

For Six Month Period Ending 09/30/07  
(Insert date)

**I - REGISTRANT**

1. (a) Name of Registrant (b) Registration No.  
The Whitaker Group 5539

(c) Business Address(es) of Registrant  
1133 - 21st Street, NW  
Suite 405  
Washington, DC 20036

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

- (a) If an individual:
  - (1) Residence address Yes  No
  - (2) Citizenship Yes  No
  - (3) Occupation Yes  No
- (b) If an organization:
  - (1) Name Yes  No
  - (2) Ownership or control Yes  No
  - (3) Branch offices Yes  No
- (c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in items (a) and (b) above.

2007 OCT 12 PM 4:30  
COMMUNICATIONS UNIT

**IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4 AND 5(a).**

3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C<sup>1</sup>, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.  
Yes  No   
If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes  No   
If no, please attach the required amendment.

<sup>1</sup> The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.)

4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date connection ended
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- (b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
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5. (a) Has any person named in item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal? Yes  No

If yes, identify each such person and describe his service.

N/A

- (b) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or connection	Date terminated
Francesta Farmer	Director, Public Affairs	June 8, 2007
Charlotte Ashamu	Associate, Trade & Investment	July 3, 2007
Alex Crawford	Intern	April 19, 2007
Tony Samp	Fellow, Government Affairs	April 5, 2007
Brian Adkins	Fellow, Trade and Investment	May 31, 2007

- (c) During this 6 month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
Paul Fakes	431 NJ Ave, SE - WDC 20003	USA	Associate, Gov't Affairs	June 15, 2007
Omar Woodard	930 M St., NW #809 WDC 20001	USA	Associate, Gov't Affairs	May 21, 2007
Seesh Turner	2224 12th St. NW WDC 20000	USA		

6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(c) of the supplemental statement? Yes  No

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period?  
Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal	Date of termination
Nigerian Export Promotion Council	10/30/06
Government of Togolese Government	08/31/07

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal<sup>2</sup> during this 6 month reporting period?  
Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name and address of foreign principal	Date acquired

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principals<sup>2</sup> whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Cote d'Ivoire, Office of the President  
Government of the Republic of Ghana  
Government of the Republic of Uganda  
Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC)

10. EXHIBITS A AND B

N/A

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 8 the following:

Exhibit A <sup>3</sup>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Exhibit B <sup>4</sup>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during the 6 month period? Yes  No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes  No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

2 The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in Section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a)(9).) A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

3 The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form CRM-157 (Formerly OBD-67), sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

4 The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form CRM-155 (Formerly OBD-65), sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

### III - ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement?                      Yes                       No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

Representational trade and investment and promotion services before the US Government, including but not limited to promoting the interest of Ghana, Uganda, Cote d' Iovire, LNDC and Togo. Only trade/investment and promotion services was provided for the Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC).

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity<sup>5</sup> as defined below?                      Yes                       No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates and places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

While in Washington DC to sign the Lesotho/MCC compact, representatives from the Kingdom of Lesotho participated in meetings with The State Department, Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and Hill members. The meetings were pursuant to the MCC compact and general trade issues.

13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals?                      Yes                       No

If yes, describe fully.

<sup>5</sup> The term "political activities" means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

## IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### 14 . (a) RECEIPTS - MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes  No

If no, explain why.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies<sup>6</sup>

Date	From whom	Purpose	Amount
3/2/07	NEPC	Trade show participant expenses	\$ 10,149.12
3/21/07	LNDC	Consulting Services	100,000.00
4/12/07	Cote d'Ivoire	Reimbursed expenses	12,646.00
4/12/07	""	Consulting Services	190,502.81
5/15/07	Ghana	Consulting Services	150,000.00
7/11/07	LNDC	"" ""	99,965.00
7/12/07	Uganda	Consulting Services	149,972.00
8/6/07	NEPC	Reimbursed expenses	1,674.37
8/6/07	NEPC	Consulting Services	29,400.00
			\$744,309.30
			<u>Total</u>

### (b) RECEIPTS - FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fund raising campaign<sup>7</sup>, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes  No

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D<sup>8</sup> to your registration? Yes  No

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date \_\_\_\_\_

### (c) RECEIPTS - THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value<sup>9</sup> other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal	Date received	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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<sup>6, 7</sup> A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. (See Rule 201(e).)

<sup>8</sup> An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fund raising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.

<sup>9</sup> Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS – MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes  No

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes  No

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To whom	Purpose	Amount
7/24/07	Language Innovations	letter translation for CI	\$ 128.25
7/24/07	Charlie Palmer's Rest.	Lesotho Lunch Discussion	1,519.52
7/23/07	Kinko's	Briefing Materials - Lesotho	1,110.74
8/24/07	Language Innovations	translation services for Cote d'Ivoire	181.68
8/30/07	Runy Pswargayi	design work-Lesotho evite	175.00

\$ 3,115.19

Total

**(b) DISBURSEMENTS – THINGS OF VALUE**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value<sup>10</sup> other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement?

Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date disposed	Name of person to whom given	On behalf of what foreign principal	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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**(c) DISBURSEMENTS – POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value<sup>11</sup> in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or thing of value	Name of political organization	Name of candidate
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10, 11 Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks" and the like.

V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials <sup>12</sup>?  
Yes  No

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

News Updates were distributed for all clients represented. Additionally, The Whitaker Group distributed a press release on Lesotho's MCC compact. Copies attached

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials? Yes  No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following:

- Radio or TV broadcasts
- Magazine or newspaper articles
- Motion picture films
- Letters or telegrams
- Advertising campaigns
- Press releases
- Pamphlets or other publications
- Lectures or speeches
- Internet
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups:

- Public Officials
- Newspapers
- Libraries
- Legislators
- Editors
- Educational institutions
- Government agencies
- Civic groups or associations
- Nationality groups
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

- English
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes  No

<sup>12</sup> The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal as part of an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Act.

**VI – EXECUTION**

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature )

(Type or print name under each signature<sup>13</sup>)

10/12/07

Sheela A. Williams  
Sheela A. Williams

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

<sup>13</sup> This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.





U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Washington, DC 20530

THIS FORM IS TO BE AN OFFICIAL ATTACHMENT TO YOUR CURRENT SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT -  
PLEASE EXECUTE IN TRIPLICATE

SHORT-FORM REGISTRATION INFORMATION SHEET

SECTION A

The Department records list active short-form registration statements for the following persons of your organization filed on the date indicated by each name. If a person is not still functioning in the same capacity directly on behalf of the foreign principal, please show the date of termination.

**Short Form List for Registrant: Whitaker Group, LLC**

Last Name	First Name and Other Names	Registration Date	Termination Date	Role
Whitaker	Rosa M.	02/13/2003		
Williams	Sheila A.	05/04/2004		
Hruby	Aubrey	12/27/2005		
Cox	Jackson	02/09/2006		
Ashamu	Charlotte	<del>06/29/2006</del>	7/3/07	Associate Trade & Invest.
Adkins	Brian	<del>10/19/2006</del>	5/3/07	Fellow, Trade & Invest.
Farmer	Francesca Elizabeth	<del>04/30/2007</del>	6/8/07	Dir. Public Affairs
Woodard	Omar T.	06/19/2007		
Fakes	Paul T.	06/20/2007		



Washington, DC 20530

SECTION B

In addition to those persons listed in Section A, list below all current employees rendering services directly on behalf of the foreign principals(s) who have not filed short-form registration statements. (Do not list clerks, secretaries, typists or employees in a similar or related capacity). If there is some question as to whether an employee has an obligation to file a short-form, please address a letter to the Registration Unit describing the activities and connection with the foreign principal.

Name	Function	Date Hired
Sarah Runge	Assoc. Trade & Investment	

Signature: Shula Wilson Date: 9-30-07  
Title: COO

# Contract Amendment(s)

2017 OCT 12 PM 4: 31  
C:\MSDEV\101\CONTRACT\AMEND

**Addendum to Agreement**

**Between**

**The Lesotho National Development Corporation**

**and**

**The Whitaker Group**

**(The Parties)**

This Addendum is an addendum to the Agreement signed by the Parties on August 31, 2004 (The Agreement) and the addendum to that Agreement, extending the Agreement, signed on February 4, 2007.

By agreement the Parties to this Addendum wish to extend the terms of the Agreement and specifically amend the following terms:

**7. Term**


The term of the Addendum to the Agreement was for one year, from August 31, 2006 to August 31, 2007. By this Addendum, the Parties agree to retrospectively extend the term for an additional one year from August 31, 2007 to August 31, 2008. The remaining provisions of clause 7 of the Agreement remain in place.

The remaining terms of the Agreement signed by both Parties on August 31, 2004 to which this agreement is an Addendum, are of full force and effect.

Signed on 10/08/07 2007 at Maseru

  
For the Lesotho National Development Corporation

Signed on 8/11 2007 at Washington, DC

  
For The Whitaker Group

2007 OCT 12 PM 4: 31  
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT



2017 OCT 12 PM 4:31  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

# Correspondence

theWhitaker group

Two Lafayette Centre  
1133 21<sup>st</sup> St NW, Suite 405, Washington, DC 20036-3390  
T. 202-293-1453 F. 202-293-1410  
[twg@thewhitakergroup.us](mailto:twg@thewhitakergroup.us)  
[www.thewhitakergroup.us](http://www.thewhitakergroup.us)

April 16, 2007

Mr. David Johanson  
International Trade Counsel  
Senate Finance Committee  
219 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Johanson:

The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) continues to have positive economic and human impact in Lesotho--one of the world's poorest countries where HIV/AIDS has taken a tremendous toll.

Despite these challenges, Lesotho, as a result of AGOA, has transformed its apparel industry into one of the largest economic sectors in the country that now employs more than 50,000 people. Lesotho is sub-Saharan Africa's largest exporter of apparel, producing clothing that is competing with China in the US market.

On Tuesday April 24, 2007, the President of the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC), Mr. Peete Molapo, will be in Washington, DC with a few of his senior officials and would like to meet with you, at your convenience, between 9:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. to consult on AGOA. Mr. Molapo, the leader of Lesotho's pioneering industrial development efforts, has helped to make that nation a marvel and model for the developing world.

The delegation would also like to take this opportunity to thank you personally for your leadership on AGOA.

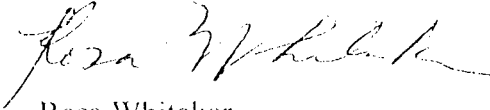
The Government of Lesotho is profoundly grateful to those who worked so diligently and faithfully to see that key AGOA provisions were extended until 2012. Your efforts helped secure the jobs and futures of tens of thousands of Africans. Like their sister nations in the AGOA community, Lesotho would like to continue developing partnerships and teamwork to keep AGOA strong and productive for years to come.

2007 APR 12 PM 4:21  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

I hope that you will be able to meet with the delegation from Lesotho. To respond to this request, please contact Ms. Fran Farmer in my office at [fran@thewhitakergroup.us](mailto:fran@thewhitakergroup.us) or 202-293-1453.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. I extend my highest regards and best wishes.

Sincerely,



Rosa Whitaker  
President and Chief Executive Officer

This material is distributed  
by the Whitaker Group LLC  
on behalf of the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC)  
Additional information is available  
at the Department of Justice,  
Washington, DC

theWhitaker group

Two Lafayette Centre  
1133 21<sup>st</sup> St NW, Suite 405, Washington, DC 20036-3390  
T. 202-293-1453 F. 202-293-1410  
[twg.thewhitakergroup.us](http://twg.thewhitakergroup.us)  
[www.thewhitakergroup.us](http://www.thewhitakergroup.us)

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Chief International Trade Counsel  
Senate Finance Committee  
219 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

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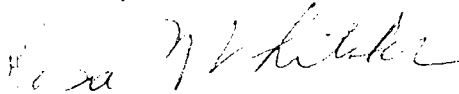
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Rosa Whitaker  
President and Chief Executive Officer

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[twg@thewhitakergroup.us](mailto:twg@thewhitakergroup.us)  
[www.thewhitakergroup.us](http://www.thewhitakergroup.us)

March 22, 2007

The Honorable Jeff Krilla  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor  
United States Department of State  
2201 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Mr. Krilla:

As you may know, cocoa is the backbone of the economy and livelihood of millions of poor people in West Africa. In Ghana, for instance, cocoa makes up 25% of their exports to the United States. Nearly six years ago, Senator Tom Harkin, and Congressman Eliot Engel, commenced an investigation into child labor on cocoa farms in Africa. As a result, the cocoa industry signed a Protocol that committed to certifying chocolate as not having been produced by children who are involved in Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) according to ILO Convention 182 or by any Forced Adult Labor (FAL). Industry is expected to implement a certification process by July 2008.

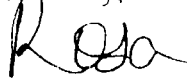
The Whitaker Group is working with the Government of Ghana and the cocoa industry to advance the sustainability of cocoa while addressing any issues related to child labor. I am so pleased of the tremendous progress that has been achieved so far on the ground in West Africa to address the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector. This progress is not an accident; it is the result of a committed partnership between the U.S. Government, the Government of Ghana that has the political will to act, and key cocoa industry leaders. I truly believe that the public-private model that has been constructed to address this difficult issue will not only be successful, but also may be duplicated around the world as other sectors take on similar challenges.

Despite Ghana's initiative, many challenges remain that will require the attention of the U.S. Congress. It is in this respect that I kindly request that you meet with His Excellency Dr. Kwame Edusai, Ambassador from Ghana to the United States, Mrs. Frema Osei-Opare, Deputy Minister of Manpower, Youth and Employment, and senior U.S. cocoa industry leaders (Mars, Hershey's, Cargill and Nestlé) between Monday, March 26<sup>th</sup> and Wednesday, March 28<sup>th</sup>, 2007. This meeting, albeit brief, will focus on meaningful strategies to sustain Africa's cocoa trade while addressing any remaining issues regarding child labor.

I will have Mr. Jackson Cox, Director of Government Affairs at the Whitaker Group, contact your office later this week to follow up with this meeting request. If you or your staff have any questions or need further clarification in the meantime then please do not hesitate to contact Jackson directly at (202) 223-4231 or at [jackson@thewhitakergroup.us](mailto:jackson@thewhitakergroup.us).

Please be assured of my very best wishes and highest personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rosa". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Rosa Whitaker  
President and CEO

## theWhitaker group

Two Lafayette Centre  
1133 21<sup>st</sup> St NW, Suite 405, Washington, DC 20036-3390  
T. 202-293-1453 F. 202-293-1410  
[twg@thewhitakergroup.us](mailto:twg@thewhitakergroup.us)  
[www.thewhitakergroup.us](http://www.thewhitakergroup.us)

March 21, 2007

The Honorable Diane E. Watson  
United States House of Representatives  
125 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-0533

Dear Congresswoman Watson:

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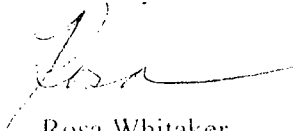
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I will have Mr. Jackson Cox, Director of Government Affairs at the Whitaker Group, contact your office later this week to follow up with this meeting request. If you or your staff have any

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Please be assured of my very best wishes and highest personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rosa', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Rosa Whitaker  
President and CEO

## theWhitaker group

Two Lafayette Centre  
1133 21<sup>st</sup> St NW, Suite 405, Washington, DC 20036-3390  
T. 202-293-1453 F. 202-293-1410  
[twg@thewhitakergroup.us](mailto:twg@thewhitakergroup.us)  
[www.thewhitakergroup.us](http://www.thewhitakergroup.us)

March 21, 2007

The Honorable Jeff Fortenberry  
United States House of Representatives  
1517 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-2701

Dear Congressman Fortenberry:

As you may know, cocoa is the backbone of the economy and livelihood of millions of poor people in West Africa. In Ghana, for instance, cocoa makes up 25% of their exports to the United States. Nearly six years ago, Senator Tom Harkin, and Congressman Eliot Engel, commenced an investigation into child labor on cocoa farms in Africa. As a result, the cocoa industry signed a Protocol that committed to certifying chocolate as not having been produced by children who are involved in Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) according to ILO Convention 182 or by any Forced Adult Labor (FAL). Industry is expected to implement a certification process by July 2008.

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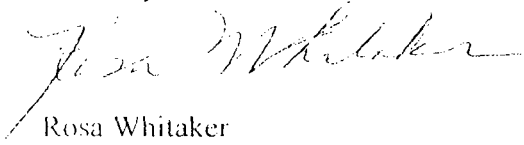
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Please be assured of my very best wishes and highest personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Rosa Whitaker". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Rosa Whitaker  
President and CEO

## theWhitaker group

Two Lafayette Centre  
1133 21<sup>st</sup> St NW, Suite 405, Washington, DC 20036-3390  
T. 202-293-1453 F. 202-293-1410  
[twg@thewhitakergroup.us](mailto:twg@thewhitakergroup.us)  
[www.thewhitakergroup.us](http://www.thewhitakergroup.us)

March 21, 2007

The Honorable John Boozman  
United States House of Representatives  
1519 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-0403

Dear Congressman Boozman:

As you may know, cocoa is the backbone of the economy and livelihood of millions of poor people in West Africa. In Ghana, for instance, cocoa makes up 25% of their exports to the United States. Nearly six years ago, Senator Tom Harkin, and Congressman Eliot Engel, commenced an investigation into child labor on cocoa farms in Africa. As a result, the cocoa industry signed a Protocol that committed to certifying chocolate as not having been produced by children who are involved in Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) according to ILO Convention 182 or by any Forced Adult Labor (FAL). Industry is expected to implement a certification process by July 2008.

