Report of the UNECA ADF VIII Pre-Event

Dialogue on Harnessing Mineral Resources for Africa’s Development:
The Role of South-South Cooperation

22 October 2012
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
United Nations Conference Centre
Conference Room 5
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Executive Summary


The pre-event was aimed at furthering UNECA’s efforts to strengthen South-South cooperation and provide a platform for constructive dialogue between African countries and their southern partners. The key issues that emerged from the deliberations are as follows:

• As a result of Africa’s recent growth performance, the continent is slowly emerging as an important contributor to the global economy. South-South cooperation has played a positive role in this process. The rising demand for commodities by the south has increased resource revenues of African countries. Southern partners also brought in new investment and official flows which helped Africa exploit its untapped resources and address development bottlenecks like infrastructure. Moreover the enhanced technical cooperation between Africa and the south has contributed to the capacity improvement in Africa on many aspects.

• South-South cooperation also presents challenges for Africa including the risk of reinforcing Africa’s commodity dependence. In this context, African countries should mainstream South-South cooperation into their development agenda and reorient it towards serving their own development priorities. In particular, African countries should promote resource-led economic transformation and diversification for a sustainable and inclusive development in the long run.

• Southern partners of Africa should strike a better balance between their strategic interests and Africa's development needs. They are encouraged to share their rich experiences in sound resource management and economic transformation with African countries and also enhance technology and skill transfer efforts in the continent. A more equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation will lay the foundation for a long-lasting healthy partnership between the two sides.
• Enhancing local productive capacities should be a policy focus of Africa to sustain long-term growth, generate employment and improve competitiveness. Targeted policies should be designed and deployed to promote value addition in mineral and related sectors. African countries should also effectively support local entrepreneurs and guide foreign partners to promote the linkages of foreign investment with the local economy.

• African countries need to prudently invest mineral rent and utilize the opportunities from South-South cooperation to lay down the foundation for their future development. Infrastructure and human capital are of special importance that they have long been two primary development bottlenecks for the continent. Africa should enhance the contribution of South-South cooperation in infrastructure development with improved quality control and project planning. They should also strengthen and adjust the local education system to provide the skills and talents most required by firms.

• Good governance of resource revenues is vital to ensure an optimal utilization of resources. In this regard, African countries need to implement the African Mining Vision and learn from good practices of southern partners to increase accountability and efficiency in resource management. In addition, adoption of innovative mechanisms in revenue governance like mineral funds should be encouraged.

• African countries need to play a more proactive role in their engagement with southern partners to effectively push forward their development priorities. A coherent strategy and effective planning around Africa’s development interests is the key in negotiations with southern partners and this relies on the improvement in state capacity. In addition, a joint voice through regional and sub-regional frameworks may help strengthen the position of African countries in their relationship with southern partners.

• Monitoring and evaluation of the performance of South-South cooperation must be significantly strengthened. Such effort and information disclosure are crucial for informed decisions making and improved accountability of the cooperation.
Background

The past decade has witnessed the revival of South-South Cooperation with remarkable changes in its momentum and dynamics. Unlike in the 1960s, when political issues were the driving force behind cooperation among developing countries, recent partnerships have been driven more by the desire for economic development given the tremendous cooperation potentials provided by the increasing economic prosperity and diversity of the Southern world.

The key vectors (or dimensions) of the recent economic cooperation among developing countries have been trade, finance and investment, although trade has so far been the most dominant. Between 2001 and 2010, South-South trade expanded from 13 per cent to 23 per cent of world trade. There has been a substantial increase in financial flows between Southern countries too. It is estimated that the magnitude of such financial flows grew by 78 per cent between 2006 and 2008.

Africa has also experienced a significant increase in economic cooperation with southern partners over the past decade. The share of all developing countries in Africa’s total merchandise trade increased from 34 percent in 1995 to 45 percent in 2011. Developing countries’ share of foreign direct investment inflows to Africa also increased from an average of 18 percent in 1995-1999 to 21 percent in 2000-2008. Furthermore, there is some evidence indicating that developing countries now account for as much as 10 percent of bilateral official flows to Africa.

Mineral resources have been at the core of Africa’s growing partnership with the south. In particular, the mineral resource-rich countries in Africa accounted for the bulk of the trade growth between Africa and its Southern partners, due to significant increase in mineral resource export. They have also absorbed most of the financial inflows from Southern partners. A study by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) on South-South Cooperation published in 2011 notes that the top five FDI stock host countries in the continent are all mineral resource rich countries (Algeria, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan and Zambia) and, for example, account for more than half of the total Chinese FDI stock in Africa.

