

First Course for African Diplomats

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Itamaraty Palace
Rio de Janeiro**

Ministério das Relações Exteriores
Fundação Alexandre de Gusmão e seu
Instituto de Pesquisa de Relações Internacionais

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Course Programme	5
Opening Address by Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Antonio de Aguiar Patriota	11
Opening Address by Ambassador Alberto da Costa e Silva	21
Speakers on the Course	29
Group Excursions	49
Witness Statements	55
Contact Details of Course Participants on the First Course for African Diplomats	79
CVs of Participants on the First Course for African Diplomats	85
Course Support Team	103
The Team of Interpreters	105
Media Reports	106
Academic Staff	109
Student Body	111

INTRODUCTION

After holding eight courses for South American diplomats, the Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation (FUNAG) has taken the bold step of organising a course for diplomats from the African continent, a part of the world containing almost 1,000,000,000 inhabitants. This is an initiative of the Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs, Antonio Patriota, fully supported by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim.

In fact the aim of the course is to create a bipartite dialogue in which African diplomats will learn about the current situation in Brazil and the country's efforts to create economic development with social justice, as well as its weaknesses, many of which are similar to those being faced in Africa.

This meeting of 29 African diplomats, not all of them from Portuguese-speaking countries but also from countries whose language is Arabic, French and English, is notable for being an attempt to create integration through people. The First Course for African Diplomats has revealed affinities between the two groups of peoples on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

The similarity between the two regions is immediately apparent when we make contact since many of the roots of Brazil are found in Africa. However, there is still a great deal of mystery concerning African culture that fascinates Brazilians.

In spite of the scepticism of many, Brazil and Africa have been drawing closer together in recent years. In the six years between 2002 and 2008, trade between Brazil and Africa increased from US \$5 billion to US \$26 billion.

According to the World Development Indicator report, in 2006, while Europe and the USA were in crisis, the economies of sub-Saharan African countries grew by 4.6% above the world average, and 20 of the region's 50 countries experienced growth rates higher than 5% per year.

Both Brazilian economic growth and African development have contributed to this increase. Well thought-out and sustained government action by the present government has played a crucial role in this change by creating a more permanent Brazilian presence in Africa.

President Luis Inácio Lula da Silva has opened 17 new diplomatic establishments on the continent (Brazil has the fourth-highest number of embassies in Africa). The President has visited 29 African countries and in many of these was the first Brazilian president to make an official visit. However, this endeavour to draw closer to Africa is not confined to diplomats. Law No. 10,939, approved in 2003, states that Afro-Brazilian history and culture must be taught in Brazilian primary and secondary schools.

Brazil has also participated in peace operations with soldiers and officers working in African countries. Our intention in this process of drawing closer to Africa is not to tell Africans what they should do, but to be the kind of partner working hand-in-hand with equals.

The pleasant surprise provided by the First Course for African Diplomats is that the Portuguese language is not an indispensable means of making contact.

In addition to the brotherly links between countries speaking the same language, it is worth emphasising our immediate kinship with countries speaking French and English. In fact, culture has shown itself to be a stronger link than language itself, as has been seen in the extraordinary results of the connections we have made with countries such as Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, Benin and Sudan.

Ambassador Jeronimo Moscardo
President of FUNAG

COURSE PROGRAMME

Monday 5th July	<p>Opening: Ambassador Alberto da Costa e Silva</p> <p>Lunch: Ererio</p>
Tuesday 6th July	<p>Food Sovereignty and Adequate Nutrition</p> <p>Dr Crispim Moreira (Ministry for Social Development and the Overcoming Hunger)</p> <p>Strategic studies and training in tropical agriculture</p> <p>Dr Beatriz da Silveira Pinheiro (EMBRAPA– CECAT)</p> <p>Lunch: Ererio</p> <p>The results of the Brazil-Africa Conference of Ministers of Agriculture</p> <p>Dr Loudemir André Müller (Ministry of Agrarian Development)</p>
Wednesday 7th July	<p>Africa</p> <p>Dr Luis Felipe Alencastro (University of Paris-Sorbonne)</p> <p>Brazilian culture – Brazilian Popular Music</p> <p>Prof Ricardo Cravo Albin Instituto Ricardo Cravo Albin</p> <p>Lunch: Ererio</p> <p>The Mercosur-SACU Agreement</p> <p>Ambassador Evandro de Sampaio Didonet (Ministry of Foreign Relations – Head of the Department of International Negotiations – DNI)</p>
Thursday 8th July	<p>The Brazil-Africa Dialogue on Food Security</p> <p>Dr Chimimba David Phiri – UN Food and Agriculture Organisation – FAO</p> <p>Lunch: Ererio</p>
Friday 9th July	<p>Energy</p> <p>Counsellor Breno Dias Costa (Ministry of Foreign Relations – General Sub-secretariat for Energy and Advanced Technology – SGEAT) Dr Muhammad Abdel Rahman (Head of the Energy Programme of the New Partnership for Development in Africa – NEPAD)</p> <p>Lunch: Ererio</p> <p>Biofuels</p> <p>Dr Marco Aurélio Pinheiro Lima (National Laboratory for the Science and Technology of Bioethanol – CTBE)</p> <p>The Pre-salt Oil Deposits</p> <p>Dr André Garcez Ghirardi (Adviser to the President of Petrobras)</p>
Monday 12th July	<p>Trip to São Paulo: The Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo – FIESP</p> <p>Exhibition and debate on Brazilian industry</p> <p>Lunch: FIESP</p>

<p>Tuesday 13th July</p>	<p>Brazilian Policies for Social Inclusion</p> <p>Dr Rômulo Paes de Souza (Executive Secretary at the Ministry of Social Development and Overcoming Hunger)</p> <hr/> <p>Literature and the Dialogue with Africa</p> <p>Dr Affonso Romano de Sant'Anna</p> <hr/> <p>Lunch: Ererio</p> <hr/> <p>Financing Development</p> <p>Dr Ivan João Guimarães Ramalho (Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade)</p> <p>Lecture by Ambassador Samuel Pinheiro Guimarães – Minister of State for Strategic Affairs of the Presidency of the Republic</p> <hr/> <p>Brazilian Cooperation with Africa</p> <p>Minister Olyntho Vieira (Ministry of Foreign Relations – The Brazilian Agency for Cooperation – ABC)</p>
<p>Wednesday 14th July</p>	<p>Brazil's Work in the UN Security Council</p> <p>Minister Carlos Sérgio Sobral Duarte (Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Department of International Organisations – DOI)</p> <hr/> <p>Lunch: Ererio</p> <hr/> <p>Visit to the Itamarati Museum</p> <hr/> <p>Brazil's Foreign Policy towards Africa</p> <p>Ambassador Piragibe Tarragó (Ministry of foreign relations – General Policy Sub-secretariat III – SGAP III)</p>
<p>Thursday 15th July</p>	<p>Visit to the Barra Shopping Centre</p>
<p>Friday, Saturday and Sunday 16th, 17th and 18th July</p>	<p>Excursion to Búzios, returning on Sunday morning</p>
<p>Monday 19th July</p>	<p>Ambassador Antonio de Aguiar Patriota</p> <p>Acting Minister of State for Foreign Relations</p> <hr/> <p>Meeting between African ambassadors and students on the course</p> <hr/> <p>Lunch: Ererio</p> <hr/> <p>The Brazilian Literary Academy – formal visit of ambassadors and students on the course</p> <hr/> <p>Launch of the book Recordações de um removedor de Mofo no Itamaraty by Ambassador Ovídio de Andrade Mello</p>
<p>Tuesday 20th July</p>	<p>Prospects for African Integration: progress and prospects</p> <p>Ambassador Joram Mukama Biswaro (Tanzania)</p> <hr/> <p>Brazil and Africa</p> <p>Prof Cândido Mendes (Dean of Cândido Mendes University)</p> <hr/> <p>Africa and the International System</p> <p>Dr Fernando Augusto de Albuquerque Mourão (University of São Paulo – USP)</p> <hr/> <p>Lunch: Ererio</p>
	<p>Brazilian Health Policies</p> <p>Dr Paulo Buss (Centre for International Relations in Health at the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation – Fiocruz)</p> <hr/> <p>Excursion to Sugarloaf Mountain</p>

<p>Wednesday 21st July</p>	<p>Economic development</p> <p>Dr Carlos Lessa</p> <hr/> <p>The integration of South America</p> <p>Professor Darc Costa (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro - UFRJ)</p> <hr/> <p>Lunch: ERERIO</p>
<p>Thursday 22nd July</p>	<p>Health</p> <p>Doctor Hélder Martins (Ex-Minister of Health of Mozambique)</p> <hr/> <p>Introduction of African students</p> <p>(Senegal; Burkina Faso; South Africa; the Republic of Benin, Mozambique)</p> <hr/> <p>Lunch: ERERIO</p> <p>Visit to the Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation stand at the Central do Brasil</p>
<p>Friday, Saturday and Sunday 23rd, 24th and 25th July</p>	<p>Visit: Almirante Álvaro Alberto - Nuclear Centre – Electronuclear Section</p> <hr/> <p>Visit to Angra dos Reis / Paraty</p>
<p>Monday 26th July</p>	<p>South America: Countries and Regions</p> <p>Ambassador Antônio Simões (Ministry of Foreign Affairs - General Sub-secretariat for South America - SGAS)</p> <hr/> <p>Africa and the multilateral trade system</p> <p>Mr. Brendan Vickers (Department of Trade Policies and Research at ITED - South African Ministry of Trading Industry)</p> <hr/> <p>Lunch: ERERIO</p> <hr/> <p>Sport</p> <p>Professor Leonel Kaz</p> <hr/> <p>Brazil's work in the G-20</p> <p>Minister Luis Antonio Balduino Carneiro (Ministry of Foreign Affairs- Head of the Department of Financial Affairs and Services - DFIN)</p>
<p>Tuesday 27th July</p>	<p>The Environment</p> <p>Ambassador Luiz Alberto Figueiredo Machado (Ministry of Foreign Affairs- Head of the Department for the Environment and Special Topics - DME)</p> <hr/> <p>Towns</p> <p>Doctor Alioune Badiane - Director of the Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States of UN-HABITAT</p> <hr/> <p>Cultural bridges between Brazil and Africa</p> <p>Professor Marco Lucchesi (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)</p> <hr/> <p>Lunch: ERERIO</p> <hr/> <p>Africa and the international system</p> <p>Doctor Amine Ait-Chaalal (Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium)</p> <hr/> <p>Introduction of African students (Cameroon; Algeria, Namibia, Nigeria; Ghana; Sudan; Kenya; Zimbabwe; the Republic of the Congo; Zambia, the Republic of Guinea, Mauritania, Morocco, Ivory Coast; the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Equatorial Guinea; Egypt, Tanzania; Botswana, Cape Verde, Angola and Gabon)</p>

Wednesday 28th July

Lunch: ERERIO

Closing dinner at the Rio Scenarium

Thursday 29th July

Closing ceremony: Ambassador João Clemente Baena Soares

Lunch: ERERIO

FIRST COURSE FOR AFRICAN DIPLOMATS



Students on the First Course for African Diplomats together with Ambassador Jeronimo Moscardo, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Antonio de Aguiar Patriota and Ambassador Carlos Henrique Cardim.

OPENING ADDRESS BY ACTING MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AMBASSADOR ANTONIO DE AGUIAR PATRIOTA

Ambassador Jeronimo Moscardo – We are here today to greet our Acting Minister of State, Ambassador Antonio de Aguiar Patriota, who is welcoming everybody because this is his home.

Ambassador Antonio Patriota was and is the creator of this course so he has come to visit a creation that is the first action of his administration in Brazilian foreign affairs. Also present is the President, the Head of the African diplomatic corps, Ambassador Thomas Bvuma, and this initiative was born at the suggestion of the African group itself at the first lunch offered by the diplomatic corps in Brazilian to this group, where the idea of a course for the whole of Africa was introduced.

Until then, Itamaraty had only initiated rather fragmented activities with French and Portuguese-speaking groups, but this initiative includes all the countries of Africa; the change came about with the idea of Pan-Africanism adopted by Ambassador Antonio de Aguiar Patriota. Antonio Patriota's academic background is in political science and philosophy. We would like to thank Ambassador Amorim and President Luis Inácio Lula da Silva for having started this process of opening our hearts to Africa and also to Minister Celso Amorim for having chosen Antonio de Aguiar Patriota. This was a difficult choice because Minister Amorim has been named by the international press as the best current Foreign Minister.

Gratitude is not a political virtue but we have to express ours because we owe this pioneering meeting to Antonio Patriota: it is his baby. We are also grateful to the Ambassador of Zimbabwe, Thomas Bvuma, our senior African diplomat. Now, however, I hand over to Minister Antonio de Aguiar Patriota.



Acting Minister of
Foreign Affairs,
Ambassador
Antonio de Aguiar
Patriota

Acting Minister Antonio de Aguiar Patriota - Thank you very much Ambassador Jeronimo. I would like to thank you for your very pleasant welcoming words. In fact, when we spoke about this year's programme for the Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation, the idea came up of repeating the course we had given to our South American neighbours. And I actually said: "Why don't we also run a course for African diplomats who are our transatlantic neighbours?" And I look around this table I'm happy and moved to see that it has really been possible to organise a course with such a wide representation from the different regions.

So before anything else, I would very much like to thank FUNAG, Ambassador Jeronimo Moscardo, and Ambassador Carlos Henrique Cardim for having put in motion the necessary procedures that have enabled all of you to be here with us in Rio de Janeiro. I would like to give a very special welcome to the African ambassadors who are here with us; through the person of the senior African diplomat, the Ambassador of Zimbabwe, Thomas Bvuma, I greet all our friends. I have already had lunch with you recently in Brasilia and it is a renewed pleasure to be with you here in Rio, and I hope that you all have an excellent stay in Brazil.

I know that you have already travelled a little through our country and seen São Paulo and Búzios. You have attended a series of lectures and I am very happy that Ambassador Alberto Costa e Silva has initiated this series of studies because he was one of the first Brazilian diplomats to study Africa and bring a little of Africa to Brazil. In general Brazilians have an affection for and spontaneous interest in Africa because today we are still at the stage of discovery, which shows how little we know about Africa.

And that name - Africa - which describes a continent of about 1 billion inhabitants is really a word that encapsulates a continent of huge diversity and great complexity and I feel that when Brazilian diplomacy opens its eyes and becomes fully aware of the reality of Africa, needs to know more so that this is a course that works through partnership. We hope that you will learn a little about our reality, about Brazil, about our attempts to achieve economic development along with social justice, our strong and our vulnerable points, many of them similar to those you are facing in Africa.

So we also want to learn with you. We want to hold a mutual dialogue. I have just visited Nigeria for example (I don't know if

we have anyone here from Nigeria? Yes, I see there is, a Nigerian colleague!) and held political consultations with my ambassadorial counterpart, and once more we commented how a country like Nigeria, which has the largest population in Africa, is also an extraordinarily diverse country.

Many of our roots are found in the Yoruba culture in Benin in Nigeria so that when we talk, when we share information about Nigerian cuisine, we experience an instant familiarity, but there is also much mystery, much that is unknown, there is ethnic, linguistic, religious, behavioural, social, traditional, artistic, etc. diversity that is fascinating and which is still very little known in Brazil. But I am especially happy that this course is taking place because what Africa is living today is what I think we can call a period of effervescence.

Some people speak of an African Renaissance, an expression that we have been hearing for some time, but those of us who observe the international scene, the press and experts, increasingly observe in Africa a new economic energy and growing stability and political maturity

At this time, many African countries are celebrating 50 years of independence and I want to congratulate them. I know that Nigeria is one of them, South Africa has just held a successful World Cup that drew the attention of the world and showed how, when Africans organise, they can do things very successfully.