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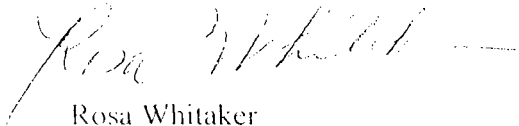
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Please be assured of my very best wishes and highest personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Rosa Whitaker".

Rosa Whitaker  
President and CEO

Cc Mr. Beau Walker

## theWhitaker group

1725 I Street, NW Suite 300, Washington, DC 20006-2403  
T: 202-349-3781 F: 202-349-3806  
twg@thewhitakergroup.us  
www.thewhitakergroup.us

March 19, 2007

The Honorable Charles B. Rangel  
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Rangel:

As you may know, cocoa is the backbone of the economy and livelihood of millions of poor people in West Africa. In Ghana, for instance, cocoa makes up 25% of their exports to the United States. Nearly six years ago, Senator Tom Harkin, and Congressman Eliot Engel, commenced an investigation into child labor on cocoa farms in Africa. As a result, the cocoa industry signed a Protocol that committed to certifying chocolate as not having been produced by children who are involved in Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) according to ILO Convention 182 or by any Forced Adult Labor (FAL). Industry is expected to implement a certification process by July 2008.

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Please be assured of my very best wishes and highest personal regards.

Sincerely,



Rosa Whitaker  
President and CEO

Thanks for  
your continued  
condescending  
on so  
many  
important  
fronts,

## theWhitaker group

Two Lafayette Centre  
1133 21<sup>st</sup> St NW, Suite 405, Washington, DC 20036-3390  
T. 202-293-1453 F. 202-293-1410  
twg@thewhitakergroup.us  
www.thewhitakergroup.us

March 20, 2007

The Honorable John Sununu  
United States Senate  
111 Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510-2904

Dear Senator Sununu:

As you may know, cocoa is the backbone of the economy and livelihood of millions of poor people in West Africa. In Ghana, for instance, cocoa makes up 25% of their exports to the United States. Nearly six years ago, Senator Tom Harkin, and Congressman Eliot Engel, commenced an investigation into child labor on cocoa farms in Africa. As a result, the cocoa industry signed a Protocol that committed to certifying chocolate as not having been produced by children who are involved in Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) according to ILO Convention 182 or by any Forced Adult Labor (FAL). Industry is expected to implement a certification process by July 2008.

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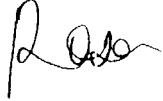
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Please be assured of my very best wishes and highest personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rosa Whitaker', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Rosa Whitaker  
President and CEO

cc Mr. Martin Bayr

## theWhitaker group

1725 I Street, NW Suite 300, Washington, DC 20006-2403  
T. 202-349-3781 F. 202-349-3806  
twg@thewhitakergroup.us  
www.thewhitakergroup.us

March 20, 2007

The Honorable Russell D. Feingold  
United States Senate  
506 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510-4904

Dear Senator Feingold:

As you may know, cocoa is the backbone of the economy and livelihood of millions of poor people in West Africa. In Ghana, for instance, cocoa makes up 25% of their exports to the United States. Nearly six years ago, Senator Tom Harkin, and Congressman Eliot Engel, commenced an investigation into child labor on cocoa farms in Africa. As a result, the cocoa industry signed a Protocol that committed to certifying chocolate as not having been produced by children who are involved in Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) according to ILO Convention 182 or by any Forced Adult Labor (FAL). Industry is expected to implement a certification process by July 2008.

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Please be assured of my very best wishes and highest personal regards

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rosa'.

Rosa Whitaker  
President and CEO

cc Ms. Savannah Lengsfelder

## theWhitaker group

Two Lafayette Centre  
1133 21<sup>st</sup> St NW, Suite 405, Washington, DC 20036-3390  
T. 202-293-1453 F. 202-293-1410  
[twg@thewhitakergroup.us](http://www.thewhitakergroup.us)  
[www.thewhitakergroup.us](http://www.thewhitakergroup.us)

March 20, 2007

The Honorable Edward R. Royce  
United States House of Representatives  
2185 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-0540

Dear Congressman Royce:

As you may know, cocoa is the backbone of the economy and livelihood of millions of poor people in West Africa. In Ghana, for instance, cocoa makes up 25% of their exports to the United States. Nearly six years ago, Senator Tom Harkin, and Congressman Eliot Engel, commenced an investigation into child labor on cocoa farms in Africa. As a result, the cocoa industry signed a Protocol that committed to certifying chocolate as not having been produced by children who are involved in Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) according to ILO Convention 182 or by any Forced Adult Labor (FAL). Industry is expected to implement a certification process by July 2008.

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Please be assured of my very best wishes and highest personal regards.

Sincerely,

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Rosa Whitaker  
President and CEO

cc Mr. Tom Sheehy

## theWhitaker group

Two Lafayette Centre  
1133 21<sup>st</sup> St NW, Suite 405, Washington, DC 20036-3390  
T. 202-293-1453 F. 202-293-1410  
[twg@thewhitakergroup.us](mailto:twg@thewhitakergroup.us)  
[www.thewhitakergroup.us](http://www.thewhitakergroup.us)

March 20, 2007

The Honorable Christopher H. Smith  
United States House of Representatives  
2373 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-3004

Dear Congressman Smith:

As you may know, cocoa is the backbone of the economy and livelihood of millions of poor people in West Africa. In Ghana, for instance, cocoa makes up 25% of their exports to the United States. Nearly six years ago, Senator Tom Harkin, and Congressman Eliot Engel, commenced an investigation into child labor on cocoa farms in Africa. As a result, the cocoa industry signed a Protocol that committed to certifying chocolate as not having been produced by children who are involved in Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) according to ILO Convention 182 or by any Forced Adult Labor (FAL). Industry is expected to implement a certification process by July 2008.

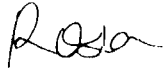
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Rosa Whitaker  
President and CEO

cc Sheri Rickert

## the Whitaker group

1725 I Street, NW Suite 300, Washington, DC 20006-2403  
T: 202-349-3781 F: 202-349-3806  
twg@thewhitakergroup.us  
www.thewhitakergroup.us

March 20, 2007

The Honorable Donald M. Payne  
United States House of Representatives  
2209 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-3010

Dear Congressman Payne:

As you may know, cocoa is the backbone of the economy and livelihood of millions of poor people in West Africa. In Ghana, for instance, cocoa makes up 25% of their exports to the United States. Nearly six years ago, Senator Tom Harkin, and Congressman Eliot Engel, commenced an investigation into child labor on cocoa farms in Africa. As a result, the cocoa industry signed a Protocol that committed to certifying chocolate as not having been produced by children who are involved in Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) according to ILO Convention 182 or by any Forced Adult Labor (FAL). Industry is expected to implement a certification process by July 2008.

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Please be assured of my very best wishes and highest personal regards.

Sincerely,

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Rosa Whitaker  
President and CEO

cc Ms. Noelle LuSane

# Email and Telephone Logs

**Omar Woodard  
TWG / FARA  
E-Mail Log**

<b>Date/Time</b>	<b>Name/Position</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Client Represented</b>
6/5/2007	Julia Andrews/LA/Office of Marcy Kaptur (D-OH)	Congressional caucus	Cote d'Ivoire
6/7/2007	Emily Boening/LA/Office of Marcy Kaptur (D-OH)	Congressional caucus	Cote d'Ivoire
6/16/2007	Charles Dujon/LD/Office of Jesse Jackson Jr (D-IL)	Congressional caucus	Cote d'Ivoire

**Note: Please use the Log to report e-mail conversations with government officials related to our international TWG clients.**

**Paul Fakes for TWG  
FARA Phone Log**

<b>Date/Time</b>	<b>Name/Position</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Client Represented</b>	<b>Employee Initials</b>
07-18-07 – 10:50 am	Lalla King, Scheduler, Rep. Tubbs Jones	Lesotho MCC Event	Lesotho	PTF
07-18-07 – 12:00 pm	Annie Minguez and Holly Biglow, Scheduler, Rep. Rangel	Lesotho MCC Event	Lesotho	PTF
07-18-07 – 12:40 pm	Darlene Murray, Scheduler, Rep. Payne	Lesotho MCC Event	Lesotho	PTF
07-18-07 – 12:15 pm	Shonda Werry, Scheduler, Rep. McCrery	Lesotho MCC Event	Lesotho	PTF
08-17-07 – 9:45 am	Vito Su, Int. Labor Affairs Officer, U.S. State Dept.	Cocoa Farming in West Africa	Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana	PTF
08-20-07 – 2:32 pm	Ted Dagne, Trade and Foreign Affairs Specialist, Congressional Research Service	Cocoa Farming in West Africa	Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana	PTF
08-23-07 – 3:00 pm	Marilyn Abbott, US	U.S. ITC report on Abundant	Lesotho	PTF

	<b>International Trade Commission</b>	<b>Supply</b>		

**Note: Please use the Log to report phone conversations with government officials related to our international TWG clients.**

**Paul Fakes for TWG  
FARA E-Mail Log**

<b>Date/Time</b>	<b>Name/Position</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Client Represented</b>
07-18-07 – 10:50 am	Lalla King, Scheduler, Rep. Tubbs Jones	Lesotho MCC Event	Lesotho
07-18-07 – 11:15 am	N/A, Scheduler, Rep. McDermott	Lesotho MCC Event	Lesotho
07-18-07 – 12:00 pm	Annie Minguez and Holly Biglow, Scheduler, Rep. Rangel	Lesotho MCC Event	Lesotho
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08-17-07 – 9:45 am	Vito Su, Int. Labor Affairs Officer, U.S. State Dept.	Cocoa Farming in West Africa	Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana
08-20-07 – 2:32 pm	Ted Dagne, Trade and Foreign Affairs Specialist, Congressional Research Service	Cocoa Farming in West Africa	Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana

<b>08-23-07 – 9:11 am</b>	<b>Marilyn Abbott, Secretary, US International Trade Commission</b>	<b>ITC Report on Abundant Supply</b>	<b>Lesotho</b>

**Note: Please use the Log to report e-mail conversations with government officials related to our international TWG clients.**

**The Whitaker Group – TWG/FARA  
US Government Contact Log  
March-August, 2007**

<b>Name/Title/Country Represented</b>	<b>US Government Official</b>	<b>Date of Contact</b>	<b>Subject/Topic</b>	<b>TWG Employee(s)</b>	<b>Type of Contact*</b>
Ghana	Pamela Bridgewater, State Department	3/1/07	CODEL Kilpatrick to Ghana	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Ghebreab, Dehab, State Department	3/3/07	CODEL Kilpatrick to Ghana	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Christopher Hodges, State Department	3/3/07	CODEL Kilpatrick to Ghana	Jackson Cox	E
Uganda	Frandsen, Grey, Senator Feingold's Office	3/7/07	Uganda Resolution	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Savannah Lengsfelder, Senator Feingold's Office	3/20/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Noelle LuSane, Congressman Payne's Office	3/20/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Bohannon, Kathryn, Congressman Royce's Office	3/21/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Linda Thomas- Greenfield, Department of State	3/21/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Noelle LuSane, Congressman Payne's Office	3/21/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Linda Thomas- Greenfield	3/22/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Savannah Lengsfelder, Senator Feingold's	3/22/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E

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	Office				
Ghana	Savannah Lengsfelder, Senator Feingold's Office	3/22/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Noelle LuSane, Congressman Payne's Office	3/23/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Noelle LuSane, Congressman Payne's Office	3/23/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Joann Rice, State Department	3/23/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Martin Bayr, Senator Sununu's Office	3/26/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Minguez, Annie, Congressman Rangel's Office	3/26/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	McConaha, Erin, Congressman Rangel's Office	3/26/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Viji Rangaswami, Congressman Rangel's Office	3/26/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Minguez, Annie, Congressman Rangel's Office	3/27/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Congressman Payne	3/27/06	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox, Rosa Whitaker	M
Ghana	Jeff Krilla and James Viray, State Department	3/27/06	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	M

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Ghana	Congressman Boozman	3/28/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	M
Ghana	Congressman Royce	3/28/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox and Rosa Whitaker	M
Ghana	Martin Bayr, Senator Sununu's Office	3/28/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	M
Ghana	Congressman Rangel	3/28/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox and Rosa Whitaker	M
Ghana	Congresswoman Watson	3/28/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox and Rosa Whitaker	M
Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire	James Viray, State Department	3/30/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	P
Ghana	McConaha, Erin, Congressman Rangel's Office	4/2/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana	Tu Dang, State Department	4/5/07	West Africa Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana	James Viray, State Department	4/5/07	West Africa Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	McConaha, Erin, Congressman Rangel's Office	4/5/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Côte d'Ivoire	Vincente Valle, State Department	4/6/07	Côte d'Ivoire Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Côte d'Ivoire	Aubrey Hooks, State Department	4/9/07	Côte d'Ivoire Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Pamela Bridgewater, State Department	4/9/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E

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Ghana	Pamela Bridgewater, State Department	4/9/07	Ghana Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
	Valle, Vicente, State Department	4/9/07	Côte d'Ivoire Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Côte d'Ivoire	Taylor-Kale, Laura D, State Department	4/9/07	Côte d'Ivoire Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Côte d'Ivoire	Erve Massinga, State Department	4/9/07	Côte d'Ivoire Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Côte d'Ivoire	Hooks, Aubrey, State Department	4/9/07	Côte d'Ivoire Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire	Lois Nam, State Department	4/10/07	West Africa Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Togo	Dana Banks	4/30/07	Election Support	Jackson Cox	E
Togo	Dana Banks	5/1/07	Election Support for Togo	Jackson Cox and Fran Farmer	M
Côte d'Ivoire	Saul Hernandez, Congressman Butterfield's Office	4/30/07	Côte d'Ivoire Peace Process	Jackson Cox	E
Côte d'Ivoire	Beau Walker, Congressman Boozman's Office	4/30/07	Côte d'Ivoire Peace Process	Jackson Cox	P
Côte d'Ivoire	Brenda Otterson, Congressman David Davis's Office	4/30/07	Côte d'Ivoire Peace Process	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Pearl-Alice Marsh, Congressman Lantos's Office	5/4/07	Ghana Child Labor Survey	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Noelle LuSane, Congressman Payne's	5/4/07	Ghana Child Labor Survey	Jackson Cox	E

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	Office				
Ghana	Tom Sheehy, Congressman Royce's Office	5/4/07	Ghana Child Labor Survey	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Beau Walker, Congressman Boozman's Office	5/4/07	Ghana Child Labor Survey	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Martin Bayr, Senator Sununu's Office	5/4/07	Ghana Child Labor Survey	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Savannah Lengsfelder, Senator Feingold's Office	5/4/07	Ghana Child Labor Survey	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Greg Adams, Congresswoman Dianne Watson's Office	5/4/07	Ghana Child Labor Survey	Jackson Cox	E
Ghana	Tim Rief, Congressman Rangel's Office	5/9/07	Ghana Child Labor Survey	Jackson Cox	E
Côte d'Ivoire	James Viray, State Department	5/10/07	Cocoa Issues	Jackson Cox	E
Côte d'Ivoire	Beau Walker, Congressman Boozman's Office	6/13/07	Peace Process	Jackson Cox	P
Côte d'Ivoire	Saul Hernandez, Congressman Butterfield's Office	6/13/07	Peace Process	Jackson Cox	P
Côte d'Ivoire	Beau Walker, Congressman Boozman's Office	6/20/07	Peace Process	Jackson Cox	M
Côte d'Ivoire	Saul Hernandez, Congressman	6/20/07	Peace Process	Jackson Cox	M

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	Boozman's Office				
Côte d'Ivoire	Beau Walker, Congressman Boozman's Office	6/27/07	Peace Process	Jackson Cox	P
Côte d'Ivoire	Saul Hernandez, Congressman Butterfield's Office	6/27/07	Peace Process	Jackson Cox	M
Côte d'Ivoire	Saul Hernandez, Congressman Butterfield's Office	8/15/07	Peace Process	Jackson Cox	P
Côte d'Ivoire	Saul Hernandez, Congressman Butterfield's Office	8/22/07	Peace Process	Jackson Cox	M

- \* P = Phone Call  
E = E-mail  
M = Meeting

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# Press Releases and News Updates



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

July 23, 2007

**Contact:** Aubrey Hruby, 202-293-1453  
[aubrey@thewhitakergoup.us](mailto:aubrey@thewhitakergoup.us)

## **Lesotho Signs Landmark MCC Compact Totaling \$362.6 Million**

WASHINGTON, DC – His Excellency Pakalitha Mosisili, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho today signed a landmark five-year, \$362.6 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact at the State Department with US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice. Approved by the MCC's Board on June 27, 2007, the Compact will fund key initiatives crucial for the country's continued economic growth, specifically providing for water, health and private sector development projects

The Prime Minister is accompanied by an unprecedented high-level ministerial delegation comprised of the Minister of Natural Resources Monyane Moleleki, the Minister of Health and Social Welfare Dr. Mphu Ramatlapeng, and the Minister of Finance and Development Planning Timothy Thahane, each of whom presides over one of the three sectors identified as direct beneficiaries of the MCC Compact funds.

The MCC compact was awarded to Lesotho for its demonstrated commitment to implementing comprehensive programs to reduce poverty and stimulate economic growth. The water sector project will allow Lesotho to harness its abundant water resources for both industrial and domestic purposes, especially important for its vital and dynamic textile and apparel sector. A health sector project will significantly strengthen Lesotho's health care infrastructure to more effectively address the economic and human impacts of poor maternal health, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other diseases. Finally, a private sector development program targeting financial infrastructure will eliminate some of the still-existing barriers to foreign and private investment.

