



ADF VIII discusses why Africa must benefit from its natural resources

By Emmanuel K. Dogbevi



Sven Dunsche/ECA

There is no doubt that the African continent is rich in natural resources.

The continent with an estimated over one billion population is rich in renewable and non-renewable natural resources, however, there is general agreement that the continent does not benefit from its vast resources. These resources are mined and exported in their raw form.

Africa produces more than 60 metal and mineral products and is a major producer of several of the world's most important minerals and metals.

But issues about Africa's natural resources are vexatious.

Some of the minerals mined out of Africa include gold, diamond, PGE's, silver, iron, uranium, bauxite, manganese, chromium, nickel, bauxite, cobalt and copper. Platinum, coal, and phosphates are also mined on the continent.

Africa also has rich forests, marine and aquatic resources that have been exploited for years, but Africa's share of the revenues, "have been minuscule compared to what the mining companies have realised," said Dr. Stephen Karingi, the Director, Regional Integration, Infrastructure at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

Dr. Karingi has also said the top 40 mining companies operating in Africa reportedly made net profits of about \$110 billion in 2010 alone. And these companies have a net asset base which exceeds \$1trillion.

A consultant to the African Mining Vision, Mark Jeffery has written that mining has come to dominate the export earnings of many African countries. In 2005 minerals accounted for more than 80% of exports in Botswana, Congo, DRC, Guinea, and Sierra Leone and more than 50% in Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia. By 2008 sustained demand from a burgeoning Chinese economy had seen prices for minerals reach new heights.

Jean Noel Francois, the Acting Director, Department of Trade and Industry at the African Union Commission (AUC) has also said that even though Africa's mineral resources are fuelling growth and development in many industrialised and emerging economies of the world, Africa still remains poor, under-developed and dependent on donor assistance for national budget support.

He further reiterated the fact that Africa consumes very little of its own mineral resources and exports most of it as raw materials, "with little or

no local value addition and beneficiation."

The Eighth African Development Forum (ADF VIII) holding from October 23 to 25, 2012 would seek to discuss these issues and chart the way on how Africa can harness its natural resources to benefit its people.

The conference jointly organised by the UNECA, the AUC and the African Development Bank is under the theme "Governing and Harnessing Natural Resources for Africa's Development".

"The ADF, an ECA flagship biennial event created in 1999, is a multi-stakeholder platform for discussing the effectiveness of Africa's development policies and strategies.... It is to establish an African-driven development agenda that reflects consensus, and has the potential to yield specific programmes for implementation," the conference concept paper has said.

The concept paper further states that the Forum will build on the outcome of the Fifth Joint African Union Conference of African Ministers of Economy and Finance and ECA Conference of Af-

rican Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development held in March 2012 in Addis Ababa under the theme "Unleashing Africa's potential as a pole of global growth" and the analytical work carried out in the *Economic Report on Africa 2012* under the same theme.

It adds, the platform offers as much an opportunity to build partnerships as for the occasion to further deepen discussions on implementation of: the Africa Mining Vision (AMV); the AU Declaration on Land; the Framework and Guidelines for Land Policy in Africa (F&G); the Implementation Strategy for the Accelerated Industrialization Development for Africa (AIDA); Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests; and other frameworks for best practices in the management of mineral, land, fisheries and forest resources.

The overall objectives of the Forum are to raise awareness and cultivate deeper understanding of the role of Africa's natural resource governance in its economic transformation. It will also provide an opportunity to discuss frameworks, policy options and strategies to better integrate mineral, land, fisheries and forest management into national resource management programmes, strategies and policies.

And some of the specific objectives include to demonstrate the role that Africa's mineral, land, fisheries and forest resources could play in its broad social and economic development; Deliberate on the challenges that mineral, land, fisheries and forest resources mismanagement pose to Africa's development, and offer governance and management models that can best support the continent's transformation; and promote sharing of models, experiences, best practices and lessons learned in enhancing the role of natural resources in development in Africa among others.

Some of the expected outcomes include the following; Better-informed stakeholders about

the role of natural resources in Africa's development; Deeper understanding of stakeholders on how to translate frameworks and visions for natural resources management into practical policies and actions; and Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to advocate for prudent management of minerals, land, fisheries and forest resources to enhance their contribution to development.

African countries must go beyond talk to action. The global economic crisis and the eurozone crisis are enough evidence for action now.

