



Africa accounts for three-quarters of world's platinum supply - Lopes

By Samson Haileyesus

Africa is said to account for three-quarters of the world's platinum supply.

Dr. Carlos Lopes, UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the ECA said at the opening of the Eighth African Development Forum (ADF VIII), in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, October 22, 2012.

According to Dr. Lopes, Africa also supplies half of the world's diamonds and chromium.

"It has up to one-fifth of gold and uranium supplies and it is increasingly home to oil and gas production with over thirty countries now in this category," he said.

Despite these, however, Lopes noted that but for few exceptions, Africa does not consume or add significant value to these and other mineral products which it has in abundance.

"Rather, we are net exporters of raw materials that fuel prosperity and development in other regions", Lopes lamented.

He indicated that there is disconnect between the continent being endowed with vast resources and rampant under development.

"Given these vast endowments, the question that arises is why our continent continues to struggle with limited economic transformation, and scarce employment. Certainly it is not due to lack of exploitation!", He said.

Mineral resources continue to attract high levels of foreign direct investment and account for the highest share of economic activity in four out of every five African countries.

"Land resources are also being exploited with up to 754 land deals, covering over 56 million hectares, already concluded. In Burkina Faso alone, the share of the mining sector in exports expanded from 2% to 41% in the last five years. The conclusion that can then be drawn from this situation is that the current resource-for-development model is not working to bring about equity or boost development," he said.

To this effect ADF VIII is expected to deliberate on the African Mining Vision adopted by African heads of state in 2009 aimed at tackling the paradox of Africa's mineral wealth and the fight against poverty on the continent. Over 600 delegates have gathered at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) from October 23 to 25, 2012 discussing the theme "Governing and harnessing natural resources for Africa's development." The Forum is being jointly organized by the UN, the African Union (AU) and the African Development Bank (AfDB).



ECA Executive Secretary Carlos Lopes

Africa failed to exploit highest global minerals prices to defeat poverty - Ethiopian Minister

By Omer Redi



Mekonnen Manyazewal, Ethiopia's Minister of Industry

Africa has failed to exploit the rise in the global price of mineral resources over the past decade, Mekonnen Manyazewal, Ethiopia's Minister of Industry, said Monday in Addis Ababa.

Speaking at the opening of the Eighth Af-

rican Development Forum (ADF VIII) on October 22, 2012 the Ethiopian minister stated that though Africa is the largest global supplier of cobalt, platinum, chromium, gold and diamonds, the continent which is famous for being endowed with the largest of all mineral

resources on the face of the earth has not managed to prevail over poverty.

The continent is also a significant supplier of copper, iron and coal and yet while the prices of mineral commodities have increased by a factor of four, reaching their highest over the last ten years, this has not led to a reduction in the daunting level of poverty on the continent, he said.

"Should we not expect that this has made a significant dent on our poverty levels and underdevelopment?" Ethiopia's Industry Minister queried the gathering at the ADF VIII late Monday afternoon.

"In all honesty, it is fair to say that so far, Africa has lost out on this window of opportunity! Its poverty levels have continued unabated. Its infrastructure deficits and levels of its human development have continued to hamper any meaningful development that would make a difference to poverty and underdevelopment."

According to the Minister, this failure is common across all resources Africa has, including land, aquatic resources and forest, among others.

Africa has suffered from policy setbacks - Economist

By Emmanuel K. Dogbevi

Despite Africa being rich in both human and natural resources, majority of the continent's population is still poor. And one of the reasons for the situation on the continent has been attributed to policy setbacks.



Prof. Emmanuel Nnadozie

Continued on page 3

Continued on page 2

CoDA says inclusive dialogue could improve resources governance in Africa

By Omer Redi

Continuous dialogue between governments and the society could be one of the key mechanisms to improve the governance of natural resources in Africa to benefit African citizens, according to the Coalition for Dialogue on Africa (CoDA).

The issue of state-society dialogue was at the centre of the CoDA pre-ADF VIII event that took place Monday, October 22, 2012 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, under the theme “Leveraging State-Society Dialogue for Improving Natural Resource Governance in Africa”.

Organized by the CoDA Africa Land Policy Initiative (LPI) and ECA APRM Support Section, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the African Union (AU), the ADF VIII pre-event was attended by prominent personalities including Festus Mogae, former President of Botswana and CoDA Chairperson.