The MCC Compact is expected to benefit the majority of Lesotho's population of almost two million because of its broad geographic scope and focus on key sectors. Lesotho's GDP growth is expected to nearly double by the end of the compact's implementation period, with accelerated GDP growth expected to reach almost seven percent within five years after the compact completion date.

"We applaud Lesotho for its proven and dedicated commitment to democratic governance, economic growth, and investment in its people, exemplified especially by its dynamic textile and apparels sector," said The Whitaker Group's (TWG) principal Rosa Whitaker, one of the architects of African Growth and Opportunity Act and the first ever Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Africa in the administrations of Presidents George W. Bush and William J. Clinton.

“This sector has emerged as a main driver for Lesotho’s economy, while still respecting ethical labor practices for its workers. As such, it has played no small role in Lesotho’s ability to secure this vital MCC compact,” she continued.

TWG, a Washington-based consulting firm dedicated to facilitating trade, investment and commerce in Africa, was a key partner of the government of Lesotho as it implemented programs and reforms that paved the way for the MCC compact and an aggressive strategy that has positioned the apparel industry as a long-term global competitor.

TWG and the Government of Lesotho are also partnering on a “Made in Lesotho” branding campaign, which will be launched at the Material World Fair on September 25-27 in New York. In this endeavor TWG, with its expansive network of contacts in the retail sector, plans to work with retailers to join the march for the ethical and socially conscious retailing and sourcing.

In addition to the MCC Compact signing, the ministerial delegation will also hold broad consultations while in Washington with the World Bank’s President Robert Zoellick and leading members of Congress on trade and development issues

For further information please contact Aubrey Hruby at 202-293-1453 or [aubrey@thewhitakergroup.us](mailto:aubrey@thewhitakergroup.us).

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## MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

## IMF SUPPORTS TOGO'S ECONOMIC PROGRAM

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has launched a Staff Monitored Program (SMP) in Togo to support the government's program to achieve macroeconomic stability. Successful completion of the SMP, which runs from October 1, 2006, to June 30, 2007, will allow the IMF to resume funding in the second half of 2007.

The IMF agreed to undertake the SMP after the government of Togo clearly demonstrated its commitment to economic and governance reforms by taking steps toward greater fiscal transparency, improving the liquidity and stability of the nation's banking system, and addressing weaknesses in the state-run cotton sector.

The nine-month SMP period is designed to allow Togo to build a track record for a Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) which could pave the way for debt relief from past international donors, and open the door to key development partners who are poised to resume assistance.

Efforts to stabilize Togo's economy have already resulted in a modest economic recovery. Real GDP growth for 2006 was estimated at 1.75%, mainly driven by transport services and Togo's increasing role as a regional trade hub. The IMF has predicted that growth will increase further in 2007 as the government's measures to halt the decline in the cotton sector kick in. Inflation was just 2.8% in 2006.

The SMP is particularly focused on maintaining economic stability in the run-up to the June elections. The IMF predicts it will help anchor prudent fiscal policies during the volatile pre-election period. The Togolese government plans to begin preparatory work on a broader medium-term reform program during the period of the SMP, although implementation of the program will only be possible after the election when the political situation has stabilized, capacity has been enhanced, and donors reengaged.

Several key players have stepped up to the plate to help clear Togo's large external debt and to prepare for renewed support from major donors and creditors in the second half of 2007. In addition to assistance from the European Community, the African Development Bank is considering mechanisms for clearing Togo's debts through new country allocations. The World Bank is initiating an interim country strategy note, but has said Togo will need a special allocation or donor support to clear the \$100 million it already owes the World Bank.

In its Letter of Intent to the IMF, the government of Togo outlined the key steps under the SMP. They include:

- improving fiscal management and budgetary transparency by adopting a realistic 2007 budget, underpinned by structural measures to strengthen fiscal governance, in particular expenditure management;
- addressing banking sector problems by improved monitoring of troubled banks, adopting contingency plans, implementing the recommendations of the regional super-

visor, and designing a comprehensive bank restructuring strategy;

- preparing for state-owned enterprise reforms by auditing the cotton and phosphate companies, dealing with arrears to cotton farmers, and beginning work on privatization strategies; and

- setting up a program monitoring mechanism that allows the government to adjust its policies to ongoing economic and financial developments in a timely manner.

## MICROFINANCE

## SMALL LOANS ON THE RISE

The microfinancing sector in Togo is growing fast, according to a World Bank report published in November 2006, and seems set to serve over 400,000 businesses and farmers by 2008.

Microfinance institutions (MFIs) grant loans to individuals and businesses that are guaranteed by non-traditional collaterals such as household goods. A pioneer in microfinancing, Togo launched its first MFIs in 1969. Today, there are at least 145 licensed retail microfinance organizations with a total of 238 service outlets.

According to Togo's Ministry of Finance, MFIs took in deposits amounting to \$47 million in 2004, with an outstanding loan amount of \$38 million. MFIs are active not only in Lomé, the nation's capital, but also in other large cities and small rural towns throughout Togo.

The result is that many of Togo's poorest citizens are lifting themselves out of poverty, and are now able to make choices about their children's healthcare and education. One woman, Mrs. Françoise Kayi Afanouse, was able to send her son to university on the proceeds of her business selling cassava ground in the new village mill built by the village women with the profits from their businesses.

In 2004, 265,000 people were given micro loans by a variety of MFIs, including savings and loans, credit-only lenders, and informal organizations such as savings and credit associations and "yes-yes" systems which allow clients to save regularly with individual money collectors who in turn are able to extend loans to their clients.

By 2008, the microfinance sector is expected to reach at least 430,000 beneficiaries, have an outstanding credit portfolio of \$90 million, and an outstanding savings deposit of \$55 million.



*Small businessmen like these cloth merchants in Lomé benefit from microfinancing.*

## SUPPORT FROM AU AND EU

The African Union, the European Union, and the governments of the West African region have offered strong support to Togo as it prepares for the June legislative elections.



*Burkina Faso's President Blaise Compaoré and Togolese President Faure Gnassingbe*

In March, the committee monitoring the run up to the elections held its fourth session in Burkino Faso to set up a mechanism to improve coordination between the Togolese government and electoral institutions. Delegates from Togo, the AU, the EU, and other West African states met in Burkino Faso under the chairmanship of that

country's president, Mr. Blaise Compaoré.

The committee recommended that weekly meetings take place between the government and the Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI) to ensure the adoption of an election budget and a detailed schedule leading up to the June elections. It also called for regular news conferences to help ensure transparency as well as an armed force to protect the CENI and its sub-organizations.

In February, the CENI published a list of the Independent Local Electoral Commissions (CELI) which are charged with supervising the polling stations and appointing local electoral workers. Each commission is comprised of nine members including a magistrate, a government representative, two representatives from the ruling party, and one representative from each of the five other political parties.

The monitoring committee also put pressure on the major Togolese opposition party, the Union of Forces of Change, to speed up its negotiations to join the interim government.

Togolese Security Minister, Col. Atcha Titikpina, has appealed to the EU for help in providing security for the elections. About 6,000 people will be deployed throughout the country during the election to ensure security and voters will be issued with election identity cards.

The EU is Togo's major development partner. It approved financial aid under the 9th European Development fund (EDF) following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Accord last August, and has released cumulative outstanding funds to Togo, including resources from the 6th and 7th EDFs and the Stabilization System of the Agricultural Exports Revenues (STABEX). It has also pledged financial support for the elections. France has given \$6.6 million in emergency aid.

In addition, the Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) have resumed cooperation with Togo. A delegation from the Brussels Chamber of Commerce and Industry recently visited Togo.

## A NEW PARTNERSHIP

Togo joined its neighbors Nigeria and Benin in February in signing a new agreement to further integrate the three nations' economies and to promote peace, stability, and development among themselves and with the West African region.

Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo described the new Nigeria-Benin-Togo Co-Prosperity Partnership as a means of pulling together the resources of all three nations to respond effectively to the social and economic challenges facing West Africans in the rapidly globalizing economy.

It would also create an early warning system for conflict deterrence while the protocol on free movement of goods and people signed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) would be fully implemented.

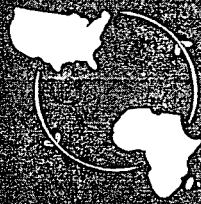
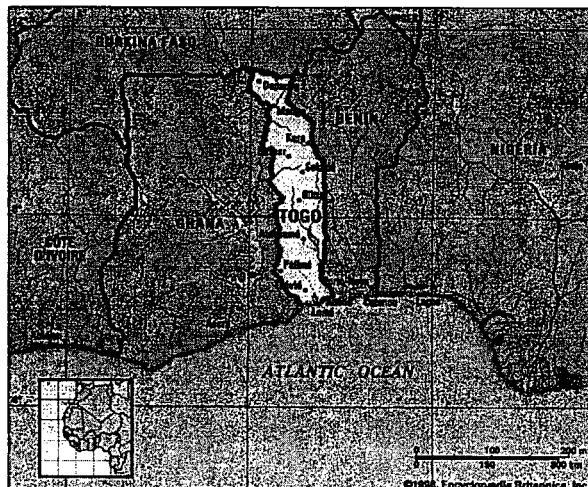
The three nations, President Obasanjo said, were largely "one and the same people situated across the West African coastline and separated by the accident of colonial history."

The partnership also seeks to harness the material and human resources of the three countries for the collective benefit of their peoples, to target opportunities for economic integration, and to encourage concrete joint ventures.

Dr. Joy Ogwu, Nigeria's Foreign Minister and the chair of the co-prosperity zone's executive council, said the agreement did not have a political agenda nor did it represent a political fusion. Rather, she said, it was a "great vision" to propel development in a way that was mutually beneficial and capable of transforming the lives of the people from poverty to wealth and enduring prosperity.

The three countries also recently commissioned a new energy inter-connectivity project that creates a West African power pool that will help ameliorate power shortages. Ghana is expected to join the arrangement in the near future.

Participation in the agreement is to be made available to other West African nations. Its headquarters will be based in Lagos, Nigeria.



## CELL PHONES BOOM

## NIGERIA TO TOP AFRICAN MARKET

After a year of unprecedented growth in telecommunications, Nigeria is poised to overtake South Africa as the largest mobile phone market in Africa with 32.2 million users at the end of 2006 compared to 35 million in South Africa. With a penetration rate of just 19%, it is projected that Nigeria will have 44 million users by the end of 2007 – four million more than in South Africa where 77% of potential cell phone users already own them.



The sector received a major boost in 2006 when MTC Worldwide, a Kuwait-based mobile phone company, bought a 65% share in Nigeria's V-mobile for over \$1 billion, the largest foreign direct investment from one source in the Nigerian economy. Operating as Celtel Nigeria, the company has pledged to invest a total of \$2.5 billion in the Nigerian market by the end of 2007.

"Nigeria is one of the fastest growing markets for telecommunications in the world and we are determined to bring the best quality telecommunications services to Nigerians," said Dr. Saad al Barrak, the Managing Director and Deputy Chairman of MTC Worldwide.

In February, Celtel Nigeria signed a \$50 million contract with Motorola to expand its Global Systems Mobile (GSM) network. The expansion will enable Celtel to increase its subscriber capacity, extend its coverage into new areas and improve the quality of its network. As a cost-effective, upgradeable, and rapid solution that offers new features and platforms, GSM is predicted to be a key technology for connecting subscribers around the world.

Celtel's emergence in the market spurred hot competition in the telecommunications industry that led to other leading network providers, MTN and Globacom, to offer cheaper packages and free midnight calls.

The Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) also played a role in the startling industry growth. It introduced unified licensing allowing telecom operators and service providers to offer new services to meet demand without having to seek new licenses. This removed all artificial barriers in mobile and fixed services, and enabled service providers to offer voice, data or multimedia services once a spectrum was allocated.

In addition, the Nigerian government aggressively pursued its Rural Telephony Project aimed at achieving optimal penetration of the rural areas. It signed a \$200 million partnership with three Chinese companies – ZTE, Alcatel Shanghai Bell, and Huawei Technologies – to provide the infrastructure in all 343 local government areas of Nigeria.

Nigeria's struggling state-owned telecommunications

company, NITEL, was sold to Transcorp, a local conglomerate with holdings in energy, hotels, telecommunications and agribusiness. The company has promised to invest \$1 billion in NITEL which controls a national network of microwave, fiber optic cables and satellite transmission media.

## DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

## NIGERIANS PREPARE FOR HISTORIC ELECTIONS

Nigeria is gearing up for what many describe as the most important elections in its history. The results of the April balloting for president, national and state assemblies, and governorships will, according to analysts, determine the thrust of Africa's most populous nation well into the next decade.

The three candidates for president are Mr. Umaru Yar'Adua, the candidate for the ruling People's Democratic Party (PDP), Mr. Muhammadu Buhari, of the opposition All Nigeria People's Party (ANPP), and Mr. Atiku Abubakar, the current vice president, who is running under the Action Party (AP) banner.

In February, Nigeria's 50 political parties signed a code of conduct to regulate the conduct of their campaigns and related inter-party activities. The code seeks to curb provocative behavior by candidates and their supporters that could lead to violence. It ensures that all campaign activities have proper party supervision and that all parties accept the elections results peacefully.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has established a \$30 million Donor Basket Fund supported by the UN, the European Union, the British Department of International Development, and the Canadian International Development Agency.

The fund provides capacity building and technical assistance to Nigeria's Independent National Election Commission (INEC), and strives to deepen democratic values and increase voter participation through civil society organizations. It also supports electoral training programs, electoral staff exercises, and police sensitization.

The United States has also given strong support to the election effort. "While the holding of legitimate, credible, and peaceful elections is a challenge, we are confident of the will of the Nigerian people to create acceptable results," said Mr. Don Heflin, Deputy Director of African Affairs at the State Department. "Nigeria possesses a strong constituency for peace and democracy."

The US have given Nigeria \$15 million over the past three years to strengthen the capacity of the INEC, and has also contributed to the Basket Fund through the UN.

The EU gave \$53.7 million in additional support.



PROFILE: DR. DORA AKUNYILI

## CRUSADER AGAINST COUNTERFEIT DRUGS

She has been shot at, her offices have been fire bombed, and her family has received death threats, but Dr. Dora Akunyili, Director of Nigeria's National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC), has not wavered in her crusade against drug counterfeiters.

When Dr. Dora, as she is affectionately known in Nigeria, took over her post in 2001, a staggering 80% of the medications sold in Nigeria were substandard, completely phony, or even poisonous. Some drugs contained less than the advertised active ingredient, others were past their expiration date, still others were filled with inert lactose or powdered chalk. More than 100 children died in 1991 from a painkiller made with a toxic substance. Doctors doing surgery on heart patients found they couldn't restart hearts with adrenaline that turned out to be little more than water.

It was, Dr. Akunyili asserted, "terrorism against public health," and she would not rest until she had remedied the situation. "Counterfeit drugs are murder," she said, and she should know. Her own sister, a diabetic, died when she used fake insulin and fake antibiotics.

A pharmacist by training, Dr. Akunyili attacked on all fronts. First, she restricted pharmaceutical imports to just two airports and two sea ports, and manned them with NAFDAC inspectors. She also made a list of 10 Indian and Chinese companies that had been indicted for making fake drugs and banned their products. In addition, she placed NAFDAC officials in India and China to recertify drugs made in those countries before they could be shipped to Nigeria.

At home, NAFDAC made almost 800 raids on drug-distribution outlets and destroyed large quantities of substandard drugs. It also closed down a vast open-air medicine market in Kano for three months after officers confiscated \$270,000 worth of fake medications. To combat corruption in her own agency, Dr. Akunyili built a team of inspectors and pharmacists she knew she could trust, and started prosecuting importers of substandard drugs.

The results have been phenomenal. West African countries have been able to lift bans on Nigerian drugs, legitimate drug manufacturers are seeking to invest in Nigeria, and, not least of all, the lives of countless Nigerians have been saved.

Lauded in Nigeria, Dr. Akunyili, has also garnered international recognition. Last year she was named one of Time magazine's "18 heroes of our time," and in 2005 the London-based Human Rights Defense Organization awarded her their Grassroots Human Rights Campaigner Award.

But Dr. Dora is not resting on her laurels. "Eradication of counterfeit drugs should be treated as an international health emergency," she said, noting that the problem was not limited to Nigeria or even the developing world. She is working to raise public awareness worldwide while continuing to safeguard drug safety at home in spite of continuing threats.



*Dr. Dora Akunyili*

## NOLLYWOOD RISING

### GOVERNMENT TO UPGRADE BOOMING FILM INDUSTRY

The Nigerian government has launched a "Nigeria in the Movies" initiative to promote and upgrade the quality of Nigeria's film industry. "Nollywood," as it has been dubbed, is the third most prolific movie industry in the world, behind Hollywood and India's Bollywood. In 2005, it generated \$676 million in revenue, and, with 350,000 people on the payroll, is reportedly the largest employer in Nigeria – and possibly in all of Africa.

The films are made by Nigerians with little formal training and on small budgets but they have found a faithful following throughout Africa and among expatriate Africans abroad. "They make zero effort to ape Hollywood or put on airs, preferring to devote all their raucous energy to the sensational stories at hand," wrote Jonathan Kiefer in the Utne Reader.



The new government initiative was designed by the country's National Film and Video Censors Board (NFVCB) to address problems with poor production and distribution, as well as a high piracy rate.