The citizens of Africa have waited long enough. The teeming youth of Africa need jobs.

The 2012 African Economic Outlook (AEO) argues that youth unemployment figures will increase unless African countries move swiftly to make youth employment a priority, turning its human capital into economic opportunity.

The AEO has also warned of looming domestic and external risks posed by the continued economic crisis in the eurozone.

This crisis, according to the AEO, threatens to constrain growth by lowering the demand for Africa's exports, reduce tourism earnings and financial flows from foreign direct investments, Official Development Assistance and remittances.

Dr. Emmanuel Nnadozie, the Director of Economic Development and NEPAD Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) has also argued that, "Exporting raw

materials is equal to exporting your jobs." He indicated that, processing those raw materials on the continent would offer jobs to citizens and add value to exports.

According to him, it is important to get Africans into the global value chain. He said that can be done through natural resource governance, knowledge and human resource development and growth that is strong and broad-based.

The top 40 mining companies operating in Africa reportedly made net profits of about \$110 billion in 2010 alone. And these companies have a net asset base which exceeds \$1 trillion.

West overtakes East as fastest growing region in Africa - Prof. Nnadozie

By Emmanuel K. Dogbevi

As Africa's strong economic growth continues, the west overtakes the eastern region.

Prof. Emmanuel Nnadozie, has told journalists covering the Eighth African Development Forum that west Africa currently is growing at 7.2%, while east Africa is growing at 6.5%.

Speaking to the journalists at a media workshop Sunday October 21, 2012, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the Director of Economic Development and NEPAD Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), also said the improved political and economic situation in the north of Africa has bright prospects for the sub-region and the continent.

He argued that in the light of the global economic crisis, Africa was not affected because "African governments are managing the economy better."

He however, noted that while Africa is growing, development is not happening as it should, because "growth is not benefitting the people," he said.

Prof. Nnadozie said it is crucial to look at how to harness the continent's natural resources to reduce poverty.

"Exporting raw materials is equal to exporting your jobs," he said. According to him, processing those raw materials on the continent would offer jobs to citizens and add value to exports.

He said it is important to get Africans into the global value chain. He said that can be done through natural resource governance, knowledge and human resource development and growth that is strong and broadbased.

He was of the view that African countries must add value to their raw material and diversify their products.



Prof. Emmanuel Nnadozie

Emmanuel K. Dogbevi

African Development Forum takes off with media workshop

By Emmanuel K. Dogbevi

The 8th African Development Forum (ADF VIII) started off with a media workshop for all the journalists covering the conference, Sunday October 21, 2012 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The Forum jointly organised by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), is a major development agenda conference on Africa's future.

Senior officials of the ECA and the AUC engaged the journalists from several African countries including from Europe in discussions and debate over the Forum's main theme.

The three day conference to be held October 23-25 2012 is under the theme: "Governing and Harnessing Natural Resources for Africa's Development".

Speaking to the journalists, Mr. Yinka Adeyemi, Officer-in-Charge of the Information and Communications Services Unit of the ECA, told the journalists that it is their duty to hold African governments responsible. He said the amount of money that is illegally taken out of Africa is over \$50 billion every year. He urged the journalists to help track the money, stop the flow and return the money.

A High-Level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa, an African Union-endorsed think-tank charged with recommending appropriate policies to counter the phenomenon and seek repatriation of the stolen moneys back to the continent headed by former South African President, Thabo Mbeki is working on tracking, stopping the flow and returning the funds to Africa.

He encouraged the journalists to write to inform their citizens and hold their governments accountable.

Mr. Antonio Pedro, ECA head in Rwanda, told the journalists that the extractive industries in Africa have little linkages to other sectors of the economy, indicating that even though there is a high foreign direct investment in the sector, "there is no reflection on development outcomes."



A group photograph of the journalists, ECA officials and resource persons after the workshop

He said even though the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) has been adopted by most African countries, it should be domesticated by these countries.

According to him, it is important for African countries to invest in other sectors of the economy apart from mining as natural resources are non-renewable.

He said countries must address the enclave nature of mining by using mining rents to develop

other sectors of the economy.

He argued that conversations on mining shouldn't be between only governments and the companies, but should involve other stake holders like the media.

"An informed and responsible media should help shape government decisions," he said.

In her remarks, Mrs. Wynne Musabayana, Deputy Head of Communication Division of the AUC, reiterated the fact that the media was important in

the ongoing discussions.