The discussants focused on how best African countries can use their natural resources to develop their economies and improve the lives of their citizens.

In his opening remarks, President Festus Mogae emphasized the need for improved governance in the area of natural resources as a major remedy to the problems the continent is facing. He referred to the experiences of his country, Botswana, in transforming its economy significantly due to an effective governance of its resources and the resultant transformation of the sector.

To that end, Africa should consider deliberately including relevant stakeholders such as local communities, grassroots organizations and civil society in decision making processes as one way of ensuring that natural resources benefit the people of Africa, he told the discussants.

This could only be achieved through the participation of all stakeholders at all stages to realize equitable distribution of the abundant natural resources the continent is generously endowed with but is yet to unleash the potential to transforming its economies, he stated.

“The experiences of my own country, Botswana, over the past 45 years is testimony to that. I am not saying it is an easy task, but it can be done, if all stakeholders in a nation put



The CoDA event in Africa Hall

their will together behind a common national vision and pledge to lift their own weight and agree in an equitable sharing of natural resources,” Mogae told the participants.

Africa is endowed with enormous natural resources with the continent's global share of platinum, for example, standing at 77 per cent, diamonds 55 per cent, chromium 46 per cent, gold 22 per cent and uranium 19 per cent.

Also on the occasion, Prof. Kimani Njogu, chairman of Kenya's Legal Resources Foundation, said communities must see real benefits from the exploitation of the resources around them, stressing that citizen participation in determining governance

practices was vitally important as it ensured sustainable and efficient service delivery by public officers.

Njogu charged that the deliberate exclusion of communities in decisions on resource management, coupled with incessant corruption among public officials, lack of transpar-

ency and accountability within institutions of governance and limited skills in engaging global players had meant that the African people did not benefit from resources around them.

Issues of excluding communities in the decision making and governance of natural resources as well as secrecy, which otherwise are fancifully called ‘confidentiality clauses’, in contracts signed between African governments and mining companies were the dominant topics debated by journalists, media experts, ECA and AUC officials at a media workshop on Sunday October 21, 2012.

According to Njogu, it is only through

genuine multi-stakeholder dialogue, people-oriented leadership at national and local levels and the transparent and accountable systems of natural resources governance that the lives of the African people could be transformed.

“The growth that Africa should pursue is one driven by a people-centred dialogue. This requires a paradigm shift with a focus on genuine community participation for sustainable utilization of natural resources, dynamic applications of participatory approaches to resources governance and rigorous dialogue involving all stakeholders in the determination of how natural resources should be managed,” Njogu added.

Continued on page 3

Africa has suffered... Continued from page 1

According Prof. Emmanuel Nnadozie, economist and Director of the Economic Development and NEPAD Division of the UN-ECA, Africa has suffered policy setbacks.

“Africa has suffered its own policy setbacks,” he said.

He indicated that some of the policies have been wrong, mostly generated from outside the continent and when they have been the right policies, “they have not been properly implemented,” he said.

Prof. Nnadozie said Africa's energy infrastructure has been the reason why Africa has not been able to industrialize.

He also accused some African leaders for squandering their countries' wealth. He said

these leaders do not think of future generations. “They do not think of inter-generational transfers,” he said.

He urged African countries to learn lessons in social investment - in education and social security.

Citing Botswana as a good example of a country that has managed its natural resources to develop its people, he said the country has institutions that make governments work.

The ongoing Eighth African Development Forum (ADF VIII) is discussing these issues to find concrete solutions on how Africa can harness its vast natural resources to develop its people.



Members of the panel at the CoDA event

ADF Today is produced by an independent team of journalists.

Editors: Emmanuel K. Dogbevi, Managing Online Editor, Ghana Business News and Marie-Noëlle Guichi, Editor-in-Chief, Le Messenger, Cameroon.

Reporters: Doua Gouly, Journalist, Fraternite Matin, Cote d'Ivoire; Faouzia Draoui, Communications Consultant, Morocco; Groum Abate, News Editor, Capital, Ethiopia; Omer Redi, Correspondent, PANA Press, Ethiopia; Samson Haileyesus, News Editor, Sub-Saharan Informer, Ethiopia; Therese Isseki, Correspondent, Panapress, Benin.

Photographers: Antonio Fiorente and Yohannes Zirotti.

Design, layout and printing: Documents Publishing Unit, UNECA/PCMS.