Mr. Emeka Mba, CEO of NFVCB, said investors had put more than \$8 million into the industry between 2004 and 2005, while box office receipts came to \$81 million in 2005. DVD and VHS rentals netted \$331 million and the sale of both brought in \$151 million. Nollywood exports were worth about \$113 million in 2004 and 2005 respectively.

Mr. Mba said the estimated total market potential of Nollywood, relative to the size of the economy, was over \$4 billion.

Nigeria in the Movies would raise Nollywood's profile, he added, fulfilling the industry's potential as the strongest force of global goodwill and influence for Nigeria. "The initiative," Mr. Mba said, "addresses the salient issues of credibility, authenticity, visibility, and marketability of the Nigerian film industry."

## A DEBT-FREE FUTURE

# NIGERIA EXITS LONDON CLUB

President Olusegun Obasanjo announced in January that Nigeria will be totally debt-free by March 2007 when the country exits the London Club of creditors. Nigeria has just \$900 million to repay of a \$2.3 billion debt owed to the institutions and private sector lenders that make up the London Club.

The repayment follows Nigeria's 2006 repayment of its \$12 billion debt to the Paris Club, and fulfils President Obasanjo's promise to leave the nation clear of all foreign debt by the time he leaves office in May 2007.

"We have paid off \$1.4 billion of the amount we owe to the London Club, and the balance of about \$900 million will be paid by March this year, effectively wiping clean the debts we owe," the President said.



*His Excellency President  
Olusegun Obasanjo*

With the payment of Nigeria's international debt, the government has redirected funds that were previously earmarked for servicing the debt towards social programs aimed at helping the country meet the United Nations Millennium Development Goals of cutting poverty by half by 2015.

Debts owed to the Paris Club were obligations to a group of foreign creditor nations, while the loans incurred from the London

Club were incurred from foreign commercial banks in the early 1980s when many developing nations were borrowing heavily.

Clearing the debt also releases Nigeria from a precarious position brought about by the onerous conditions attached to the loans in case Nigeria defaulted. In some cases, the country's sovereign immunity had been waived which meant that, in the event of default, Nigeria's assets abroad could have been attached.

"These debts have also hindered Nigeria's ability to have a benchmark that would spur foreign direct investment," President Obasanjo stated in a letter sent to the Nigeria Senate last November. "We have evaluated the benefits of redeeming the London Club debt and found out that it would confer immediate financial and economic benefits to Nigeria. First, besides allowing a permanent exit from the London Club debt, it would generate savings in terms of interest burden. It would also serve to enhance our overall balance sheet in terms of our external debt stock there by improving our economic profile."

The London Club debt is in three portions: par bonds, which have been paid off, promissory notes, and oil war-rants.

## NEW MINES ACT

## GOLD PROSPECTS

A Colorado-based gold mining company with substantial holdings in West Africa has announced it will start prospecting for gold later this year in northern Nigeria. The announcement by Golden Star Resources Ltd. comes on the heels of passage of the new Minerals and Mining Act in February granting security of tenure to mining investors.

An official from Golden Star Resources, which also has substantial operations in the Ashanti gold belt of Ghana, said preliminary exploration had turned up gold deposits of commercial quantity in Nigeria's Zamfara State. It will partner with International Gems of Nigeria.

The gold deposits were last mined in the 1930s by German companies, and have been relatively unexploited since then. Golden Star Resources believes that with modern mining techniques the potential of the Zamfara deposits might be better realized.

Speaking at Nigeria's first Mining Investment Conference in February, President Obasanjo said the new act met international best practice by empowering the Mining Cadastre Office to issue mining titles and licenses on a transparent basis and without interference.

Prof. Leslye Obiora, the Minister of Mines and Steel Development, said the act had "truly opened Nigeria for business." She said the law had laid a foundation for proper development of the nation's resources and mining industry, and would help pave the way for new partnerships between Nigerian mining companies and foreign investors.

President Obasanjo has named 2007 Minerals and Mines Year. He said his administration was determined to develop the mineral sector to reduce over dependence on the oil sector.

## INVESTMENT

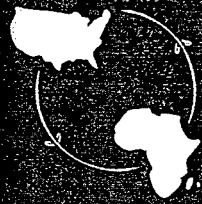
## INDIA-NIGERIA TRADE BOOM

**India has invested over \$10 billion in the Nigerian economy over the past seven years, making it India's largest trading partner in Africa, according to the Indian High Commissioner to Nigeria, Mr. H.H.S. Viswanathan. He cited Nigeria's reform program and the liberalization of the economy as the spurs to investment.**

From small beginnings when Indian firms in Nigeria traded in Indian-made goods, Indians now have sizeable investments in textiles, chemicals, electrical equipment, pharmaceuticals, plastics, fishing and other sectors. Indian information technology firms have even started outsourcing some of their jobs to Nigerian companies, Mr. Viswanathan said.

In January, Nigeria entered into a software development pact with India aimed at launching Nigeria into the global software market by enabling school leavers and graduates to receive training in software development, web design, and engineering design.

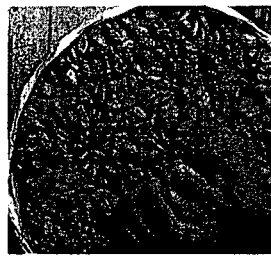
The bilateral trade turnover between Nigeria and India exceeds \$3 billion.



## NON-OIL EXPORTS

## NIGERIA LAUNCHES COMMERCE 44

With an eye to lessening its dependence on oil exports, Nigeria has embarked on an aggressive new promotional campaign known as *Commerce 44* which seeks to increase non-oil exports to at least 10% of all export earnings.



Specifically, the campaign promotes the export of 11 agricultural commodities, 11 manufactured products, and 11 solid minerals to 11 countries or regions in the world. The strategy, as outlined by Dr. Aliyu Modibbo Umar, the Minister of Commerce, is to adopt the best practices in agriculture, manufacturing, packaging, and marketing.

In agriculture, this means promoting large scale commercial farming, subsidizing the cost of seed and other inputs to small scale farmers, and encouraging cooperative farming. In the manufacturing and packaging sectors, Nigeria is seeking to attract foreign direct investment, upgrade quality control agencies, and encourage manufacturers to locate free trade zones and other incentives.

The government, through the Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC) has already ramped up marketing abroad at trade shows in Berlin, London, Beijing, Tokyo, and Seoul. In addition, it is establishing commercial offices and trade centers in key foreign countries, and is seeking to collaborate with the Nigerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take better advantage of existing bilateral and multilateral trade agreements.

In January, Mrs. Gladys Sasore, the NEPC's CEO and Special Adviser to the President on Export Programs, announced that foreign exchange earnings from non-oil exports increased 24% last year from almost \$750 million in 2005 to over \$900 million in 2006. She said it was the task of the NEPC to return the non-oil sector to its former position as the major foreign exchange earner for Nigeria prior to the discovery of crude oil in the 1960s.

Under *Commerce 44*, exporters receive numerous incentives including export expansion grants of between 7 ½ % to 30% depending on whether the products are unprocessed or processed, and the Manufactured In-Bond Export scheme whereby exporters can import raw materials and intermediate products duty free if the materials are to be used to manufacture export goods.

The agricultural commodities included in *Commerce 44* are cocoa, cotton, cassava, ginger, sheanut, gum arabic, sesame seed, poultry, cashew nuts, flowers, fruits and vegetables. Manufactured goods include beverages, footwear, leather, shrimp, pharmaceuticals, rubber and rubber products, textiles and garments, iron and steel, film and music, vegetable oil, and services. Targeted solid minerals are tantalite, coal, gold, silver, ilmenite-rutile, iron ore, cassiterite, lead-zinc, manganese, bitumen, and wolframite.

The target markets are the US, the European Community, Japan, China, India, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Southern African Countries, Central African Countries, South East Asia, Turkey, and the Middle East.

For more information please visit [www.commerce44.gov.ng](http://www.commerce44.gov.ng).



## SAFE CATCH

## US RECERTIFIES NIGERIAN SHRIMP

Nigerian shrimp will once more be on sale in American supermarkets after the State Department determined that the country's commercial shrimp fishermen were taking adequate measures to protect the endangered sea turtle while harvesting their catch.

The US State Department recertified Nigeria in January after the Nigerian government enforced measures to ensure fishermen were using sea turtle excluder devices (TEDs) while trawling for shrimp. TEDs prevent the accidental drowning of the turtles in the trawlers' nets.

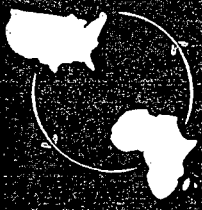
The Whitaker Group worked closely with the Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC) as it liaised with the State Department's Office of Marine Conservation to meet the requirements set out under the sea turtle conservation program.



Certification requires proof that a country has adopted a regulatory program comparable to that of the US or that the fishing environment in its waters does not pose a threat to sea turtles.

"Nigeria was recertified after a follow up verification visit by the United States officials in September 2006, which confirmed that the Federal Government of Nigeria is now enforcing its TEDs program in a credible manner," Mr. Ndubueze Okeke, NEPC's Public Affairs Manager said.

Nigeria joins 14 other countries that have met the US standard. It primarily exports white *Penaeus* shrimp. The US banned the importation of Nigerian Shrimp in February 2004 after the State Department determined that Nigeria no longer met the requirements set by law to protect sea turtles during commercial harvesting.



## INVESTMENT

# INVESTORS GIVE UGANDA A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Foreign and local investors, eager to take advantage of growing regional trade, gave Uganda an overwhelming vote of confidence over the past fiscal year, infusing \$2.18 billion in new investments in the country – triple the value of new investment in FY 2005/6.

In its annual review released in July, the Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) reported that local investors accounted for \$800 million in new investment, followed by the United Arab Emirates at \$475 million, India at \$252 million, and the United Kingdom at \$141 million.

Most of the new investment, the review stated, was in the manufacturing sector, mainly in beverages, sugar, textiles, building materials, footwear, packing and food processing for the local market and Uganda's regional neighbors, particularly Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) which are emerging from decades of conflict.

The highest value investments occurred in the telecommunications and the hospitality sectors in advance of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) scheduled to take place November 23 - 25 in Kampala.

### New Projects

The UIA reported that a total of 439 new projects were registered in FY 2006/7, which ended on June 30, creating 53,963 jobs, up from 33,870 new jobs over the previous fiscal year.

"Increasing investment to an attractive location does not just happen," UIA board member, Mrs. Sarah Baagalaliwo, said. "The liberalization of the telecommunications sector, airport and airfields, combined with the increasing passenger cargo routings, government intervention in the energy crisis, and efforts to improve water and rail transport has contributed to Uganda's attractiveness as an investment location."

In 2006, Uganda and Kenya, working with the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the Transit Transport Coordination Authority (TTCA) which coordinates passage through the Northern Corridor to the port of Mombasa, opened east Africa's first "one-stop" border crossing at the busy Malaba border post between Uganda and Kenya.

The post houses the Ugandan and Kenyan customs and revenue authorities. It streamlines freight traffic crossing the border, making it both faster and cheaper for Ugandan exporters to get their goods to Mombasa. Goods can now clear the border crossing in three hours, as opposed to the previous five-day average, resulting in a savings of \$900 for each of 350 containers that cross the border at Malaba every day.

Dr. Maggie Kigozi, UIA's Executive Director, indicated that the final investment figure for FY 2006/7 would be even higher than the reported \$2.18 billion due to the high rate of re-investment by already established businesses.



*His Excellency President Yoweri Museveni is shown processed food products by newly-trained women. Food processing is one industry benefiting from new investment*

She was also upbeat about investment over the current fiscal year, especially in light of new initiatives included in the new budget announced in June. These include increased spending on infrastructure, particularly energy and roads, re-capitalization of the Uganda Development Bank, the establishment of industrial and export processing zones, and tax relief for exporters of finished consumer and capital goods.

Improved security in northern Uganda has also prompted a surge of interest from foreign and local investors who want to invest in education, tourism, hotels, forestry, game parks, housing estates, sugar factories, and banking," Dr. Kigozi, said.

Total export earnings are projected to increase by 22% to \$1,714 million in 2007/8, compared to \$1,403 million last year, said Dr. Ezra Suruma, Uganda's Minister of Finance.

### PROPOSED INVESTMENT INCENTIVES IN 2007/8 BUDGET

✓ A 10-year tax holiday and withholding tax exemption on interest, raw materials and plant machinery for enterprises engaged in the export of finished consumer and capital goods

✓ Stamp duty exemption on increase in share capital and mortgages

✓ Duty exemption on raw materials and plant machinery imports

✓ An exemption from tax on income derived in Uganda for international airlines flying out of Entebbe Airport

✓ A tax waiver on expenditures and losses incurred by commercial banks when lending to the agricultural sector

✓ An overhaul of the excise duty law

✓ Increased spending on energy infrastructure

## UGANDA TOUTED AS AFRICA'S IT BUSINESS HUB

Uganda is making a strong bid to become Africa's information technology business center because of its rapidly developing IT infrastructure, strong English-speaking population, low labor costs, and location in a strategic time zone that enables it to serve companies in the Europe, the Middle East, and Africa, stated a report released in April by the Commonwealth Business Council (CBC).

The CBC is a public-private partnership that aims to use the global network of the Commonwealth to more effectively promote global trade and investment. It is currently setting up an IT and business services park close to Entebbe Airport in advance of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in November. The park will have call and data processing centers, and will be enabled by high-speed Wi-Fi internet access and data connectivity, IP telephony, and a high security and controlled access infrastructure.

The council report commended the government of Uganda for the priority it has placed on developing IT infrastructure and policies. All 79 of the country's districts will be online by 2010, Uganda's Minister for Information and Communications Technology, the Hon. Dr. Ham Mulira, announced in July.

The Ministry is overseeing the construction of the 1,500-mile National Data Transmission Backbone Infrastructure (NBI) which will link fiber optic cables being laid in various parts of the country by private companies like MTN Uganda and Uganda Telecom.

Dr. Mulira said the project complemented private sector initiatives, likening the backbone to a road that the government builds but which is used by everyone. "Provision of the infrastructure by government allows the private sector to concentrate on investments in the actual value added services delivered rather than developing infrastructure," he said.

Uganda is among the 25 African countries that will benefit from a \$424 million World Bank project to establish a high-speed interconnectivity network in eastern and southern Africa.



### ENERGY

## NATURAL GAS FOUND IN NEW OILFIELDS

The UK-based oil exploration company, Tullow Oil Plc, which has found extremely promising oil deposits in Uganda, recently discovered natural gas in the western region of the country.

"We struck gas while looking for oil," Mr. Houer Flusee, a company official told the International Herald Tribune. "We are to study its components to establish its quality, but it seems to be good gas."

Ugandan officials are hopeful that the gas could become a source of power. "Tanzania and Nigeria are producing many megawatts of power out of their gas. We will do the same," said Mr. Honey Malinga, head of the petroleum exploration and production department in the Ministry of Energy. He added that the gas, which flows at a rate of 14 million cubic feet a day, could also partly cover domestic needs such as cooking in hospitals and factories.

Tullow and Canada's Heritage Oil Corporation have been drilling in Uganda's Albertine Basin for four years. Latest seismic data suggests the region's oil reserves could be as much as a 3.3 billion barrels. "We've only touched the tip of the iceberg," Heritage Oil's Uganda manager Bryan Westward told Reuters news agency. "We think there's a world class find, but until we've drilled 100 wells we'll never know."

The financial services company, UBS, issued a report in July valuing the oil finds of Tullow and Heritage at \$6.6 billion. It stated it was "reasonable to expect further exploration success here."

"Indeed, we see little doubt that the Ugandan reserve base will continue to grow, ultimately justifying the construction of a pipeline to the Kenyan coast," the report continued. In the short term, Tullow plans to develop the Ugandan fields to supply the domestic market with a 4,000 barrel per day project due on stream in 2009.

### MOTOR INDUSTRY

## GM LAUNCHES INVESTMENT IN UGANDA

Eager to tap into the emerging market of the East African Community, General Motors has entered into a partnership with Africa Motors and Machinery (AFM) to sell GM cars in Uganda.

GM's Managing Director, Mr. Bill Lay said the partnership would help ensure that GM East Africa's growth projections would be met. "We are targeting Uganda because of its strategic business potential and the warm investment climate in the region," he added. Previously, spare parts and GM vehicles had to be imported from Kenya.

Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) Executive Director, Dr. Maggie Kigozi, said the new investment is a link to all sectors of the economy from insurance companies, to construction, to banking. It is expected to create about 200 new jobs.

## TRADE

## PRESIDENT ASKS INDIA TO OPEN MARKET

President Yoweri Museveni has asked India to emulate the European Union and the United States by opening up its one billion-strong market to African goods. Doing so, he told members of an Indian trade delegation, would ensure market certainty for a continent looking to improve its trade balance with the world.

"We want India to open up its market for us, and also to come and help us exploit the already open markets such as the EU, the US, and China," the President told delegates from India and East Africa in June at the India-Africa Partnership Conclave for the East Africa Region. "That is the true friendship we are looking for."

India's tariff rates are amongst the highest in the world, and the country also has import quotas and bans to protect local industries.

The Indian mission was headed by the Hon. Anand Sharma, India's Minister of State for External Affairs. He said that India was interested in developing joint ventures with African partners in the information and communications technology sector, power generation and transmission, agro-processing, and manufacturing agricultural equipment.

