are stronger in our quest to restore dignity, respect and sustainable development on the African Continent and throughout the Diaspora.

SRDC Washington operates as a primary clearinghouse for Pan-African engagement regarding economic development/trade activities, education and cultural connections. Its active goals include, Community Outreach to Introduce SRDC to the next generation of Pan-African Leadership through Community Forums. Economic Roundtables, African Liberation Day activities, Pan-African Business & Trade Conferences, a Pan-African Youth Corps and Community Coalition Building. Its active committees include Education, Economic Development/Bi-lateral Trade, Youth Development, African Culture, Pan-African Women, Health & Wellness, and African Community Bridges

Additional information about the Sixth Region Diaspora Caucus and its Seattle Chapter can be obtained by contacting Professor Kamau Taplin at kamautaplin@gmail.com.



The History, Relevance and Role of Foreign Aid in Africa's Trade and Investment

Keynote Speaker Day 1

Professor (Dr.) Eric Kashambuzi

Senior Adviser United Nations Development Program-(UNDP)

Professor Kashambuzi's address provided a comprehensive rational and historical analysis of U.S. foreign to Africa and recommendations for the most effective use of foreign aid for African trade and investment. He observed that foreign aid benefits both the donor and recipient countries. When properly and efficiently utilized foreign aid provides a critical component that contributes to creating an enabling environment for private sector development. His key recommendations included the following:

- Aid to Africa including from the United States should be increased but more significantly it should be more efficiently utilized. Transparency in resource allocation and accountability by donor and recipient organs need to be improved. Partnership between Americans and Africans must be based on the principle of equality. Aid conditionally should minimize donor interference in the domestic affairs of recipient countries America and Africa should work together to create peaceful and inclusive societies because trade and investment have not and will not thrive in fragile and unstable environments. American private sector should include a foreign aid component in its investment programs.¹
- Africa has a young and increasing population to provide cheap labor and markets. It also has abundant natural resources that offer great opportunities for investment and trade. Strengthening infrastructure, institutions and human capital is a pre-requisite for investment and trade. Efforts should also be made to reduce brain drain of trained and experienced Africans.
- Since the 1980s economic sectors like agriculture have been starved of resources that were disproportionately directed to other sectors. Agriculture and the rural sector where the majority of poor Africans live should receive a boost in foreign assistance to improve their welfare and reduce rural-urban migration.

The complete text of Professor Kashambuzi's address is provided in the addendum to this report



Report on the Tourism Sector and Vital Investment Opportunities in Uganda

Hon. Member Balyeku Moses Grace

Member of Parliament Republic of Uganda
Jinja Municipality West, Jinja District.

Hon. Member Balyeku Moses Grace highlighted the status of tourism, business attractiveness, business opportunities and investor incentives available in Uganda. Uganda is one of the top tourist destinations in Africa¹. It ranks among the top recipients of foreign direct investment (FDI) in sub-Saharan Africa² for investment opportunities in infrastructure development, tourism, oil and gas, agriculture, mining of non-oil minerals and telecommunication. Investment is supported by sustained political stability and the macroeconomic environment for the last 25 years. In order to solve the problems that limit ease of doing Business Uganda has heavily invested in long term infrastructure development, has harmonized the licensing procedures, rolled out on Land reforms, from 6 zones to 21 land offices, thereby significantly reducing on the time and the cost of undertaking land transactions and enhancing security of Land registration.

¹ www.cnn.com travel 2013

² UNCTAD World Investment report 2013

Key opportunities for investment include Agriculture, Tourism, Infrastructure Development, Food Processing, Extractive Industries (Oil & Gas and Mining), Livestock and Fishing.

He noted that under the African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA) initiative Uganda's exports to the US, which amounted to US \$ 57.7M (2010), have been falling to US \$ 45.9 M in 2011 and to US \$ 34.5 M in 2012 against rising Imports into Uganda from the US which have risen to US \$ 100 M in 2012. This reflects a huge trade deficit for Uganda. Renewed bilateral arrangements should target to reduce this gap. President Barrack Obama of the United States recently launched a project dubbed 'Trade Africa' aimed at doubling intra-regional trade in the five partner states of the East African Community (EAC). Investors who will venture in Uganda's investment opportunities will benefit in this arrangement.

The complete text for his presentation is provided in the addendum to this report



East Africa Culture

Owek Appolonia Mugumbya, Chairperson
African Empowered Communities (AEC)-Uganda Chapter

Owek Appolonia Mugumbya discussed the role that "culture" plays in defining who an African can be and what it takes to improve on levels of development. In her paper she negative deconstructed and themes that have been drawn from Europe, Asia through Africa to America. The assumption is that cultures still thrive today among northern Europeans, southern Europeans, Arabs, Chinese, Native Americans, Asians, Africans, Australian aborigines.

For there to be a cultural aspect, certain practices have to continue repeatedly. The repetition in turn brings about accumulated knowledge and wisdom. There must be those who pass on information and those who are receptive of this. The continued grooming, education, training in skills and dialogue sessions knowledge and information is what creates what will be passed on to next generations. One can also say culture is a depository of skills and know how. Culture is a fuel through which society is able to sense critical economic independence, nationalism, language, symbolism, identity and uniformity. Distance and time create identity. Identity in this case can be a level of material culture and the size of political institutions or standards.

Ideology, entertainment, social-political organization, poetry, cinema, sports, science, norms, folk-lore, sexism, gender roles, cuisine, music, literature, art, nutrition, medicine, home-steadying, agriculture, lifestyles, religion, relationships, education, pastoralism, governance, war, peace-making, skills development and initiation rites are the same raw materials Africans, Americans or anyone should use to promote cross border trade. They cannot be treated in isolation but in unison. These are the areas of investments that have to be factored in long term plans. That way they will be enduring cultural development factors that will produce a more felt, practical and palatable African indigenization and less westernization.

(The complete text of Owek Appolonia Mugumbya's presentation is provided in the addendum to this report.)



Urban Agriculture Panel

Keidi Obi Awadu, Publisher
The Sun Rises In the East
African Growth and Development for the 21st Century
Michael Harris, Chairman
California Black Agriculture Working Group



Increasing reliance upon **Western-style food consumption patterns** across Africa is now reflected in **rapid rise in rates of chronic diseases** associated with wealthy-nation nutritional consumption. In particular, African diets, like those of their Asian counterparts, now include more meat, dairy, highly processed foods, sugar, salt, fat and chemicals than any previous generation outside of the wealthy elite that came to dominate the continent during the colonialism phase. Now we are seeing rapid introduction into the metropolitan areas of fast food restaurants, many of which are franchised from powerful multinational corporations. Like these franchises in the host countries, their patrons are increasingly gorging on chemical laden food, meats with industrial pharmaceuticals, GMO-laden feed, antibiotics, steroids, prosac-like drugs, and worse. The presence of genetically-engineered crops in this food chain adds a whole other level of paranoia to our cautious perspective. Rates of obesity, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer and mental illnesses are rising at alarming rates across a spectrum of African metropolises. Cheap and convenient access to fast foods and highly processed foods is something we would be best to interrupt before African hospitals are further overwhelmed by non-communicable diseases (NCD's) like is the U.S. healthcare system.

Land lease deals as well as outright land grabs across Africa are another great source of concern. One such deal in Madagascar came under intense scrutiny and was eventually cancelled when the South Korean company Daewoo arranged to lease at least 1.3 million acres of prime agricultural land for a 99-year lease at the shocking low rate of only \$12(US) per acre per year. Despite the cancellation of that contract, the company has managed to maintain a presence in the island nation and plans to export its crops back to Korea to feed its own population.

Urban agriculture provides a key opportunity to address food security and nutrition. Its most striking features are the historic integration of the economic, security and ecological systems, local job creation and career advancement, and local community economic development.

U.S. and Diaspora-based agricultural experts and producers have a vital role to play in maintaining the integrity of this anticipated tripling of African agriculture that is being forecast for the coming decade and more. Key factors toward this growth include:

- Tapping African nations' rapidly expanding **middle class consumers** for our products;
- **Providing export for modern farm equipment**, harvesters and irrigation systems;
- **Training U.S. farm professionals** as well as supplying training to African partners;
- Moving our **agricultural technology professionals** to the continent in large numbers;
- Providing **safe seed stocks, organic farming supplies** and expertise to Africa.
- **Supplying technology for storing, transporting and producing** finished food products to be manufactured close to areas of rural farm production.
- Exploring and implementing successful strategies and best practices within leading cities for **broader use of urban agriculture** for growing plants and raising animals within the urban service boundaries of global cities - from micro-farms to large scale enterprises.

The complete text of their presentation is provided in the addendum to this report.



African & American Chamber of Commerce Trade & Investment Collaboration Strategy

Dennis Nnyondo, President

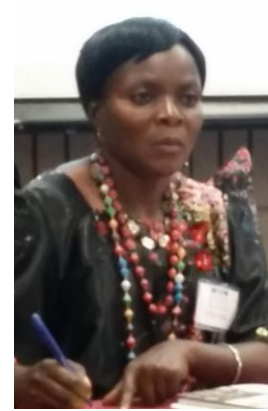
Africa Empowered Communities (AEC) - USA

Maxiensia T. Nakibuuka

AEC Uganda Coordinator

Swai Moses Onassa

AEC Tanzania



African Empowered Communities-USA is the umbrella organization headquartered in USA for various collaborative partnerships. The collaborative partnership organizations are Technologies Without Borders -USA (TWIB), American Community -Led Initiative on Public Health & HIV {ACIPHA}, Universal Mission Foundation (UMF), Greater Masaka International Based Community Organization (GMICBO), Jjaggwe Foundation Educational Resource Center, and Crested Journal .

This name is as a result of historical might and fame that prevailed in Africa: In Egypt, were the Pharaohs; in the West were the emperors like Sundiata; in the Great Lakes Region, were well organized powerful kingdoms; African islands were bursting with people; and in Southern Africa, were great kings like Shaka Zulu. All these Pharaohs, Kings, and Emperors gained this fame from the communities they led and cared for. If it were not for the organized communities of the past, the Africa we know today would not be. The resilience in Africa is possible when communities are empowered. By empowerment is meant the political astuteness; self determination; harmonized existence with the environment, opportunities for trade, education; leadership, life skills (*TELL Model*).

AEC-USA's objectives are:

1. To promote an understanding of our activities by our allies and partners.
2. To relate productively, effectively and profitably with Africa-USA International Chamber of Commerce & Industry (AFUSA).
3. To introduce the personnel in AEC-USA with whom AFUSA will work, follow-up and insure that productive relationships prevail.
4. To share knowledge, skills and explore means that promote cross boarder relations and trade. Resource Identification, Use & Sustainability
5. To utilize available resources as we implement or operationalize the aspirations in this statement.
6. To organize AEC-USA in such a way that it will be the "go to" organization, when it comes to identifying Africa based potential and existing partners or entrepreneurs.
7. To position African entrepreneurs and businesses to be able to share, interact, benefit and continue in good relationship with American business fraternity or sorority.
8. To establish interactive platforms in form of Fairs, Conferences, Workshops, Demonstrations, Inter country visits, Cultural and Educational exchange programs.
9. Explore, devise means of confidence building, partnering, communication, and other best practices as both AEC-USA and AFUSA invest time, resources and money in efforts to cause the realization and ideals of high standards of living the people in America and Africa.

In sharing this statement of belief and a synthesized vision AEC-USA hopes that it becomes a fertile basis for continued relationship, interaction, guidance, mentorship, leadership and mutual beneficence.

Additional information about African Empowered Communities is provided in the addendum to this report.

Entrepreneurship & Job Creation Panel



(From left to right: John. Frykenberg, Job Creation & Development Teacher Rotary Club of Altadena; Sarah Phillips, Africa Liaison; Mary Udo, Africa Liaison; C. Ray Carlson, Project Manager, Rotary Club Job Creation & Entrepreneurship Programs)

The panel reported that Nigeria is the most populous nation in Africa and it keeps growing. It is rich in natural resources, especially crude oil. Its economy now exceeds South Africa's. In spite of this unemployment is high even among college graduates and private sector jobs are too few. Entrepreneurship education is of great interest because many see it as the only way to start their own business and create income for themselves. This will also create jobs for others as these small businesses grow and hire employees.

The development of Business Plans is the key to success and a requirement for seed capital loans. This program is the most economical and cost effective way to stimulate Job Creation and can be done on a large scale -nation-wide by 2020. Rotary Club International has developed a program to teach basic Entrepreneurship Education and Business Plan development on a large scale in universities, colleges and polytechnic schools in Africa. The first three years of this pilot program in Nigeria indicates that an average of 1,000 participants will attend a 4-day program in each venue. Vocational Training Teams are sent from the US and other developed regions through Rotary Clubs which then collaborate with local Rotary Clubs in the host country to provide local sponsors and mentoring.

The number of business plans developed by the participants will varied greatly because of existing circumstances at each venue. But the quality of those that have been developed is remarkable, does not require exorbitant start-up capital, and creates a lot of jobs. The next stage of this program is to develop funds for seed capital more than the usual micro-finance programs that are popular but do not create- jobs fast enough to match population growth. According to the World Bank Nigerian Government agencies indicated that they also can provide the seed capital.