The fact is that from 2002 until now, per capita income in African countries has increased on average by 2.5% per year, with ever-increasing rates of savings. Some of the areas in which Africa was notorious for having particularly difficult problems such as the spread of AIDS, are also showing very significant progress in terms of the occurrence of HIV. In almost half the most seriously-affected countries, the incidence of the AIDS virus among young people aged between 15 and 24 has fallen.

There is information that we read, which we see and which also explains the dynamic nature of the relationship between Brazil and Africa. Our trade, for example. I know that you have met the Executive Secretary of the Ministry of Development, Trade and Industry, Dr. Ivan Ramalho but it is still worth recalling that trade has risen from US\$ 5 billion in 2002 to 25 billion in 2008. In other words, a fivefold increase.

That can be explained in terms of the growth in the Brazilian economy and African development, but I think that it would not

actually have happened if it were not for well thought-out and sustained government action throughout the lifetime of this government, which began in 2003, and in which we established more regular contacts and a larger, more permanent presence in Africa. As you know, this has already been said many times, but it is never a bad thing to remind ourselves: that President Luis Inácio Lula da Silva is the president who has made the most number of visits to Africa.

Indeed, he made this a trademark of his foreign policy: visiting Africa every year and getting to know more countries. He has been there 11 times, visiting 29 countries, many of which he had already recently visited: Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Zambia and Tanzania. And a short while ago he was once again in Cape Verde which he had already visited, and in South Africa. In many of these countries he was the first Brazilian president to make an official visit, so this has been an unprecedented investment of Brazilian diplomacy in search of contacts, dialogue and increased knowledge about African leaders.

This is also reflected in an unprecedented level of representation: we have opened 17 new diplomatic establishments in Africa; today we have 35 embassies in Africa and by the end of the year we hope to have 37 of them. This means that Brazil has the fourth-largest number of embassies in Africa, after the United States (which has embassies in almost all African countries except São Tomé and Somalia); China, with 47; France, with 45 and soon there will be Brazil with 37 by the end of the year. After Brazil come the United Kingdom and Cuba, the latter a country which traditionally had the greatest presence in Africa.

These embassies are not commercial trading posts nor purely ceremonial establishments. They are a little piece of Brazil in countries that are very significant for Brazil and we are very happy to note that among the ambassadors representing Brazil in Africa today are many who have opened embassies in situations that are not always easy. I can quote the case of our Ambassador in Mali for example, who is extremely enthusiastic about the work he is doing, as is our Ambassador in Tanzania, along with many others. They are carrying out their tasks with great enthusiasm and much motivation and I am also very happy to point out that in recent years, among the new diplomats who have been trained or are being trained, there is great interest in including a period of African experience at the beginning of their careers.

We are aware of the importance this has for our development as a country, as a culture and as an identity, and we are also aware of the increasing importance Africa has on a global scale, so it is also extremely interesting for us to follow the efforts to achieve integration within Africa at the same time as we ourselves are trying to organise

South America and Latin America in a more cohesive manner with new mechanisms such as UNASUR, the Latin American Community of Nations. This also permits dialogue to take place between trans-regional regions like ASA, which unite South America and Africa, or ASPA, which links South America to Arab countries, including several Arab countries in North Africa.

We are delighted to see that our attempt to offer our hand to have a greater presence in Africa has been accepted because there is also a growing number of African countries that have opened their embassies in Brasilia. At this point there are 29 of them, which makes Brasilia the Latin American capital with the largest number of African embassies. Until recently, Havana was the capital with the greatest number of African embassies and we are aware of the great effort that Cuba, a relatively small country (10 million inhabitants compared to Brazil's 200 million) has made in the past to be represented in Africa.

Today we are seeing one new country after another, even smaller countries like Malawi, coming to Brasilia looking for land to build on to have a permanent presence, often the first permanent presence of the African government in question, in Latin America. So it is with great satisfaction that we see Brasilia increasingly establishing itself as a place where Africa is present.

Things could not be otherwise, given the vital contribution Africa has made to our national identity, to what we are today as a nation, a culture and an identity. Much of the effort we have made to increase our links with Africa has developed by means of technical cooperation even though Brazil's budget for technical cooperation is still relatively modest.

I feel it is important to remember that most of this cooperation occurs in Africa, mainly with Portuguese-speaking African countries, but I notice that is increasingly happening with other countries with which our relationship has traditionally been more tenuous or even non-existent. It has been especial pleasure for me to see the arrival in Brasilia this year, for example, of the President of Liberia, Mrs Ellen Johnson Sirleaf.

Liberia is a country which is only four and a half hours' direct flight from the Brazilian Northeast, but with which we have had hardly any links, exchange or dialogue until recently, mainly because of the unrest and internal disturbances that country has been undergoing. It is a country which to some extent symbolises the links between America and Africa by being the first independent country, a country founded by African Americans who had been taken to America and returned

to Africa. But actually it is a country which, although it faces the Atlantic and is near to Brazil, was extremely remote and distant from our concerns.

I see that today we are developing cooperation programmes with Liberia, a deeper dialogue and the opportunity to cooperate and take advantage of certain experiments we have developed here in Brazil to achieve the progress and economic and social development of our partners. In other situations I believe it is possible to say that Brazil has managed to place itself to a certain extent at the forefront of subsequent development.

When we opened an embassy in Conakry in Guinea, for example (I don't know if there is anyone from Guinea Conakry here, welcome if there is), there was also very little in the way of communication and contacts between businesses and traders from the two countries. Now, I have just been told that this year the Vale do Rio Doce Company will invest more than US \$2 billion to help Guinea develop its mineral extraction industry.

Indeed, the people from the Vale do Rio Doce were telling me something very interesting: that the company's experience in Pará in the North of Brazil made them feel very much at home and able to familiarise themselves rapidly with the geological formations found in Guinea. It was clear to the geologists in question, who were prospecting for iron ore in Guinea, that the two continents had been linked in prehistory, millions and millions of years ago, as was shown by the similarity of the terrain and the geological formations.

Because it is not only our human parentage that brings us together, but also an affinity, a similarity of the soil, the terrain, the subsoil and mineral wealth. One initiative that is bringing us closer together this year and was the idea of President Luis Inácio Lula da Silva, was to organise a meeting with agriculture ministers from the whole of Africa. I was with the President at the FAO in Rome when he met the ministers of many of the countries represented here today and invited all of them to come to Brasilia on 10th May this year to discuss precisely this affinity of terrain, geography, climate and level of development in many situations which means that many research studies and something of the agrarian development taking place here in Brazil, may be applied, in my opinion with small adaptations, to the lands of Africa.

The President was very enthusiastic about these projects and it also gives us special satisfaction to know that they are being developed. If I am not mistaken, today or tomorrow at the FAO in Rome there

will be meetings about the indications of the ministerial meeting on 10th May so that we can start to work on specific projects in different countries.

As you know, EMBRAPA, our agricultural research company (I believe that there has also been a lecture here given by EMBRAPA) already has a presence in Ghana and an office in Accra, but the possibilities and potential for cooperation are enormous, and once again I am certain that in working in this cooperative way we shall also bring back to Brazil important lessons we shall have learned with our African colleagues through mutually beneficial and enriching dialogue.

I would also like to mention our specific interest in having a presence in some of the debating chambers where you, the African countries, organise and coordinate your activities. President Luis Inácio Lula da Silva was recently invited to take part in an ECOWAS summit, the first meeting of the Head of State of Brazil and the Heads of State of that Organisation. The meeting was held in our brother-country, Cape Verde and we are very grateful for the hospitality of the Cape Verdeans on Sal Island, which allowed this meeting to take place and a joint communiqué to be issued. So we have been able to develop closer cooperation with the ECOWAS countries; if I am not mistaken, among all of those countries we do not have embassies only in the Gambia and Nigeria, but we shall have embassies in all the other countries, which will help us to communicate with them.

When I was in Abuja recently had the honour to be received by the Ghanaian Ambassador, the current president of ECOWAS, with whom I spent a fascinating hour and a half listening to him talk about the positive aspects of ECOWAS and the challenges and difficulties they have to overcome; but in general terms the message I brought back was one of progressive economic dynamism and gradual, growing political stability.

We would very much like to help and take part in these processes and we are already taking part to a certain extent, in various peace operations where Brazilian soldiers and officers have been active participants, in Mozambique, Angola and other regions. We still have military observers today in several countries as well, especially the Sudan.

We have also been in Liberia: that great Brazilian Luiz Carlos da Costa, who worked for the United Nations and died this year in the earthquake that destroyed almost all of the capital of Haiti, had previously been the United Nations representative in Liberia, and had dedicated a good part of his career to United Nations peace missions in Africa.

As well as ECOWAS, we have a permanent representative with the African union in Addis Ababa; we want to enlarge the office there and know more about the efforts to integrate the African union. For example, Africa already has a Security Council within the African Union and this is something that here we still do not have in the South American Union or in UNASUR; we have a South American Defence Council and are looking into the possibility of perhaps emulating the African idea. It is for this reason that we are observing and studying how the work of the Security Council and many other initiatives in the African Union are developing.

Equally, in the SADC in Gaborone, our Ambassador has followed closely developments within the member-countries of this important group. Trade agreements are being negotiated, along with a relationship which is turning into an increasingly important dialogue. I know that many other sub-regional integration processes exist in Africa, for example in East Africa, where the Swahili-speaking countries have formed a group. I am very sorry that we have no interpreting facilities here today for Swahili-speakers; we are looking into the question of arranging this; who knows, in the second of these courses we may be able to have Swahili and other African languages represented.

But I must also point out that Portuguese is an African language. In a few days Minister Celso Amorim will be travelling to Luanda for another Summit of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries which is already a well-established debating forum within which we have also dedicated much effort to cooperation with Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa.

We hope that some of them, which are in a particularly difficult and vulnerable situation, such as Guinea-Bissau at the moment, will be able to find their way to stability very soon. We hope that Guinea-Bissau will follow other countries that have been able to achieve greater stability like Cape Verde, Angola, Mozambique and São Tomé, in order to take the path of development.

Finally, these were the few words I wanted to say to you here by way of introduction; if you will permit me, I will end with a reflection of a slightly different kind that concerns the kind of international scenario in which we are living today.

There is much talk of the development of international geophysical patterns heading towards the creation of a multipolar world. In the words of the representative of a small Asian country I was recently visiting: "The multipolar world gives us more space, more space for

small, developing countries to act". And what we are saying here is that when there is talk of the poles of the New World, Africa is frequently forgotten.

For me, Africa will always be a fundamental pole of this new world that is being born and those who underestimate the strength, influence and potential of Africa do so at their own risk. I do not believe this will be the case with Brazil; Brazil does not underestimate. Brazil is extremely aware and hopes to establish a growing and mutually beneficial partnership with Africa. But I also perceive that there is a kind of race for Africa. The Chinese have an ever-increasing presence there and the old colonial powers are still trying to maintain or increase their influence, especially France and the United Kingdom.

The United States is also very much aware of Africa. We here in Brazil are also very aware, and this gives Africans the chance to finally choose their partners, develop specific industries, services or social programmes or agriculture, etc. We would like Africans to pay more attention to us in accordance with the opportunities we can offer.

I feel that this can already be the case if we create a different kind of partnership, becoming the kind of partner who does not go to Africa to tell Africans what they should or should not do, but rather as the type of partner who wants to have a relationship between equals, a relationship in which we work together, a relationship in which we can obtain the maximum possible in economic, cultural and human terms and which does not displace anything.

I was happy to hear Ambassador Jeronimo talk of my artistic activities because I am convinced that it is through communication, dialogue, art, music and literature that peoples may contact with each other. It is there that they find what is most sensitive, specific and individual about themselves and without communication at this level relationships are often impoverished and relatively superficial.

So I think that one of the great comparative advantages we have here in our dialogue with Africans is an ability for communication that rises above differences of language, religion and ethnicity because we speak the same musical language and the same spiritual language; we have an ability to communicate in that which is most intimate and personal within human beings: the manifestations of art, cuisine, etc. And this means that the future offers us a partnership based on a very profound and solid activity that history has created for the present so that without a doubt our efforts here will develop greatly.

Thank you very much for your attention, and if you have a little more time available we can talk for a while and exchange questions and answers. Who knows, perhaps we could start with the comment from the senior member of the African ambassadors in Brasilia, the Ambassador of Zimbabwe, Thomas Sukutai Bvuma.

Ambassador Jeronimo Moscardo, President of FUNAG:
Bom-dia, bonjour, good morning. Excellent! I would like to tell you a story. We have with us Ambassador Costa e Silva, who is a great supporter of improving our relations with Africa. He is a poet, the son of a poet and an Ambassador and it was he who was the first to begin our diplomatic journey in Africa during the mandate of Gibson Barbosa. We also have here Ambassador Carlos Henrique Cardim, the Director of the Research Institute for International Relations.

Now I shall start my story. Why are you here? Why Africa, and why Brazil? This initiative was suggested by President Luis Inácio Lula da Silva, who came to the conclusion that a great deal of integration already existed through customs tariffs and road transport, but that there had to be integration on a personal level. This idea has been taken up in South America and we have held a meeting here with South American diplomats to help them become familiar with Brazil and for Brazilians to get to know other South Americans. We have already trained more than 170 South American diplomats with courses here in Rio de Janeiro and also by taking them all over Brazil to become familiar with the daily life of Brazilian people. The decision to have this meeting with our African brothers is something magical and attractive because those other students are neighbours and, as you know, there are often rivalries between neighbours, but we felt that in talking about Africa and bringing African diplomats to Brazil to think about Africa and about the world, we are actually bringing Brazil itself, because Africans are not our neighbours, Africa is inside Brazil, it is part of our upbringing. The majority of our population today is of African origin.

I would also like to say that we are calling this meeting a course, but really it is not. It is not a course because we are not going to teach anything, we are going to try to think, along with you. The idea is to learn together, to think together. But this meeting in Rio de Janeiro has one distinguishing mark. It is not being financed by the CIA, we have no secret agenda and is not being financed by any German foundation. Courses like this are usually paid for by some German foundation or by the CIA and at the end of the day you have to do something for them.

Neither is it being paid for by the United Nations. When these courses are financed by the United Nations there is some plan to legitimise a project about the environment, human rights or whatever. This course has none of that; it is a meeting of goodwill, of familiarisation, a meeting in which Africa meets Brazil and Brazil meets Africa, through you.

During this month we are going to think a great deal about the spiritual deficit that exists in the modern world and in the countries of the North. I feel that this problem can be greatly alleviated by means of this point of view from the South, this idea of thinking about Africa from Rio de Janeiro and thinking about Brazil from an African point of view, and the actual idea of a centre of critical thought in the person who is speaking.

Therefore, in the name of the Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation, in the name of Minister Celso Amorim who is at this moment with the President in Africa, and of the Acting Minister, Antonio de Aguiar Patriota, I would like to welcome you all and tell you of the great affection with which Brazil receives all of you. In Brazil, when we speak of Africa we are speaking of ourselves and we ask you to forgive a certain Brazilian informality here, but between Africans and Brazilians we do not feel inhibited, we are friends.

We have brought along someone who is in the field, a historian and diplomat who is now a member of the Brazilian Literary Academy. He was the diplomat who accompanied the person who worked for the diplomatic discovery of Africa by Brazil in the Gibson Barbosa administration. I give you Ambassador Alberto da Costa e Silva.

Ambassador Alberto da Costa e Silva: Good morning everyone. Thank you very much Jeronimo Moscardo for those kind words. I am an old Africa hand. I first became interested in Africa before any of you were born or had even been thought of, in about 1947 or 1948, and travelled widely in Africa after 1960. I attended several independence ceremonies in African countries and so I am an old partner of the African continent.

When the most important figure in Brazilian diplomacy, Baron Rio Branco, reorganised the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Relations he made the file the centre of his organogram. He said: "The file is the most important tool in the exercise of diplomacy because you cannot carry out diplomacy without a knowledge of history. History is one of the essential tools for success in diplomatic missions". This is true for Brazil and it is equally true for each of the African countries whose representatives are sitting around this table.