The delegation discussed providing long-term loans for enterprises in Africa through the Export-Import Bank of India. The bank currently has 43 operational loans of over \$1 billion in more than 30 African countries.

Last year, India's exports to Africa rose by 45% to more than \$8 billion, while the country imported just \$12.45 million from Africa, principally crude oil and petroleum products. Uganda imports mostly pharmaceuticals and electrical appliances from India, and exports agricultural produce, principally coffee.



*India is interested in investing in the manufacture of farm equipment*

some stadium here, some stadium there. We are not interested in stadiums – we want trade."

He praised the United States and the European Union for liberalizing trade policies with Africa and for slashing tariffs and quotas on selected imports. He particularly pointed to the trade advantages accruing to Africa under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

The President added that he was pleased that China had opened its markets to 440 products, but criticized it for imposing heavy tariffs on coffee, Uganda's biggest export. China

President Museveni also made a strong appeal to rich and middle-income countries to further open up their markets to trade rather than focusing on aid to Africa.

"What we need is market access," he said. "The Chinese are also telling us about aid here, aid there,

has put a 10% tax on raw coffee and a 50% tax on processed, thereby denying Uganda the value added when it processes its own coffee.

## PSI REVIEW

## IMF APPLAUDS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

In its first review of the country's Policy Support Instrument (PSI), the International Monetary Fund has applauded Uganda on its strong economic performance and progress in reducing poverty.

"Disciplined fiscal performance, prudent monetary policy, and strong effort on the structural front under lies this outcome," the IMF's first PSI review reported.

The PSI enables the IMF to support low-income countries that do not want – or need – IMF financial help. It helps countries design effective economic programs that, once approved by the IMF's Executive Board, signal to donors, multilateral development banks, and markets the Fund's endorsement of the member's policies.

"Uganda's economic performance has been strong, and poverty indicators are improving," Mr. Takatoshi Kato, Deputy Managing Director and Acting Chairman of the IMF, said. "The authorities remain committed to the program, as demonstrated by prudent fiscal and monetary policies. The economic outlook continues to be positive."

The review was particularly complimentary of Uganda's progress "under unfavorable circumstances" which included a drought and the high cost of oil. It pointed out that Uganda was weathering an electricity crisis, spurred in large part by dropping water levels in Lake Victoria, "reasonably well," following the installation of diesel generators.

The report judged a recent spike in inflation as temporary and predicted that underlying inflation would fall below 5% in 2007/8.

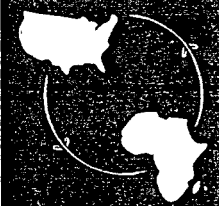
Uganda's poverty indicators were improving, it also stated, because robust economic growth and higher coffee prices in the past three years have benefited many Ugandans.

In addition, the robust economy and the government's negative borrowing requirement have been conducive to the development of the financial sector. Interest rates on treasury bills have remained broadly stable, and credit to the private sector has been growing strongly.

Strong economic performance is expected to continue, the IMF predicted, with real GDP growth above 6% for the coming years, low inflation and a decline in domestic debt.



*Mr. Takatoshi Kato, Deputy MD and Acting Chairman of the IMF*



## VERTICAL INTEGRATION

## CARDAMOM PRODUCTION TO INCREASE

Uganda Crop Industries Ltd. (UCIL), a company specializing in financing, training, and supporting small farmers in the production of high-value aromatic crops, is moving to expand cardamom production and processing in Uganda.

Mr. Mansoor Nadir, UCIL's managing director, said the company had earmarked \$500,000 in new investment over the next three years for the cardamom sector. "We started with 400 farmers," he said, "and today we have 300 organic farmers and 2,000 non-organic farmers in three districts."

He said that UCIL's overall target is to have 5,000 farmers growing over 150,000 tonnes of cardamom by 2010.

In addition, UCIL was encouraging vertical integration by setting up processing units at a local level for farmers to use. "Unprocessed green cardamom costs \$1.22 a kilo, while a processed kilo costs between \$4.90 and \$6.12, depending on quality and market forces."

UCIL has already invested over \$339,000 in research, seedlings, farmer training, promotional activities, tools, chemicals, fertilizers, and irrigation. It exports cardamom to Germany, France, and the Middle East.

The heart of the company is the 200-hectare Sezibwa Estate in the central Mukono District where UCIL grows vanilla, cardamom, sugar cane, and trees for timber. It operates a modern plant nursery, maintains a herd of cattle and an organic composting operation, conducts trials of new and experimental crops, and processes molasses, vanilla, and cardamom.

Concentrating on non-traditional and higher-value crops, UCIL has helped introduce and train farmers in the replanting of old coffee plantations with new "clonal" hybrids that are more productive and disease resistant, introduced low-altitude Arabica coffee varieties to Mukono District, and encouraged reforestation by providing farmers with productive tree crops like teak and mahogany.

One of the great advantages of cardamom is that it can be planted under standing forest, thereby reducing incentives for deforestation. It can also be intercropped with bananas, coffee, vanilla, or black pepper.



## BOOM

## COFFEE EXPORT EARNINGS INCREASE 60%

Ugandan coffee farmers are enjoying a boom year as export earnings jumped to \$24.3 million in June, a 60% increase over earnings for June 2006. The earnings were pushed by high prices and a 30.6% rise in bags sold, the Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA) reported.

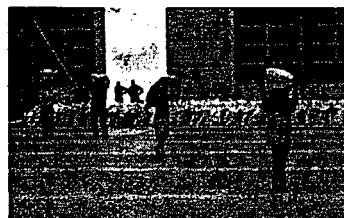
Production is expected to increase by about 14% in 2007, the UCDA said, with prices holding steady.

"We don't see anything that should make prices go down. No country has grown production substantially since 2000, while consumption continues to rise," the UCDA's Managing Director, Mr. Henry Ngabirano, told Reuters news agency.

Uganda is expected to produce 2.5 million 60 kg-bags in 2007, up from the 2.2 million bags it produced in 2006.

The boost in earnings was driven by Uganda's exports of Robusta coffee. Export volumes of Robusta increased by 58% from October to June, the UCDA said. The increase was attributed to the government's replanting program following a slump caused by low prices and coffee wilt disease in 2002/3, and drought in 2006.

Mr. Ngabirano said that Uganda's Robusta was fetching a premium price because of its high quality. "Africa is becoming strategic. Buyers know they get quality and there's a growing fashion for sustainable, organic coffees over the mass production you get out of Brazil and Vietnam," he told Reuters.



Workers in Kampala load coffee

He added that African coffees were riding the wave of demand in the US and Europe for specialty and organic coffee. Top executives from Seattle-based Starbucks Coffee Company visited Uganda in May to explore opportunities to increase purchases of Ugandan Arabica. In February, Starbucks announced it would double its imports of coffee from East Africa over the next two years.

In July, ONE Café, a Swedish-Danish company, began selling Ugandan coffee at three coffee shops in Copenhagen and over the internet. Last year, Britain's three main supermarket chains – Tesco, Waitrose, and Sainsbury's – all began to sell Ugandan coffee.

In the US, Ugandan coffee can be bought from the Thanksgiving Coffee Company at [www.thanksgivingcoffee.com](http://www.thanksgivingcoffee.com).



BREAKTHROUGH ACCORD

# AN AFRICAN SOLUTION

The main parties to Côte d'Ivoire's conflict dispense with international supervision to craft a peace deal that gives the country its best change of ending its national nightmare.

The symbolic significance was unintended, but unmistakable: the peace plan that looks set to finally end Côte d'Ivoire's civil war agony was signed in the same week that Ghana celebrated its 50th birthday as the first African country to win its freedom from European colonialism.

The connection, of course, lies in the idea of African independence. What distinguishes the latest peace plan for Côte d'Ivoire from its predecessors is that it is an independent African initiative, crafted exclusively by and for Africans. It is, as President Gbagbo said, an "African solution for African problems," and he hoped it would set an example for resolving conflicts throughout the continent.

The breakthrough agreement signed on March 4 in Ouagadougou, capital of neighboring Burkina Faso, followed months of intense negotiations between the government of President Gbagbo and the rebel New Forces led by Guillaume Soro.

Dissatisfied with the terms prescribed by the United Nations and other outside actors, President Gbagbo vowed to come up with a peace plan of his own. "Faced with an impasse with regard to solutions coming from outside, it is high time that the people of Côte d'Ivoire took full charge of the peace process by themselves," President Gbagbo declared last December, before launching direct talks with the rebel forces that control the northern half of the country.

And the resulting agreement has been welcomed not only by both sides in Côte d'Ivoire, but even by the UN Security Council, which welcomed it as a "comprehensive and all-inclusive settlement of the crisis through the organization of credible elections." U.S. Ambassador to Côte d'Ivoire Aubrey Hooks noted that "the fact that it was negotiated by the two sides makes it a very positive step in the peace process."

The reasons for the optimism generated by the new agreement are obvious:

- The deal was concluded by the main antagonists in the conflict, with minimal external involvement. Neither side can claim to have been forced into this agreement by outside powers.
- It addresses, in considerable detail and with clear timetables, the most intractable issues that had bedeviled and sabotaged all previous peace agreements – the modalities of disarmament and integration of rebel fighters into the national armed forces, and the process by which Ivoirians will be registered to vote in the forthcoming presidential election.
- It presages an end to foreign involvement in Côte d'Ivoire which many Ivoirians view as "unconstructive."

*Continued over*

EXCERPTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

## AGREEMENT A SYMBOL OF "AFRICAN SOLIDARITY AND BROTHERHOOD"

President Laurent Gbagbo addressed his people on March 9, explaining the historic peace accord he signed with the rebel New Forces in Ouagadougou. The following are excerpts from his speech:



His Excellency President Laurent Gbagbo

*"(The agreement) is a great symbol. It is the symbol of African solidarity and brotherhood. It is the symbol of peace in West Africa achieved by West Africans themselves. Indeed, we Africans must not be afraid to solve our problems by ourselves..."*

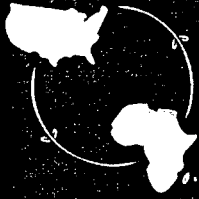
*"The agreement ... is the result of the direct dialogue, a dialogue that I initiated myself and was accepted by the Forces Nouvelles. This is why it ended in a peace agreement. There is therefore no victory of one side against the other. It is the victory of the whole Ivorian people. Now is the time to work together, all of us, for the implementation of the agreement. It is our agreement, born from the direct dialogues among ourselves."*

*"Indeed, it is the first agreement welcomed and applauded by everybody in and outside our borders. It was welcomed because its content deals with all the matters that have remained resolved until now..."*

*"As President of the Republic, I understand the high sense of my responsibility in this last phase of the peace process. I shall see to it that the agreement that was signed is fully implemented. I count on each and every one of you to ensure that no wrongful deed jeopardizes our common efforts..."*

*"Our nation must rise. Our people must come together. We have a country to rebuild... Peace is within our reach."*

*"God Bless Cote d'Ivoire!"*



## PREMIER STATISTICAL AGENCY TO REGISTER VOTERS

As Côte d'Ivoire's leaders hammer out the details of a lasting peace and a timetable for elections, the nation's National Institute of Statistics, known by its French acronym INS, has been charged with the thorny task of registering voters.

Since the issue of national identity lies at the heart of the 5-year-old conflict, the task is delicate, and has been further complicated by significant interruptions in data collection caused by the civil strife. But the INS, considered by international observers to be the premier statistical agency in the region, is well up to the task.

"While I was aware of the reputation for professionalism and integrity which the Ivorian INS is justifiably well-known – it was, for example, commissioned by the United Nations to conduct the voter registration in Chad – I was frankly amazed at the amount of thought and level of organization that had gone into the preparations for conducting the registration exercise in Côte d'Ivoire," said Mr. J. Peter Pham, Director of the Nelson Institute for International and Public Affairs at James Madison University. Mr. Pham was recently briefed by the INS on its activities.

The task facing the INS is daunting. The last population census in Côte d'Ivoire was conducted in 1988. Millions of Ivorians in the northern part of the country have not been able to renew their identity cards since the conflict began in 2002 and birth registries have been lost or destroyed.

In July 2006, the transitional government set up 50 teams to issue birth certificates and identity cards through the *audience foraines* – public hearings – to be conducted throughout the country including in areas under control of the New Forces. The process, however, slowed in the latter part of 2006 as new clashes broke out.

### Continued from Page One

Specifically, the new agreement provides for the establishment of a new government of national unity, which was announced on April 7, to replace the government of Prime Minister Charles Konan Banny. Banny had recently stated that he would be willing to step down in the name of peace in his nation. Rebel leader Guillaume Soro has been named the new Prime Minister in that government.

Unlike previous agreements, the monitoring of the implementation of the Ouagadougou deal will be undertaken by the parties themselves, through a Supervision Council that is to include leaders of the government and rebel forces, as well as the leaders of the main Ivorian opposition parties, Henri Konan Bedie and Alassane Ouattara.

The parties to the Ouagadougou agreement have committed to a comprehensive timetable that aims to ensure that democratic elections are held under international supervision within a year.

The accord provides for the removal of the largely French peacekeeping forces separating the two sides and the buf-

fer zone they occupy, and their replacement by "impartial forces" whose function will be to simply monitor the rapid integration of the rival armies into a single military force whose command has equal representation of rebel and loyal officers. These steps will be accompanied by a disarmament of militias, and registration of voters according to new, and simplified procedures agreed to by the parties.

Disputes over the processes of disarmament and voter registration were an important factor bedeviling the implementation of the previous peace agreement. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon expressed satisfaction that the new agreement has so comprehensively addressed those issues.

Ivorians yearning for peace have, of course, seen many false dawns in their long, national nightmare. Their optimism will, necessarily, be cautious. Still, as a result of the historic compromise initiated by President Gbagbo and agreed at Ouagadougou, the future of Côte d'Ivoire looks more promising than it has at any point in the last five years.

Ivorians yearning for peace have, of course, seen many false dawns in their long, national nightmare. Their optimism will, necessarily, be cautious. Still, as a result of the historic compromise initiated by President Gbagbo and agreed at Ouagadougou, the future of Côte d'Ivoire looks more promising than it has at any point in the last five years.

Under the March 2007 Ouagadougou Peace Agreement, the signatories have agreed to relaunch the *audiences foraines* as soon as the new government deriving from the peace agreement is formed. These hearings will last three months and will issue "*jugements suppletifs*" which will serve as birth certificates for persons born in Côte d'Ivoire and who have never been declared to the registry office. The birth registers that were lost or destroyed in some jurisdictions will be reconstituted.

At the end of the *audience foraines*, the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) will conduct, with the assistance of the INS, an electoral census using biometrical data from throughout the country. Eligible citizens will be issued with a receipt that can be exchanged for a forgery-proof identity card. Those eligible will receive a voting card.

The statistical agency is also charged with mapping electoral districts and polling places.

The INS has a long history in Côte d'Ivoire. Created in 1947, it has been responsible for all the major tasks regarding the census, social surveys, and electoral rolls since that time. It has also lent its expertise to neighbors – such as Chad and Cameroon – to create permanent electoral lists and in recent years has worked with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

"It is so evident that we are dealing with the most advanced such organization in the subregion, if not beyond," Mr. Pham said. "The technology that stands ready to be deployed is certainly state of the art and, in fact, exceeds that used in many, if not most, jurisdictions in the United States. Clearly the INS officials and civil servants take their task seriously."

Under the March 2007 Ouagadougou Peace Agreement, the signatories have agreed to relaunch the *audiences foraines* as soon as the new government deriving from the peace agreement is formed. These hearings will last three months and will issue "*jugements suppletifs*" which will serve as birth certificates for persons born in Côte d'Ivoire and who have never been declared to the registry office. The birth registers that were lost or destroyed in some jurisdictions will be reconstituted.

At the end of the *audience foraines*, the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) will conduct, with the assistance of the INS, an electoral census using biometrical data from throughout the country. Eligible citizens will be issued with a receipt that can be exchanged for a forgery-proof identity card. Those eligible will receive a voting card.

The statistical agency is also charged with mapping electoral districts and polling places.

## A NATION CELEBRATES

# GHANA: 50 YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

Half a century after President Kwame Nkrumah declared that Ghana was "free forever," his countrymen gathered in March to celebrate the landmark moment in 1957 when church bells pealed across the city of Accra, and the British Union Jack was lowered for the last time to be replaced by Ghana's red, gold, green and black star colors.

Honoring Ghana's 50 years of independence from colonial rule were 30 African heads of state, over 65 national delegations from around the world, the heads of international development banks, corporations and NGOs, and tens of thousands of tourists and Africans from the diaspora.

Built around the theme, "Championing African Excellence," the celebration was kicked off on March 5 with a commemorative sitting of parliament, followed by a reenactment of the declaration of independence, and a laser and fireworks display at Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park. The celebration climaxed on March 6 with a jubilee parade at Independence Square, and a reception hosted by President John A. Kufuor, Ghana's president and the newly-elected chairman of the African Union.