Nigeria's currently plans to expand the program to 36 states for Entrepreneurship Education classes in coming years, with the goal of impacting at least one venue and 1.000 participants in each state by 2017 at a cost of \$100,000 per year for seven venues. By 2020 the nation-wide training program and seed capital funding should be in place and Rotary Club International can attend to other nations.

The complete text of their report along with their follow-up activities is provided in the addendum to this report.



Global Logistics Workshop

How to Get Your Product to Market

Presentation by
Lynda Wilson-Bey, President,
South Los Angeles Logistics

Linda Wilson focused on the essential elements of international trade that must be understood to successfully participate in the international marketplace and trade with African nations.

First it is important to understand the sales terms that are used by businesses throughout the world to make international trade easier, determine transaction costs and define the responsibilities between buyer and seller. This information is available in the International Commercial Terms publications provided by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)³.

It is also important to understand the current domestic trade initiatives and bilateral trading practices between two countries or groups are carried out in accordance with specific trade agreements between these governments. The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) which was signed into law on May 18, 2000 as Title 1 of The Trade and Development Act of 2000 is the current bilateral trade agreement between the U.S. and Africa.⁴ The Act offers tangible incentives or African counties to continue their efforts to open their economies and build free markets. AGOA is in the process of revision and re-enactment. President Barack Obama's point of contact is California Congresswoman Karen Bass. The Obama Administration has also enacted The National Export Initiative (NEI) to improve conditions that directly affect the private sector's ability to export. The NEI is designed to address his administration's goal of doubling U.S. exports by working to a.) Remove trade barriers abroad, b.) Help firms -- especially small businesses -- overcome the hurdles to entering new export markets, c.) Assist with trade financing, and d.) Pursue a Government-wide approach to export advocacy abroad.

Third understanding Supply Chain Management (SCM) is essential for successful international trade transactions. SCM is the integration of business processes from original suppliers to end users that provide products, services, and information associated with international trade transactions. This will include understanding the roles of custom brokers, shipping agents, trade financiers and insurance companies, and the business practices of the indigenous people in the country you want to do business with who know their land routes and access points better than an outsider.

Finally it is also important to understand the impact of The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885, (also known as the *Congo Conference* or *West African Conference*) which regulated European colonization and trade in Africa during the New Imperialism period. The conference ushered in a period of heightened colonial activity by European powers, which eliminated or overrode most existing forms of African autonomy and self-governance. The impact of this conference continues to affect our ability to trade with Africa today.⁵

³ www.iccwbo.org

⁴ www.trade.gov/agoa.

⁵ Please refer to Wikipedia Berlin Conference, en.m.wikipedia.org/.../Berlin_Conference



Pan African Global Trade & Investment Conference Day 2 – Bauchi State, Nigeria

Keynote Address:

His Excellency, Mallam (Dr.) Isa Yuguda
Executive Governor of Bauchi State

His Excellency, Mallam (Dr.) Isa Yuguda the Executive Governor of Bauchi State reported that he is on a serious quest for total transformation of the state through effective human and capital development across all sectors of the economy. Bauchi State is internationally recognized for its outstanding performance in awarding contracts for the economic empowerment of the people of Bauchi State. Bauchi State now desires to promote and facilitate viable bilateral foreign direct investment opportunities with the State of California and Tourism, Agriculture, Manufacturing, Health Care, and Education.

The Bauchi State Investment Panel reported that its main industry is agriculture. Its fertile soil produces cotton, maize, rice, millet, groundnuts, and guinea corn. Irrigation farming is supported by dams. Cattle and livestock are also reared in Bauchi State.

Bauchi State also has a thriving manufacturing industry in the areas of iron and steel, water, ceramics, food and beverages, fertilizer and furniture. There is also an assembly plant for commercial vehicles and trucks as well as a cement factory. Bauchi State also produces arts and crafts including embroidered caps and gowns (known as babban riga), fibre craft, decorated calabashes, metal work, agricultural tools, pottery, leather work and mat weaving. Cotton weaving and dyeing, tanning, and blacksmithing are other traditional activities.

The state has several mineral deposits, including gold, cassiterite (tin ore), columbite, gypsum, wolfram, coal, limestone and lignite. However, only a few of these are currently mined. Cassiterite is mined in places such as Gamau and Maijuju. Quarrying of granite and other rocks for road and other construction takes place in the south-western parts of the state, especially in the Toro LGA. There are also clay deposits in Darazo, Misau and Udubo.

Bauchi State is also blessed with many tourist attractions to include the Yankari and Premier Game Reserves, rock paintings at Goji and the State Museum.

The strategic objectives the Bauchi State delegation desires to accomplish through bilateral trade and investment with the State of California include the following:

1. Creating cooperation between Bauchi State and the State of California in Healthcare, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Tourism & Entertainment
2. Improving the business environment and employment opportunities in California and Bauchi State
3. Enhancing Bauchi State's regional economic progress & stability
4. Bilateral Trade Expansion and FDI as critical tools for bringing about opportunities for California exports that support Bauchi States Transformation Agenda
7. Technology Transfers from the State of California that expand Bauchi State's Light Manufacturing industry to stimulate economic growth.



The Bauchi State Investment Panel from left to right: Amina Katagum, Honourable Commissioner Commerce & Industry; Dr. Sani Abubakar Malami Honourable Commissioner Health; His Excellency, Mallam (Dr.) Isa Yuguda, the Governor of Bauchi State of Nigeria; Alhaji Aminu Hammayo Secretary to the State Government & Honourable Commissioner Budget & Planning

The 2014 Pan African Global Trade and Investment Summit that has been developed in collaboration with Bauchi State is the first of many that will be developed for other states and nations within the Republic of Nigeria and the African continent. Additional bilateral agreements and working relationships with collaborative state partners from Nigeria will potentially produce quantifiable and measurable results for enhanced trade, commerce and economic development with the State of California and the United States of America.

Healthcare Education



Healthcare Education Panel from left to right: Dr. Nkem Chukwumerije President, Association of Nigerian Physicians in the Americas (ANPA) Dr. Sani Abubakar Malami, Honourable Commissioner of Health Bauchi State, Dr. Nneka Akubuilu M.D. Harbor Developmental Disabilities Foundation Inc, and Ijeoma Onwenu-Otigbuo PhD Professor of Microbiology & Director, Aids Awareness Resource Center, Montgomery College

The Healthcare Education Panel focused on three critical areas – the Ebola Pandemic, HIV/AIDS, and the primitive and often life threatening traditional practices in rural villages that affect and often threaten the lives of women in particular. The panel's participants agreed that the best way to address these and other health care problems in Nigeria and Africa was through establishing needed infrastructures for health care education, training and treatment. The continent as a whole is in desperate need of hospitals and clinics in both urban centers and rural areas.

The U.S. has a potential pool of physicians and many more allied health professionals that can be engaged to provide free health care delivery, health screening, health education and health promotion in Africa. They can also serve as health care mentors for high school, college and medical students and international medical graduates.

American and Nigerian health care professionals can also provide continuing education on healthcare system management and leadership to improve all aspects of the Africa's existing health care delivery systems and infrastructure. They can also focus on healthcare advocacy that influences healthcare policy in a direction that promotes patient-centered care and improves public and private healthcare delivery in Nigeria. They also can educate and sensitize the Nigerian public about their rights, privileges and responsibilities relating to healthcare and help modernize the Nigeria's healthcare system.

Dr. Malami also expressed particular interest in establishing student exchange programs with local U.S. based medical schools in Southern California to include schools associated with U.C.L.A., U.S.C. and the Charles Drew Medical University.

Water Waste Management& Replenishment Panel



From left to right: Vickie Butcher, JD, Executive Director, Water for Children Africa; Moderator: Lynn Dymally, Director, Water Replenishment District of Southern California Division 3; Yolanda Lewis, President & CEO, Innovative Resources

The Waste Water Management & Replenishment Panel presented current water management practices and infrastructure technology that can be provided in Africa. Director Dymally reported that groundwater storage is essential to assuring future water supply reliability. Groundwater basins allow for locally sustainable water supplies through increasing the capture, storage and use of additional storm water and the increased use of recycled water. The Southern California Water Replenishment District (WRD) is currently developing Water Independence Now (WIN) a collection of projects and programs to realize this goal. WRD currently operates over 400 active groundwater production wells and 300 groundwater monitoring wells. When fully implemented, WRD's WIN Program can completely replace imported water demand with local storm and recycled sources of replenishment water by making and managing groundwater basins that are locally sustainable and fully self-sufficient.

Innovative Resources delivers proprietary technology to protect the integrity of pipelines and refinery equipment from corrosion, fouling and buildup and increase safety while maximizing profits globally. This technology reduces pipeline operation and maintenance costs by delivering solutions that extends the life of pipelines, prevent the buildup to maximize production and mitigate risks associated with disasters linked to pipe and equipment failure. Innovative Resources drives leading edge technology solutions that can be leveraged to protect the integrity of pipelines and refinery equipment from corrosion, fouling and buildup and increase safety while maximizing profits globally. They have identified solutions that address safety concerns, reduces operation and maintenance costs, extends the life of pipelines, and prevents buildup to maximize production and mitigate risks associated with disasters.

Both of these sets of technology can be used to address water shortages and contamination in Africa. Vickie Butcher of Water for Children Africa reported that 30,000 children die each day from contaminated water. 85% of all diseases in African children under 5 are caused by water-borne illnesses. The United Nations reports that 20% of the world's population struggles to gain access to safe drinking water every day. The good news is that technology exists through WRD and Innovative Resources to eradicate such suffering and achieve sustainable results that provide safe, sustainable water to rural villages in Africa.

Through Water for Children Africa's⁶ American teams of adult and youth volunteers core operational teams are available to investigate, research and plan international water development projects. The travel team receives training and project implementation skills to meet the needs of the identified countries. African Action Agents/Agencies in each targeted country are also prepared to participate in planning project details, identifying local resources, supporting the visiting teams and make decisions necessary for on-going care and maintenance of the village water supply or other needs.

The panel concluded that technology and services needed to develop water projects can be made available when planning teams are requested to visit an African country to identify needs and work with local resources to create needed and sustainable water development projects.

Investment Panel



From left to right: George Swain, Managing Principal, George Swain Investments; Ricardo Tjada, Managing Director, Vnesto Capital; Micheal Utomi, Sr Vice President, Bank of America, Shaun Randolph Founder & CEO, Deo V. Development & Investments; Uche J. Uwahemu, CEO, Cal Bay Consulting Group

The conference investment panel provided an overview of their clients respective investment interests that could be applied to investing in Africa. Their clients include individuals of high net worth, business entities, corporations, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, and pension and profit sharing plans. They use a variety of methods for investment analysis to provide their investor/clients with information on which investments will best meet their investment objectives/strategy.

Specific areas of interests represented by the panel includes entertainment; real estate acquisition and development; arranging equity capital for projects in domestic and international markets; the development of public works projects; the integration of construction equipment projects for public institutions in emerging markets; public works financing for Healthcare, Energy, Infrastructure projects and Waste and Water Treatment industries; and creating, building and investing in revenue-generating nonprofit programs known as Social Enterprises Investments, an investment model that facilitates the generation of social and financial returns by investors from nonprofits.

Their investment programs include global investment banking, online alternative investment platforms, International and Local Investment Fund Development, Social Enterprise Consulting and Implementation, Strategic Partnership Development, Sustainability, Entrepreneurship, Social Enterprise Consulting & Venture Philanthropy.

⁶ water4childrenafrica@cox.net, www.waterforchildrenafrica.org

The panel concluded that their clients were interested in investing in projects that provided returns that were both financial and social. All investors are not only interested in financial returns. Many are often looking for investment opportunities that provide needed services and infrastructures that improve living standards for emerging economies. The important point is the need for opportunities to develop structured investment programs that address the respective needs and interests of each potential client.

CONFERENCE PHOTO GALLERY



CONFERENCE PHOTO GALLERY





The History, Relevance and Role of Foreign Aid in Africa's Trade and investment

Professor Eric Kashambuzi⁷

Senior Adviser United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Chairperson, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I thank the organizers especially Mr. Dennis Nyondo for inviting me to participate in and talk about the history, relevance and role of foreign aid in Africa's trade and investment at this important 4th Annual Pan African Global Trade and Investment Conference on trade and investment that has brought together participants from Africa and the United States of America to meet in this wonderful State of California where at Berkeley I studied and earned degrees in economics and demography at the graduate level.

In economics I was introduced to the concept of foreign aid also known as Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a vital component in investment, economic growth, trade and social progress. Foreign aid is an instrument used by a government or governments to assist another government or governments directly or through another institution like the World Bank or the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) or a Non- governmental organization to create an enabling environment to accelerate economic growth and improve social welfare by inter alia attracting private sector to invest in production and trade. It is understood that foreign aid serves as a catalyst to be phased out when recipient countries have reached the stage to sustain their economies *and* societies.