She said because citizens have the right to know, the media serves as the interlink between institutions and the people.

Mrs. Musabayana said the process of Africa's development must be participatory and driven by citizens.

She therefore called on the media to insist that African leaders implement decisions they take at AU and other meetings in their countries.

Media engagement towards improving natural resources governance in Africa necessary - Workshop

By Samson Haileyesus

African journalists have been called upon to make their own contributions towards helping galvanise debates as well as influencing policies on the utilisation and governance of natural resources on the continent.

The call was made during a media training workshop held October 21, 2012 as part of the official beginning of the Eighth African Development Fund (ADF VIII) conference taking place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The workshop organised by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) brought together over a dozen journalists from the print, online and broadcast media.

Speaking at the workshop, Jeneral Ulimwengu, a media expert from Tanzania, noted that the African media today is better positioned to not only help in the discourse in the proper utilisation of natural resources on the continent but also stood at a historic vantage point in terms of helping to sketch out Africa's own destiny.

He called on the need for African media to seize the opportunity towards not only educating the public on developments within the continent but also to act as a watchdog to prevent abuses as well as corruption that are often tied with the exploitation of natural resources in Africa.

On the issue of illicit capital flows, Yinka Adeyemi, from the ECA's Information and Communication Services called on journalists to help in what he called a three pronged approach towards combating illicit capital flows from the continent - "Track it; Stop it; and get it". He said the UN and other relevant bodies have been working towards that end. Adeyemi also indicated that the High Panel on Illicit Financial Flows headed by former South African President, Thabo Mbeki is working to track illicit funds leaving the continent and to return these funds.

The primary role of the Panel is to complement and support the work on illicit financial flows currently being undertaken by other African and non-African institutions particularly in areas of: commercial tax evasion; criminal activities; and corruption. Specifically, the Panel in partnership with the ECA's external partners will promote national and multilateral policies (safeguards and agreements) aimed at curtailing cross-border flow of illegal money. In addition, it will put forward solutions, facilitate strategic partnerships and commission research on various aspects of the subject.

In the past four decades, it is estimated that Africa has lost \$1.8 trillion through illicit capital flows between 1970 and 2008. These are noted to have occurred through tax evasion, under-invoicing, import over-pricing and under-pricing of exports as well as transfer pricing.

Adeyemi thereroe, underscored the need for the media to partner as well as collaborate with stakeholders within and outside the continent to help in combating illicit capital flows.

Mrs. Wynne Musabayana, speaking on behalf of the African Union Commission (AUC), indicated that the renewed resolve of the AUC towards supporting the work being done by media not only in terms of providing information to the general public at large but also as a conduit through which the AUC can reach not only Africans but also beyond. In this regard Musabayana indicated that the commitment of the AU towards supporting media through inclusion in the AU's strategic plan towards providing information as well as help build capacity of journalists towards reporting more on the activities of the AU.

The theme of ADF VIII is, "Governing and harnessing natural resources for Africa's development". This year's theme builds on the outcome of the Fifth Session of the Joint AUC-ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning



Participants at the media training workshop

and Economic Development held in March 2012 in Addis Ababa under the theme "Unleashing Africa's potential as a pole of global growth".

This year's ADF is expected to offer opportunities to stakeholders to build partnerships and further deepen discussions on implementation of: the Africa Mining Vision (AMV); the AU Declaration on Land; the Framework and Guidelines for Land

Policy in Africa (F&G); the Implementation Strategy for the Accelerated Industrialization Development for Africa (AIDA); Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests; and other frameworks for best practices in the management of mineral, land, fisheries and forest resources.

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Photographers: Antonio Fiorente and Yohannes Zirotti.

Design, layout and printing: Publications and Conference Management Section, UNECA. For the online version of the newspaper go to www.uneca.org/adf

ADF looks towards regulating e-waste in Africa for economic benefits

By Samson Haileyesus

In a bid to curb the rising levels of electronic waste (e-waste) within the African continent environmental regulators, recyclers, original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), policy makers and academicians are calling for regulations.

They are also calling for a continental framework towards addressing the rising number of obsolete computers, appliances, mobile phones and other devices being dumped into the continent - these pose serious threats to human and environmental health. "We are mindful of the benefits of the business opportunities and resources inherent in e-waste recycling however... what we want is, it should be done properly", said Dr. Ngeri Benebo, Director General of the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) of Nigeria.