An even more important fact is that for a long time it was thought to be impossible to write a history of African countries or a history of African nations. It was really only in the 1960s that the History of Africa took its place in international universities and within this History of Africa there was always an area that was rather empty, the history of diplomatic relations between African countries before the presence of European colonisers and before the process of schooling.

We know that the Kingdom of Ethiopian sent diplomatic missions to Europe in the 15th century, just as we know that the Kingdom of Borneo sent missions to Tunis in the 16th century and also the embassies the king of the Congo sent to Lisbon in Rome in that same century. There were also the missions that were exchanged between the kingdom of Songhai and that of Morocco, also in the 16th century. All of this is well known, just as Brazilians know, although you may not know, about the successive diplomatic missions that the Kingdom of Dahomey, the kingdom of Hogbounou (Porto Novo, Benin) and the kingdom of Onim (modern Lagos) sent to Brazil. In fact, they sent them to Portugal but these missions ended up in Bahia because that was the main centre of contact with the African continent. There were also the embassies sent to Brazil at the beginning of the 19th century by the kingdom of Cabinda. It really is an amazing story!

This is the story of an embassy which, in response to that which had been sent by King Adandozan of Dahomey, was sent to Daomey by the Portuguese government, but in fact left from Bahia in 1800. This embassy was led by two Catholic priests from Bahia, Father Vicente Ferreira Pires and Father Cipriano Sardinha. The first of these, Father Vicente Ferreira Pires, has left us an extra ordinary book entitled Journey in Africa within the Kingdom of Dahomey, an extremely exact description not only of the customs and the political conflict that was occurring concerning these accession of the King of Dahomey at that time, but above all because it shows how the ambassadors were received and how diplomatic elicitation was carried out. The book makes clear what we know today, that there was a very ancient diplomatic tradition in Africa. This existed both in terms of the large kingdoms as well as the city-states and even in relation to those groups of people who are governed by the Councils of Hereditary Chiefs or of Elders. The old Ghanaian Empire, in the south of Mauritania, had good relations with Morocco in the 11th century and there is a description of how ambassadors from both sides were received with pomp and circumstance, just as there is a 16th-century description by Leo Africanus of the reception foreign ambassadors received in Timbuktu.



He was the Brazilian Ambassador in Bogota and Lisbon and at the same time Ambassador in Kotonou and Lagos; his other roles have included: General Sub-secretary for Administration and Communications; Minister-Counsellor in the Brazilian embassies in Rome and Madrid, and Chargé d'Affaires with responsibility for trade in Madrid and Caracas; adviser to the Brazilian Mission in Cameroon and other African states; Deputy Head of the Brazilian Delegation to the General Assembly of UNESCO in Paris; Head of Delegation to the Meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Political Coordination (the Rio Group) in Bogota; he has an honorary doctorate in Arts from Obafemi Awolowo University, Ife, Nigeria; the Ambassador began his foreign service career in Washington, Caracas and Lisbon and passed the Preparatory Course for the Diplomatic Service (CPCD) in 1968.

As well as these, we have several other reports. I can recall the novel by that great Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe entitled *The Arrow of God*, in which he shows that in small towns and in small groups of villages, when there was a disagreement, before the conflict could get out of hand, ambassadors were sent to sue for peace and if the conflict could not be resolved peacefully, ambassadors were then sent to declare war. There was no war without a formal declaration by means of a diplomatic presence.

There were two types of diplomacy in Africa, the same two types that Harold Nicolson identified in his famous book *Diplomacy*: heroic or warlike diplomacy and mercantile diplomacy, which I usually also call Phoenician diplomacy. In other words one kind of diplomacy that seeks power and the consolidation, maintenance and increase of power, and another kind that looks for markets and tries to generate trade. This latter type of diplomacy signed treaties, made and broke alliances, set limits, confirmed vassalisation and protected trade. These agreements were usually oral but could also be written in those areas of the continent where writing was customary such as the region of Sudan, Ethiopia and East Africa and among certain groups that wrote in Arabic or in Aljamia. As you know, Aljamia consists of Arabic script used in languages other than Arabic. Those treaties were honoured whether they were written or oral because they were accompanied by a 'blood pact'; they were accompanied by the contracting parties drinking the same sacred drink together, which put an obligation on them. They were treaties that received the approval and confirmation of divine powers.

So those treaties were lasting and were obeyed to the letter, which means that there was international law in Africa as a matter of course. This was accepted international law which may not have been collected in books but had been put together by tradition and faith. For example anyone who reads the Arab, Portuguese, Italian, English and French writers who travelled through Africa from the 10th to the 20th centuries will find references to the protected status of ambassadors, the protected status of those who were often called 'linguists' because they spoke with the voice of their sovereign with the voice of their people. Any group that ill-treated an ambassador or an embassy was subject to the rigours of war. Diplomats and ambassadors were sacred beings while they were carrying out their missions. They also carried credentials which were almost never written, these were the famous 'recados', the staff of office the King gave to his ambassador to show that he was speaking in his name. I was going to bring one of these to show you but I forgot it. At least those of you who live on the Atlantic side of Africa know what a recado is. It could take the form of a fan, sword or a gold-decorated stick. It could also contain a subliminal message.

For example, I have a staff from Congo that shows two women, one above the other, who appear at first sight to be identical, but when we look carefully we can see that they are completely different. So it is a staff that actually carries the message that not everything is really what it seems. There is a difference between appearance and reality.

The embassies formed alliances. It was common for one state to send ambassadors to another to form an alliance in the struggle against a third. There is a very interesting sample from 1878: the embassies that the Kings of Ekiti and Ljesha sent to various Yoruba towns and states in Nigeria to create a league of city-states to counter the ambitions of Ibadan. The result of this diplomatic action was the creation of an alliance that was known as the Ekitiparapo and which was vital in the Civil War between the Yoruba in Nigeria.

I have already mentioned, and I will repeat it now, that most of this diplomacy was carried out in agrarian societies without written texts, but this was not always the case. In many of those states, even where written forms were not used, rulers had secretaries who did know how to write and who wrote letters from one king to another or from one group to another, and they wrote reports on what had happened and recorded what had been agreed.

We are all aware of the role of literate Muslims in most of these countries because they left records. For example, I am still waiting for the archives of Sokoto in Northern Nigeria to be opened because I am convinced they hold documents of great importance for the history of Nigeria as well as of Nigeria. There is a UNESCO project already under way to rescue and catalogue the libraries in Timbuktu and that great specialist Jean Hanwick has just produced a beautiful book about these libraries and their collections of books written in Arabic, in Songhai, in Aljamia and other languages.

But we also have literate Europeanised Africans, some of whom were educated in European enclaves on the African coast and others who learned to write European languages and began to use the alphabet to write in their own languages. I would like to draw attention to the Ambaquistas of Angola. These were extremely curious individuals and we have drawings and prints of them with inkwells hanging from their belts and pens to write with; they went from village to village offering their services in recording local history or decisions taken by the government. The most important aspect of this activity is that there is a huge collection of documents that generally deal with the question of boundaries and the definitions of boundaries between the various villages, which set out clearly what the two Sobas (local leaders) had decided concerning the boundaries of their territories. They did this

with great precision, often stating that the boundaries should go as far as a certain stream or up to the big baobab tree at the side of two anthills. So we are actually talking about boundary agreements made through typically African diplomacy without any European presence or influence, even though these documents were written in a Western, European, alphabet and some of them were even written in Portuguese or in what we might call a mixture of Portuguese and Umbundo.

Up to now I have been speaking about the embassies that made provisional negotiations about specific topics, but Africa also had resident ambassadors as we have today, ambassadors who lived permanently in the country where they represented their nation. In the 17th and 18th centuries we hear of the ambassadors of Oyo, Ife and Benin in various city-states and kingdoms in Nigeria. In the 18th century we learn that the Alaafin of Oyo maintained a permanent diplomatic representation at the court of the King of Dahomey. The Asantehene, or King of the Asante people maintained permanent embassies in Dagomba, Gonja and, more curiously, at Cape Coast. In other words, he had embassies along with the British administration in the British coastal forts headquartered at Cape Coast. We know that even in the 16th century Songhai had a permanent ambassador at Kano and Katsina.

We also become aware of another very curious figure in diplomacy, the Honorary Consul. The Consul looked after the trade and national interests of one country while living in another, but there was also the Honorary Consul, a citizen of his own country in which he looked after the interests of the citizens of another. For example, a Brazilian can be Honorary Consul of Finland or Sweden in Rio de Janeiro and take care of the problems Finns or Swedes may have with the authorities here, or in cases of illness and the care of such people.

Africa had its Honorary Consuls; we know that in Badagry there was a Portuguese chief, an English chief, a French chief and a Danish chief, in other words there was a dignitary who looked after the affairs of the Portuguese and the French and British and gave these people help and protection. We know the same situation existed in Abomey, where there was a chief to look after the affairs of the Yoruba, the French and the Portuguese (who were not really Portuguese because they were all from Bahia in Brazil). This was a general situation in Africa. Many nations, many states and many city-states had chiefs, aristocrats who looked after the interests of a certain group of strangers of one nationality or another.

One question I ask myself now is: who were these diplomatic representatives? Who was it who took the recado, the sword or the

fan of one king to another in order to establish an understanding or agreement? Curiously, we are going to find very clear signs in some of those states that there was a professional diplomatic body containing individuals who had been trained in negotiation or who were learning to negotiate while in the process of negotiation, who went to a first negotiation and if it went well, went on to a second and a third in order to carry out their diplomatic functions. Curiously, these diplomats could either come from royal families or could be slaves. Slaves made excellent diplomats because their only commitment was to their lord and this was one way for them to rise socially and break free from the stigma of slavery.

When we read the history of some of these countries, for example the East African city-states, Mombasa and Pati, we find these individuals and we shall find even more of them among the Asante in Ghana, certain individuals who really were lifelong professional diplomats.

And they were very dependent on another type of person, the interpreters, the 'tongues'. You all know that in most parts of Africa a king did not speak directly to anyone; he spoke to his tongue, the interpreter who was at his side and passed on what the king had said to the third party, listened to the reply and repeated in the ear of the king what the other person had said, either in the same language or in a foreign one. He clearly had to speak many languages. For example a Gonja would be naturally bilingual. I would like to ask those of you around this table how many languages you speak. When I was Ambassador in Nigeria and Benin what amazed me was the large number of languages spoken by the people I met. It was common for a person to speak three or four languages and sometimes even more. But the presence of the interpreters was very important not only because they spoke languages but because they changed the agreements. When it was a question of an agreement between a country with an exotic language, for example between a Fulani and a Frenchman, it was highly likely that both would depend on interpreter and that the text produced would owe more to the interpreter than to the two negotiators. And this is what we shall see when the Europeans began to dominate Africa at the end of the 19th century: most of the agreements did not correspond to what had been agreed, but they did correspond to what the interpreters had suggested and written

This was a type of diplomacy very clearly recognised the importance of protocol. When somebody in your own Ministry of Foreign Affairs tells you that protocol does not matter, you can dispute that and point out that protocol is one of the most important tools of diplomacy. Without it there is no diplomacy. In Africa, Europe, the

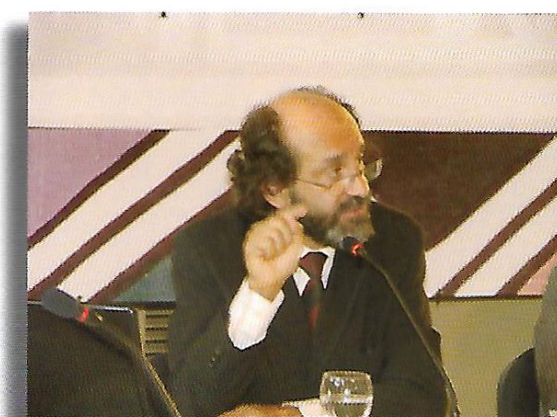
Americas and everywhere else, protocol controlled precedence. Precedence was very important both externally and internally, as the theatre of power was important. We have not only descriptions but also prints and drawings of ambassadors being received by kings that show the pomp and circumstance of those occasions. An ambassador could arrive in the country with a following of 200, 300, 400 or 500 people dressed as magnificently as possible, with drums, fifes, trumpets, agogos (linked cowbells) and rattles, playing all those musical instruments and firing muskets into the air. It was a procession like the processions we see in European Baroque paintings. The same sort of procession that shows human beings as if they were bees or ants repeating everywhere the same gestures in the same clothes.

So you young African diplomats should have a clear idea that you represent a very long tradition and that diplomacy is not a recent invention of those countries that mainly appeared after 1960 on the African continent. The African continent has a long tradition of carrying out diplomacy, with all the characteristics that activity had in Asia and Europe, facing the same challenges it has always presented and with its main challenge being to seek peace, cooperation, understanding and what we call the 'commerce of souls'. Thank you very much.

SPEAKERS ON THE COURSE

Professor Crispim Moreira
Ministry of Social Development and Overcoming Hunger
Food Sovereignty and Adequate Nutrition
6th July

Prof Crispim Moreira is currently the National Secretary for Food and Nutritional Security in the Ministry for Social Development and Overcoming Hunger. He holds master's and doctoral degrees in geography from the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG). He specialised in the Management of Agrarian Reform and Settlement Programmes at the Federal University of Lavras (UFLA). He first graduated in Agricultural Engineering at the Federal University of Viçosa (UFV/MG). He teaches on the Specialisation Course at the Catholic University of Minas Gerais, at the Aleixo Institute and the Veiga de Almeida University in Belo Horizonte (MG). He has published on food and nutritional security, urban and family agriculture and on public policies for innovation in food supply. He is a member of national councils and committees for public policies within the National Plan for Food Security.



Dr Beatriz da Silveira Pinheiro
(EMBRAPA-CECAT)
Strategic Studies and Training in Tropical Agriculture
6th July

Dr Beatriz da Silveira Pinheiro is the General Head of EMBRAPA's Strategic Studies and Training in Tropical Agriculture Programme. She obtained her doctorate studying vegetable physiology at the Federal University of Campinas in São Paulo and her master's degree in vegetable physiology at the University of California, Davis (CA). Her first degree was in Agricultural Engineering from the Eliseu Maciel Agricultural Faculty at Pelotas (RS). In 1974 she joined the Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (EMBRAPA), where



she has held the posts of General Head of EMBRAPA's of Strategic Studies and Training in Tropical Agriculture Programme, Adviser to the Office of the President, Executive Secretary to the Specialist Committee of Programme IV – 'Systems for Grain Production' and Specialist Coordinator of the Cereal Productivity Programme of the Federal Government's Pluriannual Plan. She has published in Brazilian and international scientific journals in the fields of research on growing, irrigation and defects in upland rice in the savannah regions and the sustainability and profitability of aerobic rice production in Brazil

Dr Laudemir André Müller

Ministry of Agricultural Development

**The results of the Brazil-Africa Conference of Ministers of
Agriculture
6th July**



Dr Laudemir André Müller graduated in Economics at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul and obtained his master's degree in rural development at the Postgraduate Centre for Development, Society and Agriculture at the Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro. From 1999 to 2002 he worked in Rural Risk Management in the Secretariat for Agriculture and Supply of the state of Rio Grande do Sul and as Special Adviser and Coordinator for International Policy of the Ministry of Agrarian Development since 2003.

Dr Luis Felipe Alencastro

University of Paris-Sorbonne

Africa

7th July



Dr Luis Felipe Alencastro obtained his PhD in history at the University of Paris X. He held the chair of History of Brazil at the University of Paris IV-Sorbonne from 2000 to 2007. He was the Director of the Centre d' Études du Brésil et de l'Atlantique Sud, at the University of Paris-Sorbonne in 2000 and taught at the Institute of Economics at the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) from 1986 to 2000. He graduated in political science and history from the University of Aix-en-Provence in France and was a researcher at CEBRAP from 1986 1999. He is the author of O Trato dos Viventes:

formação do Brasil no Atlântico Sul, séculos XVI e XVII, (Companhia das Letras, São Paulo, 2000) and; “Le versant brésilien de l’atlantique Sud 1550-1850”, in *Annales*, 61 (2), March-April, 2006.