Foreign aid is increasingly being used to address security challenges in recipient countries because it has been recognized inside and outside Africa that investment in Africa has been severely constrained by a politically unstable environment. The African Union Commission is working with the United Nations, the World Bank, the European Union and the African development Bank to address the challenge of conflict in many parts of the continent. They have already jointly visited the Great lakes and Sahelian regions and plans are underway for a joint mission to the Horn of Africa.

President Kennedy was among those who observed that security concerns in developing countries that hinder investment and trade could be addressed through faster growth and stronger economic and political institutions (Anne Krueger et al., 1989). One of the first books I read on foreign aid was titled "International Aid: An Introduction to the problem of the flow of public resources from rich to poor countries" by I. M. D. Little and J. M. Clifford. The book was published in 1965 when the volume of Official Development Assistance (ODA) had stagnated.

⁷ Prof. Eric Kashambuzi is an international consultant on development issues. He lives in New York.

In 1970 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted resolution 2626 calling on developed countries to allocate 0.7 percent of their Gross National Income (GNI) as official development assistance to the developing countries. Before 2001 the GNI was called Gross National Product (GNP) (Paul Hopper 2012).

The 0.7 percent target was first recommended when drawing up the first Development Decade proposed by President Kennedy in 1961 when he addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Despite the efforts that have been made since then, many donors have not reached the 0.7 percent of their GNI as ODA except the six countries of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Luxemburg and the United Kingdom. There are voices reasoning that foreign aid should be terminated in part because it creates dependency and distorts priorities and resource allocation in part through conditionalities (T. G. Weiss et al., 2005) or facilitates external interference in developing countries affairs. I have worked in the aid industry for a long time since 1973 largely with UNDP. While I agree that foreign aid should not breed dependency and become a permanent feature, I feel that when properly and efficiently utilized ODA, however small, plays a vital catalytic role in helping to build infrastructure, institutions and human capital essential for creating an enabling environment for a profitable private sector engagement in investment and trade.

The United Nations General Assembly that is preparing a post-2015 development agenda from 2016 through 2030 to succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that end on December 31, 2015 has renewed interest in foreign aid and called on developed countries to implement fully their ODA target of 0.7 percent to developing countries.

Let me point out at the outset that foreign aid comprises grants and concessional or soft loans (Anthony Hall and James Midgley 2004) and has three characteristics:

1. It has to be undertaken largely by official agencies;
2. The principal objective is to promote development and social welfare;
3. It must have a grant component of 25 percent or more.

Thus an outright grant of aid has 100 percent grant element. A loan at 10 percent has a zero grant element. Concessional or soft loan lies in between (Robert Cassen et al., 1986).

This conference could not have taken place at a better time. The U.S. - Africa leaders Summit in Washington DC to inter alia discuss trade and investment took place a few days ago. Useful information has been made available about planned activities as follow-up to the Summit that should help us in our deliberations and especially in preparing action plans at the end of this conference.

An assessment undertaken by the Brookings Institution and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) whose report was published in July 2013 about the future role of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) concluded that AGOA provides many benefits to the African countries and recommended that it should be renewed when it expires next year.

African governments have renewed their determination to strategically participate in national economies in partnership with the business sector and increase investments particularly in infrastructure (transport, ICT and energy), human capital formation and transformation of Africa's economic structure through industrialization to add value to commodities. In strengthening or launching government and business collaboration we should draw lessons from the Asian countries where such partnership has been helpful in trade and investment programs.

African governments have also underscored the importance of peace, security, good governance, justice and inclusive societies at all levels in facilitating economic growth and development, an aspect that was emphasized at the recently concluded US - Africa Summit.

African governments have thus called on development partners - bilateral and multilateral - the private sector and philanthropic groups to extend a helping hand so that constraints that have hindered Africa's investment and trade are removed.

Thankfully, Africa has vast untapped human and natural resources and economic growth is second fastest in the world. In addition it has a young and vibrant population with all the advantages including cheap labor and markets for domestically produced goods and services as well as imports.

The private sector including commerce and business which has been involved in the preparation for the United Nations post-2015 development agenda has indicated willingness to play its role in African economies and elsewhere in an economically, socially and environmentally responsible and accountable manner.

Unlike in the past when the public and private sectors were virtually mutually exclusive in national economies because the state had been considered the problem and not the solution to economic problems, it has now been recognized that the public and private sectors need to work together in a complementary and strategic manner according to their comparative advantages.

It has also been recognized that low investments in infrastructure, institutions and human capacity by African governments have constrained private investments and trade. Consequently Africa's attraction of foreign direct investment has remained small concentrated in a few areas especially extractive sectors and Africa's contribution to global trade stands at a mere 3 percent (Africa MDGs Report 2013).

For easy reference let me give a brief history about foreign aid and the associated institutional framework. Foreign aid or international development cooperation is largely a post World War II phenomenon. The United Nations Charter that was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1945 called on the international community to address economic and social challenges in the developing countries.

Article I (2) states that the purpose of the Charter is inter alia "To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion".

Article 55 stresses the importance of promoting conditions of economic and social progress and commitment to full employment. At that time and for many since then developing countries lacked adequate resources to achieve these noble goals and therefore called for foreign assistance.

The international community responded favorably including through the Colombo Plan of 1951, a Commonwealth initiative for Asian countries later joined by the United States and Japan (Hall and Midgley 2004). The United States response goes back to President Harry Truman and later President John F. Kennedy. In the early days the United States provided over 50 percent of the total development assistance (Anna Krueger et al., 1989).

According to the Oxford Companion to the United States History, the United States understood foreign aid to include private or public bilateral or multilateral assistance to nations suffering the ravages of war, natural calamity, or long-standing poverty. Foreign aid may also be given for reasons relating to U.S. economic, diplomatic, or national security interests.

In USA the concept of foreign aid is derived from humanitarian and moral concerns and in, a larger sense, from the process of colonialism, world wars and economic depression of the 1930's.

It was believed that *once* poor nations received capital and technology, they would 'take-off' into self-sustained economic growth and as noted above foreign aid would then be phased out. (This point was repeated in the 1969 Pearson report when it observed that the goal of international assistance effort is to put low income countries as soon as possible in a position to realize their peoples' aspirations without (permanently) relying on foreign aid. (That is why it is important for developed countries to assist Africa to develop her capacities using foreign aid).

By the 1940s, U.S. public and private policy makers had embraced an economic development theory that identified the causes of poverty and underdevelopment as internal to particular societies. Their solutions centered on external private capital, transfers and technical assistance and on the operation of *free* trade and comparative advantage.

During the second half of the 20th century, foreign aid in USA meant giving capital in the form of grants and/or loans, technology, equipment and food to the less developed world. It also involved state efforts to enhance the proper functioning of market forces a point that was touched upon during the just ended US-Africa Summit.

Giving foreign aid serves U.S. overlapping purposes. Aid could help expand export markets to alleviate American domestic industrial and agricultural surpluses, guarantee the availability of strategic natural resources from recipient countries, or bolster the political fortunes of foreign allies. Thus, in this sense, foreign aid is more than development aid. However, the focus of my presentation is on development assistance.

The official commitment by the United States to assist low income developing countries began with the Point Four Program announced by President Harry Truman in his second inaugural address in 1949, later translated into the 1950 Act for International Development. The Act proposed, inter alia, that American technical experts help agrarian nations to stimulate their domestic economies and export selected crops and raw materials and enhance their ability to purchase American exports, attract American private foreign capital and become integrated into the global economy.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 - following President Kennedy's call at the United Nations General Assembly in September 1961 for a Development Decade - created the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The Act identified development aid as a mechanism for improving the lives of poor people in developing nations and undermining the appeal of a socialist model of economic development (B. S. Boyer 2001).

During the 2014 US-Africa Summit, President Obama while addressing 50 African leaders stressed a long-term partnership so that Africans buy United States goods and United States buys African products. To achieve this goal the right conditions must be created for American companies to invest in Africa. To jump-start the process the president announced \$12 billion to fund Power Africa Initiative that will provide electricity. He added that people should be able to start a business and ship their goods without having to pay a bribe or hiring someone else's cousin. President Obama also announced that the White House will work with Congress to extend the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

As noted earlier, the rising demand for aid can be traced to the end of the Second World War as many territories in Asia, the Middle East and Africa gained independence with high aspirations but limited financial, technical and human resources, hence the appeal for foreign aid. The United Kingdom, France and Belgium expanded their commitments. When German, Italian and Japanese economies recovered after the war they too initiated foreign aid inter alia to help them to compete for markets in the developing countries.

As noted already, America responded favorably in part because failure to reduce poverty and its offshoots of hunger, disease and illiteracy could breed instability endangering international peace and security. Pope Paul VI who was concerned about a possible global insecurity originating in low income countries appealed for help from developed to developing nations. He referred to development as a new name for peace.

President Harry Truman stressed that the only way to guarantee a stable world was to have a vast development program for developing countries run by the United Nations and its specialized agencies (T. G. Weiss et al., 2005). Accordingly, he declared that the United States must embark on a bold program to make its scientific and industrial advances available for the economic improvement and social progress of developing countries whose economies are primitive and stagnant and people live in conditions of misery, poverty, hunger and disease. USA should extend its technical knowledge to them to help them realize their aspirations for a better life. Truman emphasized that in cooperation with other nations through the United Nations and its agencies USA would foster capital investment in areas needing development and contribute to the achievement of peace, plenty and freedom. With the cooperation of business, private capital, agriculture and labor in the United States, this program can greatly increase the industrial activity in other nations and raise substantially their standard of living. He added that all countries including the United States will greatly benefit from a constructive program that better utilizes the world's human and natural resources. Experience shows that our commerce with other countries expands as they progress industrially and economically. Only by helping the least fortunate of its members to help themselves can the human family achieve the decent and satisfying life that is the right of all people, Truman stressed (G. B. Hunt 2005). He pledged to launch an ambitious program for its provision, both separately and jointly, through international cooperation (D. Bhouraskar 2007).

While addressing the United Nations General Assembly in 1961, President John F. Kennedy proposed the creation of the first Development Decade. He urged other United Nations member states and their peoples to intensify efforts to mobilize and sustain support for measures to accelerate progress towards self-sustaining economic growth and social progress in developing countries. The principal goal was acceleration of economic growth and support in the specific sectors of education, agriculture and industry, food security and nutrition and biodiversity as well as water, mineral and energy resources; health, housing, transport and communications. The Kennedy administration also encouraged trade between industrialized and developing countries. In the field of education, the Peace Corps program has benefitted many African countries in human capital formation.

Foreign aid plays a significant role in supporting physical and human investments such as roads, utilities, power, transport, health, education and water supply and sanitation essential for private sector development. To this end, the World Bank provides concessional loans through the International Development Association (IDA) and supports the private sector through the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Similarly, the UNDP which was created

in 1965 established an Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and a Special Fund (SF) the latter to assist the private sector through pre-feasibility studies. During UNDP Administrator Bill Draper's time the bulk of the program was devoted to supporting the private sector in developing countries.

The Reagan administration's international cooperation program focused on economic growth, market forces and trickle-down policies and much assistance was redirected to serve the private sector. Foreign aid agencies were directed to advise developing countries to adopt liberalization and structural adjustment programs favoring trade while unfortunately reducing the role of the state in the economy.

Thus, since the 1980's African governments were directed to slash expenditures including investments in infrastructure, institutions and social sectors especially education and healthcare. These austerity measures were supposed to be temporary but they have not gone away and have constrained investments in infrastructure such as roads and affordable energy essential for investment and trade.

Thankfully, the problem has been recognized by African and American leaders at the US/Africa Summit and at the United Nations General Assembly and is being addressed.

Put differently, it has been recognized that the state should play a strategic economic role and layout a road map to provide a framework to direct private investments without undermining the operation of market forces and laissez faire practices. This arrangement is what is termed public-private sector partnership which played and continues to play a big role in the investment and trade policies and strategies of some Asian countries including South Korea and Japan.

Hopefully, this conference will reflect on how the business sector will partner with the African state in a mutually reinforcing manner in the years ahead. Since its inception the United Nations has helped in designing and implementing development programs involving the business sector. It established a committee of independent experts on Development Planning (COP) for the first development decade. It analyzed technical and policy issues to be incorporated into the Decade program. It recommended an annual economic growth target of 5 percent in developing countries and proposed that 0.7 percent of developed countries Gross National Income (GNI) be set aside as official development assistance to developing countries.

The 1969 Pearson report on Partners in Development recommended a growth rate of 6 percent per annum in the developing countries as the minimum to transform and sustain developing countries' economies and also endorsed 0.7 percent target as ODA which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1970 in resolution 2626.

The United Nations currently discussing the post-2015 development agenda has proposed that the annual economic growth of GDP in the least Developed Countries should be at least 7 percent and endorsed the 0.7 percent target for ODA.

However, right from the beginning, to access foreign aid, recipient countries had to meet some conditions which included preparing a national development plan. For example, Nigeria prepared its development plan running from 1962 through 1968. Satisfied, the Kennedy administration disbursed to Nigeria \$80 million for implementing the plan (T. G. Weiss 2005).