This growing cooperation has benefited Africa significantly through three main channels. First, the additional mineral resource demand from the Southern countries has helped to maintain mineral resource prices at a relatively high level and has also buffered the potential negative demand shocks caused by the recent global economic and financial crisis.
Second, the financial inflows, especially FDI, from the South have played an important role in helping the mineral resource rich countries in Africa to exploit their untapped mineral reserves. Last but not least, the cooperation created new channels for African countries to finance crucial programs in their development agenda. For example, the resource-based financing provided by Africa’s southern partners has already made significant contribution in addressing Africa’s long-existing infrastructure deficit.

Yet, this fast-growing cooperation between Africa and its Southern partners also presents challenges. For example, it is reinforcing commodity dependence and a few countries account for the bulk of Africa’s trade and investment relations with southern partners. In this regards, there is the need for Africa-South cooperation to be better geared towards addressing these challenges for equitable development.

Opening Remarks

On behalf of UNECA Executive Secretary Dr. Carlos Lopes, Prof. Emmanuel Nnadozie, Director of Economic Development and NEPAD Division, delivered the opening remarks for the event. He first highlighted the fact that South-South cooperation is now an important and growing feature of the world economy, as reflected in the increasing roles of developing countries in global trade, investment and financial flows. The cooperation with Southern partners has also become an increasingly important element in Africa’s development partnerships especially around mineral resources exploitation.

Regarding the development effect of Africa-South cooperation, Prof. Emmanuel Nnadozie pointed out that it presents the continent both opportunities and challenges. On one hand, the new partnership has increased development finance for Africa, diversified the region’s export destinations, reduced vulnerability to country-specific external shocks, and provided African consumers access to a variety of affordable products. On the other hand, concerns have also been expressed about the impact of the new partnership on economic diversification and transformation, governance and environment.

In this context, he emphasized the importance of focusing the debate more on how to foster and manage Africa-South cooperation for better and more equitable development results given the trend that this relationship will continue to expand and deepen in future. He told the audience that research at UNECA and other institutions suggests several policy directions to enhance the developmental impact of this partnership in Africa.
First, African countries should mainstream South-South cooperation more effectively into their national development plans to ensure policy coherence. In this regard, there is a need for African countries to identify how South-South cooperation can contribute to the achievement of their national development objectives and to devise strategies and plans to encourage Southern partners to redirect their support to priority activities identified in national development plans.

Second, Africa-South cooperation should be managed in a manner that promotes the development of productive capacities and structural transformation in Africa to achieve sustained economic growth and poverty reduction. This requires efforts from both Africa and its southern partners to gear the partnership towards promoting value addition and economic diversification which will reduce dependence on mineral-resource exports.

Third, African governments should stick to Africa Mining Vision adopted at the 2009 African Union Summit of Heads of State and Government to ensure transparent, equitable and optimal exploitation of mineral resources for broad-based sustainable growth and development.

Fourth, African and its southern partners should work together to enlarge the country-coverage in their growing cooperation, with a special attention on the least developed countries.

Apart from the above mentioned policy directions, Prof. Emmanuel Nnadozie stressed that Africa-South cooperation should not be seen as a substitute for relations with traditional development partners. Both traditional and southern partners of Africa will continue to play important roles in Africa’s development and in many cases these roles are complementary.

Prof. Emmanuel Nnadozie ended the opening remarks by expressing the hope that Africa-South cooperation can be strengthened to have more positive impact in Africa. In this context, he stressed the need for southern partners to strike a better balance between Africa’s development priorities and needs and the strategic interests of southern partners. He emphasized that such a balance should lay the foundation for a long-lasting healthy partnership between the two sides.
Overview on Africa-South Cooperation

In this panel session, four distinguished panelists shared their views on the overall performance of Africa-South cooperation and their perspectives on the key issues to be addressed in the relationship. The panelists include:

- Dr. Patrick Osakwe, Chief, Finance, Industry and Investment Section, UNECA
- Dr. René Kouassi, Director of Economic Affairs, African Union Commission
- Prof. Fantu Cheru, Nordic Africa Institute (research director) and American University
- Prof. Stephen Chan, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London

The presentations by the panelists and the ensuing discussion with the audience followed the thinking laid out by Prof. Emmanuel Nnadozie. The ideas and messages from the panel session are highlighted below.