Dr Ricardo Cravo Albin
Historian of Brazilian Popular Music - Instituto Ricardo Cravo
Albin
Brazilian Culture – Brazilian Popular Music
7th July

Dr Ricardo Cravo Albin is a Brazilian musicologist who is considered to be one of the major researchers in the field of Brazilian Popular Music. He founded and directed the Museum of Sound and Image (MIS) between 1965 and 1971. As well as being a historian of Brazilian Popular Music he is a musical producer, radio and television producer, critic and commentator. He was General Director of Embrafilme and President of the National Cinema Institute (INC). Since 1973 he has also made about 2,500 radio programmes for Radio MEC. In 2001 he set up the Cravo Albin Cultural Institute, a non-profit-making company based in Rio de Janeiro, with the aim of promoting and encouraging cultural activities in the areas of research, reflection and promoting the sources that encourage culture and in particular endeavouring to popularise Brazilian music. His major work is the *Dicionário Cravo Albin da Música Popular Brasileira*, which is available in digital format, with about 7,000 entries. He has published several books on various subjects, among them: *O canto da Bahia* (monograph, 1973); *De Chiquinha Gonzaga a Paulinho da Viola* (1976); *Da necessidade do fazer popular* (1978); *Índia, um roteiro bem e mal-humorado*, Editora Mauad (1996); *MPB - A história de um século*, trilingual edition (MEC/Funarte, 1997).



Ambassador Evandro de Sampaio Didonet
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of International
Negotiations – DNI/MRE
The Mercosu-SACU Agreement
7th July



Ambassador Evandro de Sampaio Didonet passed through the Rio Branco Institute between 1979 and 1980. He has served in embassies in Vienna, Peking, Rome, Ottawa and Washington. In Brazil he has worked in the Europa II Division, in the Latin American Integration Department and in the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since March 2007 he has been Director of the Department of International Negotiations responsible for MERCOSUR's extra-regional trade negotiations.

Dr Chimimba David Phiri
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
The Brazil-Africa Dialogue on Food Security
8th July

Dr Chimimba David Phiri is Chief of the Policy Assistance Support Service in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), overseeing the FAO's work on agricultural and economic policy advice, country information, policy intelligence and monitoring, and capacity and institution-building for the FAO's 192 member countries, in particular its developing member-countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the Near East, and Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as countries in transition in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The Service undertakes within FAO the coordination of policy and food security analysis and delivery work. The Service is also the focal point for the FAO's support for Regional Economic Integration Organizations, in particular the African Union and its NEPAD programme and its Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

Dr Phiri co-chairs the Corporate CAADP Task Team, and is Co-coordinator of the FAO Initiative on Soaring Food Prices. He also chairs the Zimbabwe country focus team and co-chairs the Ethiopia/Horn of Africa focus team. He serves as Alternative Chair of the Field Staff Selection Committee. Before his current assignment, Dr Phiri served as FAO Policy Economist (1991-98), then as a member of the Cabinet of the Director-General of the FAO (1998-2008).

Before entering the FAO, Dr Phiri taught agricultural economics in the University of Malawi. He also undertook a series of research projects and consultancies in the areas of agriculture, rural development and food security for the Government of Malawi, the World Bank, IFPRI, Winrock International and GTZ. Dr Phiri holds a BSc in Agriculture from the University of Malawi, an MSc in Agricultural Economics from the University of Wales and a PhD in Development Economics from the University of Cambridge, United Kingdom.

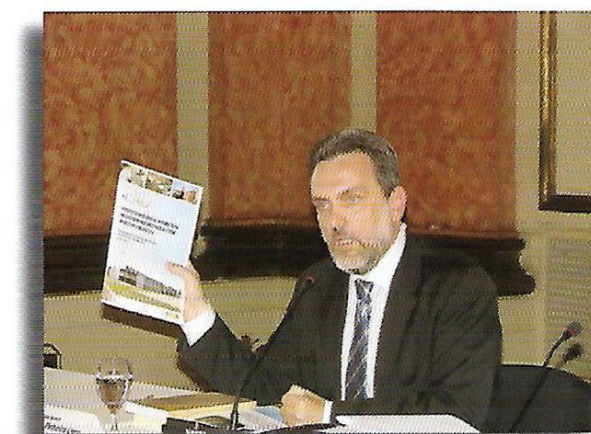
Counsellor Breno Dias Costa
Assistant Director of the Department of Energy of the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
Energy
9th July

Counsellor Breno Dias Costa is the Assistant Director of the Department of Energy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil. He has represented Brazil in international initiatives concerning energy efficiency. He has served in the Brazilian embassies in Lagos, London, Caracas, Bogota, Washington and Asunción. He passed into the Diplomatic Service in 1987 and holds a degree in economics and diplomacy



Dr Mohammed Abdel Rahman
Head of the Energy Programme of the New Partnership for
Development in Africa (NEPAD)
9th July

Dr Mohamed Abdel-Rahman is an energy expert with experience drawn from Canada, Egypt and the Gulf region. Dr Abdel-Rahman has been an advisor to the Egyptian Electricity Regulatory Agency almost since its inception in 2001, where he was heavily involved in the Agency's activities. He has always been an active staff member in the Electrical Power and Machines Department in the Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt, with numerous students and publications. His educational background does not stop at engineering but extends to business administration and financial studies.

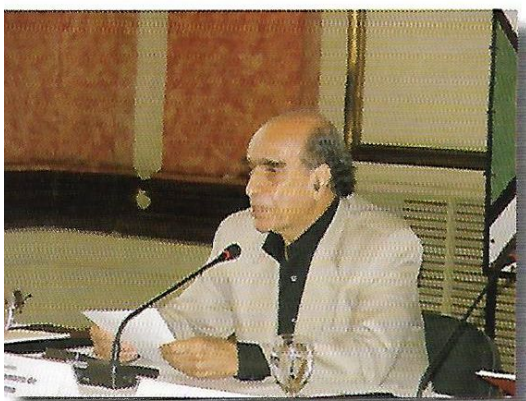


Dr Marco Aurélio Pinheiro Lima
National Laboratory for the Science and Technology of Bioethanol
(CTBE)
Biofuels
9th July



Dr Marco Aurélio Pinheiro Lima is currently Director of the Ministry of Science and Technology's Centre for the Science and Technology of Bioethanol (CTBE). He obtained his doctorate at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech), Pasadena, USA after taking his bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of São Paulo (USP). Since 1998 he has been tenured professor at the Aerospace Technical Centre of the Institute of Advanced Studies (ITA) at São José dos Campos, where he has been Coordinator of Undergraduate Studies (1992-1994) and Head of the Department of Quantum Electronics (1998-2002). He has been invited to lecture at international conferences in the United States, Britain, Italy, Austria, Denmark, Japan, India, Venezuela, Argentina and Germany. He has published more than 120 articles in refereed journals and has more than 1700 quotations. He is one of the editors of the European Physical Journal and is a CNPq - National Council for Scientific and Technological Development - Level IA researcher.

Affonso Romano de Sant'Anna
Journalist and Teacher
Literature and Dialogue with Africa
13th July



Affonso Romano de Sant'Anna is a journalist working on O Globo newspaper. He has taught at the Federal University of Minnesota USA and the Catholic and Federal Universities of Rio de Janeiro, supervising theses and dissertations at doctoral and master's levels. He has been Head of the Department of Arts at the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro and created a postgraduate course in Brazilian literature. In 1991 he set up the National Library System and the 'Proler'¹ and 'Library in Every Municipality' literacy programmes. He has been *Secretary-General of the Iberian-American Association of National Libraries*, and President of the Council of the Regional Centre for Popularising Books in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC)

¹ Proler – In English, literally Pro-Reading: a national program for reading.

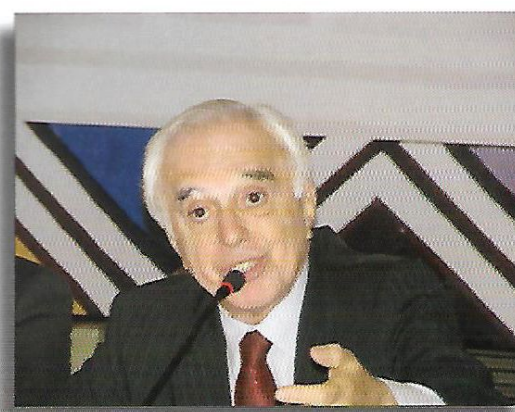
Dr Ivan João Guimarães Ramalho
Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade
Financing Development
13th July

Dr Ivan João Guimarães Ramalho took his first degree in economics and is a retired executive of the Bank of Brazil. He is a Brazilian who was born in São Paulo and is Executive Secretary for Development, Industry and Foreign Trade. In addition to his duties in the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade and connected institutions (ABDI, APEX-Brazil, INPI, INMETRO e SUFRAMA) he is also President of the Export Finance and Guarantee Committee (COFIG). From 2003 to 2005 he was Secretary for Foreign Trade at the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade. Between 1992 and 2002 he was Director of the Department of Foreign Trade Operations. He was the coordinator of the inter-ministerial effort to develop and implement the Integrated System of Foreign Trade (SISCOMEX) which is internationally respected in the area of computerised management of foreign trade and introducing reliable, prompt and differentiated statistics



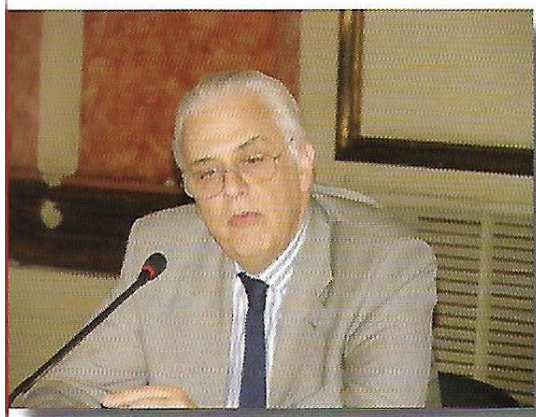
Ambassador Samuel Pinheiro Guimarães
Minister of State for Strategic Affairs of the Office of the President
of the Republic
3rd July

Ambassador Samuel Pinheiro Guimarães is a diplomat whose first degree was in law at the National Law Faculty of the University of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro and he has a master's degree in economics from Boston University. He was Deputy to the Assistant General Secretary for Political Planning and; Deputy Director of the Brazilian Institute for International Relations. He has taught international commerce at the University of Brasilia and has been Counsellor to the Brazilian Mission at the United Nations in New York as Head of the Economic Division for Latin America. He has been President of the National Committee on ALADI and was Counsellor-Minister of the Brazilian Embassy in Paris in 1990. He has been Director of the Research Institute for International Relations and Coordinator of the School of Public Policies and Government at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. He has taught on the master's degree course in law at the State University of Rio de Janeiro and was Secretary-General of



Foreign Relations from 2003 to 2009. He was appointed Minister of State for Strategic Studies in the Office of the President of the Republic in 2009.

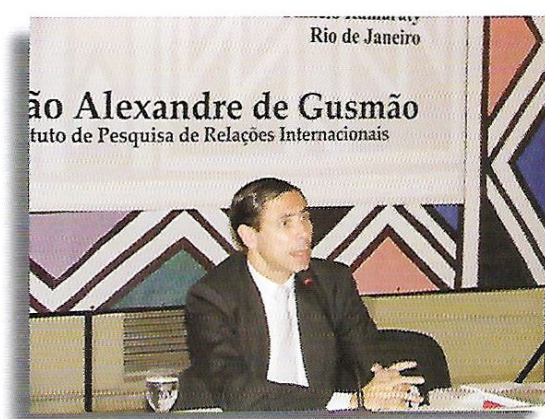
Ministro Olyntho Vieira
The Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC/MRE)
Brazilian Cooperation in Africa
13th July



Ministro Olyntho Vieira graduated from the Faculty of Industrial Engineering at the Foundation for Applied Sciences at São Bernardo do Campo (SP). In 1984 he was admitted to the Diplomatic Service and graduated from the Rio Branco Institute. He was appointed Third Secretary in 1985 and in 1986 was appointed as Assistant in the Division of Salaries and Benefits of Personnel. In 1987 he was posted to the Brazilian Embassy in Abu Dhabi as temporary Chargé d'Affaires for business. In 1988 he was adviser to the Sub-secretariat of Administration and Communications. In 1990 he was an Assistant at the General Secretariat of the Office of the President of the Republic and in the same year was appointed Second Secretary. In 1991 he was Second Secretary at the Brazilian Embassy in Paris and in 1993 taught on the course for diplomats at the Rio Branco Institute. In 1994 he was Second Secretary at the Embassy in Montevideo and in 1995 was Acting Head of the Division for Monitoring and Coordinating Posts Abroad. In 1996 he moved to the General Coordinating Body for Modernisation and Administrative Planning as an assistant. In 1997 he was appointed First Secretary on merit and in 1998 was Substitute Head of the Personnel Division. In 2000 he went to Geneva as First Secretary with the Permanent Delegation and in the same year attended the 17th to 20th Sessions of the Technical Working Group of the Basel Convention on Transboundary Transport of Toxic Waste and its Disposal, in Geneva, where he was Head of Delegation (from 2000 to 2002). In 2001 he was Head of Delegation at the 5th Session of the Conference on Parts of the UN Convention on Combating Desertification, in Geneva. In 2002 he was Head of Delegation at the 1st and 2nd Joint Sessions of the Technical and Legal Working Group of the Basel Convention on Transboundary Transport of Toxic Waste and its Disposal, in Geneva. In 2003 he was Head of Delegation at the 1st and 2nd Sessions of the Open Working Group of the Basel Convention on Transboundary Transport of Toxic Waste and its Disposal, in Geneva. In 2009 he was appointed Minister Second Class on merit.

Ministro Sérgio Duarte
Director of the Department for International Organisations (DOI/
MRE)
The Work of Brazil on the United Nations Security Council
14th July

Ministro Sérgio Duarte is Director of the Department for International Organisations and has held the posts of Head of Division in the United Nations, Adviser to the General Sub-secretariat for Political Affairs in the Diplomatic Advisory Department to the Office of the President of the Republic and in the Cabinet of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. He has served on the Brazilian Mission to the United Nations in Geneva and at the Brazilian embassies in Caracas and Buenos Aires, and on two occasions has been a member of the Brazilian Mission at the United Nations in New York, on the second occasion as Minister-Counsellor.



Ambassador Piragibe Tarragô
General-Undersecretary for Policy III (SGAP/MRE
Brazil's Foreign Policy for Africa
14th July

Ambassador Piragibe Tarragô graduated from the Rio Branco Institute Diplomatic Academy in 1974. He has been an Ambassador since December 2004 and has been Brazil's Permanent Vice-Representative at the United Nations in New York since February 2006. His former posts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been: in Brazil as Adviser to the Eastern European Division in 1975; adviser to the Commercial Policy Division from 1977-1979 and from 1986-1988. From 1989-1990 he was Head of the Division of Trade in High-Technology Products. From 1997-1999 he was Head of the Commercial Policy Division. From 2003-2005 he was Director of the Department of Economic Affairs.

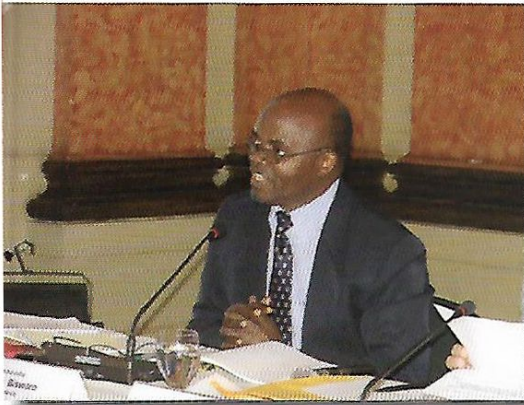


Overseas, he has been: First Secretary of the Brazilian Mission to the United Nations in New York from 1979-1982. Counsellor to the Brazilian Delegation for Economic Organisations in Geneva from 1990-1993. Counsellor and Minister-Counsellor of the Brazilian Embassy in Caracas, Venezuela from 1993-1997. Minister-Counsellor of the Brazilian Embassy in London from 1999-2003.