Other conditions include tied aid, meaning that the recipient country would receive equipment, expertise and food from the country giving that aid although these could be obtained from a cheaper source.

As time passed, other conditions emerged. In the late 1960s development partners concluded that rapid population growth was the main threat to economic growth and poverty eradication. Population control programs were therefore made conditional for receiving aid.

Robert McNamara then president of the World Bank observed while addressing ministers of finance that "The rapid growth of population is the greatest barrier to economic growth and social well-being of [the people of] our member states". To accelerate economic development, population growth had to be checked through birth control popularly known as family planning or reproductive health and rights.

Ipso facto, developing countries were urged to design family planning programs with the help of international institutions including the United Nations. The World Bank established a population development program and approved the first family planning loan in 1970. The United Nations created its own fund for population activities (UNFPA). Recipient countries that do not meet these conditions risk being denied foreign assistance.

In Sub-Saharan Africa the first national family planning program was drawn up in Kenya in 1968, followed by Ghana in 1970 and later by Botswana and Senegal (Archie Mafeje and Samir Radwan 1995).

Kenya which gained independence in 1963 after a bloody guerrilla war in the early 1950s was in no mood for birth control. However, expatriate advisers pressed the government to promote population control as there would be consequences if it failed to do so. Fearing that it might diminish its credit rating in international banking circles, the government reluctantly accepted birth control program and hired foreign experts to draw it up and implement it. But this is what happens when there is no popular support: in Kenya the program simply failed (Hartmann 1995). To this day family planning or reproductive rights have remained controversial for cultural, economic and religious reasons.

To resolve the controversy, alternative solutions to reduce population growth are being suggested. They include ending early and forced child marriage to be achieved in part by keeping children in school longer through providing free and compulsory education to at least secondary level. Providing school lunch as

adopted by NEPAD would improve school attendance and performance especially of girls. Educated and empowered women would then take care of their reproductive behavior without legislation or conditionality. Quality family planning services that are easily accessible would be provided for those who volunteer to use them.

Considering that foreign aid volume is not likely to increase substantially in the next 15 years, there are proposals that the available funds should be limited to the Least Developed Countries (LOCs), land locked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing states (SIDS) that are vulnerable to external shocks such as hurricanes. Goal 10 of the United Nations report on sustainable development goals (SDGs) on reducing inequality within and among countries has called for ODA and financial flows including foreign direct investments (FDI) to states where the need is greatest in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS and LLDCs.

For these reasons the US government should be urged to continue to contribute to foreign aid ultimately reaching the 0.7 percent target. It has been suggested that in coming years the terms and conditions of giving and receiving aid need to be reviewed and changes made as appropriate. Since the 1960s aid has been reviewed many times including by the United Nations that resulted in the creation of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1965. The World Bank commissioned review missions including in 1969 and 1998.

The United States has also conducted missions. For instance in 1982 the government appointed a team to evaluate the effectiveness or impact of development assistance. The United Nations has sponsored meetings on aid effectiveness including in Paris, Accra (Ghana) and Busan (South Korea). Within these groups of countries, the United Nations has specifically called for an increase in aid and loans for trade, investment and productive capacity development particularly in LLDCs.

Earlier in 2009 the Doha Declaration on financing for development emphasized aid for trade as an important component of the measures that will assist developing countries take advantage of opportunities offered by the international trading system. The Doha Declaration also stressed that private international capital flows, particularly foreign direct investments (FDI) are vital complements to low income countries development efforts. But the Doha development round of negotiations to improve market access of LDC's products to the markets of developed countries has been stalled.

Given the current economic and social challenges in donor countries, there is a renewed chorus whether or not aid is still relevant or why should these countries continue to give aid when they need help at home where challenges of poverty and unemployment are being experienced including here in the United States. The answer that was given to this question in the Pearson report of 1969 on Partners in Development remains relevant today.

It stated inter alia "that it is only right for those who have to share with those who have not Concern with the needs of other and poorer nations is the expression of a new and fundamental aspect of the modern age - the awareness that *we* live in a village world, that we belong to a world community. " It is this which makes the desire to help into more than a moral impulse felt by an individual; and [turns it] into a political and social imperative for governments, which now accept at least a degree of accountability in their relations with each other. " It is recognition that concern with improvement of the human condition is no longer divisible. If the rich countries try to make it so, if they concentrate on the elimination of poverty and backwardness at home and ignore them abroad, what would happen to the principles by which they seek to live? Could the moral and social foundations of their own societies remain firm and steady if they washed their hands of the plight of others?"(Pearson 1969). The case of Ebola has demonstrated that you cannot ignore the development challenges of your neighbor with impunity.

Another reason for giving aid even under economic stress is that foreign aid benefits aid givers as well, helping them to solve their domestic challenges. By helping developing countries economic growth, donors create a demand for their exports whose production creates jobs in donor countries. Partly with this and other considerations in mind, the United Kingdom recently raised its ODA

The Pearson mission made ten recommendations including on foreign aid, trade and investment. For purposes of this presentation, they have been collapsed into seven.

The first recommendation called for the creation of a framework for free and equitable international trade. We are in 2014 and African countries have not yet enjoyed a free and equitable trading system including in the United States. The Doha development round that was designed to facilitate global trade has been stalled.

The second recommendation was to promote the flow of foreign private investment. As of now, foreign private investment flows to Africa have remained small and concentrated in a few extractive sectors.

The third was about a better partnership, a clearer purpose, and a greater coherence in development aid. Aid is still tied in many instances, conditions continue to be imposed, partnership remains an exercise largely in power relation between the strong and the weak and aid giving is still scattered among different sectors without harmonization among donors on the one hand and between them and recipient governments on the other hand. The Rio+20 Conference has called for integration of economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. This will require political will and new institutions and methodology to succeed.

The fourth recommendation called for an increase in the volume of aid to 0.7 percent target. To date as we noted above only six countries have met or

exceeded the target. While this recommendation is still relevant it has been suggested that in the next development agenda emphasis should be placed on efficient and effective use of available resources than on asking for more.

The fifth recommendation called for redirecting aid to sectors where it is needed most as in agriculture and education. Instead aid to agriculture in general has suffered a long-term decline, falling from 17 percent of sector allocation in the mid-1990s to a mere 6 percent in 2006/7 (Paul Hopper 2012).

The sixth recommendation called for slow population growth largely through family planning. Family planning remains controversial and has not received popular support in Africa hence slow population decline. A mutually agreed upon arrangement between donors and African governments needs to be worked out.

The seventh recommendation was about revitalization of aid to research and development and education in general. Research and development have been starved of funds on the African continent. Education funding has focused on primary education since the 1990s. Education funding needs to go beyond primary level and also focus on quality and relevance to provide the necessary skills. Governments, universities, business sector and worker representatives need to collaborate in this vital area.

A comprehensive review might be necessary before or shortly after the start of the new development agenda in 2016. Issues of accountability and support to national budgets need to be examined as well. There are cases including in the Great Lakes region of Africa where development aid has been diverted to non-development activities or stolen or just mismanaged. A review of foreign assistance to Ethiopia has revealed that foreign aid money is used by project staff to stay in expensive hotels for long periods thereby diverting funds for development purposes.

The capacity to absorb aid in least developed countries also needs to be examined comprehensively because in the LOCs where aid is needed the most is where the absorptive capacity is the weakest in part through large brain drain.

Based on these observations, the focus on aid is drifting towards more effective use of available resources than asking for more. It is also crucial that when recommendations are made and accepted or action plans are drawn up they should be implemented. Failure to implement agreed upon recommendations can be seen from those made by the Pearson mission of 1969 whose implementation in Africa fell short as demonstrated hereunder.

So, what have we learned? Here is what I picked.

First, foreign aid benefits both the donor and recipient countries.

Second, when properly and efficiently utilized foreign aid provides a critical component that contributes to creating an enabling environment for private sector development.

Third, aid to Africa including from the United States should be increased but more significantly it should be more efficiently utilized. Transparency in resource allocation and accountability by donor and recipient organs need to be improved.

Fourth, Africa has a young and increasing population to provide cheap labor and markets. It also has abundant natural resources that offer great opportunities for investment and trade.

Fifth, partnership between Americans and Africans must be based on the principle of equality. Aid conditionality should minimize donor interference in the domestic affairs of recipient countries

Sixth, America and Africa should work together to create peaceful and inclusive societies because trade and investment have not and will not thrive in fragile and unstable environments.

Seventh, strengthening infrastructure, institutions and human capital is a prerequisite for investment and trade. Effort should be made to reduce brain drain of trained and experienced Africans.

Eighth, American private sector should include a foreign aid component in its investment programs. '

Ninth, since the 1980s economic sectors like agriculture have been starved of resources that were disproportionately directed to other sectors. Agriculture and the rural sector where the majority of poor Africans live should receive a boost in foreign assistance to improve their welfare and reduce rural-urban migration.

Tenth, the public and private sectors in Africa should strengthen partnership in accordance with their comparative advantages while allowing the operation of market forces and laissez-faire practices.

Eleventh, US and Africa consultations at various levels should be held regularly to take stock of developments and make necessary adjustments on the long investment and trade path that the US and African leaders agreed upon at their historic Summit in Washington DC.

Not least, business plans to invest in Africa should as much as possible be fitted into the post-2015 development agenda from 2016 through 2030 as well as agreements reached at the US and African leaders Summit.

Thank you for your kind attention



Cultural Institutions as Enduring Business and Enterprise Eyes of the Nation for Africa

By

Appollonia Mugumbya (Owek)⁸

Africa has had both indigenous and exotic cultural institutions for a long time. They are perceived to be important to, or traditionally valued among, its members for their own identity. From time immemorial-these became fixtures and instantiations in form of: ideology, entertainment, social-political organization, urbanization, rural development, poetry, cinema, sports, science, norms, folk-lore, sexism, gender roles, cuisine, music, literature, Art, nutrition, medicine, home-steading, agriculture, lifestyles, religion, relationships, education, pastoralism, governance, war, peace-making, skills development and initiation rites.

This paper is an attempt to construct a story the "cultures" play in defining who an African can be and what it takes to improve on levels of development. In the paper I have deconstructed attributes that are negative. General examples and themes have been drawn from Europe, Asia through Africa to America. The assumption is that cultures still thrive today among northern Europeans, southern Europeans, Arabs, Chinese, Native Americans, Asians, Africans, Australian aborigines.

For there to be a cultural aspect, certain practices have to continue repeatedly. The repetition in turn brings about accumulated knowledge and wisdom. There must be those who pass on information and those who are receptive of this. The continued grooming, education, training in skills and dialogue sessions, knowledge and information is what creates what will be passed on to next generations. One can also say culture is a depository of skills and know how.

Culture is a fuel through which society is able to sense critical economic independence, nationalism, language, symbolism, identity and uniformity.

⁸ **Appollonia Mugumbya** is a Chairperson of African Empowered Communities (AEC)-Uganda Chapter and a member on Farming and Agro-Processing, Business Investment, Trade and Marketing Committee and Gender. She currently works with the Swiss League of Catholic Women (based in Switzerland) as a Development Advisor for East Africa. She is also volunteering with Nabageraka Development Foundation. She is a former Minister for Gender and Community Development for the Buganda Kingdom. She is also an Educationist and proprietor of the Religious Society of Uganda Vocational Training Institute. Owek is a title of one who serves or still serves in the Buganda Kingdom Government of Uganda.

Distance and time create identity. Identity in this case can be a level of material culture and the size of political institutions or standards. Africa has seemed to be left behind when others are moving their communities into sophisticated societies and well organized nation-states. There are some reasons brought forward to explain this. One has root in the way the partitioning of Africa was made.

Africa became a testing ground of different European countries at a time when these European countries were competing with each other. This competition was passed on to the colonies. Unfortunately, the divisive structures have long since been stripped away in Europe but not in Africa. The other is the change in commerce after the 1st Century. These two scenarios changed the perception about Africa among the then powerful Europeans, Arabs and Asians.

Africa was looked upon as a source of raw materials that enriched all other nations. A period of extraction begun and by the late 60's, all Africa had to show were gaping mines, depleted soils, modernization that looked like pin point patch work over large tracts with minimal infrastructure. Once one left the cities, one was not assured of piped water! It is still the case to-date. The African who was once upon a time was the originator of civilization, was assigned lower positions. At one extreme were those who are developed at the other were the primitive. The tendency to stereotype and ridicule certain communities by those that are more materially endowed has now become the culture we all need to undo. Our coming here is one way to break ourselves from chains of lethargy and lack of plans for development.

It is little known that Africa actually had many very old and well organized city-nations. One such is Kerma in Africa. Recent excavations have uncovered an old civilization that flourished beyond 5,000 years ago.⁹

Victorian philosophers slapped the label on Africans as backward. According to late 19th century science, human development took place in three stages: savagery, marked by hunting and gathering; barbarism accompanied by the beginning of settled agriculture; and civilization, which required the development of commerce. Scientists of the time believed that Africans were stuck in the stage of barbarism because they lived in a place with such good soil and climate that it provided "tropical abundance." The ease of life in Africa made Africans fat and lazy. We only wish they could now read about recent excavations like the one I talked about earlier, in Kerma.