The Nigerian government, she said is committed to looking at e-waste within the context of mining. Dr. Benebo noted the economic potentials that could be generated from e-waste and opined towards looking at e-waste as a potential resource that could contribute to the nation's income if managed properly, as most e-waste contains a variety of materials in some cases precious metals can be recovered for future uses. In addition it could be dismantled and reused thus preventing water and air pollution during the extraction of mineral ores. To this effect Dr. Benebo noted that Nigeria has already visited Taiwan and the United Kingdom to tap into knowledge on e-waste management.

Dr. Benebo noted that though Nigeria has regulations in place towards regulating e-waste the continent at large too does have significant potential for sustainable e-waste recycling endeavors.

However, Dr. Benebo named that barriers to sustainable e-waste recycling technologies exist which fall under: policy and legislation; technology and skills; business and financing.

She therefore, called on manufacturers to in-



E-waste in Accra, Ghana.

vest in research and development to design products that can be easily upgraded, disassembled and recycled. In addition she called for the ratification of the Bamako Treaty.

Dr. Benebo said these during a workshop under the theme "Urban mining challenges and opportunities for Africa: Synergies between e-waste recycling and mining of mineral resources", ahead of the eighth edition of the Africa Development Forum (ADF VIII).

With regards to progress in creating the continent's critical mass to move forward, Betty Nzioka, Deputy Director, Environmental Aware-

ness, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) of Kenya briefed the participants on the deliberations of the PAN-AFRICAN FORUM ON E-WASTE which was held in March 2012 in Nairobi and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) held in September in Arusha, Tanzania.

On the latter Nzioka said: "The objective was to sensitize that e-waste is no longer something we can ignore, there are some countries in the world where management and recycling is on course but a large part of Africa is trying to understand the magnitude of this type of waste", noted Nzioka.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) estimates that with increased domestic consumption of electronic products, coupled with the ongoing import of waste electronics into Africa from other regions, the continent is set to generate a higher volume of e-waste than Europe by 2017.

Nzioka shared the experience of Kenya on e-waste management guidelines as well as the African effort towards coming up with a united front both within the context of the AMCEN and the Pan-African Forum on E-waste.

AU urges media to follow, ensure implementation of decisions

By Omer Redi

The Directorate of Information and Communication (DIC) of the African Union Commission (AUC) has on Sunday urged African media to follow on the decisions made by African governments to ensure their proper implementations.

Wynne Musabayana, Deputy Director of AUC-DCI, said the African media has a big responsibility of ensuring that important decisions made at meetings of African leaders do not "remain shelved to gather dust" once the leaders are back to their home countries.

She was speaking at a day-long workshop held at the UN Conference Centre in Addis Ababa on October 21, just a day before the opening of the 8th edition of the biennial African Development Forum (ADF VIII).

An ECA flagship biennial event started in 1999 and jointly organized by the AUC and the African Development Bank (AfDB), the ADF VIII kicked off on October 22 and lasts until the 25. It is being held here in the Ethiopian capital under the theme "Governing and Harnessing Natural Resources for Africa's Development"

Accordingly, African leaders and decision makers will discuss how best to utilize the abundantly rich natural resources of the continent to improve the lives of its citizens. They will deliberate on various issues that broadly cover the role and use of Mineral, Land, Forest and Aquatic Resources for Africa's development.

Ahead of ADF VIII, dozens of journalists from across Africa and the Diaspora gathered at the UN Conference Centre to discuss not only on how best to report on the ADF but also on other related issues pertaining to Pan-African media; how the me-



Wynne Musabayana, Deputy Director of AUC-DCI

dia can play a key role in the development of the continent and the particular importance of covering the state of natural resources development in Africa, among others.

According to Wynne Musabayana, African citizens want to know what the implications of the decisions their leaders make at such important gatherings as the ADF and the AU Summit among other high level meetings. They also want to know whether such decisions are implemented and what

implications that may have on their lives and the future of the continent's citizens.

It is therefore the responsibility of mainly the African media to explain the details of such decisions and to make sure that the leaders won't forget about the decisions they made once they leave the meeting venues.

Also on the occasion, journalists, media experts as well as UNECA and AUC officials discussed what they referred to as problems in the deals Af-

rican countries enter into with foreign companies for the exploitation of their natural resources. Raising specific cases of secrecy in contracts, bad deals, corruptions, the consequences of poor governance in relation to the continent's abundant natural resources as well as best experiences within the continent in countering such problems, they debated on how the media could help resolve the problems.