## Accolades

From around the world, Ghana has won accolades for the progress it has made towards establishing democracy, economic stability, and good governance. "The relative peace and tranquility being enjoyed in the country can be attributed to the growing level of political maturity of the Gha-

## A NATION OF FIRSTS

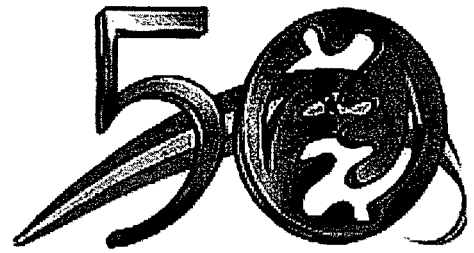
✓ **FIRST SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRY TO ACHIEVE INDEPENDENCE - 1957**

✓ **FIRST SUB-SAHARAN NATION TO LAUNCH STRINGENT ECONOMIC REFORMS - 1992**

✓ **PIONEERED COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK TO PRODUCE POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGIES - 1999**

✓ **AMONG FIRST NATIONS TO ACHIEVE ELIGIBILITY FOR FUNDING BY THE US MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORP., AND RECIPIENT OF THE LARGEST COMPACT TO DATE**

✓ **AMONG FIRST GROUP OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES TO SUBJECT ITSELF TO THE NEPAD AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM - 2005**



**G H A N A**  
CHAMPIONING AFRICAN EXCELLENCE

naians themselves, who time and again have demonstrated their strong desire for peaceful coexistence," a World Bank report stated.

The facts speak for themselves: Ghanaians have successfully and peacefully contested four national democratic elections since 1992, the country is enjoying its sixth straight year of economic growth with a current real GDP rate of 6.2%, primary school enrollment is at 92%, inflation is at 10.5%.

In addition, according to the International Development Association, the government has strengthened public financial management through improved regulation and more timely audits. Stronger fiscal management has contributed to lower interest rates, thus increasing the availability and affordability of credit to the private sector.

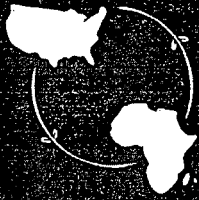
With good macroeconomic management and stepped up spending, Ghana has reduced its poverty rate from 52% in 1992 to 35% in 2005, and is on track to meet the United Nations Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty by 2015. A turning point came in 2003 when Ghana finalized its first Poverty Reduction Strategy which focused on high growth to generate jobs. According to the IMF, poverty-related spending grew from 4.7% of GDP in 2001 to 8.5% of GDP in 2005.

## Investment

In 2006, Ghana was named Africa's top reformer by the World Bank in terms of improving ease of doing business. It has rapidly improved the regulatory climate for firms by instituting reforms such as slashing the time required for clearing customs, lowering the number of procedures needed for cross-border trade, reducing the time needed to pay taxes, and simplifying property registration. Taken with a plummeting commercial lending rate - from 50% in 2002 to 15% in 2007 and still falling - these reforms have acted as a powerful incentive to foreign direct investment.

In his State of the Nation address in February, President Kufuor noted that Ghanaians living abroad sent home remittances worth over \$4 billion in 2006. Other new investments included a new gold mine opened by the US-based Newmont Mining Corporation, a new cocoa processing facility run by Cargill International, the installation of a new multi-million dollar cocoa processing line by Swiss-based Barry Callebaut Corp., and injections of capital into the Golden Exotic Company, a subsidiary of Compagnie Fruitière of France.

As Ghana begins its second half century, it has much to celebrate. As Patrick Smith, editor of the highly-respected Africa Confidential described it, Ghana is "one of the best functioning multi-party democracies in the continent."



## INTO THE FUTURE

# BUILDING ON SUCCESS

Even as Ghanaians celebrate their hard won achievements, they are looking for ways to consolidate their progress, build on their successes, and meet the very real challenges that still face the nation.

In his February State of the Union address, President John Kufuor proclaimed that "Ghana, the black star of Africa, is on the rise again." But, he added, "the obvious challenge now is how to accelerate the development for the betterment of the entire society."

### Energy

Resource rich but energy poor, Ghana's biggest challenge is to remedy frequent power shortages. In the short term, President Kufuor said, Ghana would use the West Africa Power Pool, which allows West African countries to access power wherever it is least expensive. In addition, the Volta River Authority is poised to establish a 300 megawatt plant in Tema, and is building a second emergency plant to supply 126 megawatts by August 2007.

To provide for future growth, Ghana has contracted with China to build the new Bui Dam expected to generate 400 megawatts of electricity. The World Bank is providing support for the West Africa Gas Pipeline which will bring cheaper, environmentally friendly power from Nigeria in the form of natural gas that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere.

"Already today Ghanaians have higher energy access than almost any country in Africa," World Bank Country Director Mats Karlsson said. "We think we can reinforce that and make power reliable not only for light but also to run machinery and create jobs."

### Education and Employment

The government of Ghana is launching a New Educational Reform policy in September 2007 which seeks to bring school enrollment up to 100%. Thirty-one "model" secondary schools have already been upgraded and are set to open, and construction on 25 more will begin this year.

Ghana is also building, upgrading, and equipping technical



and vocational colleges, and is looking to increase facilities at the country's universities. A National Youth Employment Program was launched in late 2006 to provide employment opportunities to Ghanaians between 18 and 35.

### Health and Human Services

Providing clean water nationwide is a priority, and the government has embarked on massive construction of water projects. A \$49 million project to pipe water to coastal areas is 58% complete. The rehabilitation of a water treatment plant in the central region is 95% complete. In the North and East, water projects totalling almost \$120 million will be completed in 2008.

The government is hoping to expand on its National Health Insurance Scheme to which 34% of Ghanaians currently subscribe. The goal is to expand coverage to 55% of the population by the end of 2007. The fight against HIV/AIDS is also showing progress with infection rates falling from 3.1% to 2.7% last year.

### Trade and Industry

Ghana has initiated the President's Special Initiative (PSI) to promote the country as a leading agro-industrial nation by fostering public/private partnerships. Under this program nine textile and garment factories have been established to employ almost 4,000 people, and 10 new factories are slated for construction.

In July Ghana will co-host the sixth African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Forum with the US Secretaries of State, Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce to discuss trade between the US and Africa.

### Information and Communication Technology

Ghana recorded the fastest teledensity growth rate in Africa last year, a 22% increase over 2005. The rate reflects the increased number of subscribers to both mobile and fixed services. Growth since 2001 has been dramatic, with 215,000 subscribers in 2001 and 4.5 million by September of 2006.

To promote countrywide access to the internet, Ghana has secured a concessionary loan from China to build a national fiber optic communication backbone. It has also built a successful outsourcing business employing 3,000 Ghanaians for US-based ACS Inc.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

## LESOTHO ELECTION HAILED AS EXAMPLE TO AFRICA

In elections hailed by international observers as an example of "best democratic practices," the ruling Lesotho Congress for Democracy (LCD) won a sweeping majority in February, easily heading off a spirited challenge from the newly-formed All Basotho Convention (ABC).

Supporters of Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili celebrated in the streets of the capital city, Maseru, as the vote count showed the LCD capturing 61 seats in the national assembly as well as an additional 21 seats gained through Lesotho's system of proportional representation. A total of 120 seats were being contested.



*Basotho line up to vote*

### Stability

A record 916,000 voters – almost half of Lesotho's population of 2.4 million – turned out to cast their ballots, the majority supporting Prime Minister Mosisili's contention that the LCD had restored stability and democracy in Lesotho.

One election observer, Mr. Patrick Balopi, the Speaker of Botswana's National Assembly and chairperson of the Southern African Development Corporation (SADC) Parliamentary Forum, commended the government for allowing competing parties to access the state-run media in the weeks leading up to the general elections. He also congratulated Lesotho's churches and civil society for taking an active role in mobilizing voters.

### Transparent

Mr. Balopi was part of a SADC delegation that joined other observer delegations from the United Nations, the African Union, and the Commonwealth. "The process in this election has been transparent, free of any degree of coercion or intimidation," said Mr. Badru Kiggundu, leader of the AU Observer/Monitoring Team.

The rival ABC, set up four months before the election by former government minister, Mr. Tom Thabane, won 27 seats in all. The country, a constitutional monarchy, has a dual electoral system whereby 80 seats are contested by direct election, and 40 more are allocated on the basis of proportional representation.

In his speech at the opening of Parliament in March, King Letsie III congratulated his countrymen on the success of the election. "The truth remains that to differ in opinions is not war," he said.

### RARE DIAMONDS

## PROPOSED NEW MINE TO EXPAND DIAMOND INDUSTRY

The discovery recently of an exceptional 27-carat diamond at the Likhobong Diamond Mine in Lesotho could lead to the opening of a new mine in the near future. The rare fancy yellow diamond sold for \$500,000 in Antwerp.

Mr. Roy Spencer, CEO of European Diamonds Plc, a diamond development and exploration company, said his company was conducting a feasibility study to decide whether to open up the largely inactive main pipe of its mine at Likhobong and also to build a new plant at the site.



*Rare yellow Likhobong diamonds*

At present, European Diamonds is concentrating its efforts on the mine's satellite pipe which produced an output of 550,000 carats last year. With this pipe now in full production, the company expects to sell about 20,000 carats every five weeks. By the end of 2007, it is hoped to start mining about 700,000 carats a year from the main pipe.

European Diamonds also has operations in Finland, but has made the development of Likhobong its flagship project. The diamonds mined at Likhobong are particularly sought after because of their intense yellow color.

The Likhobong project is about 60 miles north east of Maseru and, at an elevation of 2,600 meters, its kimberlite diamonds are among the highest in the world. In developing the site, European Diamonds has upgraded the local infrastructure to ensure year-round access and has introduced a mobile phone system to improve communications.

The company has constructed a state-of-the-art diamond recovery plant at the site and, in keeping with the policies of the Lesotho government, has undertaken to dispose of any waste rock or tailings in an environmentally-sensitive manner.

### TOURISM BOOST

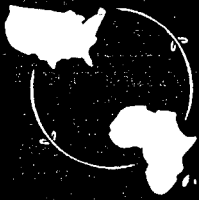
## SUN HOTELS TO UPGRADE

Sun International, the southern African hotel and gaming group, has announced it will spend \$4.1 million this year to upgrade its hotel and casino properties in Lesotho in response to growing interest in the country as a tourist destination.

Developed in 1969 and 1979 respectively, the two hotels were part of Sun International's original facilities when Sun International was formed in 1983.

"We have been anxious to refurbish these properties given the market demand and increasing international interest in Lesotho's tourism product," Mr. Garth Collins, Sun International's Director of Gaming Operations, said. "Their contri-

*CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE*



## FIGHTING HIV/AIDS

### T-SHIRT SALES FUND BATTLE

The Apparel Lesotho Alliance to Fight AIDS (ALAFA) received a boost in November when clothing retailer, EDUN, owned by activist and rock star, Bono, presented it with a donation of \$267,330.

The money was raised through the sale of the ONE t-shirt, manufactured in Lesotho under the EDUN label and sold in the United States. For every ONE t-shirt sold, \$10 is donated to ALAFA. ONE is an initiative to fight global AIDS and extreme poverty.

The check was presented to Lesotho's Minister of Trade and Industry, Cooperatives, and Marketing, Mr. Mpho Malie, at the Hippo Knitting factory in Maseru. Mr. Malie is also the chairman of the ALAFA Project Advisory Council. Bono launched ALAFA in May 2006 to address the scourge of HIV/AIDS in the Lesotho's textile industry. It is an alliance of government ministries, service providers, factory owners, unions, retailers, brands, donors, and NGOs.

ALAFA's program provides textile workers and their families with HIV/AIDS education and prevention, voluntary testing and counseling, and support for medical care through Lesotho's network of private doctors. EDUN's donation will enable ALAFA to reach more workers and will help them to access the medical care they might need to remain productive.



Lesotho's textile and apparel industry currently employs over 47,000 workers who, it is estimated, each support up to 10 other family members.

ONE t-shirts can be purchased on the EDUN website [www.edun.ie](http://www.edun.ie).

## MDG GOAL IN SIGHT

### PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR ALL

Lesotho is edging towards achieving the second United Nations Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of achieving universal primary school education by 2015. This year the government estimates that 85% of primary school-aged children are enrolled, up from 60% in 2000.

The country has provided free primary education for the past seven years and Lesotho now boasts an adult literacy rate of 80%. With the help of international donors, the government has made primary education more accessible by building new schools in Lesotho's most remote areas and adding classrooms at crowded schools.

In 2006 alone, 17 fully equipped primary schools were built with the assistance of the African Development Bank, Irish Aid, the European Union, and the World Bank, increasing enrollment by 14,000 students.



*School children in Maseru*

Before the government introduced free primary education, Lesotho's schools could not accommodate about 25% of its primary age children and the student-teacher ratio was 70:1. That ratio is now down to 50:1 and the government has introduced distance education programs to train new teachers in rural area.

The Education Ministry has also introduced a program called "Breakthrough to Literacy," which trains teachers to deal with large numbers of students. Now, children are broken into smaller groups in line with their learning level until they are ready to join the larger classrooms.

In addition, the government provides primary school children with free, nutritionally balanced meals that have proven a godsend to the many orphans who now have an opportunity to attend school.

The next initiative on the Education Ministry's agenda is to enact a new compulsory primary education law aimed at preventing parents from pulling their children from school to perform chores like herding animals.

### CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

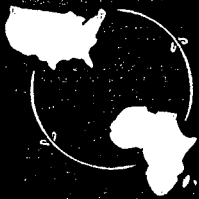
tribution to the development of the kingdom's tourism industry has been significant over the years."

Sun International decided to go ahead with the renovations after signing agreements with the government of Lesotho which includes a 20-year lease and a 10-year casino exclusivity period. The agreement, Mr. Collins said, "gives us the security of tenure to proceed with the required new investment."

Under the agreement, Sun International will hold 46.9% ownership of the two hotels which will be merged into a single ownership structure, with the balance of 53.1% being held by the Lesotho government and the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC). Sun International intends to increase its shareholding in the company to 50.1% once the merger is implemented.

Lesotho's Finance and Development Planning Minister, Mr. Timothy Thahane said the newly renovated hotels would be a catalyst for further investment in the country, while providing more jobs in the service industry for Basotho workers.

According to Sun International's latest annual report, revenue from the Lesotho facilities amounted to \$10.8 million with an operating annual profit of almost \$1 million.



## MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE ACCOUNT

# LESOTHO SIGNS LANDMARK MCC COMPACT

Lesotho signed a landmark five-year, \$362.6 million compact in July with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) to improve the water supply for industrial and domestic needs, upgrade the health sector, and develop the private sector by removing barriers to foreign and local investment.

The compact program is expected to benefit Lesotho's entire population of two million people, and is structured to nearly double GDP growth by the end of the implementation period in 2013. The MCC projects that the country's economy will continue to grow after completion of the project, reaching a growth rate of 7% per annum by the end of 2018.

Lesotho was one of only 20 countries worldwide and nine African countries to be in the first group to be judged eligible in 2004 for funding from the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA). Eligibility is based upon indicators regarding good governance, economic freedom, and a commitment to investing in the nation's people. Lesotho is the seventh African country to sign a compact.

The compact is focused on unlocking the potential of Lesotho's water resources, and building on the tremendous gains already made by Lesotho in developing its human resources.

Since the passage of AGOA in 2000, the country has provided employment for 45,000 workers in its textile and apparel sectors. Apparel exports to the US totaled \$408.4 million in 2006 making Lesotho the top apparel exporter in sub-Saharan Africa.

Lesotho has also set the bar in the apparel industry on fair labor standards. Child labor is non-existent and strict labor laws have established a 45-hour working week and a minimum of 12 days leave a year.



*Improving maternal health is a goal of the compact*



*Water is one of Lesotho's greatest resources*

## Water

The MCC has earmarked \$64 million to provide essential infrastructure to deliver water to Lesotho's key garment and textile industries. The Water Sector Project includes the construction of a bulk water conveyance system, the extension and rehabilitation of the urban network and its surrounding area, and the provision of improved sanitation to about 25,000 households.

Degraded wetlands in three areas of the highland pastures will also be restored under the compact, and an environmental assessment of national watershed management and wetlands conservation will be made.

## Health

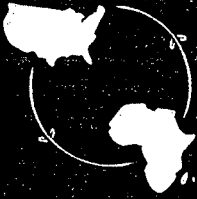
The Health Sector Project is to receive \$122.4 million and will address the negative economic impacts of poor maternal health, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other diseases. The funding will support Lesotho's efforts to provide antiretroviral therapy (ART) to those infected by HIV/AIDS in addition to treatment for people suffering from other debilitating diseases.

In addition, the compact will provide for the renovation of up to 150 health centers, the establishment of ART clinics, improvements in 14 hospital out-patient departments, and the construction of a new central laboratory and a central facility for collecting and processing blood. Nurse training programs will be increased, and occupational safety and medical waste management practices improved.

## Private Sector

The compact includes a Private Sector Development component designed to increase private sector economic activity in Lesotho by improving access to credit, reducing transaction costs, and increasing the participation of women in the economy. The funding will support the government of Lesotho's major policy reform program and its efforts to attract foreign investment and stimulate growth of Basotho-owned companies.

Project activities include reforming the civil legal system by developing the commercial courts and the promotion of mediation; supporting a new national identification system; implementing a new payment and settlement system; developing a land policy and new land administration authority; and implementing a training and public awareness campaign to promote gender equality in economic rights.



## MINING

# DIAMOND FIND SPURS INVESTMENTS

Following the sale last October of the 603-carat Lesotho Promise diamond for \$12.4 million, the Lesotho diamond industry is enjoying a surge of interest from international mining companies eager to help develop the country's mineral wealth.



*The Lesotho Promise diamond sold for \$12.4 million*

The flawless white diamond was the 15<sup>th</sup> largest diamond ever found, and was bought by South African Diamond Corporation.