I come from a region that has other places of ancient civilizations. One such place is called **Bigo-bya-Mugenvi**. It is clear that Africans of old time were hard working and as mothers and fathers were able to provide for children, train them well

⁹ (<http://wysinger.homestead.com/kerma.html>).

enough to go out and roam the world.

Africans have all that it takes to create development institutions. In West Africa, Samory Toure of Senegal made powerful alliances with "the business community" of long distance West to East traders. The Great lakes regions were set up as small kingdom states and this made the area a long standing bread basket in Africa. These areas were destinations for long distance salt routes.

There are other examples in North and Southern Africa. The elements that made this possible involved technological confidence. This can be popularized and made available again in Africa. We can see a resurgence of technological sophistication. Investments in built infrastructure, railroads, communication technology today can enable a raw material producing rural African community remain in touch with processors in USA. Advances in medical science, particularly in the field of tropical disease, make it safer for USA citizens and investors to go to Africa. This means that it is easier and cheaper to have American experts in Africa. The rule of law that is becoming vogue in Africa sets the stage for tourism and investor confidence. .

Ladies and gentlemen as I conclude, the fixtures and instantiations in form of ideology, entertainment, social-political organization, poetry, cinema, sports, science, norms, folk-lore, sexism, gender roles, cuisine, music, literature, art, nutrition, medicine, home-steading, agriculture, lifestyles, religion, relationships, education, pastoralism, governance, war, peace-making, skills development and initiation rites are the same raw materials Africans, Americans or anyone should use to promote cross border trade. They cannot be treated in isolation but in unison. These are the areas of investments. They have to be factored in long term plans. That way they will be the enduring cultural development factors. They will produce a more felt, practical and palatable African indigenization and less westernization.

Agriculture Panel Discussion Points

By Keidi Awadu / www.AfricaDestiny.com
and Michael Harris

The **“Promise of GE Foods”** is quite reminiscent of similar praises of DDT and other chemical pesticides at the beginning of the Green Revolution. We now know that such chemicals became an absolute disaster to humans and many other species.

Monsanto is the chief propagator of GMO’s in the world today. Like a vacuum cleaner, it seems to be sucking up all the worlds seed stocks and converting fields into Roundup-ready depositories of their tightly controlled GE seeds.

Epicyte is a GM organism designed to sterilize those who eat corn into which the gene is secreted. The San Diego based company who produced this “demon seed” openly admits that they used proteins from “anti-sperm antibodies” from the bodies of women who had developed such allergies to sperm, and fused it within the genetic coding for their patented products. It is likely that much corn being distributed today contains this sperm-killing genome and current laws do NOT require food manufacturers to disclose the GMO sources of their ingredients.

Roundup-Ready crops have usually been doused with levels of the herbicide which would not only normally kill the desired crops, but it is a **“systemic herbicide”** and thus persists in ground water as well as within the plants consumed by the public. Definitive research now has proven that the primary ingredient in Roundup, **glyphosate** is toxic to friendly bacteria that inhabit the human digestive tract, and now is shown to be injurious to the immune systems of humans and livestock that consume the toxin.

Food loss & food wastage are serious issues across the planet. Americans waste some 1250 calories per person daily, an amount sufficient to sustain life in some of the most food desperate parts of the planet. Across sub-Saharan Africa, food loss amounts to some 30% of that produced. This is largely due to factors for which new development is making measurable strides: transportation corridor construction, increase in refrigerated trucking, rural electrification schemes with promises of increase in rural production of fragile agricultural products, cold storage in rural areas, and decreased time in transporting crops to consuming destinations. According to my estimates, decreasing the impact of food loss across sub-Saharan Africa by 50% would generate and increased \$50 in annual income.

Increasing reliance upon **Western-style food consumption patterns** across Africa is now reflected in **rapid rise in rates of chronic diseases** associated with wealthy-nation nutritional consumption. In particular, African diets, like those of their Asian counterparts, now include more meat, dairy, highly processed foods, sugar, salt, fat and chemicals than any previous generation outside of the wealthy elite that came to dominate the continent during the colonialism phase. Now we are seeing rapid introduction into the metropolitan areas of fast food restaurants, many of which are

franchised from powerful multinational corporations. Like these franchises in the host countries, their patrons are increasingly gorging on chemical laden food, meats with industrial pharmaceuticals, GMO-laden feed, antibiotics, steroids, prosac-like drugs, and worse. The presence of genetically-engineered crops in this food chain adds a whole other level of paranoia to our cautious perspective. Rates of obesity, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer and mental illnesses are rising at alarming rates across a spectrum of African metropolises. Cheap and convenient access to fast foods and highly processed foods is something we would be best to interrupt before African hospitals are further overwhelmed by non-communicable diseases (NCD's) like is the U.S. healthcare system.

Land lease deals as well as outright land grabs across Africa are another great source of concern. One such deal in Madagascar came under intense scrutiny and was eventually cancelled when the South Korean company Daewoo arranged to lease 1.3 million acres of prime agricultural land for a 99-year lease at the shocking low rate of only 12 cents per acre per year. Despite the cancellation of that contract, the company has managed to maintain a presence in the island nation and plans to export its crops back to Korea to feed its own population.

Urban agriculture provides a critically needed opportunity to address food security and nutrition. Its most striking features are the historic integration of the economic, security and ecological systems, local job creation, career advancement and community economic development.

U.S. and Diaspora-based agricultural experts and producers have a vital role to play in maintaining the integrity of this anticipated tripling of African agriculture that is being forecast for the coming decade and more. Key factors toward this growth include:

- Tapping African nations' rapidly expanding **middle class consumers** for our products;
- **Providing exported modern farm equipment**, harvesters and irrigation systems;
- **Training U.S. farm professionals** as well as supplying training to African partners;
- Moving our **agricultural technology professionals** to the continent in large numbers;
- Providing **safe seed stocks, organic farming supplies** and expertise to Africa.
- **Supplying technology for storing, transporting and producing** finished food products to be manufactured close to areas of rural farm production.
- Exploring and implementing successful strategies and best practices for broader use of urban agriculture for growing plants and raising animals within the urban service boundaries of global cities - from micro-farms to large scale enterprises.

**African Empowered Communities
Conference and Market Place Expo Report
September-2014**

We believe Africa cannot reach the pinnacle of quality development unless Americans, especially African-Americans are involved.

INTRODUCTION¹⁰

A. Exploratory Narrative and Analysis of the AEC-USA

African Empowered Communities-USA [AEC-USA] seeks to promote viable and productive cross-border collaboration between USA-Africa. To achieve this we came up with four strategies:

1. Mobilizing USD;
2. Organizing ourselves into a viable organization;
3. Meeting with the Africa-USA Business network;
4. Engaging in social meeting events in form of Conferences and Expos as a customized supportive environment whose outcomes this report seeks to highlight.

There are four over-arching strategic themes that AEC-USA is engaged in:

1. To form ourselves into a registered African-Development focused team of persons based in North America, Africa and other parts of the world.
2. To formulate and promote rolled business plans in which persons from/of USA, Canada, Caribbean, South American, European and Africa meet, share and create mutually beneficial enterprises.
3. To work with California, Massachusetts, Texas (and other states) chambers of Commerce, with the goal of creating social, cultural, trade, business, tourism, technology/educational exchange between Africa and USA.
4. Form a professional and formal representation around development and self help themes in Africa and USA. By establishing ourselves as:
 - a. Coordination hub, promote cross-border collaboration, bridging and strengthening linkage between Africa-USA and USA-Africa.
 - b. Create partner organizations through which further interventionist and impacting work can be done.
 - c. Work with persons in California and mentors in the California/USA based Chamber of Commerce, seek to make what makes America great replicated in African communities.

¹⁰ African Empowered Communities-USA

Contact Person: Mr. Nnyondo Dennis

Tel:8186029563

E-mail: dluwalagga@yahoo.com

Official Email address:info@africanempoweredcommunities.org

B. Situation Analysis of AEC-USA in 2014

AEC-USA in conjunction with Africa-USA business networks, designed and implemented a conference and Expo with the idea of bringing in one space persons who could hold genuine dialogue around development. The conference opened way to a trade fair and expo. See section on Methodology for details. It is hoped that this meets the goal of AEC-USA; to improve on the economic situation, understand the legal issues, work with all structures and government in power, explore the ecological, social-cultural and supply chain.

AEC-USA market context is defined by needs addressed during dedicated rapid appraisal exercises, conference and expo. The market and size of its customers following the conference and expo have increased to include: Academia, African Americans, Jamaicans and other American investors following the Conference and Expo. There has been talk around: Consultancy, energy, mobile food vending, food processing, tourism and short capacity building sessions to be held in USA targeting Africans. AEC-USA presently has over 18 Chapters in Africa and it is hoped by the end of December 2014, all 54 countries in Africa will have established chapters. AEC-USA is now in position to engage and navigate the American side of commitment as well as the African one. Continued engagement will be in form of annual regular conferences and fairs, establishing linkages with existing Trade organizations in USA and creating partnerships with investors willing to work in Africa as well as other activities.

Currently, the investment environment both within AEC-USA and in Africa will depend on the networks, partnerships and established goodwill. This is a crucial phase because it constitutes the core action to make more people engage in income generation. We hope to empower beneficiaries and endear them to loyalty towards principles of transparency and commitment to productive work. We hope to work with government leaders, CSOs, industrialists and various entrepreneurs both in USA and Africa. We shall continue with the award and meritorious recognition of work by different persons. A demographic picture will emerge of persons with committed character to bring about visible shareable development..

AEC-USA is a registered not for profit organization, managed by a board of trustees, directors and an executive team. Presently in its 5th year of existence, it has helped design and implement a unique platform where all Africans in the Diaspora can meet Americans and dialogue around development. The executive team is made up of dedicated persons who are looking to make AEC-USA a model for development. We hope to engage in income generating activities to raise funds for rent and administration. We hope to engage in mentoring workshops and talk shows on themes of concern to Africa and USA. USA is the most powerful country in the world. Africa as a continent can copy the good things that made America great. America has to allow Africa learn about its good lessons and examples. We hope to write multimillion projects for Africa and use them to raise funds. We have in place a 5 year strategic plan.

AEC-USA's strength lies in its own core executive team of very experienced persons who are articulate as far as development and organization are concerned. The team has built around itself networks with long established American entrepreneurs. The hurdles in the way are around accessing start up finances and a possibility for a recurrent financing. However, AEC-USA is a potential entity with opportunities of mobilizing Africans both in Africa and the Diaspora to come and meet with Americans. These meetings are a promise of productive exchange and commerce. The threat to this kind of structure is political in that we hope both the USA government allows, through the state department to grant visas to all our beneficiaries. Also, we

hope governments in Africa do not perceive the mobilization as a threat to authority.

C. The Objectives of the Conference and Expo 10th August-3rd September 2014.

Our overall mission was to organize, hand in hand with AfUSA a conference and Expo where Africans and Americans would share experiences, participate and talk about development, trade and investments. Later after the conference, the Expo has provided an opportunity to meet with individuals, establish networks and show case products from both continents. We had a vision that revolved around creating spaces for sharing experiences and making friends with persons who matter as far as trade and business are concerned

AEC-USA has corporate objectives for the conference and Expo that included:

1. Providing visibility for Africans in USA,
2. Providing visibility for the organization and
3. Conducting the conference and Expo up to completion.

AEC-USA has financial objectives and for the conference and Expo they were: generating income from gate subscriptions, product sales, subscriptions and providing opportunities for investors to meet with key contact persons as far as Africa is concerned.

AEC-USA has 3 major marketing objectives and these revolve around: showcasing AEC-USA as a premiere organization behind mobilizing Africans in the Diaspora to inform on development both in USA and Africa. The second objective is to establish enduring networks with Americans and interest them in investing in AEC-USA as a think-tank organization and in African economies. The third objective is for AEC-USA to map out business and trade events in which Africans and Americans can engage in both in USA and Africa.

AEC-USA has long term objectives which include, though not limited to, conducting annual conferences and Expos where many people of different categories will be able to engage in various events. At AEC-USA, we have a philosophy and this is: 'united we prevail.'

AEC-USA corporate culture stands on the following pillars:

- Social mobilization;
- social justice;
- social capital;
- social change;
- social obligation;
- social transformation and
- Social development.

We do not take these tenets lightly.

D. AEC-USA Summary on Poverty (Poverty Analysis) and What We Intend to Do About It:

Internally we have 15 members who have helped run the organization. We intend to start up a common business where we shall share profits. We also have people within our executive team who are skilled proposal writers and development change trainers. Some have worked with World Bank and we hope to use this experience to come up with proposals that will be funded. AEC-USA will run a resource center where we hope to show case success stories or possibilities for investment in Africa. We hope to benefit from the commissions on these deals.