Professional experience: he has worked mainly on economic matters in his various posts at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As Director of

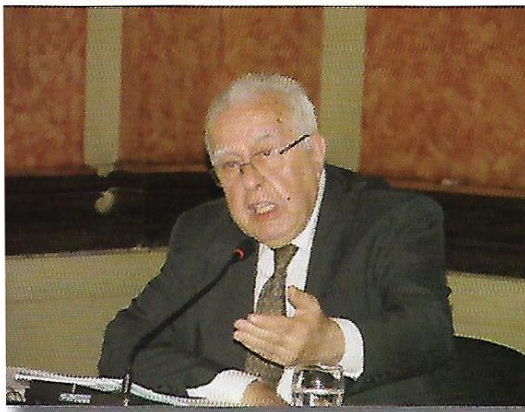
the Department of Economic Affairs he was Brazil's main negotiator in the NAMA (Non-Agricultural Market Access) negotiations at the Doha Round from 2003-2005

Ambassador Joram Mukama Biswaro – (Tanzania)
Prospects for African Integration: progress and prospects
20 de July



Ambassador Joram Mukama Biswaro – (Tanzania)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Brazil.
2007 - Director for Asia and Australasia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. 2006 - Jan. 2007 - Director for Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. 2003 - PhD in Regional Integration - Washington, U.S.A. 2001 - M.A. in International Studies and Diplomacy - Washington, U.S.A

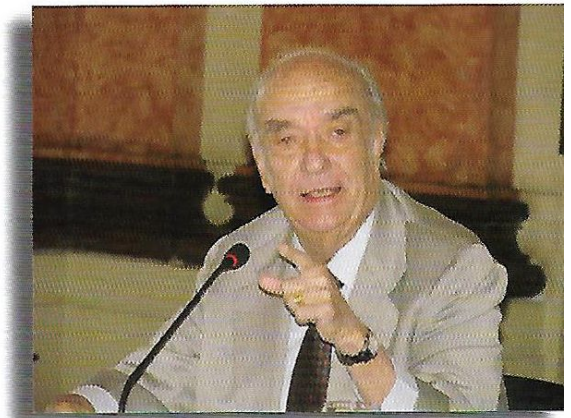
Dr Fernando Augusto de Albuquerque Mourão
University of São Paulo – USP
Africa and the International System
20th July



Dr Fernando Augusto de Albuquerque Mourão obtained his doctorate at the University of São Paulo (USP) and was made Professor in 1990. Since 1967 he has taught various subjects at undergraduate level in the Faculty of Philosophy, Arts and Humanities and in the Law Faculty until he retired in 2004. Since that time and until the present he has lectured on the same subject at postgraduate level in the same USP faculties. He has been teaching international relations the Law Faculty of Catanduva (UNIFIPA) since 2006. He has written four books, 37 chapters in books and has had many articles published in Brazil, France, Portugal, Spain, Finland and Angola. He has given various lectures on the subject of international trade and taken part in many meetings on that subject. Outside Brazil he holds the post of Professor of Philosophy of law and Logic at the Universidade Moderna in Lisbon.

Professor Cândido Mendes
Cândido Mendes University
Brazil and Africa
20th July

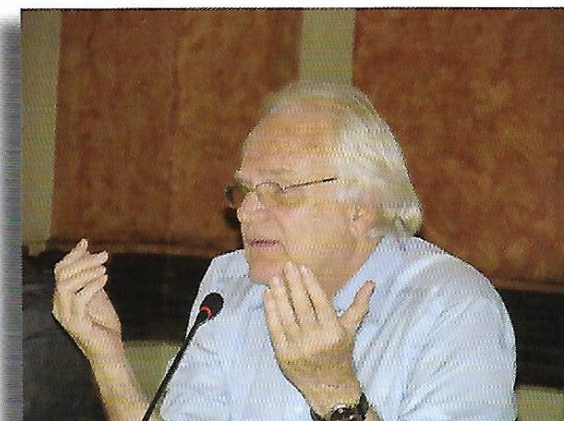
Professor Cândido Mendes was awarded an honorary doctorate from the Université de Paris III – Sorbonne Nouvelle in 2005. He was a member of the United Nations High Commission of the Alliance of Civilisations from 2005-2006. He has been a member of the Brazilian Academy of Economics since 2005 and Dean of the Cândido Mendes University since 2007. He was appointed Latin American representative at the Gorbachev Foundation in Moscow in 1992. He was Coordinator of the International Conferences of UNESCO's Agenda for the Millennium: "Cultural Pluralism, Identity and Globalisation" (1996); "Representation and Complexity" (1997); "The Ethics of the Future" (1998); "The Media and Social Perception" (1999); "Subjectivity in Digital Culture – The I on the Network" (2003). He was elected to be the fifth occupant of Chair No. 35 of the Brazilian Literary Academy on 24th August 1989, following Celso Cunha and was received into the Academy on 12 September 1990 by Academician Eduardo Portella. He in turn has received the academics Darcy Ribeiro, Cícero Sandroni and Hélio Jaguaribe.



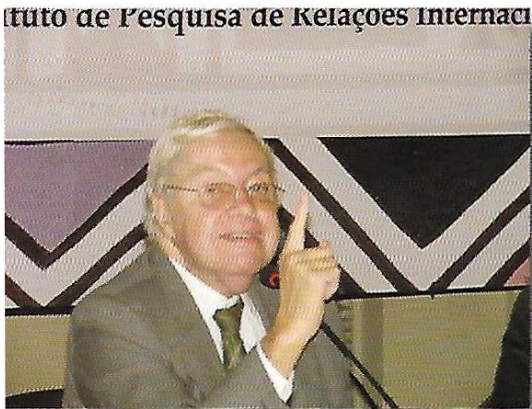
Dr Paulo Buss
Coordinator of the Centre for International Relations in Health of
the Fundação Oswaldo Cruz
Brazilian Policies in the Area of Health
20th July

Dr Paulo Buss is General Coordinator of the Centre for International Relations in Health (CRIS), an organisation that provides political and specialist advice to the President of Fiocruz and support to the Ministries of Health and Foreign Affairs and other institutions on matters related to international health and health diplomacy.

Dr Buss graduated in medicine at the Federal University of Santa Maria in 1972 and took a specialist postgraduate course in paediatrics at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro in 1974; he specialised in mother and child health at the Fundação Oswaldo Cruz in 1978 and took his master's degree in social medicine at the State University of Rio de Janeiro in 1980. He has experience in the area of collective health with an emphasis on Public Health.



Professor Carlos Lessa
Economic Development
21st July



Professor Carlos Lessa obtained his doctorate at the Institute of Philosophy and Humanities at UNICAMP in 1976 and his master's degree in economic analysis from the Conselho Nacional de Economia in 1960, having graduated in economic sciences from the University of Brazil in 1959. His teaching profile includes: Tenured Visiting Professor at COPPE (UFRJ) in 2001. Lecturer to second-year students on the course for Trainee Diplomats of the Rio Branco Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A teacher at SUDENE in Recife and Salvador. As well as for ILPES (ONU) in Chile, Nicaragua and El Salvador. Teacher at the Inter-American Centre for Training in Public Administration in Buenos Aires and Caracas, as well as at the Institute for Latin American Integration (INTAL (BID) in Buenos Aires. He has lectured on the postgraduate course of the Latin American School of the Economics Institute of the University of Chile, at Santiago as well as at the IEAP of the Getúlio Vargas Foundation. He is a tenured professor in economic policy at UNICAMP's IHFC and visiting Professor at UERJ as Coordinator of the Centre for Studies and Research (Rio), and has been tenured professor of Brazilian economics at UFRJ's Institute of Economics since 1978.

Professor Darc Antonio da Costa
The Integration of South America
21st July

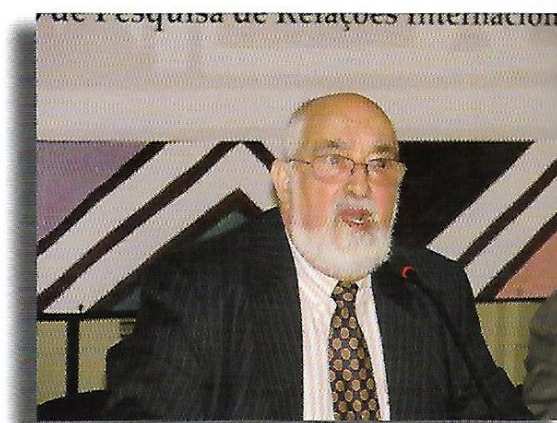


Professor Darc Antonio da Costa graduated in engineering at the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro and is a planning consultant in several institutions. He gained his master's degree in production engineering at the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro and his PhD in production engineering from COPPE (UFRJ), where he ran courses in national strategy. From 2003 to 2004 he was Vice-President of the National Economic and Social Development Bank (BNDES). He lectures at the School of Public Policies and Government at UFRJ and is a member of the Executive Council of the Brazilian Centre for Strategic Studies (CEBRES) and the Administrative Council of the Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional (National Steel Company). He is a Council Member of the Strategic Studies Centre of the Escola Superior de Guerra (Higher War College), of which he

was Coordinator between 1999 and 2002. He is Foreign Correspondent of the International Academy of Portuguese Culture, Administrator-Member for DLC (Simple Development, Logistics and Scenarios Ltd) and President of the Brazil-Venezuela Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Rio de Janeiro.

Dr Hélder Martins
(Ex-Minister of Health of Mozambique)
Health
22nd July

Dr Hélder Martins has carried out postgraduate studies in tropical medicine and hygiene at the Higher Institute for Tropical Medicine in Lisbon and attended postgraduate courses in internal medicine and clinical pharmacology in London and Hamburg. His university studies took place in the Faculty of Medicine in Lisbon and he has a Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene from Lisbon. He took a specialist course in Health Planning and administration in Maputo. He has worked in the area of general medicine, paediatrics and public health in hospitals in Morocco, in the rural hospitals of Bou Izakarn and Goulimine, in Algeria and at the urban Health Centre. He has undertaken research in clinical pharmacology at the Hoffman-la-Roche Department of Medicine in Basel, Switzerland. In the area of administering public policies for health, he was Minister and Consultant for health in Mozambique when the National Health System was reformed. He has undertaken consultancies for the Ministry of Public Health in Yaounde and Cameroon on behalf of the WHO. He has been Chief Consultant to the National Council for Combating HIV/AIDS in Mozambique and UNICEF consultant to the French Agency for Development, the French Agence de Médecine Préventive and the Ministry of Health of Mozambique, coordinating Environmental Action (MICOA). He has been WHO Representative in Uganda and since November 2004, a member of the Working Group for Immunisation in Africa (PFI), and has been re-elected for a further three years.



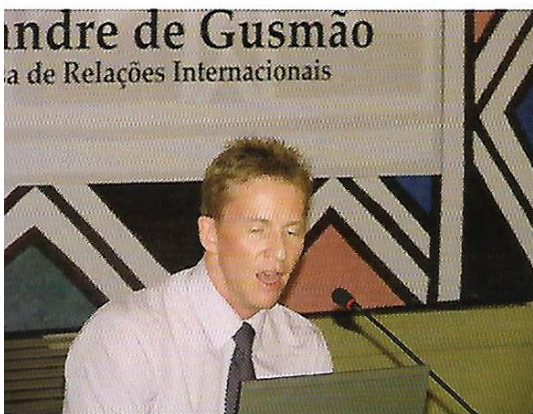
Ambassador Antônio Simões
Under-secretary General for South America – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
South America - Countries and Regions
26th July



Before Becoming Under-secretary General for South and Central America and the Caribbean, Ambassador Antônio Simões was Brazilian Ambassador in Venezuela, the first Director of the Department of Energy at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Secretary for Political Planning and General Coordinator for Negotiations in the Free Trade Area of the Americas (ALCA).

In the State Secretariat he has worked in various areas during his career, such as the Commercial Policy Division in the International Organisations Department, in the General Under-secretariat for Political Planning, in the Press Secretariat and in the Minister's Cabinet. For some years he taught in the Rio Branco Institute and overseas, he has served in Geneva, Chile and the UN in New York, as well as in Caracas.

Professor Brendan Vickers
Department of Trade Policies and International Research,
International Trade and Economic Development (ITED)
Department of Trade and Industry of South Africa
Africa and the Multilateral Trade System
26th July



Dr. Brendan Vickers is Head of Research and Policy in the International Trade and Economic Development (ITED) Division of the Department of Trade and Industry. Prior to joining the Department, he was the Programme Director for Global Economy and Development at the Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD), one of South Africa's leading international relations think-tanks. He previously also served as the Deputy Director responsible for International Relations and Trade in the Office of the President. Dr Vickers holds a PhD in International Political Economy from the University of London, through the award of a Commonwealth Scholarship.

The focus of his thesis was on industrial policy and international trade in the World Trade Organisation (WTO). He was awarded his MA and undergraduate degrees all cum laude from the University of Johannesburg. He has lectured locally and internationally, and

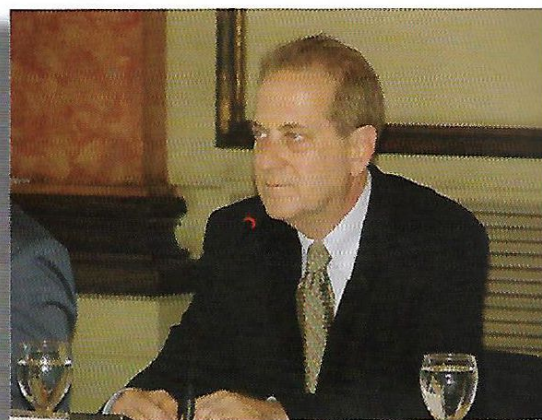
published extensively on South Africa's international relations and broader global economic debates. These publications include a study on investment climate reform commissioned for the World Bank's 2005 World Development Report and a recent co-edited volume (with Amrita Narlikar, of Cambridge University) on Leadership and Change in the Multilateral Trading System.

Professor Leonel Kaz

Sport

26th July

Professor Lionel Kaz is a journalist and Managing Director of Aprazível Edições. He teaches Brazilian Culture at the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro and is Curator of the Football Museum (Museu do Futebol in São Paulo) and the Museum of Art (Museu de Arte) in the Praça Mauá in Rio, as well as being a consultant on the Museum of Tomorrow (Museu de Amanhã) project. He was curator of the 'Vik Muniz' exhibition and has been President of the Arts Foundation of Rio de Janeiro and Secretary for Culture and Sport of the State of Rio. He curated the exhibitions 'Provocando o Olhar' at MASP (São Paulo) 'Olho Vivo - A Arte da Fotografia', and 'Mirabolante Miró', at the Santander Cultural Centre in Rio Grande do Sul, the Instituto Tomie Ohtake in São Paulo and the Museu de Arte Contemporânea in Niterói. He has lectured as visiting professor at the Institute des Sciences Politiques in Paris and at institutions such as Bradesco Seguros, the Banco Itaú and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, among others. As a journalist, he has worked on 'Manchete' and as editor-in-chief on 'Sétimo Céu', 'Pais & Filhos', 'TV Sucesso' and the weekly 'Fatos & Fotos' (Bloch Editores). At the Editora Abril he was director of the group of titles that included Noticiário da Moda, POP, the publisher of ELLE and was deputy editor-in-chief. He has been Coordinator of the School of Communication at CUP (Rio) and Professor of magazine editing at UFRJ. He published the book *A Revista no Brazil* and is editor of the Segundo Caderno of 'O Globo'. He has published about 40 works on Brazilian art through Edições Alumbamento and Aprazível Edições (some of them as co-author), among them *A Expedição Langsdorff ao Brazil*, Albert Eckhout and the books of photographs by Jean Manzon and José Medeiros.