Gem Diamonds, 70% owner of the Letseng diamond mine, where the Lesotho Promise was discovered, has announced a capital investment of \$45 million to double

the capacity of the mine. It announced in July that it made \$69.6 million in sales from the Letseng mine in the first half of its financial year, up 83% from the same period last year.

The Australian-owned Lesotho Diamond Corporation has raised \$25 million to begin construction of a mine at Kao, expected to yield 740,000 carats annually over a 25-year life. Following the discovery of a rare 27-carat yellow diamond at its Lihobong mine, European Diamonds is looking to reopen up a largely inactive section in the mine.

Angel Diamonds, with shareholders in South Africa and Canada, is also currently conducting explorations. Several years ago the area was previously worked in Kolo, and produced about 7,500 carats, of which 10% exceed 10 carats.

### "SNAPSHOT AFRICA" HIGHLIGHTS

- √ Lesotho has proven its ability to serve as a manufacturing and export hub.
- √ While textiles and apparel are its leading exports, Lesotho has a growing food and beverage industry.
- √ There are good opportunities to set up textile firms to take advantage of the local needs of the apparel industry.
- √ Export growth to the US for t-shirts, jeans, sweaters, and knitwear is likely to continue.
- √ With its established manufacturing base, new companies in Lesotho are well positioned to begin exporting to the European Community, the US, and other African countries.

*Source: World Bank*

## COMPETITIVENESS

# WORLD BANK SUPPORTS PRIVATE SECTOR PROJECT

The World Bank approved an International Development Association (IDA) credit of \$8.1 million in March in support of the government of Lesotho's private sector competitiveness and economic diversification program.

"The government of Lesotho recognizes the importance of the private sector to the economic growth of the country. The project will target firm-level as well as economy-wide obstacles," Ms. Agata Pawlowska, World Bank Task Team Leader for the project said.

The project will focus on reducing the cost of doing business by improving the legal and regulatory framework, increasing economic diversification through skills development, and providing support for micro, small and medium enterprises. The project will also help identify and support activities that encourage regional integration efforts and identify Lesotho's areas of comparative advantage.

The World Bank is currently engaged in an additional project to improve transportation in Lesotho to enable people in rural and urban areas to access basic services, markets, and employment opportunities. The bank has contributed \$23.5 million to the project which is being co-funded by Lesotho and the European Union.

Last year, it signed a \$130,000 grant agreement to install solar micro-generators to provide an affordable and renewable source of electricity to rural communities.

## EQUALITY

# HOUSE COMMENDS LESOTHO ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The US House of Representatives has applauded Lesotho for enacting a law to improve the status of married women and ensure the access of married women to property rights.

The Lesotho parliament passed the Legal Capacity of Married Persons Act last October, effectively eliminating discrimination against married women in customary law.

The bi-partisan resolution was sponsored by Rep. Diane Watson (D-CA), Vice Chair of the House Africa Subcommittee, and co-sponsored by 47 other House members. In March, Sen. Richard Lugar (R-IN) led a bipartisan group in the Senate to pass a similar resolution.

"Gender equality is a vital factor for sustainable poverty reduction and economic growth," said Millennium Challenge Corporation CEO, Ambassador John Danilovich.

Over the years Lesotho has built strong relationships with members of Congress including former Senate Majority leader, Sen. Bill Frist; former Senate Ways and Means Committee Chairman, Sen. Bill Thomas; House Ways and Means Committee Chairman, Rep. Charles Rangel; and House Africa Subcommittee Chairman, Rep. Donald Payne.

# Recipients

(Press Releases and Updates)

Last Name	First Name	Organization
		US AID
(Bundy)	Bernadette	African Development Foundation
Abrantes	Maria	U.S. Agency for International Development
Abrar	Yussur	Angola Foreign Investment Institute
Abudulai	Alhaji	Warsun International Communications
Abugideiri	Fatima	CME (Ghana) Ltd.
Aceto	Paul	US Department of State
Achimuga	P	Economic and Business Affairs
Acholonu	Alex D.	Arewa Textiles PLC
Acogny	Gerard	Department of Biological Sciences- Alcorn State University
Adams	Gregory Elias	World Agricultural Forum
Adams	Vanessa	Cong. Diane E. Watson
Adeeb	Bonita	Usaid
Adeyemo	Peter	Minority Health Partners of Southern Maryland
Adielson-Addo	Esther	National Assembly Complex
Adotey	Eric	Ghana Office, US. Commercial Service
Adriaanse	Justin	Embassy of the United States of America
Aftandilian	Greg	Top Info Technology Holdings, Ltd.
Agingu	Martin	US Senate
Agnew	Elizabeth	Mountain of Light Investment Limited
Akabueze	Ben	Office of Executive Director
Akaka	Daniel	NAL Bank Plc
Akande	Nike	U.S. Senate
Akande	Nike	Federal Ministry of Industry
Albrecht	Karl	Federal Ministry of Industry
Albrecht	Karl	Office of Executive Director
Aldonas	Grant	Departement of Commerce
Alexander	Lamar	U.S. Senate
Al-Ghani	D.	CILIC Urban Consultations, LLC
Allard	Wayne	U.S. Senate
Allen	George	U.S. Senate
Allen	Sandra	
Almeida	Raymond	US African Development Foundation
Alvarez	Diego	Office of Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee
Amadeo	Stefanie	Office of Central African Affairs - US State Dept.
America	Richard	Georgetown: School of Business
Amorso	Kathty	The U.S. Conference of Mayors
Amponsah	Daniel	Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, Inc.
Anderson	Jennifer	Millennium Challenge Corporation
Andrianarijaona	Alain	NET@DIS MADAGASCAR
Anjeh	Victor	PL Miller & Associates
Applegarth	Paul	Millenium Challenge Corporation
Apraku	Kofi	Ghana

Archer	Dennis	City of Detroit
Arietti	Michael	US Department of State
Arsht	Susan	Iacocca Institute Lehigh University
Asiodu	Philip	New Federal Secretariat
Assou	Massou	LE Groupe
Atadika	Michael	Atadika & Atadika
Atuanya	Ufo	U.S. Dept. of Commerce
Augustine	Esogbu	Peace Through People
Aulakh	Ravi	
Ayesssa	Firmin	
Ayewoh	Ignatius	Bureau of Public Enterprises
Azikiwe	Emeka	
Bahle	Sibisi	Dept of Trade and Industry
		US House of Representatives
Baird	Jennifer	Congresswoman Mary Bono Office
		United States Government Accountability
Baker	Ann	Office (GAO)
Baltimore	Brian	Millennium Challenge Corporation
Banerjee	Dillon	U.S. Commercial Service
		Division des Decaissements-Afrique
Banque	Mondiale	Assistance
Barlow	W.P.	unified Africa F ( ) tu dati( n
		Gouvernement of the District of Columbia
Barnes	Lafayette	Executive Office of The Mayor
Barnes	Donald	US Environmental Protection Agency
Barrie	Jeffrey	BAX Global
Bassey	Etim	National Economic Intelligence Committee
Baucus	Max	US Senate
Bauer	Jason	Millennium Challenge Corporation
Bayh	Evan	US Senate
Bayles	Talibah	United States Senate
Becerra	Xavier	US House of Representatives
Beebe	Vanessa	The White House
Beecroft	Robert	US Dept. of State
		Energy Division- International Trade
Beeman	Michael	Administration
Bekabye	Moses	Office of the Executive Director for Africa
Bellamy	William	United States Embassy
Bello	Sylvia	Masoma Africa (Foundation for the Arts)
Bennett	Robert	US Senate
Biden	Joseph R.	US Senate
Bingaman	Jeff	US Senate
		US House of Representatives, Georgia (D),
Bishop, Jr.	Sanford	House Appropriations Committee
		East and Central Africa GLocal
Black	Ronald	Competitiveness Hub
Blackburne	Faith	Office of Congressman Gregory W. Meeks
Blaire	Robert	Office of Congressman Jim Kolbe
Blieil	Joe	Sierra Leone High Commission
Blinken	Anthony	US Senate
Blue	Gloria	USTR
Bobo	Jack	U.S. Department of State

Bolton	John	
Bombellas	Thomas	Merck & Co., Inc.
Bond	Christopher S.	US Senate
Booker	Saliih	Africa Fund, The
Booth	Donald	American Embassy
Booth	Donald	Office of Southern African Affairs
Boozman	John	U. S. House of Representatives
		Office of Strategic Industries & Economic
Botwin	Brad	Security
		US Department of Health and Human Services
		Office of Public Health and Science Office of
Bowers	Mary	Women's Health
Boxer	Barbara	US Senate
Boyd	Kevin	Office of Africa, US Department of Commerce
Boykin	Stephen	U.S. Department of Commerce
Brady	Kevin P.	U.S. House of Representatives
Branegan	Jay	Committee on Foreign Relations
Breaux	John B.	US Senate
		Embassy of the United States of America
Breiter	Ann	Bujumbura, Buruadi
Brickman	Aaron	U.S. Department of Commerce
Briggs	Jane	ABN-AMRO Bank
Brill	Bernard	SMART
Brill	Lawrence	U.S. Department of Commerce
Brilliant	Myron	U.S. Chamber Of Commerce
		Africa Regional services Press Office of US
Brooke	Sophie	Information Agency
Brown	Corrine	House of Representatives, Florida (D)
Brown	Jennifer	Peace Corps Paul D. Coverdell Peace Corps
Brown	Johnny	US Commercial Services
Brown	Michael	Fresh Ideas
Brown	Daryl	Texas Tech University
Brown	Sue	United States Embassy
		Association for Diplomatic Studies and
Brown	Kenneth	Training
Brownback	Sam	U.S. Senate
Bryan	Richard	U.S. Senate
Buchanan	Silas	Global Marketing Group
Bunning	Jim	US Senate
Burns	Conrad	U.S. Senate
		Executive Office of the President of the United
Burr	Mara	States
		U.S. Department of Commerce International
Burress	Karen	Trade Administration Office of Africa
		NJ Dept. of Commerce & Economic
Byrd	David	Development
Byrd	Robert	US Senate
Cabot	Ned	U.S. Trade & Development Agency
Cade	Dayna	US Dep't. of State
Calhoun-Senghor	Keith	US Dept. of Commerce

Camp	Dave	US House of Representatives
Campbell	Ben Nighthorse	US Senate
Campbell	Ian	Cong. Gregory W. Meeks
Cantor	Eric	U.S. House of Representatives
Cantwell	Maria	U.S. Senate
Cantwell	James	Committee on The Budget U.S. House of Representatives
Capoco	Jonas	ASCA Investment (PTY) Ltd.
Cardin	Benjamin	
Carper	Thomas	US Senate
Carr	Robert	United States International Trade Commission
Carroll	Tony	The Services Group
Carroll	Lewis	Embassy of the United States of America in Bujumbura, Burundi
Carson	Julia	House of Representatives, Indiana (D)
Carter	Nathan	U.S. Department of State (U.S. Embassy to Uganda)
Carter-Foster	Nancy	US Department of State
Castro	Jorge	Congresswoman Stephanie Tubbs Jones
Caughlin	Timothy	Riggs National Corporation
Chafee	Lincoln	U.S. Senate
Chaka	Malik	US House of Representatives/ Subcommittee on Africa/ Committee on International Relations
Chambliss	Saxby	U.S. Senate
Champlin	Steven	The Duberstein Group, Inc.
Chams-Eddine	Addilyn	Trade Partnership, The
Cho	Raymond	US Department of Commerce
Chriss	Richard	Committee on Finance US Senate
Christian-Christensen	Donna	US House of Representatives
Christian-Green	Donna	
Christy	Ralph	Cornell University
Chukwuma	Emmanuel	US-Africa Trade Investment Forum (USATIF)
		Office of Benjamin L. Cardin
		US Senator
Clack	Mark	Maryland
Clark	Bryan	Senator Sam Brownback
		Smithsonian Institution National Museum of African Art
Clark	Bill	
Clarke	Vaughn	Viacom, Inc.
Claussen	Peter	Embassy of the USA
Clay Jr.	William	House of Representatives Missouri (D)
Clayton	Eva	
Cleland	Max	
Clemonts-James	Corliss	
Clyburn	James	House of Representatives South Carolina (D)
Cochran	Thad	U.S. Senate
Cohen	Carol	Council of Economic Advisers

Cohen	Yoni	Congressman Fortney 'Pete' Stark California 13TH District
Coleman	Norm	U.S. Senate
Collins	Michael	
Collins	Susan	U.S. Senate
Conrad	Kent	U.S. Senate
Cook	Nicolas	Congressional Research Service
Corbett	Joan	United States Department of State United States Department of State
Corey	Charles	International Information Programs
Cornyn	John	U.S. Senate
Corzine	Jon	U.S. Senate
Courville	Cindy	The African Union
Coverdell	Paul	US Senate
Cowen	Jennifer	Congressman Ed Royce's Office
Craig	Larry	U.S. Senate
Crane	Philip	US House of Representatives
Crapo	Michael	U.S. Senate
Creamer	Patrick	Congressman John Boozman Brd District, Arkansas
Creskoff	Stephen	International Business/Trade Law/ Customs Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs, USAID
Crespo	Luigi	US Information Agency
Crockett	Rosemary	Seaboard Corporation
Crotts	David	Pentagon
Crowder	Susan	House of Representatives, Maryland (D)
Cummings	Elijah	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Curry	Maynard	Library of Congress
Dagne	Ted	
Dalley	George	
Dalmia	Sanjay	Tolaram Group
Dalton	Joyce	Office of Congressman Mel Watt
Dang	Tu	US Department of State
Danner	Pat	
Darling	Robert	White House Medical Unit
Darrag	Samir	Africa to Africa (ATA, Egypt)
Daschle	Thomas	U.S. Senate
Davis	Danny	US House of Representatives, Illinois (D)
Davis	Michael	Universal Human Rights Network U.S. Chamber of Commerce International Division
Davis	Herbert	
Dayton	Mark	U.S. Senate
DeHaan	Robert	United States Trade Representative Office
Dehmlow	Jay	Embassy of the US (Kenya)
Devaney	Chirs	Tenn. Republican Party
DeWine	Mike	U.S. Senate
Diamond	JED	U.S. Department of Commerce International Trade Administration
Diffily	J.A.	Office of Southern African Affairs
Dimpka	KCS JP	Associate of Industrialists
Dimpka	KCS JP	Associate of Industrialists

Diop	Alioune	du President de la Rpublique du Senegal
Diop	Makhtar	Republique du Senegal
Dirks	Alroy	Embassy of south Africa
Dodd	Christopher	U.S. Senate
Doggett	Lloyd	U.S. House of Representatives
Dolan	Kathryn	Virginia Department of Business Assistance
Dole	Elizabeth	U.S. Senate
Domenici	Pete	U.S. Senate
Donat	Bruno	GDLN Services, World Bank Institute
Dorgan	Byron	U.S. Senate
Dorsey	Deborah	Office of Chief Legislative Analyst City Council
Driano	Susan	United States Embassy Accra, Ghana
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Dunn	Jay	Senate John Kerry Office
Dunn	Jennifer	US House of Representatives
Durbin	Richard	U.S. Senate
Dutkewych	Jerry	Millennium Challenge Corporation
Dybul	Mark	Office of the US Global AIDS Coordinator
Dybul	Ambassador	The U.S. President'S Emergency Plan for Aids Relief
Ebiliekwe	Virtus	Ministry of Commerce, Industry, & Tourism
Ebiliekwe	Virtus	Ministry of Commerce, Industry, & Tourism
Ebong	Enoh	U S Trade & Development Agency
Edao	Tsegaye	Embassy of Ethiopia
Eddelman	Linda	Department of Treasury
Edomwande	Victor	United Bank for Africa PLC
Edwards	John	U.S. Senate
Eichenberger	Joseph	US Treasury Department
Eissenstat	Everett	US Senate- Int. Trade Counsel Comm. on Finance
Ekaette	Comfort	Government of Akwa Ibom State of Nigeria
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Ellis	Mervyn	USAID
el-Rufai	Nasir	The Presidency Bureau of Public Enterprises
Enders	Michael	USAID
Ene	Gloria	CEDEAD ECOWAS
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Ensign	John	U.S. Senate
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Farley	Vincent	
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Fattah	Chaka	House of Representatives, Pennsylvania (D)
		Union Economique et Monetaire Quest Africaine
Fausti	Alain	Alston & Bird LLP
Fee	Jonathan	U.S. Senate
Feingold	Russ	U.S. Senate
Feinstein	Dianne	US Dept. of Commerce- International Trade Administration
Fennessy	Brian	US African Development Foundation
Fields	Nathaniel	
Filippone	Robert	US Small Business Administration
Fisher	William	U.S. Department of State Office of International Information Programs
Fisher-Thompson	James (Jim)	US Embassy Lusaka
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Fitzgerald	Peter	U. S. House of Representatives
Flake	Jeff	Congressional Black Caucus Member, New York (D)
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Foley	Mark	Conrrine Brown Member of Congress 3rd District, Florida
Footer	Lee	
Ford, Jr.	Harold	US House of Representatives, Tennessee (D)
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Foster	Pamela	Training Resources Group, Inc.
France E. Ashe Goins	R.	U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
Frank	Karl	Abuja Sheraton Hotel & Towers
Frazer	Jendayi	U.S. Department of State
Frist	Bill	U.S. Senate
Gaffney	Jane	US Department of State
Gakosso	Jean-Claude	Republic of Congo, The
Gallery-Smith	Tanya	US Small Business Administration

