The Foundation for Democracy in Africa

The Role of the African Diaspora in African Nature Conservation
The African Diaspora: A Platform for Sustaining Africa’s Development

Presentation by: Fred O. Oladeinde
President
The Foundation for Democracy in Africa (FDA)
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Organized by: The Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group & The African Union Mission in Washington, DC
The Foundation for Democracy in Africa

- Non Governmental, non-partisan, non profit
- Established in 1994
- Mission: The FDA’s mission is to: (1) implement culturally sensitive programs designed to strengthen and enhance the fundamental principles of democracy, freedom and economic plurality throughout Africa, and (2) integrate emerging African democracies into the mainstream of the global economy, thus cultivating the pathway for peace and prosperity in Africa.
Historical Perspective

- From Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1963 to African Union (AU) in 2002
- Continentalist vs. Globalist
- June 11-14, 2001 - AU Civil Society working Group
- June 11-15, 2002 - AU Civil Society Working Group
- July 2002 - Launch of the African Union
- December 17-19, 2002 - First AU-African Diaspora Forum - Creation of WHADN
- Feb 3, 2003 - Amendment 3q to Constitutive Act
- June 2-4, 2004 - Definition of the Diaspora
The African Diaspora consists of people of African origin living outside the continent of Africa, irrespective of their citizenship and nationality and who are willing to contribute to the development of the continent and the building of the African Union.
Contributions to Homeland Development

- Remittances  US $40 Billion in 2010
- Advocacy
- Trade and investment facilitation
- Transfer of Skills and technology
- Diaspora Bonds
- Diaspora Savings  US $50 Billion per year
Productive Capacities of Diaspora Investment & Knowledge

Chart 5. Basic elements of productive capacities in the context of diaspora investment and knowledge

- **Productive capacities**
  - **Productive resources**
    - Natural resources
    - Human resources
    - Financial capital
    - Physical capital
  - **Entrepreneurial capabilities**
    - Core competencies
    - Technological capabilities
  - **Production linkages**
    - Backward and forward linkages
    - Flows of information and exchange of experience
    - Resource flows (human capital, financial capital)
    - Territorial production clusters
    - Global value chains
    - Links between FDI and domestic entrepreneurs
    - Links between large firms and SMEs

- **Potential role for diasporas**
  - Diasporas as sources of savings and investment
  - Diasporas as sources of talent
  - Returnees
  - Diaspora knowledge networks
  - Diasporas as entrepreneurs
  - Diasporas as facilitators of technology transfer
  - Returnees
  - Diaspora knowledge networks
  - Diasporas as trade facilitators
  - Diasporas as investment facilitators
  - Diasporas business networks
  - Returnees

Source: Adapted from UNCTAD (2006), chart 8.
Least Developed Countries
Investment Chart

Chart 1. Investment, saving and resource gap in LDCs, 1990–2010
(Percentage of GDP)

A. Investment and savings, LDCs total

B. Investment and savings in LDCs excluding petroleum exporters

C. Investment and savings of LDC petroleum exporters

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations, based on UNCTADstat database.
U.S. – Sub-Saharan African Trade Relationship Since AGOA

U.S.-African trade

## AGOA Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>AGOA including GSP provisions 2009</th>
<th>AGOA including GSP provisions 2009 YTD</th>
<th>AGOA including GSP provisions 2010 YTD</th>
<th>GSP 2009</th>
<th>GSP 2009 YTD</th>
<th>GSP 2010 YTD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural products</td>
<td>290,422</td>
<td>59,087</td>
<td>57,760</td>
<td>122,385</td>
<td>35,222</td>
<td>24,358</td>
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<td>Forest products</td>
<td>3,323</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>3,230</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>320</td>
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<td>Chemicals and related products</td>
<td>263,462</td>
<td>57,089</td>
<td>84,167</td>
<td>222,291</td>
<td>45,818</td>
<td>74,995</td>
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<td>Energy-related products</td>
<td>30,295,551</td>
<td>5,699,787</td>
<td>9,661,513</td>
<td>4,836,474</td>
<td>1,178,169</td>
<td>1,404,976</td>
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<tr>
<td>Textiles and apparel</td>
<td>918,240</td>
<td>243,622</td>
<td>149,242</td>
<td>4,002</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>1,132</td>
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<td>Footwear</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minerals and metals</td>
<td>413,129</td>
<td>125,266</td>
<td>190,129</td>
<td>317,520</td>
<td>85,798</td>
<td>162,446</td>
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<td>Machinery</td>
<td>23,618</td>
<td>6,060</td>
<td>2,634</td>
<td>23,479</td>
<td>6,060</td>
<td>2,634</td>
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<td>Transportation equipment</td>
<td>1,436,008</td>
<td>338,097</td>
<td>355,333</td>
<td>66,701</td>
<td>13,514</td>
<td>21,434</td>
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<td>Electronic products</td>
<td>21,912</td>
<td>3,661</td>
<td>5,644</td>
<td>21,732</td>
<td>3,656</td>
<td>5,644</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous manufactures</td>
<td>43,141</td>
<td>12,126</td>
<td>5,426</td>
<td>41,166</td>
<td>11,516</td>
<td>5,036</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>33,709,298</td>
<td>6,545,818</td>
<td>10,512,231</td>
<td>5,658,980</td>
<td>1,381,605</td>
<td>1,702,974</td>
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</table>