South-South cooperation has played a positive role in Africa’s recent economic performance

Africa is slowly emerging as an important contributor to the global economy. It ranked among the fastest growing regions in the world between 2001 and 2010 and took 6 places in the world’s top 10 fastest-growing economies during the period. Although the recent economic crisis in developed regions and political unrest in the North Africa region hampered the progress of the continent, development agencies and think tanks remain optimistic about Africa’s future. IMF predicts that despite the uncertain global economic environment Africa excluding North Africa will manage to maintain an impressive 5.3 percent growth in both 2012 and 2013. Mckinsey also documents “consumers on the rise” in Africa, forecasting that Africa will have 128 million households making $5,000 or more a year by 2020 (up from about 85 million now).

It was pointed out in the session that such progress and optimism are driven by rising commodity price, the more stable political and macro environment as well as the improved institutions, governance and infrastructure in many countries of the continent. These, plus Africa’s traditional advantage of abundance in national resources, have made the continent a place with enormous investment opportunities.
This is especially true when economies in many other regions are suffering from economic stagnation or slowdown. A series of successful entries into international bond market by African countries show the shifted perspectives on Africa by global investors and Moody recently expanded its rating services to cover Kenya, Nigeria and Zambia (all resource-rich) as a response to the growing investment interest in Africa. As one of the panelists put it during the session, “Africa is wooed presently by the rest of the world”.

The panelists argued that Africa’s growing resource base, improved business environment and expanding consumption market has stimulated the new Africa-South cooperation and that this new cooperation presents development opportunities for Africa.

For example, strong demand for mineral resources from the emerging south has driven up mineral resource revenues of African countries. These increased revenues together with increased investment and official flows from the south provide additional sources of crucial development financing that Africa needs to address its development bottlenecks such as infrastructure deficit. Improved terms of trade for Africa to export to the south provide Africa new opportunities to diversify its export destinations as well as structure. Meanwhile low-cost manufactured goods from the south expand the choice space for African consumers and producers. Technical cooperation between Africa and the south is strengthened on many fronts from agriculture and industry to healthcare and vocational training. Such technology and experiences from countries with similar development history and background are of great complementary value for Africa, beside the assistance from traditional partners.

It was indicated that Africa has potentials for a resource-led economic development and transformation. However, whether such potentials will be realized or not depends on how effectively Africa can leverage on its attractiveness and advantages and manage its engagement with development partners to serve the strategic priorities setup in its development agenda.

**Africa-South cooperation should be better oriented to address Africa’s development priorities**

While acknowledging the opportunities brought by Africa-South cooperation, the panelists stressed that African countries should avoid the risk of being further cemented in low value-adding commodity production. Indeed, although that mineral resource exporting countries in Africa excluding North Africa have experienced faster growth than other countries in the region from 2000 to 2012, there has been limited corresponding progress in economic diversification and social improvement. Up till now, the export concentration in primary commodities remains exceptionally
high for Africa and mineral resources still dominate the merchandise export of many African countries. Sustainability and inclusiveness of such resource-driven growth remain a serious question and challenge.

African countries should be alerted that the growing Africa-South trade may reinforce the continent’s commodity dependence if they can not effectively guide the momentum of this partnership. The panelists recommended African countries to learn from the lessons of Africa-North trade and strategize at an early stage to reorient cooperation to serve their own development priorities.

In order to achieve this target, more proactive planning is required in managing the cooperation. African countries need to plan ahead to shape their engagement with southern partners rather than staying as passive recipients of offers or proposals from southern partners. Also they must reconcile national and regional strategies and interests to avoid a race to the bottom and cooperate to strengthen their positions in their relationship with southern partners.

A number of policy measures were suggested by the panelists and audience to help African countries benefit most from and maximize gains from Africa-South cooperation, especially the cooperation around mineral resources exploitation. These policy recommendations include:

- **Improve resource utilization**
  Although Africa has large mineral resource reserves, its resource productivity is the lowest among all regions and a large proportion of its reserves remain untapped. Efforts are required to improve the productivity and efficiency of Africa’s mineral resource sector so that the reserves can be effectively utilized to serve development objectives.