Ganier	Kitty	Lamar Alexander United States Senator Tennessee US House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary
Garduno	Eric	Usaid
Garrett	Crystal	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
Gilbert	Judyth	Office of Communications, Peace Corps
Glin	C.D.	White House, The
Goeglein	Tim	U.S. Senate
Graham	Bob	U.S. Senate
Graham	Lindsey	U.S. Senate
Grassley	Charles	U.S. Senate
Green	Mark	U. S. House of Representatives
Greenberg	Ron	USAID, Bureau of Africa
Greenwood	C. Lawrence	United States Department of State
Gregg	Judd	U.S. Senate
Grissette	Karen	Embassy of the United States Of America
Grossman	Marc	U.S Department of State
Guarini	Frank	U.S. Agency for International Development/ USAID
Gudugi	Abdulkadir	Senator Tom Harkin (Iowa)
Gutierrez	Rosemary	U.S. Senate
Hagel	Chuck	Executive Office of the President Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
Hamilton	Constance	U.S. Senate
Harkin	Tom	Millennium Challenge Corporation
Harrington	Maureen	Cong. Jim McCrery
Hartlage	Aimee	U.S. Senate
Hatch	Orrin	Prince George'S County Economic Development Corporation
Hayes-Parker	Patricia	U.S. House of Representatives
Hayworth	J.D.	Tammy Baldwin Member Of Congress 2nd District, Wisconsin
Hekmat	Maureen	US House of Representatives
Herger	Wally	U.S. Agency for International Development
Herisse	Rockfeler	Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
Heyliger	Abiola	Embassy of the United States of America U.S. Commercial Service
Holley	Tyrena	U.S Senate
Hollings	Ernest	US House of Representatives- Vic Snyder 2nd District, Arkansas
Hollingsworth	David	United States Embassy Burkina Faso
Holmes	J. Anthony	U.S. Small Business Administration Office of International Trade
Hopewell	Luz	The World Bank
Hoppe	Mombert	U. S. House of Representatives
Houghton	Amory	Sam Farr Member of Congress 17th District, California
Houser	Letise	International Affairs and Trade Team U.S. Government Accountability Office
Howland	Gifford	
Hrdina	Chad	US Department of Health & Human Services

Hulshof	Kenny C.	U.S. House of Representatives
Hunt	Heather	
Huntsman	Jon	State of Utah
Hurvey	Tina	
Hutchison	Kay Bailey	U.S. Senate
Hyde	Henry	U. S. House of Representatives
Inhofe	James	U.S. Senate
Inouye	Daniel	U.S. Senate
Jackson	Bill	USTR
Jackson	Bill	USTR
		Executive Office of the President of the United States
Jackson	William	US House of Representatives
Jackson-Lee	Sheila	South Carolina Department of Commerce
James	Joseph	House of Representatives
Jefferson	William	U.S. Senate
Jeffords	James	Committee on Finance
Johanson	David S.	
Johnson	Nancy L.	
Johnson	Sam	
Johnson	Paul	
Johnson	Tim	
		Congressman James P. Moran Eighth District of Virginia
Johnson	Elizabeth	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
		Congressman Alcee Hastings 23rd District, Florida
Johnson	Willene	
		National Security Council
Jones	John	US Department of State
Joyce	Tommy	U.S. - Africa Trade and AID Link Corp.
Kaminski	Richard	U.S. House of Representatives
Kasa	Seble	
Kearns	Jason	
		US Senate/ House Appropriations Committee
Kennedy	Patrick	US Senate
Kennedy	Edward	U.S. Department of State
Keppler	William	
Kerry	John	for US Senate
Kerry	John	U.S. Department of State
Kidwell	Brian	US House of Representative
Kilpatrick	Carolyn	Office of Senator Charles E. Schumer
Klein	Israel	Usaid/Ethiopia
Klesh	Michael	U.S. General Accounting Office
Knepper	Judith	United States Department of State
Koengeter	Lindamarie	U.S. Senate
Kohl	Herbert	US Department of State
Kozak	Michael	United St/TES
Kubayanda	Michael	Member of Congress 2nd District, Louisiana
Kwemo	Angelle	U.S. Senate
Kyl	Jon	US House of Representatives Vic Snyder 2nd District, Arkansas
		U.S. Senate
Lampkin	Jamaal	Minority Business Development Agency
Landrieu	Mary	
Langston	Mr. Ronald	

Langton	Danielle	Congressional Research Service
Lantos	Tom	U. S. House of Representatives
Larson	Alan	U.S. Department of State
Lash, III	William	U.S. Department of Commerce
Lautenberg	Frank	U.S. Senate
Leahy	Patrick	U.S. Senate
Leanderson	Kristen	
Lee	Barbara	U. S. House of Representatives
		U.S. House of Representatives 18TH District, Texas
Lee	Sheila	
Leki	Ray	George E Shultz National Foreign
Leon	Pete	COMPTEL
Levin	Sander	U.S. House of Representatives
Levin	Carl	U.S. Senate
Lewis	Ron	U.S. House of Representatives
Lewis	John	House of Representatives
Lieberman	Joseph	U.S. Senate
Lincoln	Blanche	U.S. Senate
Liser	Florizelle	Office of the United States
Lott	Trent	U.S. Senate
Lugar	Richard	U.S. Senate
		Howard Berman Member, United States Congress Twenty-Eighth District. California Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights, Int'l Ops.
Lugo	Carlos	
LuSane	Noelle	US Senate
Luse	Keith	US African Development Foundion
MacAlister	Rodney	Department of Crops Services
Makhale	G.L.	USAID/AFR/EGEA
Malick	Jeffery	U S House of Representatives
Marsh	Pearl-Alice	
Matsui	Robert T.	
		United States Senate Louisiana The Honorable Mary L. Landrieu
Matthews	Jason	
McAdams	Daniel	Foreign Affairs and Defense (Cong. Ron Paul)
McAllister	Rod	African Development Foundation
McCadney	Jennifer	
		Committee on Ways & Means, U.S. House of Representatives
McCadney	Jennifer	U.S. Senate
McCain	John	Committee on Ways & means, Sucommittee on Trade
McConaha	Erin	U.S. Senate
McConnell	Mitch	
McCrary	Jim	United States House of Representatives
McCullen-Atwell	Tiffany	United States Senate Committee on Finance
McCullough	Allegra	U.S. Small Business Administration
McDermott	Jim	U.S. House of Representatives
McKay	Mike	
McKinnell	Cathy	US Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service International Trade Policy

Meacham	Carl	U.S Senate
Melone	Jed	White House
Mensah	Francis	African Development Foundation
Mereu	Richard	U S House of Representatives
Mikulski	Barbara	U.S. Senate
Miller	Zell	U.S. Senate
Mische	Erich	mCapitol Management
Moller	Patricia	Embassy of the United States of America
Moody	Kathleen	Office of Regional and Security Affairs
Moore	Vicki	USAID Congressman John Boozman 3RD District, Arkansas
Moore	Philip	Republican National Committee
Morgan	Patricia L.	U.S. Chamber of Commerce
Morris	Christine	Congressman J.D. Hayworth Fifth District, Arizona
Mottley	Katharine	Office of Executive Director
Muenzer	Angela	U.S. Senate
Murkowski	Lisa	U.S. Senate
Murray	Patty	U.S. Senate
Myers	Ken	U.S. Senate
Narayan	Joycelyn	Embassy of the United States of America
Natsios	Andrew	USAID
Navarro	Ana Maria	Sen. Norm Coleman
Neal	Richard	US House of Representatives
Nelson	Ben	U.S.Senate
Nelson	Bill	U.S. Senate
Nelson	Sophia	Holland & Knight LLP US Department of Defense - Office of the Secretary of Defense
Nelson	Vic	
Newman	Alvin	
Nichols	Henry	State of Maryland
Nichols	Daniel	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
Nickles	Don	
Nightingale	Stuart	US Department of Health & Human Services Office of Economic Policy Staff, US Department of State
Norman	Marcia	Department of State
Norman	Rod	Millennium Challenge Corporation
Northcroft	George	King County
Ntep	Katerina	Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)
Nussle	Jim	US House of Representatives
Obama	Barak	Senate Office of Carolyn C. Kilpatrick Member of Congress
Ofosu	Asi	13th District , Michigan
Olson	Andy	United States Senate
Osae-Addo	Kojo	African Development Foundation, ADF Usaid/Uganda, US Agency for International Development
Panther	Dennis	Senator Carl Levin's Office
Parker	Jackie	United States Senate Committee on Finance
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Pepper Perry	Roy Deborah	Congressman Elijah E. Cummings U.S. Department of Energy Office of Policy and International Affairs
Person Peters	George Stephanie	Patton Boggs LLP Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate
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Pinder Pittman	Joe Bobby	National Security Council US Department of State, Office of West African Affairs
Plumb Polski Pomeroy	Emily Margaret Earl	AFR/Sa/USAID U.S. House of Representatives
Pomper Portman	Brian Robert	Committee on Finance United States Senate Office of the US Trade Representative Office of Economic Policy Staff of the United States Department of State
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Price Priest Pryor Ramstad Rangel Ranjaswami Raymond	Claire Matt Mark Jim Charles Viji Matt	International Trade Administration U.S. Senate US House of Representatives United States House of Representatives House Committee on Ways and Means The Library of Congress Committee on International Relations U.S. House of Representatives
Record Reed Rees Reid Reif Richter Rivero Roberts	Frank Jack Matthew Harry Tim John Maria Pat	U.S. Senate US Treasury U.S. Senate US House of Representatives Export-Import Bank of the US U.S. Department of Commerce U.S. Senate U.S. Department of Commerce International Trade Administration Office of Africa
Robinson-Morgan	Alicia The Honorable John	
Rockefeller IV Rodham-Clinton Rodriguez	D. Hillary Alfredo	U.S. Senate U.S. Senate New York (D) OPIC Donald Payne Member of Congress 10th District, New Jersey
Rowan Royce Rutledge Ryan	Jordan The Honorable Ed Philip Paul The Honorable Debbie	U. S. House of Representatives National Academy of Public Administration US Congress
Sabenow	A.	U.S. Senate

Sample	Kevin	US Department of Transportation Office of the Secretary
Sandler	marideth	Executive office of the President, office of the US Trade Representative
Sandlin	Max	
Santorum	Rick	U.S. Senate
Sarbanes	Paul	U.S. Senate
Schieck	Frederick	U.S. Agency for International Development
Schlachter	Mark	Office of Southern African Affairs
Schofield	William	Office of Regional and Security Affairs
Schroeder	George	Office of Sudan Programs Group - US State Dept.
Schulman	Martin	US. AID / West Africa
Schumer	Charles E.	U.S. Senate
Scott	Thomas	Office of Executive Director
Sessions	Jeff	U.S. Senate
Sethness	Charles	Millennium Challenge Corporation
shaw	Oren	Department of Treasury
Shaw	Clay	US House of Representatives
Shearer	Kimber L.	Int'l Republican Institute
Sheikh	Patricia	Department of Agriculture
Sheikh	Patricia	USDA
Shelby	Richard	U.S. Senate
Sherk	Donald	Center for International Private Enterprise
Shirzad	Faryar	White House
Shore	Mary	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
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Simon	David	Corrine Brown Member of Congress 3rd District, Florida
Simpkins	Gregory	Subcommittee on Africa
Singh	Manisha	
Smith	The Honorable Gordon	U.S. Senate
Smith	Carole	Mayor's Commission on Technology
Smoots	Sam	
Snowe	The Honorable Olympia J.	U.S. Senate
Specter	The Honorable Arlen	U.S. Senate
Spence	Gail	US Agency for International Development (U.S. AID)
Spio	Garbrah	SPI-Garbrah & Associates
Stark	Fortney	U.S. House of Representatives
STATUS	DISPLAY	US Department of Commerce
Steiger	William	US Department of Health & Human Services
Steingass	Henry	Trade and Development Agency
Stevens	The Honorable Ted	U.S. Senate
Stevenson	Paul	U.S. Dept. of State (U.S. Embassy Kampala)
Stewart	Tylithia	City of Detroit Office of Mayor Kwame M. Kilpatrick

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Sununu	E.	U.S. Senate
Swai	Rose	Embassy of the United States of America
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Tabler-Stone	Melinda	United States Department of State
Talent	The Honorable Jim	US Senate
Tanner	The Honorable John	US House of Representatives
Tauhidi	Salahuddin	Office of International Operations (ANESA)
Teffera	Samson	U.S. Department of Labor
Telchin	Robert	US Department of Commerce
Terrell	Mary	District Of Columbia
		US Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic
Theriot	Rahim	Security Technology Operation
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Thomas	William	US House of Representatives
Thomas Greenfield	Linda	
Ticknor	Scott	US Department of State
Ticknor	Scott	US Department of State
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Tong	Chiling	U.S. Department of Commerce
Traore	Mamadou	AGOA Resource Center (ARC)
Trimble	Carol	Bureau of African Affairs
		Hon. Xavier Becerra Member Of Congress
Truong	Henry	31st District, California
	The Honorable	
Tubbs Jones	Stephanie	House of Representatives
		USAid (Agricultural Productivity Enhancement
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Vartanian	Victor	US Customs
Venable	Nicole	US Chamber of Commerce
		Department of Commerce Office of
Vineyard	Holly	International Trade Administration
Viray	James	US. Department of State
	The Honorable	
Voinovich	George V.	U.S. Senate
Walker	Beau	Office of Congressman John Boozman
Warhol	Constance J.	Cong. Betty McCollum
Warner	John W.	U.S. Senate
Washington-Danaux	Elzadia	USAID Uganda
Waters	Jacqueline	Office of Equal Employment Opportunity
Watkins	Ralph	Office of the United States
Watt	Melvin	U.S House of Representatives
Way	Torina	USAID
Weemer	Paul	White House
Weisberg	Eve	US General Accounting Office
Weller	Jerry	U. S. House of Representatives

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Wells	Robert	Office of the Vice President
Wemyss	James S.	Senator Lisa Murkowski
Wenk	Christopher	U.S. Chamber of Commerce
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Mr. Jacob Kurtzer	The Office of Representative Wexler
Mr. Don Macdonald	The Office of Representative Sherman
Mr. David Adams	The Office of Representative Ackerman
Ms. Jennifer Goedke	The Office of Representative Woolsey
Mr. Brian Fauls	The Office of Representative Burton
Mr. Richard Mereu	The Office of Representative Gallegly
Mr. Scott Olson	The Office of Representative Wu
Ms. Sofia King	The Office of Representative Meeks
Ms. Sheri Rickert	The Office of Representative Smith
Mr. Lance Walker	The Office of Representative Flake
Ms. Andrea Tall	The Office of Representative Smith
Ms. Pearl Alice Marsh	The Office of Representative Lantos
Ms. Lisa Williams	The Office of Representative Faleomavaega
Ms. Yohannes Tsehai	The Office of Representative Jackson Lee
Mr. John Juech	The Office of Representative Delahunt
Ms. Connie Humphrey	The Office of Representative Hinojosa
Mr. James Cho	The Office of Representative Klein

Mr. Ryan Hamilton	The Office of Representative Inglis
Mr. Gary Woodward	The Office of Representative Scott
Ms. Anne Cannon	The Office of Representative Cardoza
Mr. David Black	The Office of Representative Barrett
Mr. Matt Benham	The Office of Representative Giffords

Mr. Jonathan Renfrew	Office of Representative Larson
Ms. Melvenia Gueye	Office of Representative Jones
Mr. Bill Evans	Office of Representative Linder
Ms. Jayme White	Office of Representative McDermott
Mr. Robert Miller	Office of Representative Meek
Mr. Clete Willems	Office of Representative Ryan
Ms. Debra Dixon	Office of Representative Becerra
Ms. Layton Griffin	Office of Representative Sam Johnson
Mr. David Burns	Office of Representative Tanner
Mr. Luis Jimenez	Office of Representative Emanuel
Ms. Sherry Harper	Office of Representative Kind
Mr. David Stewart	Office of Representative English
Mr. Ken Cummings	Office of Representative Van Hollen
Ms. Aleta Botts	Office of Representative Pomeroy
Ms. Aimee Hartlage	Office of Representative McCrery
Mr. David Torian	Office of Representative McNulty
Ms. Peg McGlinch	Office of Representative Neal
Mr. Daniel MacLean	Office of Representative Herger
Mr. Jeff Ziarko	Office of Representative Levin
Mr. Tim Reif	Office of Representative Rangel
Mr. Edan Lichtenstein	Office of Representative Lewis
Ms. Janine Benner	Office of Representative Blumenauer
Mr. Assad Akhter	Office of Representative Pascrell
Mr. Adam Peterman	Office of Representative Ramstad
Mr. Alan Tennille	Office of Representative Weller
Ms. Joanna Foust	Office of Representative Camp
Mr. Luke George	Office of Representative Doggett
Mr. Jason Rosenberg	Office of Representative Davis
Mr. Colton Campbell	Office of Representative Thompson
Mr. Chad Shearer	Office of Representative Stark
Mr. Greg Sheiowitz	Office of Representative Crowley
Mr. Shimmy Stein	Office of Representative Cantor
Mr. Dave Olander	Office of Representative Reynolds
Ms. Kriston Macintosh	Office of Representative Lewis
Mr. Shaun Duignan	Office of Representative Hulshof
Mr. Aaron Brand	Office of Representative Schwartz
Ms. Kimberly Thompson	Office of Representative Brady
Mr. Matthew Horowitz	Office of Representative Berkley

Mr. Saul Hernandez      Office of Representative Butterfield

# Invitees

Invitee to the Lesotho 7/24/07 Luncheon

John Simon – OPIC