The over 20 journalists are in Addis Ababa to cover the ADF VIII.

Mining companies worldwide spent \$7.3b on exploration in 2009

By Groum Abate

Mining companies worldwide are reported to have spent about \$7.3 billion on exploration activities.

Professor Abera Mogessie, President of the Geological Society of Africa (GSAF) made this known at a pre-event forum at the Eighth African Development Forum (ADF VIII) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

He said Africa is well endowed with mineral resources, however, much of Africa is still unsurveyed and unmapped.

The World Bank organized the forum under the theme 'Geological Mapping and Mineral Inventory in Africa' Monday October 22, 2012. The forum included sessions featuring keynote speakers and presenters, followed by panel discussions and debates.

Opening the session, Ethiopian Minister of Mines, Sinkinesh Ejigu said the meeting will help to identify key issues that should be addressed and will provide possible solutions.

She further said that sufficient capital investment, low level know-how, poor linkage with other sectors hamper the development of mapping and mineral inventory in Africa.

"As Africa is significantly underexplored we should do more to know what potentials Africa has exactly and utilize its resources efficiently" she said.

Africa, the world's second largest continent, comprises of a number of resource-rich countries.

The mineral wealth of Africa includes a major portion of the world's reserves of bauxite, chromite, cobalt, diamond, fluor spar, gold, manganese, phosphate rock, platinum-group metals, titanium minerals, vanadium and zircon. Africa also contributes to a significant portion of the world's production of these metals.

Professor Abera, President of the Geological Society of Africa (GSAF) suggested that investment in education of earth science and other related fields, investment in research in science and technology and good governance will help to properly develop the mineral resources of the continent.



Prof. Abera Mogessie, President of the Geological Society of Africa

"We say Africa is well endowed with mineral resources, however, much of Africa is still unsurveyed and unmapped. The amount of money spent worldwide in 2009 by companies engaged in the mineral exploration sector totals \$7.3 billion. Although Africa has 20% of the earth's crust, it is only 15% of the budget that has been invested in mapping in Africa. Therefore Africa needs investment in Geo-knowledge," he said.

He ended his comment saying "What will be discussed here at this meeting and elsewhere should not lead to a scramble for African mineral resources but for a sustainable and integrated development of the African continent for the benefit of all concerned."

The session also discussed the need for attaining availability of adequate geo-scientific data that will increase investment and enable a state to maximize its revenues.

Forum attendees have high expectations for ADF VIII

By Samson Haileyesus

The Eighth African Development Forum (ADF VIII) which opens today October 23, 2012 has brought together over 600 participants under the theme "Governing and harnessing natural resources for Africa's development" kicked off with pre ADF events that included workshops on; Urban Mining; Leveraging State-Society Dialogue for Improving Natural Resource Governance; Responsible Mining Development Initiative; Geological Mapping and Mineral Inventory in Africa; Equity in Natural Resources Development; Building Human Capacity and Strengthening Institutions in the Extractive Industries in Africa; and The Role of South-South Cooperation in harnessing mineral resources. 'ADF Today' went round to gauge the expectations of participants.

Nwegbu Ndubuisi, Director of Applied and Engineering in the Geology Department at the Nigerian Ministry of Mines and Steel Development notes the importance of the African Development Forum in bringing together different actors from across the world to converge on issues that matter to the continent.

"ADF brings together investors, experts, the data providers the donors and others so it is a platform for us to come together and know where we are and where we are going", said Ndubuisi.

In terms of what makes the ADF unique he had this to say: "Because ADF has an African focus and we in Africa have our own peculiar challenges, and so of course any forum that helps to address these peculiar challenges we are very much interested. That is why we are particularly excited about ADF".

Ndubuisi's expectations not only include making contacts with people who can add value to what he does in Nigeria.

"In Nigeria we are still an emerging economy when it comes to mining and of course we have experience in the field and we want to contact and share experiences with others as well. So, at the end of meeting I hope to go home not only with the contacts but also the knowledge and a clear vision on where we are going", concluded Ndubuisi.