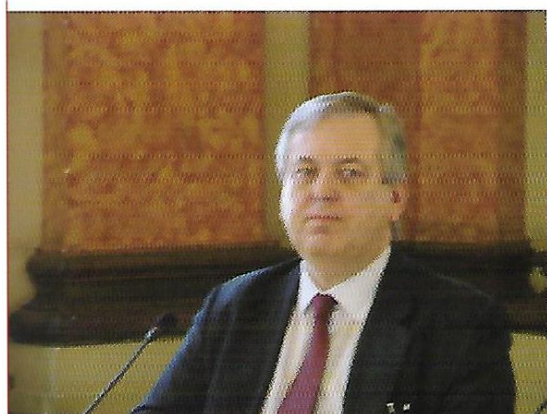


Minister Luis Antonio Balduino Carneiro
Director of the Department of Financial Affairs and Services of the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The Work of Brazil at the G-20
26th July



Minister Luis Antonio Balduino Carneiro took his undergraduate and postgraduate degrees in sociology at the University Brasilia and entered the diplomatic Corps in 1986 after passing through the Rio Branco Institute course. He is currently Director of the Department of Financial Affairs and Services, having previously occupied the posts of Economic Counsellor at the Brazilian Embassy in New Delhi, Substitute Executive Director for Brazil at the World Bank and Adviser to the Finance Minister, among others

Ambassador Luiz Alberto Figueiredo Machado
Director of the Department of the Environment and Special Topics
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The Environment
27th July

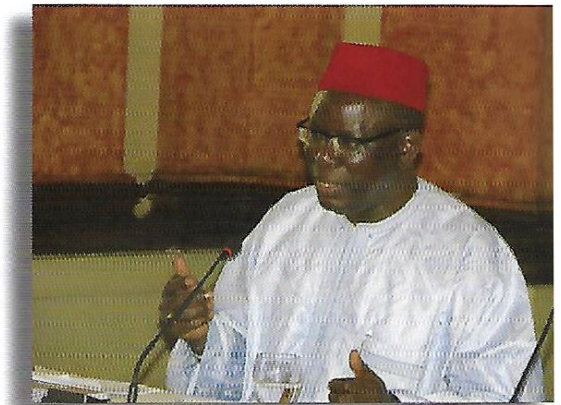


Ambassador Luiz Alberto Figueiredo Machado is Head of the Department for the Environment and Special Topics (DME) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He has served as Counsellor-Minister in the Permanent Delegation to UNESCO in Paris, and as Counsellor at the Brazilian embassies in Ottawa and Washington. He was Head of Delegations at the 29th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Committee on Food Labelling and of the 14th Session of the Committee for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. He participated in the meeting and publication entitled “Repairing the Regime: Preventing the Spread of Weapons of Mass Destruction”, at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington. He has been Head of the Division of Environmental Policy and Sustainable Development in the Sea, Antarctica and Space Division; adviser to the Department of the Environment. He has been Assistant in the Sea, Antarctica and Space Division, the Specialised International Organisations Division and in the United Nations Division. He has served in the Brazilian embassies in Santiago as Second and First Secretary, and in the UN Mission in New York. He has a Diploma in Maritime Law and International Economic Law from the

Academy of International Law at The Hague and is Assistant Lecturer in Constitutional Law at the Rio Branco Institute. The Ambassador began his Foreign Service career in 1980.

Dr Alioune Badiane
Director of the United Nations-Habitat Regional Office for Africa
and the Arab States
Towns
27th July

Dr Alioune Badiane is Director of the Regional Office for Africa and Arab States (UN-Habitat); he graduated as an economist from the Senegal National School of Economics; and did postgraduate studies at the City University of New York, and at Hunter College's, Department of Urban Affairs in 2007. He was a Member of the ICPC Editorial Board for the International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety, Nigeria; Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) and International Human Settlements Adviser to the Government of Haiti in 1991 and in 1992 was Regional Co-ordinator for the UN's Africa, Urban Management Programme.



Professor Marco Lucchesi
Cultural Bridges between Brazil and Africa
27th July

Professor Marco Lucchesi lectures in postgraduate studies at UFRJ and at Fiocruz. He is Academic Director of the College of Brazil and Editor at the National Library. He did post-doctoral studies at the University of Cologne. Among other publications he has written *O canto da unidade*, about the poetry of Rûmî (winning the Mário Barata Prize from UBE), *Sphera* (gaining a special mention in the competition for the Jabuti Prize). He has translated Vico's *A ciência nova* (winning the Latin Union Prize in 2000; he has won the Prêmio Speciale del Presidente della Repubblica Carlo Ciampi: Prometeo d'Argento) and has published *A sombra do Amado*, poems by Rûmî (winning the Jabuti prize in 2001), and the *Versos de Iúri Jivago*, from the novel *Doctor Zhivago* by Boris Pasternak. He has translated the novels of Umberto Eco and the poems of Rilke and Trakl. He edits the *Poesia Sempre* review and is editor-in-chief of *Tempo Brasileiro* magazine. He has curated exhibitions at the



National Library commemorating the One Hundred Years of Machado de Assis and the Centenary of Euclides da Cunha. He was awarded the Alceu Amoroso Lima: Poesia e Liberdade Prize for the totality of his poetic work, as well as the Italian Culture Minister's Prize the Romanian Marin Sorescu Prize, the Merit Prize of the Brazilian Union of Writers, and has been awarded the title of Cavaliere of the Italian Republic

Professor Amine Ait-Chaalal
Africa and the International System
28th July



Professor Amine Ait-Chaalal is Professor of International Relations (International Organizations, Diplomatic Issues, U.S. Foreign Policy, Foreign Policy and Humanitarian Action) at the Political Science Department of the Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium). He holds a PhD in political science and international relations from UCL and an MA in international politics from Ottawa University (Ontario, Canada). He is Director of the Study Centre on International Crises and Conflicts (Centre d'Études des Crises et Conflits Internationaux/ CECRI) at UCL. He has taught or made research stays in various institutions:

Zhejiang University, Hangzhou; Nelson Mandela Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution, New Delhi; Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation / FUNAG, Brasilia; Universidade de Brasilia; School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C.; School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA), Columbia University, New York; John F. Kennedy Library, Boston; Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques/IRIS, Paris; Institut d'Études Politiques, Toulouse; Institut d'Études Politiques, Paris; Université Saint-Joseph, Beirut; Association des Études Internationales, Tunis; Institut Diplomatique pour la Formation et les Études, Tunis. He is involved in scientific networks related to international relations. His current research and publications deal with U.S. Foreign Policy, the Middle East, Euro-Mediterranean matters and Brazilian external policy.

Ambassador João Clemente Baena Soares
Closing Address
28th July

Ambassador João Clemente Baena Soares is a career diplomat whose first degree was in law from the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro. He has been a Cabinet Officer in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Special Deputy Adviser to the Office of the President of the Republic and General Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs. He has been General Under-secretary of the Organisation of American States and a Member of the UN's International Law Commission. He is a former President of the Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation .



GROUP EXCURSIONS



Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo (FIESP), São Paulo – 12th July



Excursion to Búzios –
16th, 17th and 18th July





The Brazilian Literary Academy and the launch of the book *Recordações de um removedor de Mofo no Itamaraty*, by Ambassador Ovídio de Andrade Mello – 19th July



Passeio ao Pão de Açúcar
- 20 de julho



*The Foundation's Stand
at the Central do Brazil,
Rio Centro*





Angra dos Reis Nuclear
Power Station and Paraty
– 23rd, 24th and 25th
July



WITNESS STATEMENTS

Hans Rodrigues Akam

Secretary of the Foreign Service—Directorate of Affairs for America
and the Caribbean
Cameroon



Premier cours pour diplomates africains
Rio de Janeiro, du 03 au 30/07/10

Hans Rodrigues AKAM, Diplomate

Quelles sont mes impressions par rapport à ce
Cours ?

Un sentiment d'inquiétude et même d'angoisse
m'a hanté dans l'avion qui me menait de Freetown
pour Rio de Janeiro. C'était l'angoisse de l'inconnu,
de l'aventure, l'aventure brésilienne.

Mais une fois sur le sol où nos ancêtres ont été
déportés et ont fourni leur force musculaire dans le
contexte esclavagiste, je me suis senti apaisé, rassuré.
C'est comme si j'étais chez moi, dans mon pays.
Dans ce pays riche et beau, accueillant par ses
gens avec qui je partage une origine, l'origine
nègre. Accueillant par sa culture, sa générosité,
son humanité.

Ce n'était pas une opération de charme, ce n'était
pas un piège diplomatique et stratégique. C'était
un élan de cœur, c'était un sentiment partagé
d'amour, d'amitié, de fraternité. Je dis merci aux
organisateur(s) de ce cours, je dis merci à la Fondation
Alexandre de Gusmão, je dis merci au Brésil
merci.

Iva Bubu Denoo
Department of African Regional Integration
Ghana



- The programme is a laudable effort from the government and people of Brazil to bring Africa closer to Brazil.
- A "theme" for every year's programme would be a step in the right direction. It would enable a broader involvement of participants and a more objective discussion.
- The topics for presentation were very diverse and the programme may be conducted within 2-3 weeks not too exhaustive.
- At the beginning of the programme a representative leader may be appointed according to the most senior as well as rapoteurs who would keep track of events and record contributions for the final report.
- Above all I experienced the most wonderful day of my life in parity and the warmth and affection from the President Ambassador Jeromino Mustardo and his team from Alexandre de Gusmao Foundation.
GOD BLESS YOU ALL

Khalid Musa Dafa Allah
Head of the South and Central American Sector of the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
Sudan



FALL IN LOVE WITH BRAZIL

KHALID MUSA DAFALAH
SUDAN

Visiting Brazil in a diplomatic course, was a great adventure, beautiful discovery and cultural exploration, that ^{lead us} ~~end up~~ to fall in love with Brazil.

Having the course in Rio de Janeiro was a valuable cultural advantage, not because it has one of the beautiful beaches in the world, but of its cosmopolitan character that reveals the true composition of the friendly Brazilian personality, and it creates a conducive atmosphere for the success of the course.

On the academic and intellectual part of the course, African diplomats have ~~enjoyed~~ engaged in a lively, enjoyable and stimulating discussion and debate with senior ~~of~~ Brazilian officials, Professors, African experts from different ^{parts} of the world. That debate and discussions not only enrich the knowledge of the student diplomats but ~~it~~ also broaden the base of common understanding between lecturers and diplomats and between African diplomats themselves.

The program comprises ~~courses~~ ~~different~~ ~~various~~ various ~~various~~ ~~of~~ ~~issues~~, economic, political, social, political and political ^{has been}

The first course of African diplomacy is well designed and perfectly tailored to serve the objective of connecting Brazil to Africa in all fields.

The program covers different varieties of ~~issues~~ topics and current issues of mutual concerns.

To Brazil and Africa. Balanced has been maintained to present different points of views on international, regional and ~~state~~ ^{local} issues.

We had the pleasure to listen to some ~~of~~ senior Brazilian officials, and prominent intellectuals who successfully engaged in an in-depth analysis, interactive discussions. We have impressed by the professional knowledge and competency and their ~~own~~ true passion to Africa. Their intellectual openness, transparency and friendly personality were an added value to this personal and intellectual interaction.

The social programme ^{with colourful activities} and regional trips to the Federation of ~~the~~ Industries of São Paulo, Business and Privacy had given us great opportunity to deepen our knowledge with local culture, life style, and Business ~~and~~ orientation.

I am deeply touched by the warm hospitality, cordial relations, social interaction and friendly and openness of the ~~Brazilian character~~ ^{the} leadership of the Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation, the ~~staff~~ ^{assisting} staff, our translators, and above all the Brazilian character.

I would like to commend a Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation for organizing this course, and bringing African diplomats together ~~to~~ to interact in an academic intellectual forum. I am sure that ~~these~~ ^{their} ~~African~~ diplomats will be an agents of positive change and promoters of African Brazilian Relations to serve the best interest of the people and governments in Africa and Brazil as well.

~~We have~~ ~~at~~ ~~concluded~~ ~~here~~ ~~our~~ ~~first~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~

Urbain Otsala
Republic of the Congo



Impressions sur le cours

Se vaudrait tout l'abord me féliciter de cette initiative, et souhaiter que ce cours puisse se pérenniser.
Néanmoins, quelques corrections méritent d'être faites. A mon avis, une pause d'environ 15 min de temps devrait être observée tout juste après le déjeuner. Le constat est que, l'état de fatigue accumulé ne permet pas de suivre le conférencier qui passe juste après le déjeuner, et ce dernier risque d'être un peu déçu si à la fin de son exposé, personne ne pose une question. Ensuite, les notes au niveau des principales données devraient être prioritaires, dans le programme. Enfin, je suggère que, dans le rapport, qu'il y ait un résumé de 2 ou 3 pages des exposés, les conférenciers, ce qui permettra à ceux qui n'étaient pas, de s'imprégner de la qualité des cours.

Ayoman Jerome Amessan
Ivory Coast



Le pouvoir pour les diplomates africains est une opportunité pour nous de nous rendre compte de notre propre valeur. Si les événements mondiaux semblent faire apparaître l'Afrique comme le continent qui tend toujours la main, l'interception favorisée en cela par le cours nous prouve le contraire.

L'acculturation dont nous avons été l'objet joue en faveur d'un doute qui nous a amenés à ne plus penser qu'à travers l'Occident.

Le cours qui est en encourage l'ambassadeur certainement à la reconnaissance de l'Afrique riche de ses compétences et permettre à celle-ci de coopérer avec le monde entier dans un partenariat gagnant-gagnant.

Ibiyemi Aisha Ajiboye
Nigeria



The idea of an Alma Mater is no doubt, ~~an~~ a positive step towards formalising the 1st Course for African Diplomats. It is important to note that with an alma mater, there is bound to be a reunion, which the Foundation will be obliged to organise some couple years later.

The need for this course to have a 'theme' cannot be under-emphasized because then, we have an objective and goal to achieve, between Africa and Brazil. It then makes it more proactive and not just a jamboree in Brazil. We ~~have~~ would then have a progress report to share with each other on the internet and probably seek opinions, suggestions and comparisons. Thank You *Jos* 25/7/10

Herman Pule Diamonds
Namibia



The course has been very much unprecedented and timely. As a diplomat based in Brazil, apart from my academic knowledge of Brazil, the course has enlightened me more about Brazil's foreign policy premises vis-a-vis the world, and more about the policy of approximation of Africa. It has given me a clue as to what Brazil really is in this 21st century and where it wants to be. Finally, I must add, that I will highly recommend my counterparts from Namibia to take advantage of such opportunities when they present themselves.
End.

Ahmed Bezeid Ould Bowah
Mauritania



Le séjour au Brésil a été très utile. Il nous a permis de connaître la société brésilienne dans toute sa diversité. Les cours magistralux ont été très enrichissants. Des amitiés et des connaissances ont été ~~acquises~~ nouées.

Pour être ^{mis en} mesure de préparer les accueils des participants et de leur accout plus de détails dans le choix des sites de la destination particulièrement le soir

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'A' followed by a horizontal line and a vertical stroke.

Ahmed Sabri
Morocco



Nous avons decélé au cours de ce seminaire
la chaleur humaine et l'ame africaine de
ce grand peuple brésilien, refletant et
matérialisant la volonté affichée, dans les
discours et déclarations des responsables brésiliens,
de consolider les relations d'amitié avec le
continent africain et créer une aire d'échanges
et d'interactions dans tous les domaines.

Natama Hama Mariam
Burkina Faso



Aux Ambassadeurs MOSCARDO et CARDIM, j'ai été très touchée par vos manques d'attention, de disponibilité et surtout de simplicité dont vous avez fait montre le long de notre séjour.