--US Department of Commerce Statistics, 2010
Sub-Saharan Africa Exports to the U.S.


**Navigational, Measuring, Electro medical & Control Instruments**
Impediments to AGOA’s Effectiveness

- Weak country capacity to take advantage of benefits (non-tariff barriers in agricultural standards, transportation, etc)
- Lack of information and engagement from diverse actors
- African civil society’s participation should be increased
- More trade/aid schemes needed in more countries
Diaspora’s Contribution to Development in Africa

- Increase US-Africa Air and Sea Transportation Linkages
- Expand Research and Development Exchanges between US and Africa Institutions in areas of: agriculture, water, irrigation, information technology, renewable energy, smart and appropriate technologies in advancing development in rural communities in Africa
- Explore the Migration and Development Nexus to Increase Collaboration between Diaspora Institutions of Higher Learning and African Universities, including Short and Long Term Assignments in Areas of Expertise
An Investment Example of the Diaspora’s Contribution in Africa

Satao Elerai Lodge: Brief

- Partnership between Southern Cross Safaris & Elerai Group Ranch
- Investment = $600,000
- 15 year lease
- Opened June 2007
- 28-bed lodge
- Rates: $530 (peak) - $340 (low)
- 4350 acres conservation area - corridor & dispersal area to Mt Kilimanjaro
- Beneficiaries 253 households (1500 people) – 30 employees
- Livelihood activities - Farming, livestock production

Source: American Wildlife Federation
Free trade zones are federally designated areas which are considered to be outside of the commerce and customs territory of the United States. Foreign and domestic merchandise may be admitted into zones for operations, such as, storage, exhibition, assembly, manufacture, redistribution, processing, and more. Companies are able to operate without being subjected to federal entry procedures or federal excise taxes, while minimizing involvement from other regulatory compliance agencies including:

- Federal Drug Administration
- Federal Communications Commission
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Energy
- Bridge Terminal Transport

Operating inside of a free trade zone maximizes competitiveness by reducing the cost associated with global trade via:

- Duty Elimination
- Duty Deferral
- Reduced Insurance Costs
- Inverted Customs Duty Saving

By eliminating a host of barriers to international trade the strategic location of the Miami Free Zone is an ideal Gateway for importing or exporting to or from Latin America and the Caribbean.
INTRODUCTION

The AfriCA Trade Development Center (ATDC) is the first of its kind in the United States, and is located in the Miami Free Zone, an 850,000 square feet facility that serves as a fully functioning trade hub to the Americas.

During the launch of ATDC, Commissioner Dennis C. Moss of the Miami Dade Board of County Commissioners and the Chair of AfrICANDO 2011 Trade and Investment Symposium, stated, “Today, we are the Gateway to the Americas, and our airport, seaport, and businesses are ready to engage their African counterparts in facilitating bilateral trade that benefits both the people of Africa and the United States.”

MISSION

ATDC is designed to create demand for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME’s) products in the Western Hemisphere by providing a presence for their products in the ATDC; marketing and promoting their products in the Americas; and providing logistical support and access to distribution networks in markets in:

- United States
- Latin America
- The Caribbean
- Canada

OBJECTIVES

* Expand US-Africa trade and investment by leveraging Florida’s access to markets in the Americas
* Provide distribution support for export ready MSMEs from AGOA eligible countries
* Reduce supply chain constraints for export ready MSMEs by using the Miami Free Trade Zone as a distribution hub
* Maximize competitiveness by reducing the cost associated with global trade (i.e., duty elimination, duty deferral and reduced insurance costs)
* Minimize the barriers associated with importing African MSME’s products under AGOA

Trade shows hosted by the ATDC will be used to create demand for export ready MSMEs in the Americas.

ATDC will provide warehousing solutions for export ready MSMEs.
H.E. Hage G. Geingob, Prime Minister of the Republic of Namibia Visits ATDC
For more information

Foladeinde@democracy-africa.org
www.democracy-africa.org
Thank you!

The Foundation for Democracy in Africa