  Correspondingly, the governance of mineral resources and revenues should be strengthened. The Africa Mining Vision has defined the principles for resource governance in the continent. Actions by member states are needed to fully implement this vision.
• **Develop local productive capacities**

The panelists stressed that developing local productive capacities is the key to sustain long-term growth, generate employment and improve economic competitiveness of Africa. Leveraging on their advantage in mineral resources, African countries should design and deploy targeted policies to promote upstream and downstream linkages of mineral sector with the local economy. Such policies include nurturing local entrepreneurs sector and encouraging mineral firms to source from local firms. It also implies that government should promote value addition in mineral sector through policy incentives encouraging investment in the downstream sectors, like resource processing, where the country has most competitive potentials. Promoting such linkages is especially important for Africa to fully benefit from the increasing cooperation with southern partners. Southern partners have shown their willingness to cooperate with Africa to enhance local value addition in mineral sector through several joint resource processing projects. African countries must take more proactive role to expand and deepen such mutually beneficial practices in Africa-South cooperation.

In addition, the panelists put an emphasis on the importance of skill and technology transfer in Africa-South cooperation. Efforts have been made by both sides to share development experiences as well as skills and technology through various South-South technical cooperation mechanisms. However the efforts in promoting skill and technology transfer through learning-by-doing and targeted vocational training have been limited. In fact, learning-by-doing and targeted vocational training in cooperation projects are two channels of skill and technology transfer which can have widest coverage and highest cost effectiveness. It will be extremely productive if African countries and their southern partners can better utilize these two channels and make skill and technology transfer in cooperation projects more widely practiced and systematic.

Last but not least, supporting efforts to enhance the capacity of local businesses to participate and benefit from Africa-South cooperation is of equal importance. The panelists reaffirmed the crucial role of a sound business environment, an efficient resource mobilization system and in particular special attention to small and medium enterprises.
- **Promote long-term competencies**

  In terms of the long-term sustainability of resource-led growth and development, the panelists emphasized that African countries should learn from past lessons and experiences and invest wisely the additional resources brought by Africa-South cooperation to lay a good foundation for future development.

  Among a number of issues, infrastructure investment and skill development were particularly highlighted by the panelists and the audience. Infrastructure deficit has long been a foremost bottleneck for Africa’s development. Africa-South cooperation has already made significant contribution to address this problem and the cooperation in this area will become even broader as Africa maintains its development momentum. Meanwhile quality control and project planning can be further strengthened so that the economic and social benefits of such infrastructure projects can be maximized. Also sub-regional and regional coordination in infrastructure development will become increasingly important in Africa-South cooperation in this area.

  Regarding skill development, the panelists recommended that Africa’s educational system should be strengthened and adjusted to provide the skills and talents most required by firms. Apart from enhancing skill and technology transfer through Africa-South cooperation, African countries also need to increase and optimize their own investments in skill development as well as R&D. Only with an entrepreneur group with right talents and a labor force of right skills, can Africa effectively exploit the new opportunities in Africa-South cooperation and realize its development potentials.

**Improved planning and negotiation capacities**

The panelists pointed out that insufficient capacities in planning and negotiation is an important reason that Africa countries tend to play a passive role in their cooperation with southern partners. In contrast to the clear strategic interests and well-planned activities by their southern partners, many African countries not only lack a coherent strategy as described in the previous section to guide their engagement but also lack the abilities to implement policies.
The panelists stressed that the major southern partners like China are seeking long-term strategic partnership with Africa. Therefore if they are convinced that certain activities are crucial to establish such a relationship and will be mutually beneficial in the long run they are likely to make concession in negotiations. A few African countries have effectively managed to push through the proposals which serve their own development objectives in negotiations. Yet many other African countries are still not able to initiate their own proposals or have proposed terms that were not sufficiently in their long-term interest.

Institutional and governance capacity development is the first and foremost task for African countries to improve their performance in partnership with southern partners. Negotiation techniques are also important and African negotiators must understand the fundamental position and strategy of their southern partners and should be able to articulate their own interests in a way that is persuasive. The panelists explained that cultural differences especially language play a significant role in negotiations thus being able to understand the culture and language of their southern counterparts can provide African negotiators good advantage in negotiations.