For his part Suliman Garallah from the Geological Research Authority of Sudan lauded the roster of experts and stakeholders attending the ADF VIII stating that it offers a unique opportunity to interact with all stakeholders and exchange ideas. "It is my first time to attend the ADF. I have met a lot of people and it is welcome change for me as I use to interact with most of the colleagues here mostly through e-mail. Now I am meeting with them face to face. I expect at the end of the conference the recommendation would not simply be put on paper but also the resolutions would be accelerated and put into action", said Garallah.



Dr. Paolo Craviolatti, DFID

Dr. Paolo Craviolatti, representing the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) lauded the organization of the ADF commending the speakers at the preliminary sessions.

"It was attended by the right people, which is very good. I expect to be able to meet the people that matter for our work, for our engagement particularly for the extractive industries - mining in this case. So my expectation is quiet high in terms of being able to build possible partnership and future funding".

Nengi Taiwo, from the Nigerian National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA) for her part noted that the Forum provided an opportunity for nations to touch base on issues such as policies as well as collaborative efforts when it comes to extractive minerals.

She also said ADF is a platform of engagements with stakeholders from across the board towards addressing issues related to mining.

"At the end of the day I should get a better understanding in regards to policies and debates within the continent in matters related to the extractive industry", Taiwo said.

Mohammed El Alaoui, representing Morocco, said the Forum provided a venue where Africans could come together and collectively sketch out common visions in regards to the utilization of mineral resources.

"The difference between ADF is that ADF unlike other forums emphasizes more on development. This is the important point because it touches on issues affecting social and economic lives of the African people. But in other conferences the talk is mostly about commerce, infrastructure - stand alone issue. But ADF looks towards key investment by asking how to invest in human development", concluded El Alaoui.

ADF Events

DAY 1 Tuesday, 23 October 2012	
10.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.	<p>Plenary session 1</p> <p>Welcoming remarks by Mr. Carlos Lopes, UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of ECA</p> <p>Statement by the President of the Republic of Mozambique</p> <p>Keynote Address by the Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia</p> <p>Roundtable on Governing and Harnessing Natural Resources for Africa's Development</p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Uduak Amimo</p> <p>Speakers: Honorable Musalia Mudavadi, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Kenya Representative of the President of the Republic of Gabon Representative of the Prime Minister of Australia Executive Vice-President of AngloGold Ashanti</p> <p>Venue: Conference Room 1</p>
1.00 - 2.30 p.m.	LUNCH BREAK
2.30 - 4.00 p.m.	<p>Plenary session 2</p> <p>Roundtable on Mineral Resources for Africa's Development: Anchoring a New Vision</p> <p>Chair: H.E. Mr. Maxwell Mkwezalamba, Commissioner, Economic Affairs, African Union Commission</p> <p>Speakers: H.E. Sinkinesh Ejigu, Minister of Mines, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Rt. Hon. Ms. Clare Short, Chair, Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative Mr. Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary-General, UNCTAD H.E. Mrs. Isabel Cristina de Azevedo Heyvaert, Ambassador of Brazil to Ethiopia Mr. Herve Guilcher, Environmental Programmes Director, World Resource Forum Mr. Yao Graham, Executive Director, Third World Network Africa Mr. Raphael Kaplinsky, Professor of International Development, The Open University</p> <p>Venue: Conference Room 1</p>

4.00 - 4.30 p.m.	COFFEE BREAK
4.30 - 6.00 p.m.	<p>Plenary session 3</p> <p>Roundtable on Governing the Risks and Opportunities of Large-scale Land Investments for Africa's Development</p> <p>Chair: President Festus Mogae, Former President of the Republic of Botswana</p> <p>Speakers: H.E. Mr. Robert Bwinda Wila, Minister of Lands, Republic of Congo Dr. Daniel Kwasi Berkoh, Paramount Chief, National House of Chiefs, Ghana Mr. Joseph Mungai, Former Minister of Agriculture, United Republic of Tanzania Mr. Madiodo Niasse, Director, International Land Coalition Mr. Andre Laperriere, Deputy CEO of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Mr. Tegegnetwork Gettu, Director, UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa</p> <p>Venue: Conference Room 1</p>
6.00 - 8.00 p.m.	RECEPTION

Tips for participants

- Hours of the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia at ECA: 9.00 - 17.30
- Sweet Tooth: Bilo's pastry at the Old ECA building has delicious pastries for less than Br12. Open 8.30 - 17.00
- Top the pastries off with machiatto or espresso from Kaldis, just above Bilo's.