AEC-USA enjoys the unique position of having been a premiere organization that continues the dialogue where all Africans are engaging with Americans. The kind of approach is a unique model that AEC-USA will share with many other organizations.

The history on poverty, earning incomes in USA, engaging Africans in the Diaspora, African Americans and the changes following the activities: AEC-USA is not alone in ensuring that its members are engaged in work to pay bills in USA, as well as providing means to regularly send remittances to Africa, the networks developed will be cultivated as a means of maintaining a trade/investment buffer of resource to tap into.

Five investment portfolios will be explored by AEC-USA:

1. Establish resource centers showcasing products from and highlighting Africa.
2. Explore relationships with production companies and design ways to convince them to invest in Mega million projects in Africa.
3. Continue exploring events where Africans can meet with Americans.
4. Engage young persons in Africa as an induction into the adult world of business.
5. Establish chapters in Africa and engage leadership there to work towards empowering communities to own skills against poverty, disease and desperation as they pursue happiness.

E. Other Success Factors of the Conference and Expo

A partnership has been established with AfUSA, an established organization with a full active executive, social media updates, an office, communication facilities, good fiduciary practices, presentable and impeccable letters of recommendation and a good reputation of all individuals in the networks.

The Conference and Expo marketing strategy and these critical success factors contributed to it: Members were able to attend (those from Africa and within USA) the conferences and Expo. Ten (10) executives were involved in recurrent activities prior to and after the conference and Expo. All of them took up roles and responsibilities and were able to carry out the activities as laid down by both AEC-USA the AfUSA team. The success of the conference and Expo depended on the time the members dedicated to AEC-USA as well as the organization capacity of **AfUSA**.

By August 2015, AEC-USA will be able to bring over 1,000 participants from Africa to USA and at least two follow up delegations from Africa are expected to take place. There are plans to share proposals to include large scale poultry, catering and barrista services, and Green energy).

F. Achievements

1. AEC-USA is formally registered in USA.
2. Conducted a successful Conference and Expo.
3. Gained foot hold in the USA business world, made possible through African Americans.
4. State department is now aware of a platform of this magnitude in USA.
5. Social media platforms that are updated regularly.
6. Increasing membership following the Conference and Expo.
7. We were able to work hand in Hand with the African American Chamber of Commerce officials. We showed that Africans in the Diaspora can come up with structures where dialogue on development is possible.
8. Establishing a structured conference with thematic tracks presented by experienced speakers.
9. Together with African American Chamber of Commerce we were able to host delegates from Africa who came from Africa and those in the Diaspora. We saw large numbers of African Americans attending our exhibition spaces and engaging in very exploratory conversations. They brought over their friends from other ethnicities in USA.
10. An organized team and a think tank on African development has had its genesis and is recognized as a foremost team of persons with skills in mobilization towards development issues.
11. Mr. Al.Washington was able to remark that AEC-USA has proved that Africans in Diaspora are a key demography to consult when issues around development in Africa are raised. We would not have achieved this without him.
12. We were able to implement activities as per our signed memorandum of understanding with the Africa-USA international Chamber of Commerce & Industry.
13. AEC-USA got more visibility.
14. AEC-USA and other Chapters are updating their face book pages regularly.
15. AEC-USA has been inundated with calls to organize a similar event in the immediate future.
16. AEC-USA is able to make partnerships and build networks with other similar organizations.

G. The Way Forward

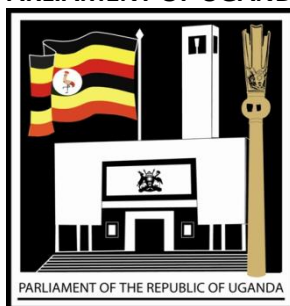
1. AEC-USA will work together with many more organization as it comes up with International event schedules.
2. AEC-USA will use social media and various communication means to improve on awareness of the events.
3. The US Missions based in Africa will be informed in advance and formally in order for them to expedite visas.

4. The Organization plans to purchase its own van to ease the means of transport for its delegates.
5. Registration fees should include all costs which would be required for an individual to attend such events.
6. Delegates' accommodation should be booked in advance and should all be around Event location.
7. Share this report with all members of AEC-USA and its chapters. We hope to then get feedback from everyone by 12th September and in turn share it with Mr. Al Washington by September 13th 2014.

H. Take Back Home Messages

1. African Empowered Communities-USA has an opportunity to create space for conversation and dialogue on leadership, entrepreneurship, investments, and development in USA and Africa.
2. AEC-USA is the mother of all other chapters created to provide space for conversation and dialogue on leadership, entrepreneurship, investments, and development in USA and Africa.
3. All AEC chapters are membership entities or non membership entities depending on an understanding that Africa and USA will work hand in hand to create opportunities for social development.
4. Egypt, Gambia, Senegal, Botswana, Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Tunisia, Morocco, Burundi, Rwanda and Ethiopia have expressed interest and are undergoing organization building to form chapters. This will be possible by October 15th 2014.

PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA



Report on the Tourism Sector and the Vital Investment opportunities in Uganda A Presentation for the 4th Annual Pan African Global Trade Conference 14th – 16th August 2014 Los Angeles, CA.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This paper has been prepared to be presented at the 4th Annual Pan African Global Trade Conference and Pavilion to be held from 14th - 16th August 2014 in Los Angeles. The report highlights the status of tourism, business attractiveness, business opportunities, investor incentives available in Uganda

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Area

Uganda is located in the Eastern part of Africa, in the centre of the Great Lakes region, providing easy access to markets in Eastern and Southern Africa. Key information about Uganda is presented in form of geographical indicators below.

Fig.1

Geographical Indicators	
Latitude	4°12'N & 1°29'S
Longitude	29°34'E & 35°0'E
Altitude (minimum ASL)	620 meters
(Maximum ASL)	5,110 meters
Total surface area	241,550.7 km ²
Area under water and swamps	41,743 km ²
Temperature	16-31°C
Rainfall	700 -2000 mm/year

2.2 Climate

Uganda's climate is mainly tropical with 2 seasons of both dry and wet weather, able to sustain 2 farming seasons in a year. The northeast of Uganda is semi-arid and therefore drier. Uganda's location astride the equator and the wonderful weather makes it an all year round tourist destination.

2.3 Resource Base Factors

Uganda is endowed with: Fertile soils, All year round sunshine with moderate temperatures, Sufficient rainfall Many lakes and rivers with sizeable stocks of aquatic life and its surrounded by neighboring countries like South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo that are not able to produce enough food to feed their populations.

2.4 Land Use

Approximately 21% of the land is under cultivation, 45% is under woodland and grassland. Approximately 13 % of the land is set aside as national parks, forests, and game reserves. Uganda's fertile land is suited for all year round farming of agricultural crops, which can be sold both locally and to export markets.

2.5 Demographics

Uganda has a population of 33.4 million (2010). It has an educated, adaptable and trainable labor force which has been growing at a rate of 2.9% per annum. The World Labor Flexibility index ranks Uganda at par with the USA - number 1, translated to mean that Uganda has the most flexible labor market in the World. Employment is governed by the Employment Act 2006. There is no minimum wage yet.

3.0 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Uganda is one of the top tourist destinations in Africa¹¹. It ranks among the top recipients of foreign direct investment (FDI) in sub-Saharan Africa¹² investment opportunities in infrastructure development, tourism, oil and gas, agriculture, mining of non-oil minerals and telecommunication. The investment is supported by sustained political stability and the macroeconomic environment for the last 25 years. In order to solve the problems that limit ease of doing Business; Uganda has heavily invested in long term infrastructure development, has harmonized the licensing procedures, rolled out on Land reforms, from 6 zones to 21 land offices, thereby significantly reducing on the time and the cost of undertaking land transactions and enhancing security of Land registration.

4.0 INVESTMENT INCENTIVE REGIME

Uganda government offers a fair incentives package that provides generous capital recovery terms, especially if your project will entail significant investment in plant and machinery and you're likely to yield profits over the longer term. The details are indicated below;

i. Investment Capital Allowances

- Initial capital allowance on plant and machinery 50-75%
- Start-up cost spread over 4 years 25% per annum
- Scientific research expenditure 100%
- Training expenditure 100%

¹¹ [WWW.CNN](http://www.cnn.com) travel 2013

¹² UNCTAD World Investment report 2013

- Mineral exploration expenditure 100%
- Initial Allowance on hotel, hospitals and Industrial buildings 20%
- Deductible annual Allowances (depreciable assets)
- Depreciation rates of assets range. 20-40%
- Depreciation rate for Hotels, Industrial Buildings and Hospitals 5%

ii. Duty and Tax free import of Plant & Machinery

First Arrival Privileges in the form of duty exemptions for personal effects and motor vehicle (previously owned for at least 12 months) to all investors and expatriates coming to Uganda.

iii. Export Promotion Incentives and Facilities

- Manufacturing Under Bond
- Duty exemption on plant and machinery and other inputs
- Stamp duty exemption
- Duty draw back – a refund of all or part of any duty paid on materials, inputs imported to produce for export
- Withholding tax exemptions on plant & machinery, scholastic materials, human & animal drugs and raw materials.
- Ten year tax holiday
- Duty remission scheme for exporters involved in value addition.

iv. Sector Specific Incentives

Sector specific incentives are available in the following sectors: Tourism, Agriculture, ICT (Business Processing Outsourcing), Renewable Energy (Solar, Wind, Geothermal and Rural electrification), Education, Health, etc. For further information please consult UIA.

A Diaspora incentives regime is being developed as part of the Diaspora Policy.

v. The UIA One-stop-shop

The Uganda Investment Authority One Stop Shop is a free service set up in partnership with Uganda Revenue Authority, Immigration Department, and Uganda Registration Service Bureau to offer quick service in Company registration, Tax information, rights incentives and obligations, registration with Uganda Revenue Authority, clearance of machinery and equipment, Immigration and issue of work permits where required.

vi. The Role of the UPDF

Peace and Security are major key drivers of rapid investment growth in Uganda and the great Lakes region this is attributed to the effort of the Uganda People's Defense Force in keeping Peace in Uganda, through fighting and defeating the Kony rebels in Northern Uganda. Securing regional Peace by regional Peace missions in Somalia under (AMISOM). The UPDF was the first African Country to send 1500 troops for Peace Keeping mission to Somalia in May, 2007. Apart from AMISOM the UPDF is currently on Peaceful mission to South Sudan and Central African Republic this has created secure market for Uganda's exports.

5.0 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Parliament of Uganda is in process of enacting the Investment Code (Amendment) Bill, the Counterfeit Bill, and the Public Private Partnership Bill, to further facilitate the business climate and encourage investment.

6.0 REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Uganda is fully committed to regional integration into the EAC by signing and implementing of Customs Union(2004-2005) , Common Market signed in November, 2009 and ratified in July 2010 and the Monetary Union which was signed in November 2010 .EAC partner states are undertaking common infrastructure projects and are working to reduce non- tariff barriers. Through the joint effort of the 3 Countries; Uganda, Kenya and Rwanda by creating customs territory the Northern Corridor that is the route from Mombasa sea port via Kampala(Uganda) to Kigali(Rwanda) has reduced freight cargo movement from 18 to 4 days up to Kampala and to Kigali from 22 days to Maximum of 7 days A Single Tourist Visa has also been introduced and took effect on 1st January 2014 for visitors to Uganda, Rwanda, and Kenya one needs one entry visa to visit the 3 countries the major purpose is to harmonize the integration and have single market initiative for tourism in the EAC.¹³

7.0 UGANDA PRIORITY SECTOR INVESTMENT

7.1 Tourism Sector

Uganda' has Ten National Parks with diverse settings are home to an impressive range of wildlife including over 1000 species of birds, with numerous forest primates among them chimpanzees and the rare Mountain Gorilla while big game animals ranging from the African Big 5, the Unique climbing lions are to be found in the Savanna Park of Queen Elizabeth NP branded as *A medley of Wonders*, Lake Mburo NP as *the Whispers of the Wild*, Kidepo NP *The True African Wilderness rated among 3rd best out of 10 National Parks globally by CNN Travel 2013* , Murchison falls NP *the World's most powerful Waterfall*, Kibale NP *the primate capital of the world*, Bwindi Impenetrable NP *The ultimate gorilla experience* described by UNESCO as World Heritage(an isolated forest of outside biological richness with 160 species of trees and over 100 species of ferns plus almost half of the world's mountain Gorillas).¹⁴

7.2 Water resource and the beautiful mountains

Lake Victoria the 2nd largest fresh water lake in the world and the largest in Africa shared by the 3 countries of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania covers 68800 sq km with several beautiful Islands, other lakes are Bunyonyi, Kyoga, Albert, Edward and George, Lake Mutanda and the world's longest river Nile.

7.3 Culture and Historical sites

Uganda has a Rich Culture and historical heritage Sites like Kasaba Royal Tombs, faith based sites like the Namugongo Martyrs shrine. Traditional Cultural festivals like the Bagisu Imbalu" circumcision in Bugisu, Eastern Uganda, the Batwa communities, trails and caves plus the entertainment hospitality in Kampala

¹³ EAC,2014

¹⁴ www.Uganda.wildlife.Authority.go.ug

city, and other urban centers supported by safe security compared to other East African partner states.