The panelists suggested that regional cooperation can be an effective way to strengthen the planning capacity of African countries through mechanisms like APRM (African Peer Review Mechanism). Joint negotiations with southern partners based on common interests and objectives will also enhance Africa’s voice. Therefore, besides bilateral talks, African countries should better utilize the regional and sub-regional frameworks to strengthen their positions in their engagement with southern partners.

Finally the panelists and audience agreed that accountability is a basis for successful negotiations in Africa-South cooperation. This implies taking into account the views and interests of different local stakeholders and ensuring transparency in negotiations. In fact, such good practices themselves can help strengthen the planning and negotiation capacities of African countries.

**Monitoring and Evaluation will enhance the impact of South-South cooperation**

Both the panelists and audience agreed that there has been insufficient monitoring and evaluation efforts on Africa’s cooperation with its southern partners. Apart from unsystematic information disclosure during various summits and forums, there is still limited source for reliable information on the performance of Africa-South cooperation. With the absence of official monitoring and evaluation and
the corresponding information disclosure, effective planning remains difficult for African countries and moreover it has also jeopardized the accountability of the cooperation.

It was highly recommended by the panel and the audience that African countries need to cooperate with their southern partners as well as international development agencies to significantly enhance monitoring and evaluation efforts in Africa-South cooperation.

**Perspectives from African countries and their southern partners**

Following the previous session, high-level representatives from African countries and their southern partners shared their perspectives on how they can deepen Africa-South cooperation and harness mineral resources for mutually beneficial development.

More than thirty countries participated in this session. High-level officials or their representatives from the following countries participated as panelist.

- H.E. Ambassador of Brazil
- H.E. Ambassador of Mexico
- H.E. Ambassador of the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria
- H.E. Ambassador of Republic of Ghana
- H.E. Ambassador of Republic of Nigeria
- H.E. Ambassador of Republic of South Africa

The presentations by the panelists and the subsequent open discussion mainly highlighted the importance of a balanced and constructive approach in Africa-South cooperation which includes experience and knowledge sharing from southern partners with similar history and background, enhanced capacity in governance and planning by African countries as well as strengthened cooperation among African countries through regional integration.

**Africa can learn from the rich experiences of southern partners**

The high-level representatives from Africa’s southern partners appreciated the platform provided by this ADF Pre-event for constructive dialogue and knowledge sharing. They emphasized that many of them share the same history of colonialism and the characteristic of being resource-rich. They have also experienced great difficulties
regarding how to effectively exploit their mineral endowment for development and have improved their resource management steadily through the past decades. It is such similarity in history, background and development challenges that allows Africa-South cooperation to play a unique role to support Africa’s progress in these areas.

Through their own experiences and lessons, the southern partners suggested that a developmental state should take the lead to drive the diversification and transformation of an economy highly dependent on mineral resources and export of primary commodities. It requires a focus on value addition and productive capacity development as well as prudent planning for national interests and long-term sustainability in mineral and surrounding sectors. The progresses in legislative and regulatory framework governing mineral sector are vital to ensure good governance in this process and the success of such an agenda.

The southern partners particularly put an emphasis on capacity building and human capital development. They argued that a sound base of research and technology capacity will assist government and local businesses to make informed decisions in resource management and cooperation with foreign partners. This capacity together with a stock of skilled engineers and workers will also ensure local ownership of strategies and activities around the mineral sector. In the example of Brazil, the advanced research and technological capacities of their institutions and the effectiveness of their education system in producing high-quality professionals have to a large extent sustained the government’s efforts to develop a robust national mineral industry.

In terms of cooperation with Africa, the southern partners mentioned the fast growing joint activities and projects of African and southern countries in the mineral sector. Among those activities, the joint capacity building and knowledge transfer initiatives are of special benefits for Africa. Since many southern partners gained significantly through knowledge and skill transfer from abroad, their efforts in this area in Africa should be greatly encouraged and strengthened.

Africa’s resource wealth should be better used to support development

The high-level representatives from African countries highlighted the fact that the continent has not utilized its rich endowment in mineral resources for development or transformative gains. However, they pointed out that correct and timely policies and actions by African countries will be able to change this situation and “a natural resource curse only exists if African countries let it arise”.

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There was consensus that African countries should adopt the strategy to focus on economic transformation and on latching on to higher levels of global value chains in which primary resources are based. This strategy implies that mineral resource must be properly used to fuel industrial development especially in resource processing sectors. African countries like Algeria is already making progress with a significant portion of the country’s industry stemming from processing natural resources.