A toute l'équipe de Alexandre de Gusmão, je vous adresse mes félicitations. Je ne saurais citer ^{nom de} ^{en} ^{pour} ^{doublier}. A Elma, j'ai été touchée par ton attention ^{particulière} et la tendresse avec laquelle tu as su nous ^{accueillir} ^{et} ^{hémoragie}.

Le cours a été une réussite et vous pouvez tous vous en orgueillir. Comme on le dit souvent « les premières fois manquent à jamais », Brésil a été ma première mission, mon premier stage. Ce stage m'a non seulement permis de découvrir le Brésil mais aussi et surtout de connaître la chaleur humaine qui y existe. Ma vision demeure la poursuite de cette collaboration ^{et coopération} Brésil-Afrique pour garantir un ~~meilleur~~ monde meilleur.

Ambassadeur MOSCARDO,
Ambassadeur CARDIM,
Elma, Toninho, Marta, Helena, Valeria, Suarez, Jane,
Fabriana, Julia, Soelle, Alice, ^{Kelly, André,} Viviane,
L'équipe de repatage, de traduction, ~~des~~ conférenciers,
la restauration, les conducteurs,
Tudo obrigado!! Congratulations!!!
A jamais, vous serez dans mon cœur.

A mes Frères Diplomates africains, le Brésil nous a permis de penser l'Afrique. Il est grand temps que nous nous libérons de nos préjugés, que, connaissant tous les maux de l'Afrique, nous nous engageons main dans la main pour bâtir cette Afrique dont nous ne vivons tous.

Merci, Thank you, tudo obrigado!!

Natama Hama Mariam NATAMA

Celina Eribé Boricó
Equatorial Guinea



En primer lugar me gustaría agradecer agradeciendo al presidente Salá, al Embajador Francisco Mascorro, al Embajador Carolina, a la Fundación Alexandre de Gusmão y el Instituto de Pesquisa de Relações Internacionais por este brillante idea que han tenido de organizar este curso de diplomáticos africanos.

También agradezco a todos los profesores impartidos que hemos tenido por sus excelentes exposiciones, y las nuevas cosas que nos transmitieron.

de igual forma agradezco a todos los pasaportes de la fundación Alexandre de Gusmão, a los traductores por la paciencia que han tenido con nosotros durante todo este mes.

En este curso he aprendido muchas cosas, y uno de los principales objetivos que he encontrado es el idea de integrar la diplomacia africana con la diplomacia del América del Sur, considerando que en África en los últimos años se han hecho muchos acuerdos comerciales y hoy día se puede decir que África ya tiene una diplomacia abierta.

Por eso este idea de integración es muy importante para el país africano.

también otro aspecto importante que he considerado es la buena hospitalidad que se encuentra en el país, el ambiente humano, y el respeto.

No nos sea fácil olvidar este momento espléndido y es por eso no tengo palabras para expresar sino la emoción que llevo dentro de mí.

Por las gracias una vez más al Embajador Mascorro por esos esfuerzos que está haciendo de conseguir una integración entre nosotros además que nos es muy fácil tener una cosa igual, y la oportunidad que nos ha dado a cada uno de poder expresar sus sentimientos durante el curso.

Quedo a Dios que lo de larga vida a fin de poder ver su éxito.

Kemoko Diakite
Senegal



- Félicite le FUNAG pour l'initiative de organiser
- Ce cours qui nous a permis d'avoir une idée sur la ^{diplomatie,} évolution économique, sociale et culturelle du Brésil, a été un espace de forum d'échange et de discussion entre l'Afrique et le Brésil sur des questions internationales intéressant le Brésil et l'Afrique.
- Suggestion: Penser à l'avenir sur thème sur l'aspect institutionnel du Brésil.
- Essayer de pérenniser ce cours.

Aboubacar Daffe
Republic of Guinea



Tout d'abord, mes remerciements à la Fondation
Alexandre de Gusmão, particulièrement à son
président, l'ambassadeur Alexandre de Gusmão et à tous les
membres qui nous ont donné l'occasion de suivre
ces jours cocers organisés pour les diplomates Africains.
En effet ces cocers m'ont permis de savoir l'intention
que le Brésil a pour l'Afrique et pour les Africains,
le Brésil et l'Afrique étaient les victimes de l'impartialité
me dit les pour l'histoire, pour la culture, pour moi
l'organisation de ces cocers est de penser au point
de liaison entre le Brésil et l'Afrique et cela, moi
à suffisance pour moi dans mon pays je salue dans
théorie et pratique de mon pays le Brésil, la culture plus
loin l'exaltation de l'ambition du Brésil envers l'Afrique
d'une manière et particulièrement envers la Guinée.

Pour terminer, je voudrais souligner toute ma gratitude
de, ma reconnaissance mais aussi mes vives salutations
à ces cotes de ce beau pays qui est le Brésil, surtout à la
Fondation Alexandre de Gusmão que mon pays
est disposé pour toute coopération dans l'intérêt Supé-
rieur de ces deux peuples (Brésil - Guinée) et
que moi, qui ai eu l'honneur de recevoir ces précieux
cocers soit un trait d'union entre les deux parties et que
je souhaite être en contact permanent avec la fonda-
tion et le peuple Brésilien à travers mon adresse que
la Fondation a, à son actif, vive la coopération
Brésil - Afrique, vive la coopération Brésil -
Guinée.

Besako Lotukunu Kennedy
Democratic Republic of the Congo



D'abord, je tiens à féliciter la Fondation Alexander et Graham et le gouvernement Britannique de cette initiative très importante dans laquelle ils ont voulu se rapprocher d'Afrique en tant qu'une partie du Brésil.

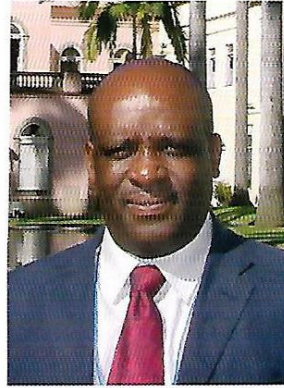
Ensuite, faire voir à notre hôte que l'organisation des cours est très précieuse, surtout de la qualité des intervenants qui ont eu à débiter sur une des différents sujets concernant le Brésil.

En fin, dans la mesure du possible, je tiens à suggérer à la Fondation Alexander et Graham que des pareilles initiatives soient pérennisées afin que le rapprochement soit de plus en plus approfondi.

Merci.

BESAKO-LOTUKUNU Kennedy

Baraka Haran Luvanda
Tanzania



In ^{his} first Series of Self-Reliance Essays (1840) Ralph Waldo Emerson had this to say: "No man should travel until he has learned the language of the country he visits. Otherwise he voluntarily makes himself a great baby - so helpless and ridiculous."

Fortunately, my brief stay in Brazil has been a departure from Emerson's way of thinking. Without any background in Portuguese I have not been helpless throughout - thanks to the translation services by an able

and hardworking team as well as the Gusman Foundation team. I have never felt myself ridiculous as ~~many~~ often times I tried my limited Portuguese. I was tolerated with humour. Thanks to the Brazilian sense of love and humour.

Brief, to my experience in Brazil has been quite exciting and enriching. It has been an eye opener, to say the least. I look forward to consolidating the contacts I have made at personal level as well as ~~with~~ the Foundation. ~~with~~

I also pledge to ~~highly~~ highly recommend to my government to facilitate participation of my colleagues at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to similar programmes in future.

I will miss Rio, I will miss Cofin Cabana, I will miss Itamaraty and indeed the entire team.

Nlw
Baraka Haran Luvanda
First Secretary
TANZANIA

29.07.10

Ofélia Carlos José C. Tembe
Mozambique



O Primeiro Curso de Diplomatas Africanos foi uma iniciativa excelente e tem que ser perpetuada por muito tempo. O curso não só me proporcionou adquirir conhecimentos sobre a situação política, económica e social da América do Sul, em geral e do Brasil, em particular e do Continente Africano.
A minha participação neste curso, levou-me a reunir ao tempo passado quando fui estudante de Instituto Superior de Relações Internacionais em Maputo - Moçambique, actualizando-me os assuntos e tendências da arena internacional, da região da América do Sul e da ~~África~~ cooperação profícua entre a África e Brasil, através ~~de~~ das aproximações feitas por grandes figuras de renome da vida política, económica e cultural do Brasil e África.

Gostaria de realçar que o mérito do sucesso deste curso vai o Embaixador Jerónimo Moscardos, Presidente da Fundação Alexandre Gusmão e de Embaixador Carlos Henrique Carvalhã, Director do Instituto de Pesquisa e de Relações Internacionais, pois desempenharam um papel positivo pela forma sábia e inteligente com que dirigiram os trabalhos, conferindo - os um dinamismo e interactividade entre Diplomatas Africanos e Obedores.

Um facto importante também neste curso que é digno de salientar foram as deslocações ao Buzios e Paraty, onde ~~foram disputados~~ momentos de lazer inesquecíveis.
Finalmente, quero enaltecer a visita à ~~Estação~~ Central Nuclear Almirante Álvaro Alberto - Eletrobrás que creio que farei todos nós por pela primeira vez ver e estar numa importante lugar como este.

Para terminar, gostaria de expressar os meus agradecimentos à Fundação Alexandre Gusmão e ao Instituto de Pesquisa e Relações Internacionais e seus dirigentes pelo acolhimento e hospitalidade dispensados a mim e aos meus colegas, pois durante este mês de Julho senti-me como se estivesse na minha casa, no meu país.

Eugénie Angue
Gabon



Impression du cours : Je ne saurais remercier la Fondation Alexandre de Gusmão pour cette initiative du 1^{er} cours pour les diplomates Africains, si je donne quelques impressions que j'ai de ce cours, je terminerai à écrire tout un livre, sinon je dedie cette initiative aux deux premiers couplets de l'hymne national du Gabon qui disent ceci :

1) uni dans le concert
et la fraternité
redonne toi Gabon ~~(cette)~~
une course se lève
encourage l'ardeur
qui vibre et nous soulève
c'est enfin notre essor

vers la félicité (bi)

2) Eblouissant et fier
le jour soubli me
monte,
poursuivant
à jamais

~~Le premier couplet de l'hymne national du Gabon.~~

l'ingustice et la honte
qu'il monte et monte encore
et colles nos alarmes
qu'il prône la vertu
et repousse les armes.

~~Ces petites phrases résumant plus ou moins
mon impression de cours.~~

Ces petites phrases résumant plus ou moins
mon impression de cours.

Regina Boma Chama
Zambia



The course enriched my knowledge of Brazil its people, their culture, history, economy and international relations. The passion with which Brazil undertakes all its activities is admirable.

I wish to convey my appreciation to the Brazilian Government and the Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation for this wonderful opportunity.

Muito Obrigada
Thank you
Natotela Sana

Regina - ZAMBIA
29/07/10

Mmaselaelo Olitha Lebelo
South Africa



→ 1st Course for Africa diplomats offered by Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation was a wonderful experience.
→ The topics prepared ^{and shared} such as Brazilian politics and experience on energy, food security, trade, health, Arts and culture and not forgetting Brazilian foreign policy were of high standard.
→ ~~Great~~ Big Thank You to Ambassador Moscardo and his GREAT TEAM to organise the course and sharing with us unforgettable information and memories.
Olitha Lebelo Resende

Seif-Alla Kandeel
Egypt



"The course has been a great opportunity to get to know ~~the~~ Brazilian Politics, economy, foreign policy and - most importantly - the Brazilian people. It is amazing to learn how much potential this country (or rather continent) has."

Seif-Alla Kandeel
Egypt

- Suggestions:
- A visit to Brasilia is a must.
 - Make it shorter (only two weeks) to attract high ~~rank~~ ranking diplomats.
 - There is a need for a session on the organization of

→ the Brazilian Minister of foreign Affairs, and its structure and mandate.

Engrácia da Conceição Campos
Angola



Engrácia Campos
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#Professional
não é cooperação internacional
é cooperação multilateral

Comentário: Agradeço a Fundação
Alexandre Gusmão pela realização
do 1.º curso para Diplomatas
Africanos o objectivo de aproxima-
ção do Brasil com África
bem alcançado houve tambe-
m uma integração entre Diplomatas

Africanos, o programa foi
muito bem elaborado com
temas actuais na arena
internacional.

Doutor Alioune Badiane

Director of the Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States



Je suis honore d'avoir ete invite a participer a ce premier cours de FUNAG dedie aux Diplomates Africains et souhaite continuer a y contribuer pour le renforcement des liens culturels, sociaux, economiques, politiques et scientifiques et academiques entre le Brasil et l'Afrique. Je recommande, sur ce theme de cette reunion, de creer une plateforme dynamique d'echanges permanentes appelee 'ABR Alumni Forum - Africa Brasil RIO Alumni Forum'. Ce mecanisme devra permettre aux experts Africains et brasilien dans tous les domaines de se retrouver a travers FUNAG et de construire un pont politique et economique et culturel au service de l'Atlantique pour les generations a venir. L'Afrique et le Brasil partagent une histoire commune et des valeurs a defendre ensemble devant le concert des Nations

A. Badiane 

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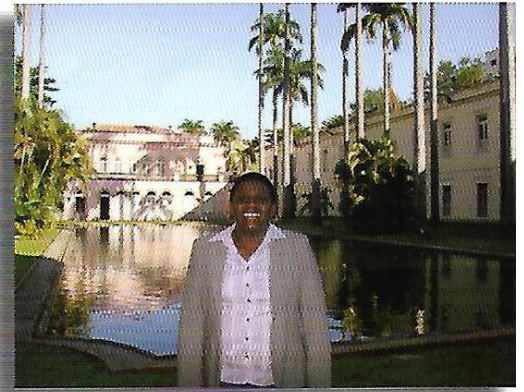
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Work Experience: Currently based in the South African Consulate in São Paulo from 30th June 2007 to the present as Consul (Political). Key areas of responsibility while at Head Office: I was based in the Asia and Middle East Branch of the Chief Directorate for the Middle East, Directorate: Gulf States 1. I facilitate and conduct the development, implementation and management of South African foreign policy, objectives and programmes, with regard to Iran, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and United Arab Emirates (Gulf Processing of submissions and memoranda, providing advice to the Director-General, Deputy Ministers and Minister, through the DDG: Asia and Middle East, on political priorities, policy options and strategies for the conduct or relations with countries in the Gulf. I assist in developing analyses of key strategic issues and formulating recommendations on policy options in respect of issues pertaining to the Gulf. I monitor South African policy positions in the Gulf and undertake research in support of recommendations on Strategic Policy or decision-making options and consult with partner departments. I assist in providing Sub-directorate input on Strategic Plan and Medium Term Objectives as well as in the development of Business Plans for the Business Units. I also assist in six-monthly review inputs and in updating country profiles and quarterly reports for communications for updating web-site country profiles. I provide six-weekly public diplomacy inputs and assist the Public Diplomacy After-Hours Operation Centre (answering calls, assisting the Mission in South Africa and South Africa abroad with enquiries after hours and South Africans abroad who are in distress). Previous Employer: I was employed by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development as a Maintenance Officer/Prosecutor, from 1st February 2001 until 31st December 2004.



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ALGERIA

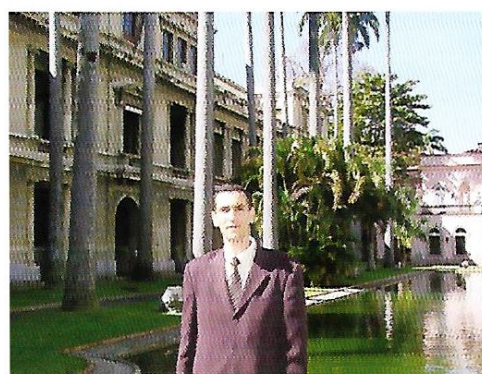
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Academic career: 1980-1986: Primary school: Ain Kebira and Dar Al Adab Hennaya schools, Tlemcen-Algeria. 1986-1989: Middle school: Collège El Djadida Hennaya Tlemcen - Algeria. 1989-1992: Secondary school: Lycée miste Hennaya Tlemcen – Algeria. Higher education: October 1988-July 2002: Diplôme de Licence en Sociologie des Organisations, Département de Sociologie, University of Tlemcen. October 2002-June 2005: Master's Degree in Anthropologie, Département d'Antropologie, University of Tlemcen.