7.4 Contributions of Tourism to Uganda's economy

Uganda in the 1960s was top tourism destination in Africa however the sector like any other due to the political situation deteriorated then but has been reawakened in the recent past where of tourist arrivals has more than quadrupled from 205,000 in 2001 to 945,000 in 2010 owing to improved security in the Country .It is estimated that almost 30,000 foreign visitors arrived at Pakwach to watch the Solar Eclipse in November 2013. The contribution of tourism and travel to GDP increased by 6.4 percent, from Uganda Shs. 4,993.6 billion in 2011/2012 to Shs.5, 495 billion in 2012/213.The number of jobs directly and indirectly supported has increased significantly from estimated 199,500 jobs to 483,500 jobs in 2012/2013 (reflecting 7.6 percent of the total employment)

It should be noted that Uganda was voted as the top Tourist destination in Africa. According to lonely Planet 2012 "Uganda is Africa condensed". Uganda was recognized for its diversity of attractions from the only snow-capped mountain on the equator to being the country with the largest number of Mountains.

The main tourism products offered include, gorilla tracking, bird watching eco-tourism, faith based tourism culture and historical tourism, water sports rafting, racing, cruising, mountain climbing, nature guided walks, community walks, butterfly viewing, Meetings Incentives Conferences and Events(MICE) visual Arts. This presents the country with numerous tourism opportunities to stimulate economic growth, earning revenue, increase bi and multi- lateral trade for Uganda and the World at large. However, with all above Tourist heritage, the sector still lags behind internationally hence giving opportunity for investment through providing tourism infrastructure this has led Uganda not realizing its tourism potential due to several challenges some of which will be the basis for investment.

Due to the effects of the Economic shocks in the recent years, high end tourism markets of Europe and North America upon which Uganda Largely relied have declined hence creating a need to diversify towards mid-range markets.

Lack of mid- range accommodation, poor tourism infrastructure, roads, water and air transport, all this provide basic investment opportunities through Private investment, Public Private Partnership.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POTENTIAL INVESTMENTS

8.1 Tourism

The tourism sector offers investment in leisure, hospitality and recreational activities with specific focus on Luxury tented camps and cottages, house boats, cruise launches on the Nile, and Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Edward and George, Road Transport, International Air transport services to the National parks and other tourist hubs, White Water rafting on the Nile, stop over facilities en-route to the National Parks along major tourism circuits Kampala -Mbarara –Kasese- Mubende, Kampala-Masindi-Gulu-Kitgum, Walking Safaris in the Wilderness.

8.2 Agriculture

Agriculture is another core sector of Uganda's economy. It contributes about 23% of GDP at current prices in 2011. Agricultural exports accounted for 48.5% of total exports in 2012. The sector provides the basis for growth in other sectors such as manufacturing and services. About 60 percent of Uganda's population is engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Agriculture has grown at an average rate of 2.8% per year in the last 8 years. It presents immense opportunities for growth in other sectors like manufacturing especially agro-processing.

- i. **Traditional Cash Crops:** include coffee, cotton, tea, cocoa, tobacco, sugarcane
- ii. **Non-traditional Cash Crops:** include; Maize, Rice, Beans, Soya Beans, palms, and Horticultural produce. The cash crops subsector accounted for 9% of agricultural value added products and grew by 16.2 % in FY2011/12.

8.3 Livestock sub-sector:

The Livestock Census (UBOS 2008) indicated that the national cattle herd is estimated at 11.4 million, 12.5 million goats, 3.4 million sheep, and 3.2 million pigs and 37.4 million poultry birds. The Census also showed that livestock numbers had increased across all animal types: cattle, sheep, goats, poultry and others. But livestock production levels could only meet half of the domestic and regional demand. Growth in the sector has been achieved as a result of a favorable macroeconomic environment, policy and institutional reforms including liberalization of the sub-sector.

8.4 Fishing

The fishing subsector accounted for 3.1 % of GDP at current prices in the 2011/12 financial year. 20% of Uganda's surface area is covered by water. The country has enormous potential for fresh water fisheries and aquaculture production. Uganda's fisheries resources are diverse in aquatic ecosystems and in fish species bio-diversity.

8.5 Investment and Business Opportunities

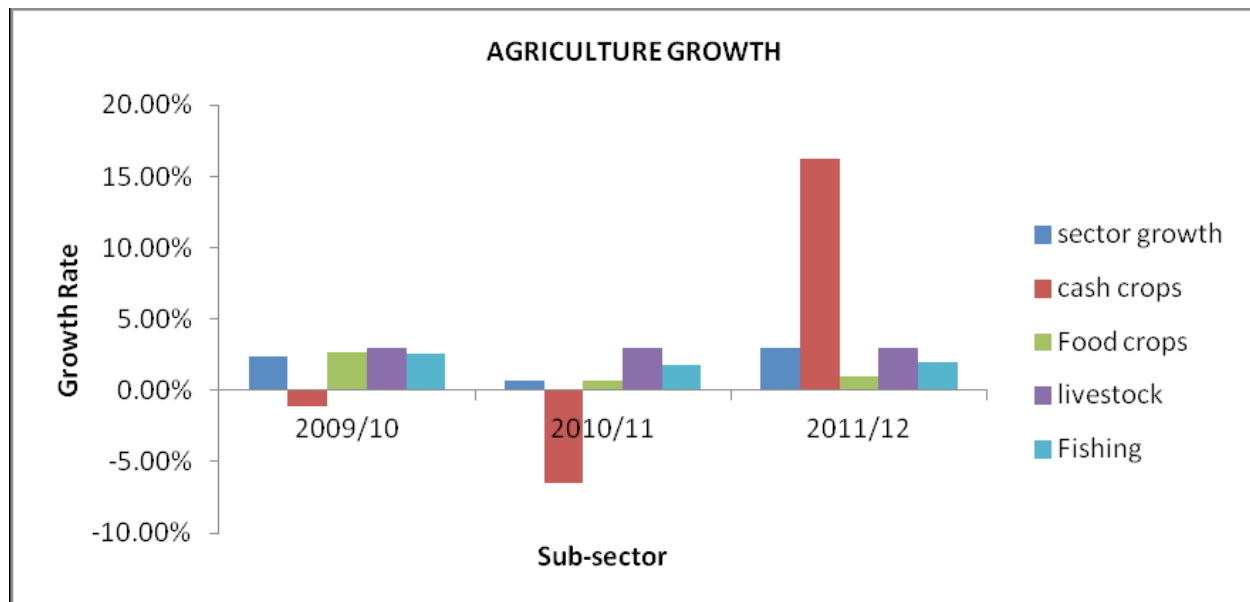
Investment opportunities exist in Primary production, Value addition and Services in the agriculture sector.

i. **Primary Production**

Commercial farming opportunities exist in traditional and non-traditional cash crops targeting local, regional and international markets; apiculture development; and sericulture development

Horticulture, Commercial fish farming, Poultry farming, Animal husbandry farming, Green house farming for seasonal commodities like vegetables fruits and flowers so they are available all year round

Fig 2. Uganda's Agriculture Growth Trends



Source UBOS Statistical Abstract 2012

ii. Value Addition

Food Processing: Coffee roasting and grinding plants; grain processing; fish and beef canning; tomato paste; fruit juice extraction; Natural fibre processing; instant coffee processing. Butter and cheese production, yoghurt, milk curds, UHT milk; hides and skin processing; honey processing; bees wax; silk textiles; production of animal feeds, as well as fertilizers; making pasta out of maize; manufacture of cooking oil from nuts and maize; hatcheries¹. This comes with enormous opportunities in providing services in Storage facilities for grain, milk, coffee, Transport management and logistics, Packaging Setting up abattoirs in different parts of the country Commodity brokerage Agricultural Institutional financing Advisory services for both crops and animals, Farm implements, inputs and machinery, Irrigation machinery, Veterinary and plant medicine

8.6 Demand Drivers

Demand for agricultural produce is driven by:

- Local, Regional and Global population growth, Urbanization, Changing dietary need, Demand for bio fuels, Rise in per capita income
- International demand for organic Agricultural Commodities
- International demand for organic agricultural commodities the world market demand for organic products is estimated to be above 30 billion us dollars. average global growth in demand and market of organic products is currently estimated to be 25% per year(Grolink 2004) the growing consumer interest triggered off rapid growth in international trade in organic products due to increased consumer concerns for healthy and safety, environmental ,social of marketing and production,
- **Tremendous growth** - Latest figures show that by 2012, there were 350,000 hectares under organic farming, accounting for more than two per cent of the agricultural land. There are 1.2 million sustainable organic farmers, with 189,000 of them certified. Organic exports are also increasing. In

2012/2013, the country earned \$44m (Shs114.4b) up from \$42m (Shs109.6b) earned in 2011/2012. "About 10 years ago, the country earned \$4m (Shs10.4b) from the organic exports,"

- **Export Markets** - European Union countries consume more than 80 per cent of Uganda's organically grown products. These are Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, France, Sweden, Norway, Italy and UK. The other destinations include US, Japan, the Middle East, Kenya, South Sudan and Rwanda.

Currently, Uganda has the second highest number of certified farmers in Africa, 44 certified export companies, ranks 13 in the world as regards the land area under organic agriculture and first in Africa with 38%, followed by Tanzania 17% and South Africa 14%.ⁱⁱ

The products grown organically and sourced from Uganda include the following: Cotton (lint, yarn and garments), coffee (Arabic and Robusta), sesame (simsim), dried fruit (pineapples, apple bananas, mangoes, jack fruit), fresh fruits (pineapple, apple bananas, passion fruits, avocados, papaya/pawpaw, ginger), jack fruit, vanilla, cocoa, fish, shea butter and Shea nuts, bird-eyed chilies, dried hibiscus and honey.

9.0 INFRASTRUCTURE

Uganda still faces deficits of Infrastructure ranging from; Roads, Railways, Electricity and Water supply. Uganda in its National Development Plan and the Vision 2040, emphasizes need to solve the infrastructure deficit by putting a larger amount of the Budget to infrastructure. Uganda ranks 3rd top out of 10 destinations for infrastructure projects Africa. By February 2013, it had attracted 63 projects worth 17,730.3 million US dollars¹⁵. In the financial year 2014/2015, the works and transport sector was allocated 2.389 trillion shillings out of 15 trillion of the National Budget however such budget share is too small in relation to the infrastructure needs, with additional challenges of poor contractors, funding deficit. Government has to attract investors both bilateral and multilateral to take investment through contracting, private enterprising, concessions and partnerships through Public Private Partnerships. Although significant efforts have been made to develop and rehabilitate the existing physical and non-physical infrastructure, potential investment opportunities still abound. In particular, transport & logistics and energy sectors still require further investment. With less than 10% of the mainstream capacity of 2,700 megawatts of power exploited, Uganda has the potential to be a major supplier of hydro-electric power to the entire East African region.

9.1 Industrial Growth

In the Medium term, Uganda's competitive advantage lies in agro processing industries using locally sourced inputs from the abundant Agriculture output and the available cheap labor. Processing Industries that add Value to Coffee, Cotton, Tea, Cereals, Fruits, animal and fish products like dairy, Beef, fillet, Hides and Skins these would generate higher Economic returns this will add Value on the formerly exported products which are sold in raw form. For example in the 1st quarter of 2014, Uganda exported 1,094,774 tons of Coffee, 2,999 tons of Cotton, 1,2823 tons of Tea, among other products from Non-traditional exports like Maize 27,540 tons, Hides and Skins 9,146 tons¹⁶. The raw exports would earn more foreign exchange if a certain value has been added through processing.

¹⁵ Ernest and Young Attractiveness Survey 2013, Getting Down to Doing Business

¹⁶ Bank of Uganda Export Statistics

As a result of rapid wage increases in the fast emerging economies, Uganda has an opportunity to attract labor-intensive manufacturing industries. Uganda's manufacturing sector has grown steadily over the last five years at an estimated average of 7.7% annually. Opportunities exist in virtually all areas ranging from beverages, leather, tobacco based processing, paper, textiles and garments, pharmaceuticals, fabrication, ceramics, glass, fertilizers, plastic / PVC, assembly of electronic goods, hi-tech and medical products.