For the online version of the newspaper go to www.unece.org/adf

CoDa... Continued from page 2

Africa is endowed with enormous natural resources with the continent's global share of platinum, for example, standing at 77 per cent, diamonds 55 per cent, chromium 46 per cent, gold 22 per cent and uranium 19 per cent, yet the bulk of the people in Africa languished in hunger and poverty.

The urgency of addressing natural resource governance is compounded by national inequalities, ethnic mistrust and corruption among political leaders, according to CoDA.

The ADF VIII, which began Monday October 22, 2012, is focusing on "Governing and Harnessing natural resources for Africa's Development".

"The successful harnessing of natural resources, including minerals, forestry, water and large scale investments for agriculture, is a key driver of global economic growth. It offers a unique opportunity for transforming economies and societies, in many African countries," according to a publication by CoDA. "It can also significantly contribute to the development of a country by generating government revenues, export earnings, FDI, GDP growth, employment, and ensuring food security," it adds.

With the growing demand for mineral resources, water and land for agriculture across Africa from new players such as China, as well as wealthy countries in the Middle East and in North Africa, there is now a window of opportunity for improving natural resource governance in Africa.

However, many African countries endowed with abundant resources have not fulfilled the full potential of their natural resources, but rather encountered significant barriers to progress such as lack of negotiation skills, weak administrative capabilities to organize and monitor relevant sectors, lack of good governance, including lack of transparency and accountability in resource use, revenue management, and revenue distribution, as well as lack of genuine involvement and participation of relevant stakeholders (civil society and local communities), CoDA argues in this publication.

"Indeed, the inadequate inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in decision making processes is one key barrier. Harnessing natural resources typically involves a long-term, expensive process, which can have a number of effects on the host country."



Prof. Stephen Chan

African countries told not to expect China to train their citizens as it fears competition

By Emmanuel K. Dogbevi

African countries have been told that they should not expect China to train their citizens in areas that China has developed expertise, because it does not want Africa to compete with it.

Prof. Stephen Chan, Professor of International Relations, School of Oriental Studies, London, who was speaking at a pre-event of the Eighth African Development Forum (ADF VIII) on South-South relations on the theme, "Harnessing Mineral Resources for Africa's Development: The Role of South-South Cooperation" (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa), told African countries not to expect China to train their citizens in the areas that it is specialising in.

Later in an exclusive interview with the 'ADF Today' he explained his position further.

"I think that Africa needs more training, but it must be specified to those that are prepared to finance or to provide the assistance for this training," he said.

"Very often you get donor countries that don't provide you with the training that you need, partly because they are worried that if they do provide the training that you need, you will become a competitor in the long term with them," he added.

Prof. Chan challenged Africa to be bold

and specify a long term future, and be mindful that the future is changing.

"Looking at the electronics industry for instance, it is changing very fast and the Chinese want to corner that market for themselves, and so it will take a lot of negotiations to persuade them to train you to become their competitor," he said.

He argued that even if the Chinese would train Africans in the sector, "they will train you at a very low level."

He said the Chinese are now exploring very advanced technology like nano technology, and African universities and research institutions have no capacity to train undergraduates in such things.

"But Africans can drive hard bargains with the Chinese. For instance, It should not be impossible for an African country to host a Chinese factory that manufactures electronics goods, such as computers," he said.

Asked about how African countries can have value for the investments that the Chinese are making on the continent, he said, "There has to be a trade-off, in other words you don't have to say, we would accept what you give us. Say we would want to have an arrangement with you, and we would want you to give us this," he advised.

AU chief poses questions about Africa's growth

By Groum Abate



Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, AUC Chairperson

Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, has expressed the hope that the outcome of the ongoing ADF VIII would help to chart a path to productive and sustainable use of Africa's natural resources.

"Ideas from the ADF should therefore help our decision makers to assess the state of affairs today," she said.

At the ongoing 8th African Development Forum (ADF VIII) being held under the theme, "Governing and Harnessing Natural Resources for Africa's Development"; African experts and stakeholders are meeting at the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in Addis Ababa, to deliberate on ways of addressing challenges to govern and harness natural resources for the development of the continent.

The Forum focuses on mineral, land, forest and fishery resources and the potential roles these resources play in the transformation of the continent.

Mrs. Zuma, the newly elected Chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC) said that the outcome of the meeting should help chart a path to the future in which Africa uses its natural resources productively and sustainably to its benefit and that of its people."