Like their southern partners, the high-level representatives of African countries stressed the vital role of skills and technology for productive exploitation of mineral resources and the local ownership of the process as well. Yet the education system in Africa still needs to be improved to address the widely-existing issue of skill mismatch. Moreover the governments should enhance their support to R&D providing better incentives for productive R&D activities.

The importance of effective governance of mineral rent was also reaffirmed. Some African countries have taken initiatives to strengthen resource revenue management through more innovative mechanisms like establishment of mineral funds to invest in development priorities identified by citizens. Knowledge sharing among African countries around such good practices can be extremely helpful.

Regarding Africa-south cooperation, the high-level representatives emphasized that Africa must view any external cooperation as a means to assist its long-term development. Meanwhile, Africa should not stop furthering its relationship with traditional partners and more importantly the potentials of cross-border cooperation between African countries should be exploited. Such cross-border cooperation has proved to be an effective mechanism to turn mineral resources into a source of collaboration rather than tension as in the case of Ghana and Cote d’Ivoire cooperation around hydrocarbons.
Prof. Emmanuel Nnadozie closed the event by thanking the representatives of African countries and Africa’s southern partners, the panelists and the audience for their insightful interventions on the theme. He summarized that this dialogue exposed many facets of an extremely important issue for Africa. Mineral resources can play a vital and positive role if utilized correctly and helpful policy and regulatory lessons can be drawn from the successful cases in Africa.

Prof. Nnadozie proceeded by pointing out that cooperation with southern partners has expanded Africa’s development options however more efforts are required to turn it into a more balanced win-win situation. He emphasized the central role of capacity development - capacity to evaluate and understand the situation, capacity to plan and implement, and capacity to engage partners. He agreed with the participants that enhancing research in the area to inform policy making and creating more opportunities for constructive dialogues between stakeholders are two urgent and important tasks to promote better outcomes of Africa-South cooperation. He promised that UNECA will build on the work it has already done and further its efforts on these two fronts.
Impact of the meeting

A questionnaire was distributed at the end of the event to obtain feedback from the participants regarding the quality and usefulness of the event. A total of fifty-one completed questionnaires were collected representing about half of all the participants.

Out of those who completed the questionnaire, more than 80 per cent agree that the presentations and interventions during the event are of high quality reflecting the frontiers of African development experience and knowledge related to the theme, and that the event has helped to deepen their understanding of the theme. More than 88 per cent found the event very informative and beneficial for their work related to the theme. Regarding UNECA’s role as the organizer, 90 per cent of the participants who provided feedback agree that UNECA’s efforts in promoting knowledge sharing and capacity building through this meeting are useful and well executed.

The participants also brought up some aspects that the organizers can improve on. They suggested that the participation of private sector should be enhanced. More importantly the participants mentioned that they would like to see UNECA go beyond promotion of knowledge sharing and provide more direct and stronger support for African countries on South-South cooperation.
Final agenda of the event

ADF VIII Pre-Event
Dialogue on Harnessing Mineral Resources for Africa’s Development:
The Role of South-South Cooperation
Venue: UN Conference Center (Conference Room 5)
22 October 2012
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

9:30 - 9:45  Opening Remarks

Opening Remarks: Dr. Carlos Lopes. Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

9:45 - 11:00  Session I: Africa-South Cooperation

Moderator: Mr. Jenerali Ulimwengu, Journalist, Tanzania

Overview of Africa-South Cooperation: Dr. Patrick Osakwe, Chief, Finance, Industry and Investment Section, UNECA

Panelists:
Dr. René Kouassi, Director of Economic Affairs, African Union Commission
Prof. Fantu Cheru, American University
Prof. Stephen Chan, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London

Interactive Discussion

11:00 - 11:15  Coffee Break
11:15 - 13:00

Session 2: African and Development Partners’ Perspectives on Harnessing Mineral Resources for Africa’s Development

Moderator: Jenerali Ulimwengu, Journalist, Tanzania

Panelists:
H.E. Ambassador of Brazil
H.E. Ambassador of Mexico
H.E. Ambassador of the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria
H.E. Ambassador of Republic of Ghana
H.E. Ambassador of Republic of Nigeria
H.E. Ambassador of Republic of South Africa

Interactive Discussion

13:00 - 13:30

Closing Remarks

Prof. Emmanuel Nnadozie, Director, Economic Development and NEPAD Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
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