9.2 Oil and Gas and Mining

Uganda has discovered significant deposits currently estimated at 3.5 billion Barrels of Oil as of June 2012, with most of it concentrated in the Albertine Graben. The oil reserves are likely to increase since exploration is on-going. In the Oil, Gas and Petroleum development sector during the financial year 2013/2014 Uganda made significant progress in Oil, Gas and Petroleum Development. A total of one Hundred and sixteen (116) wells have been drilled with successful results from One Hundred and One (101) wells where oil has been found, of the wells positive exploration results, Twenty nine (29) wells have been flow tested. Government is in its advanced stages to construct a refinery. Therefore this gives opportunity to potential investors in oil, Gas and Petroleum trade and other related activities

Fig.3. Table below shows Uganda's Export destinations (Value Million US\$) since 2010-2013

Destination Value of Exports (Million US\$)	Fy2010/2011	Fy2011/2012	Fy 2012/2013	Total	Percentage Export
European Union	497.99	550.04	561.33	1609.4	20.2
Rest of Europe	27.82	51.19	57.95	136.96	1.71
The Americas	29.72	47.38	39.63	116.73	1.46
Middle East	119.74	213.05	180.42	513.21	6.44
Asia	157.31	149.83	130.25	437.39	5.49
COMESA	875.19	1110.84	1382.74	3368.8	42.30
Destination Value of Exports (Million US\$)					
Rest of Africa	56.74	72.07	68.23	197.04	2.47
Unclassified (Australia ,Iceland)	104.87	85.48	123	313.35	3.93
Other EAC informal trade	418.36	383.33	468.55	1270.2	15.95
				7963.1	

Source: Bank of Uganda

Uganda's export Trade is largely with COMESA rated at 42%, followed by the European Union 20.2%, this largely shows that Uganda's Export with Americas represented by 1.4% is not fully regardless of effort put by AGOA.

10.0 UGANDA'S BILATERAL TRADE WITH USA

Under the AGOA initiative Uganda's export to the US amounted to US \$ 57.7M (2010), but been falling to US \$ 45.9 M in 2011 and to US \$ 34.5 M in 2012 against rising Imports into Uganda from the US which have risen to US \$ 100 M in 2012. This reflects a huge trade deficit for Uganda. The renewed bilateral arrangements should target to reduce this gap. President Barrack Obama of the United States recently launched a project dubbed 'Trade Africa' aimed at doubling intra-regional trade in the five partner states of the East African Community (EAC). Investors who will venture in Uganda's investment opportunities will benefit in this arrangement.

CONCLUSION

I strongly call upon all the interested partners in Business Development for Africa to come and invest in Uganda. The Bilateral Trade should aim at expanding Uganda's export volumes to the American Market. It is indeed Trade but not Aid that will bring a positive change in Uganda and Africa in general.

Job Creation & Entrepreneurship Panel
(A Strategic Plan for Job Creation in Africa)
By Rotary Club of Altadena

Rationale - Nigeria is the most populous nation in Africa and it keeps growing. Nigeria is rich in natural resources, especially crude oil. Its economy now exceeds South Africa's. In spite of this unemployment is high even among college graduates. Private sector jobs are too few. Entrepreneurship education is of great interest because many see it as the only way to start their own business and create income for themselves. This will also create jobs for others as these small businesses hire employees. The development of Business Plans is the key to success and a requirement for seed capital loans. This program is the most economical and cost effective way to stimulate Job Creation and can be done on a large scale -nation-wide by 2020.

Process - Teach basic Entrepreneurship Education and Business Plan development on a large scale in universities, colleges and polytechnic schools in every state. The first three years of this pilot program indicates that an average of 1,000 participants will attend a 4-day program in each venue. Vocational Training Teams are sent from the US and other developed regions through Rotary Clubs which then collaborate with local Rotary Clubs in the host country to provide local sponsors and mentoring.

Finances - The cost of the pilot program has been about \$12,500 per 4-day class, or \$12.50 per participant. The Rotary Foundation now matches Rotary Club donations at a ratio of 3.33 to 1. A \$100,000 Global Grant will require \$30,000 from Rotary Clubs, to teach 7,000 participants or only about \$3.40 per participant from Rotary Club members themselves. This is a miniscule amount for 24 class hours of instruction and workshops and makes it the cheapest way conceivable to eventually create jobs.¹⁷

Results - The number of business plans developed by the participants varied greatly because of varying circumstances at each venue. But the quality of many was remarkable, did not require exorbitant start-up capital, would create a lot of jobs and seemed viable. The next stage of this program is to develop funds for seed capital more than the usual micro-finance programs that are popular but do not create jobs fast enough to match the Earth's population growth. According to the World Bank. Nigerian Government agencies indicated that they can probably provide the seed capital.

Nigeria's Expansion Plan - 36 states are planned for Entrepreneurship Education classes in coming years, with the goal of impacting at least one venue and 1,000 participants in each state by 2017 at a cost of \$100,000 per year for seven venues. By 2020 the nation-wide training program and seed capital funding should be in place and Rotary Club International can attend to other nations.

Solicitation of Funds - The <www.matchinggrants.org> website displays the Global Grant application details and offers on-line pledging towards the 2013/14 grant of \$100,000. Altadena Rotary will commit the first \$7,500 toward the \$30,000 needed. The balance is solicited from District 5300 clubs and other districts - even abroad. A Swedish club committed significantly to the last two projects in Nigeria, and other countries will be approached as well.¹⁸

¹⁷ A similar program by Junior Achievement in Sweden resulted in 24 percent of those trained in high schools becoming entrepreneurs within the next 10 years. This result has motivated Swedish government agencies to cover one-half the cost of the training program, with the private sector donating the other half. And seed capital is now available.

¹⁸ For further information contact Sarah Philips <philipset@aol.com>; John FryRenberg <fryky@earthlink.net>; or C. Ray Carlson <crayc@me.com> .



Job Creation & Entrepreneurship

by C. Ray Carlson, District Chair,
Vocational Service

Nigerian State Governor Invites Our Vocational Training Team . . .



**His Excellency
Mallam Isa
Yuguda**

A major breakthrough in our Nigerian entrepreneurial education program occurred at the Pan-African Trade

& Investment Conference at Carson Community Center, August 15-16, 2014.

Present from Bauchi State were His Excellency Mallam Isa Yuguda, Executive Governor of Bauchi State; Aminu Hannayo, Secretary to the State Government; Dr. Sani Abubakar Malami, Honourable Commissioner of Health; Amina Muhammad Katagurn, Honourable Commissioner of Commerce and Industry.

The Governor personally and publicly invited us to send a team to his state as soon as possible. After delivering his keynote address, questions from the audience were invited. I went forward to

the microphone and stated that, "I have read your Vision and Mission Statement, with Number 1 being 'the creation of employment opportunities through job creation and economic empowerment schemes for women and youth through skills acquisitions and entrepreneurship development.'" Then I said, "in this room are four members of a Vocational Training Team that is headed to Nigeria in a few weeks to train an expected 2,000 university students in entrepreneurship and how to write business plans based on their own ideas. Wouldn't such a venture to Bauchi

Sarah Philips, our Nigerian-American point person for everything we've done in Nigeria for the past nine years, was elated. She expressed her appreciation to him for his invitation. Then spoke in the Hausa language that is predominant in Northern Nigeria.

Sarah Philips had told me earlier that an invitation from a State Governor would greatly enhance our efforts and make it much easier to arrange our week-long training programs in a university. It could lead to financial contributions like in the case of previous trainings in Kaduna State



C. Ray Carlson, John Frykenberg, Mary Udo, Helen Baku, Sarah Philips

State be valuable to the achievement of your No.1 Mission?"

When he and his entourage later came to our exhibition stand, he took my hand and said, "Welcome to Bauchi State. I will personally meet your team there."

in 2010 and Niger State in 2012 ...

A major breakthrough, indeed!

In attendance were John Frykenberg, Sarah Philips, colleagues Mary Udo and Helen Baku, and myself. We all spoke as a panel later that day after the Governor had left, but with his top level Ministers remaining to hear us.

One Minister came to the microphone and expressed his appreciation for our panel's remarks, then reinforced the Governor's invitation ... ***More excitement for our team!***

For more information: <fryky@earthlink.net>, <philipset@aol.com>, <crayc@mac.com> ○



Mary Udo, His Excellency, Helen Baku, Sarah Philips, C Ray Carlson

NIGERIA'S ECONOMY NOW THE LARGEST IN AFRICA

by THE LONDON ECONOMIST

ON SATURDAY, April 5th, 2013 South Africa was Africa's largest economy. The IMF put its GDP at \$354 billion last year, well ahead of its closest rival for the crown, Nigeria. By Sunday afternoon that had changed. Nigeria's statistician-general announced that his country's GDP for 2013 had been revised from 42.4 trillion naira to 80.2 trillion naira (\$509 billion).

The estimated income of the average Nigerian went from less than \$1,500 a year to \$2,688 in a trice. How can an economy grow by almost 90% overnight? Nigeria has a deserved reputation for corruption, so a sceptic might think the doubling of its economy a result of fiddling the numbers. In fact it is the old numbers that are dodgy. An economy's real growth rate is typically measured by reference to prices in a base year. In Nigeria the reference year for the old estimate of GDP was 1990. The IMF recommends that base years be updated at least every five years. Nigeria left it far too long; as a result, its old GDP figures were hopelessly inaccurate. The new figures use 2010 as the base year.

Why was the upgrade so big? To come up with an estimate of GDP, statisticians need to add together estimates of output from a sample of businesses in every part of the economy, from farming to service industries. The weight they give to each sector depends on its importance to the economy in the base year. A snapshot of Nigeria's economy in 1990 gave little or no weight to fast-growing parts of the economy such as mobile telephony or the movie industry. At the time the state-owned telephone company had a few hundred thousand customers. Today the country has 120m mobile-phone subscriptions. On the old 1990 figures, the telecoms sector was less than 1% of GDP; it is now almost 9% of GDP. Motion pictures had not shown up at all in the old figures, but the industry's size is now put at 1.4% of GDP. Nigeria's number-crunchers have improved the gathering of statistics in other ways. The old GDP figures were based on an estimate of output. The new figures are cross-checked against separate surveys of spending and income. The sample on which the data are based has increased from around 85,000 establishments to 850,000. Only businesses with a fixed location are included: the traders who weave precariously between the traffic are not captured. Even so, many small businesses are now part of the GDP picture.

Of course, Nigerians are no richer than they were on Saturday night. The majority of the country's 170m people live on less than a dollar a day. What the revised GDP figures show is that its economy is far more than just an oil enclave, exporting crude to pay for imported goods from richer countries. The oil industry's share of GDP is now put at just 14%, compared with 33% according to the old figures. Manufacturing is much larger than previously thought. Services are booming. It is still a tough place in which to do business. But any company or investor who wants exposure to Africa's fast-growing markets cannot afford to pass the continent's largest economy by.



CONFERENCE SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS

His Excellency, Malam (Dr) Isa Yuguda,
Governor, Bauchi State Nigeria

Alhaji Aminu Hammayo
Secretary to the State Government &
Honourable Commissioner
Budget & Planning
Bauchi State, Nigeria

Mahmood Maijamaa
Honourable Commissioner of Finance &
Chairman Economic Planning
Bauchi State, Nigeria

Dr. Sani Abubakar Malami
Honourable Commissioner Health
Bauchi State, Nigeria

Amina Katagum
Honourable Commissioner Commerce &
Industry
Bauchi State, Nigeria

Alhaji Isa Wabu
Honourable Commissioner Agriculture
Bauchi State, Nigeria

George Swain, Managing Principal
George Swain Investments

Ricardo Tjada, Managing Director
Vnesto Capital

Shaun Randolph, Founder & CEO
Deo V. Development & Investments.

Forescee Hogan-Rowles, President/CEO
Rise Financial Pathways

Uche J. Uwahemu, CEO
Cal bay Consulting Group, LLC

Lynn Dymally, Director
Water Replenishment District of Southern
California Division 3

Vickie Butcher, JD
Executive Director
Water for Children of Africa

Yolanda Lewis,
President/CEO,
Innovative Resources

Professor (Dr.) Eric Kashambuzi
Senior Adviser United Nations Development
Program-(UNDP)

Owek Appolonia Chairperson
AEC-Uganda Chapter

Dr. Nkem Chukwumerije President

Association of Nigerian Physicians in the Americas(ANPA)

Dennis Nnyondo, President

African Empowered Communities (AEC-USA)

Appollonia Mugumbya

AEC-Uganda

Maxensia T. Nakibuuka

AEC-Uganda

Swai O Mosses

AEC-Tanzania

Linda Wilson, President

South Los Angeles Logistics

Jeoma Onwenu-Otigbuo, PhD

Professor of Microbiology & Director AIDS Awareness Resource Ctr.
Montgomery College

Dr. Nneka Akubuilu MD

Harbor Developmental Disabilities Foundation Inc; Family Practitioner, Health Care Partners Redondo Beach, CA

Keidi Obi Awadu, Publisher

The Sun Rises In The East
African Growth & Development In The 21st Century

Micheal Utomi

Sr Vice President
Bank of America

Jerry Wang

Program Management Consultant
KShenWang Inc.

C. Ray Carlson, Project Manager

Rotary Club International Job Creation & Entrepreneurship Programs

John Frykenberg

Job Creation & Development Teacher
Rotary Club of Altadena

Michael Harris, Chairman

California Black Agriculture Working Group

The Africa-USA Chamber of Commerce & Industry and Life and Times Magazine sincerely appreciate the contributions of the following members of the conference planning committee.



Michael Harris



Keidi Awadu



Chike Nweke



Dennis Nnyondo



Don Danders