She further said that this forum should address the challenges that Africa faces today with respect to the utilization and management of its natural resources.

She also highlighted on the human re-

source development of the continent which she stated the common thread that links other resources.

"We need to develop the capacities and skills of our people- especially youth and women - to enable them to be fully involved and participate effectively in all aspects of the management and the value chain of our natural resources utilization," she said.

She also raised critical questions for the experts at the forum to deliberate in the coming days.

"You must address such issues as the ownership of these resources. Yes, the resources are physically located on our continent, in our countries - but do we really own them? What should be the right balance between foreign and national ownership of resources and how do we get there? How much of our resources should we give away and how much should we keep for our own needs for the next fifty or hundred years from now?" She asked.

Questioning Africa's growth, she asked if the continent is growing why is it not creating enough jobs for the youth and why the jobs of the people in Africa are low level and poorly paid?

Mekonnen Manazewal, Ethiopian Minister of Industry, said infrastructure and the level of Africa's human development have continued to hamper meaningful development that would make a difference to poverty and underdevelopment.

Africa failed to exploit...

Continued from page 1

For example, despite a history of where land is tied to cultures and identity, failure to properly manage land resources in a way that benefits all citizens has led to disparities in access to this resource particularly by women putting constraint on development.

Regarding fisheries, African fish stocks are being depleted daily through illegal fishing while the rate of loss of forests is alarming, Mekonnen highlighted.

"Sometimes we are our own worst enemy - 90 percent of our household energy needs are met from wood fuel. I understand that for many of our poor people, this is unavoidable, but this highlights the need to find sustainable solutions to using our forests," he said.

The solution to these problems is certainly in green growth and investment but Africa is not taking advantage of it, he added.

To this end, the Minister said that Africa

looks up to the ADF VIII to explore the challenges of Africa's transformation based on the natural resources it is endowed with so abundantly.

An ECA flagship biennial event started in 1999 and organized in collaboration with the African Union Commission and the African Development Bank, the ADF VIII kicked off on October 23 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"

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.

Despite mineral wealth, Africa said to be least developed continent

By Groum Abate

The African continent is rich in natural resources, but it is said to be the least developed in the world.

The Ethiopian Minister of Mines Sinkinesh Ejigu said this at a roundtable discussion at the ongoing 8th African Development Forum (ADF VIII).

The discussion was on the title, “Mineral Resources for Africa’s Development: Anchoring a New Vision”.

Opening the session Ejigu said the continent has a good geological potential and is highly endowed with mineral resources.

“The limited geo-scientific investigations conducted so far in few African countries have revealed that the continent has got significant resources and reserves of bauxite, chromite, cobalt, diamond, gold, platinum-group metals, uranium, nickel, copper and iron. In contrary to its mineral endowment, Africa is in abject poverty and it is the least developed continent in the world,” she said.

She further said “For example in my country Ethiopia, the geo-science data coverage at a scale of 1:250,000 are about 60% of the surface area of the country and most of this data isn’t yet in modern and easily accessible database format though there are attempts being made as a government and partnering with development partners and



Sinkinesh Ejigu, Ethiopian Minister of Mines

this situation is similar for most African countries.”

“As it is clearly stated in the implementation action plan of the African Mining Vision

(AMV) geological data, including maps and mineral resources inventories are the essential basis for assessing the potential for mineral projects and granting exploration and mining permits.”

The AMV was adopted by African Heads of State at the February 2009 AU summit following the October 2008 meeting of African Ministers responsible for Mineral Resources Development.

It is Africa’s own response to tackling the paradox of the great mineral wealth existing side by side with pervasive poverty.

The AMV advocates thinking outside the constraints of the “mining box”. So it’s not just a question of improving mining regimes by making sure that tax revenues are optimized and that income is well spent - although

that is clearly important.

Rather it’s a question of integrating mining much better into development policies at local, national and regional levels.

That means thinking about how mining can contribute better to local development by making sure workers and communities see sustainable benefits from large-scale industrial mining and that their environment is protected.

The AMV is first and foremost a developmental mining approach that insists that the royal road to growth is through building economic and social linkages that benefit Africa itself.

The discussion was also attended by Isabel Cristina de Azevedo Heyvaert, the Ambassador of Brazil to Ethiopia.

ADF Events

DAY 2 Wednesday, 24 October 2012

9.30 - 11.00 a.m.

Plenary session 4

Roundtable on Harnessing Fishery Resources: Swimming the Tide to Africa's Development

Moderator or Chair: H.E. Mr. Henri Djombo, Minister of Forest Economics and Sustainable Development, Republic of Congo

Speakers:

- H.E. Bernard Esau, Minister of Fishery and Marine Resources, Republic of Namibia
- Mr. Jean Bakole, Regional Director for Africa, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- Mr. Mika Odido, Technical Secretary, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, Regional Office for Science, UNESCO
- Mr. Gunnar Stolvik, Norwegian National Advisory Group against Organized IUU-fishing

Venue: Conference Room 1

11.00 - 11.30 a.m.

COFFEE BREAK - UN Day Celebration

11.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.

Plenary Session 5

Roundtable on Seizing Green Growth Opportunities in the Forest Sector for Africa's Sustainable Development

Chair: Mr. Wu, United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Economic and Social Affairs

Speakers:

- H.E. Mr. Henri Djombo, Minister of Forest Economics and Sustainable Development, Republic of Congo
- Ms. Jan McAlpine, Director, United Nations Forum on Forests
- Ms. Celestine Ntsame-Okwo, Regional Representative, Africa and Timber Trade Organization
- Mr. Pierre Nguinda, Forest and Climate Expert, Congo Basin Forest Fund
- Ms. Alexandra Trzeciak-Duval, Head, Policy Division, OECD

Venue: Conference Room 1

1.00 - 2.30 p.m.

LUNCH

2.30 - 4.00 p.m.

Parallel thematic breakout sessions

Minerals for development. Issues, challenges and opportunities

Chair: H.E. Esperanza Bias, Minister for Mineral Resources, Republic of Mozambique

Speakers:

- Mr. Fui Tsikata, Natural Resource Lawyer, Reindorf Chambers
- Mr. Adebayo Olukoshi, Director, African Institute for Economic Development, and Planning (IDEP)
- Mrs. Treasure Maphanga, Director, Trade and Industry, AUC
- Mr. Saleem Ali, Director, Institute of Environmental Diplomacy and Security, University of Vermont
- Mr. Paulo de Sa, Manager, Sustainable Energy, Oil, Gas and Mining, The World Bank
- Ms. Kathryn McPhail, Programme Director, AngloGold Ashanti
- Mr. David Noko, Executive Vice-President Sustainability, AngloGold Ashanti
- Mr. Rockefeller Herisse, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Venue: Conference Room 1

Role of land resources in development

Chair: Ms. Rhoda Peace Tumisiime, AU Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture

Speaker:

- Dr. Abebe Haile Gabriel, Director, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, AUC
- Mr. Harold Liversage, Land Tenure Advisor, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- Ms. Maggie K. Banda, Executive Director, Women Legal Resources Centre
- Mr. Samuel Nguiffo, General Secretary, Centre for Environment and Development
- Mr. Michael Taylor, Programme Manager, Global Policy and African Region, International Land Coalition.

Venue: Conference Room 2

Role of fishery resources in development

Chair: H.E. Mr. Moses Mudavadi, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Kenya

Speakers:

- Mr. Magnus Ngoile, Oceans and Coastal Policy and Governance Consultant, UNDP-GEF
- Mr. Jean-Louis Kromer, Senior Natural Resources Officer, African Development Bank
- Professor Edosa Omoregie, Director, Sam Nujoma Marine Research Center, University of Namibia
- Professor Sumaila Rashid, Director and Professor, Fish Center, University of British Columbia
- Mr. Mika Odido, Technical Secretary, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, Regional Office for Science, UNESCO

Venue: Conference Room 5

Role of forest resources in development

Chair: Vice President, Sector Operations, African Development Bank

Speakers:

- Ms. Lucy Mullenkei, Director, Indigenous Information Network
- Ms. Eva Muller, Director, Forest, Economics, Policy and Products, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Mr. Moustapha Kamal Gueye, Acting Head, Green Economy Advisory, UNEP
- Mr. Harrison Kojwang, Former Regional Representative, World Wildlife Fund
- Mr. Pape Djiby Kone, International Forestry Expert

Venue: Conference Room 6

4.00 - 4.30 p.m.

COFFEE BREAK

4.30 - 6.00 p.m.

Parallel Thematic Breakout Sessions (continued)