October 2005-April 2006. Diplôme de Université de Bourgogne en Management, Dijon, France. February 2006-January 2009 7th promotion at the Institut Diplomatique et des Relations Internationales, Algiers. 2005-2010 Enrolled in the fifth year of a doctorate in Anthropology at the University of Tlemcen. Professional experience: April 1992-January 2008: employed at the University of Tlemcen, with various responsibilities such as Head of the Planning Section and responsibility for the LMD system. From February 2008:

Diplomatic Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. January 2009: Appointment to the General Directorate for the Americas in charge of the Brazil, Peru and Bolivia Desk. Work experience: Atelier Forum at UNESCO, in May 2002, at the University of Tlemcen. Experience at the SONATRACH centre from January 2004 to June 2002. Experience at Poincaré University (UHP), Nancy, France, from February to March 2006. Experience at the Institut des Études Européennes (IEES) and at the École Nationale d'Administration (ENA) in Strasbourg, in June 2008. Khorasan International Governance at the Institut de Hautes Études Internationales et du Développement, Geneva Switzerland, July 2008.

BURKINA FASO

NATAMA HAMA MARIAM

Date and place of birth: 8/10/1980 at Ouagadougou

Telephone: +226 70 05 05 80

E-mail: welhorehama2002@yahoo.fr

July 2000: Baccalauréat A4, Literature Option.

2000-2002: Diplôme d'Études Universitaires Générales, Foreign Arts and Solicitations option, English section.

2002-2003: Certificate in English within the same option, September 2003.

2003-2004: MA in the same option with honourable mention (Quite Good) March 2004-2006: Monitor of electoral lists for the Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI).

October 2006-July 2008: Certificate from the École Nationale d'Administration et de Magistrature (ENAM), diplomatic option. Since July 2008: Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



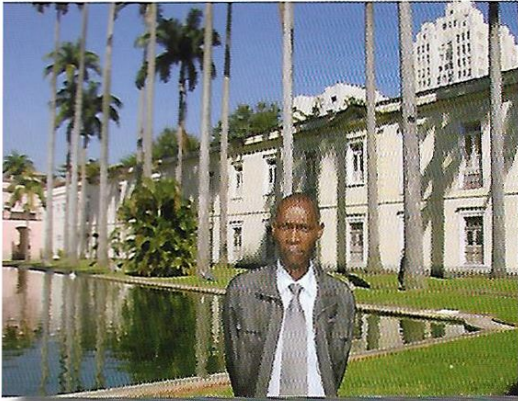
BOTSWANA

OTSOGILE SHUBANE

Date of Birth: 10th April 1982

Contact Nos.: +26771878552, +2673600782

E-mail: shubanejr@hotmail.com



Foreign Affairs Officer II (Equivalent to Second Secretary in a Mission).

I am currently serving in the Department of Public Relations, Research and Information where my duties entail a number of activities aimed at achieving the Department's objective of information dissemination, stating Botswana's position concerning international issues and carrying out information activities and research in order to project Botswana's image positively. These activities include: preparing briefs, reports, fact sheets and other information materials for use by the Ministry and the general public; scanning the domestic and external scene and undertaking research in areas of interest to the Ministry; undertaking management of the Ministry's website through consistent updating both the content and the visual aspect of the website; assisting in providing protocol and consular services to both members of Diplomatic Corps and the general public; acting as a front desk officer for the Ministry by explaining the Ministry's role to the general public and representing the Ministry at various shows and celebrations.

CAPE VERDE

ORIANA TAVARES BARBOSA BARROS GONÇALVES

Date of Birth: 25th September 1977

E-mail: orianagoncalves@hotmail.com / oriana.goncalves@mne.gov.cv

Address: Rua Largo Pinheiro Chagas/Ténis – Plateau

Telephone: +238-2607808

Mobile: +238-9992500



May 2009 – the present – Ministry of Foreign Affairs. National Directorate of Political and Cooperative Affairs. Embassy Secretary (Diplomat). Desk Officer for the American continent and Asia.

Responsible for the following dossiers: Inter-American Affairs and Relations; Regional American Organisations; Relations between America and Africa; The ASA Dossier; Bilateral Relations between Cape Verde and American Countries; Bilateral Relations between Cape Verde and the

Countries of Asia and Oceania; Programming, organising and being responsible for the technical operation of my area of responsibility; Giving assistance and advice to the relevant service; Planning, organising, leading and controlling programmes with great and varied demands involving critical and/or sensitive problems, the solution to which involves important analyses and innovative approaches; Developing recommendations, advice, reports and conclusions to be the basis for approving or rejecting important projects, activities and/or decisions; Producing high-level reports and providing specialist and diplomatic help in my area of responsibility and specialisation; Taking part in studies and research exercises that may support contextualisations, decisions and/or positions in Cape Verde's bilateral relations with various political and regional organisations; Being aware of norms and regulations in order to produce reports on questions related to the relevant service; Compiling, organising, controlling, classifying and analysing data. Collaborating in the planning and organising of the Service's activity plans; Taking part in working teams to carry out tasks required by senior management, guiding other collaborators of the same or lower rank and carrying out tasks that are within my professional competence.

CAMEROON

AKAM HANS RODRIGUES

Born: 21st August 1973 at Ebolowa

Telephones: (237) 22 02 68 21/(237) 99 64 18

Professional experience:

Diplomat, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Working in the Directorate of American and Caribbean Affairs (Minrex) since August 2007. Work experience: ENA Paris on the Protection of Human Rights in September 2008. ENAM in Yaoundé on Management of Information in January 2008.

Marital status: married with two children.

Post-university courses:

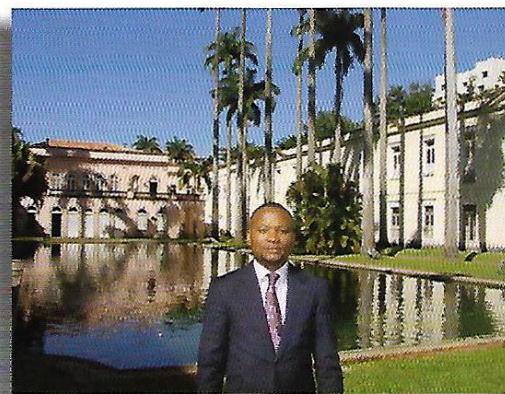
2005-2007: IRIC, D.E.S.S. in International Relations, Diplomatic option.

2004-2005: IRIC, Professional Master's Degree in Diplomacy - University course.

1998-2000: Degree in political science.

1996-1998: D.E.U.G. in law.

Secondary school: 1996: Baccalauréat A4: German.



IVORY COAST

AYOMAN JEROME AMESSAN

Date of birth: 1/10/1971

Telephones: (225) 07949290 or 02383481

E- mail: ayomanjerome@yahoo.fr



Professional career:

Department: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Division: African Integration

Responsibility Functions: Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Functions: Research for the Department of Human Resources have as part of the Training Chorus and International Public Office.

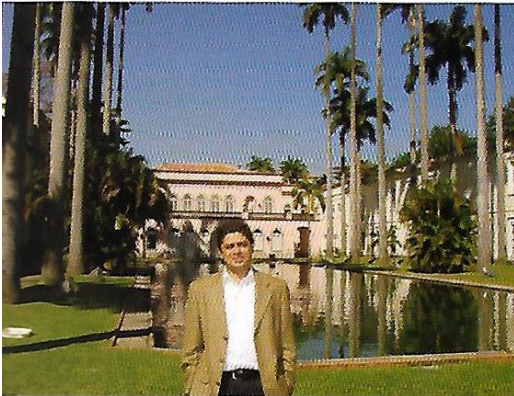
EGYPT

SEIF-ALLA KANDEEL

Date of birth: February 15th 1972

Telephone number: Work +20225749843-Home +20120000560

E-mail Address: seif.kandeel@gmail.com



After earning a BSc in political science in 1993, Mr Seifalla Kandeel joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1995.

He served there from 2002-2005 where he covered multilateral trade negotiations, specializing in IPR. Mr. Kandeel served in the Egyptian Embassies in Mexico (1988-2001) and Washington (2005-2009). He currently advises the Minister of Foreign Affairs on American Affairs.

Mr. Kandeel has an LLM (with distinction) in International Economic Law from Warwick University, in the UK. He is married with a child.

GABON

EUGÉNIE ANGUE

Date and place of birth: 19th March 1967, at Oyem

Telephone: 741744

Mobile: 06952796 or 07492832

E-mail: gemarie2@yahoo.fr

Educational background: Professional training:

Preparatory School for Administrative Careers (E.P.C.A),
Cycle a2.

Higher education: Degree in economics from Omar Bongo
University.

Secondary school: - Lycée Djoue Dabany.

Primary school: - École Provinciale d'Oyem

Diplomas: - Diplôme de Secrétaire des Affaires Étrangères
(E.P.C.A) 17th class of 2001. D.E.U.G in economics, 1996
session; Baccalauréat Technologique, series G2, 1992
Session; C.E.P.E, 1978 Session.

Functions: Head of the North American Division, 2006 until
today.

Languages: English: reading and writing; Spanish: reading and writing

Hobbies: Reading, music, sport, friends.



GHANA

IVA BUBU DENOO

Date of Birth: 28th September, 1969

Educational Background: MA in International Relations
2004: University of Ghana, Legon; B. A Hon. Political
Science 1996: University of Ghana, Legon; G.C.E "A"
Level 1989: Okuapemman Secondary School, Akropong
Akwapim; G.C.E."O" Level 1987: Labonne Secondary
School, Accra.

Employment History: Ministry of Foreign Affairs:
November 2000 to date.

Bureau: Estates and General Services; Period: November
2000-2001. Position: Assistant Director II; Job Description:
Administrative duties, including processing requests from
Missions and supervising maintenance of the Ministry's
equipment, buildings and grounds.

Bureau: Protocol: Period: 2001-2002. Position: Assistant Director II.
Job description: Responsible for processing Air Sea Clearance Permits
as well as refunds for diplomats and all other duties assigned to me by



the Chief of Protocol.

Bureau: Americas: Period: October 2004 - September 2005. Position: Assistant Director I

Job description: Administrative duties, including preparation of drafts, updating of briefs and processing of reports from Missions.

Posting Abroad: Ghana Embassy in Seoul, South Korea: Period: September 2005 - September 2009; Position: First Secretary-Head of Chancery.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

CELINA ERIBÉ BORICÓ

Date of Birth: 11th June 1979.

Place of birth: Baney (Bioko-Norte District)



Degree in International Relations.

Educational background: Primary school: from 1985 to 1990 at the Colegio Acacio Mañe Ela. Secondary school: from 1992 to 1996 at the Instituto INEM Rey Malabo, with Revalida Elemental Aprobada. Higher education: from 1996 1999 at the private college of Nuestra Señora del Pilar. Pre-Institute Study of Secondary Education INEM Rey Malabo Proof of Maturity Approved, Entry, Elementary Revalidation and Proof of Maturity validated in 1999. University: from 2000 to 2006, degree in international relations from the Peoples' Friendship University of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russia.; Other studies: from May to July 2006, intensive Russian-Spanish translation course; from 2008 to 2009 inter-university master's course in Diplomacy and International Relations at the Escuela Diplomática in Madrid. Computing: managing the Windows environment.

MOROCCO

AHMED SABRI

Date and place of birth: 13th February 1959, at Casablanca.

Telephone: 06 61593325

E-mail: zeynasabri@hotmail.com

1980 - Baccalauréat in modern literature; 1984 – MA in history from the Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines, Université Mohammed V, at Rabat. 1984-1986 - second year of DEUD, at Paris IV - Sorbonne (history of international relations).

Professional career: 01/08/1988: entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. 1988 to July 1992: Press and Communication Division. 01/09/1992 to 31st July 1998: Embassy of Morocco in Brussels. 1992 to 1996: First Secretary, Chargé d’Affaires for Press and Communication. 1996-1998: First Secretary, Chargé d’Affaires for Economic and Administrative Affairs. From 1/09/1998 to 31st July 2001: Directorate of Asian Affairs - Service Head for South and Southeast Asia, Political Affairs Division. 2000-2001: Detachment for Economic Counsellors. 01/08/2001 to 30/06/2004: Embassy of Morocco in Algiers: First Counsellor Chargé d’Affaires for Economic Affairs, the UMA and Bilateral Cooperation. 24/07/2004 to 20/09/2006: Permanent Chargé d’Affaires of the Embassy of Morocco in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. First October 2006 to 31/07/2009: First Counsellor, Second-in-Command to the Ambassador at the Embassy of Morocco in Buenos Aires. 01/09/2009: Head Services of Regional American Organisations to the Directorate of American Affairs. Decorations: Commandeur de l’Ordre de l’Indépendance de la République de Guinée Equatoriale. Languages : Arabic, French, Spanish, English (reasonable)



MAURITANIA

AHMED BEZEID OULD BOWAH

Date and place of birth: 31/12/1951 at Mederdra;

E-mail: tabnm@hotmail.com



Current post: First Counsellor of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Minister Plenipotentiary.

Higher education: 1980-1984: Long cycle at the École Nationale de Nouakchott (Diplomacy section) and the Institut Internationale d'Administration Publique de Paris.

Professional experience: 2001-2002: Technical Counsellor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, with the rank of Ambassador. 2002-2008: First Counsellor to the Embassy of Mauritania at Dakar. Since February 2008: First Counsellor to the Embassy of Mauritania at Dakar. Spoken and written languages: Arabic, French, English.

MOZAMBIQUE

OFÉLIA CARLOS JOSÉ C. TEMBE

Date of Birth: 24th August 1952

Mobile: +258 82 48 96 210

E-mail: ofelia.tembe@minec.gov.mz



Educational background: Degree in international relations from the Instituto Superior de Relações Internacionais e Diplomacia of the Instituto Superior de Relações Internacionais (ISRI), in Maputo – Mozambique.

Professional career: 1996/1997 - Directorate of Research, Planning and Information, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

1997/2001 - Directorate for Asia and Oceania Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

2001 /2006 - Embassy of the Republic of Mozambique in the Republic of Malawi

2006/2010 - Directorate for Europe and the Americas.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Languages: English.

NAMIBIA

HERMAN PULE DIAMONDS

Date of birth: 1964/04/27

Employment History: Hailing from the previously disadvantaged sector of Namibian society, I obtained employment with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 7th January 1991 and have been there until now as Chief Foreign Relations Officer (CFRO), a position I have been holding for the past 15 years. During those 15 years, I have been deployed in all four Departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, namely Protocol, Administration and Finance, Bilateral Affairs and Multilateral Affairs. As a CFRO, my duties and tasks are all-inclusive and include liaison with the various diplomatic missions represented in Namibia, as well as those that are non-residential, on a day-to-day basis on the business of the Government of the Republic of Namibia. My daily duties and tasks also include the collection of data and initiating action guided by the principle of economic diplomacy, briefing and de-briefing the Prime Minister and other Ministers on foreign visits to sell Namibia, writing draft speeches for the President, Prime Minister and other Ministers, drafting Cabinet Information Memoranda and other correspondence relating to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, line Ministries and the private sector.



NIGERIA

IBIYEMI AISHA AJIBOYE

Date of birth: 4th October, 1974 – Place of birth: Lagos Island

E-mail address: ibiyemi_ajiboye@yahoo.com

Telephone: +234-7064474939

Place of work: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Maputo Street, Abuja.

Educational institutions attended with dates: Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ogun state (1994-1998). L'Universite Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar, Senegal (1991-1993). Government College Agege, Lagos (1985-1990).

Educational qualifications with dates: National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) (1999). B. A (hons) French (1998). Baccalaureat Français (1993). West African Certificate (1989). Professional qualification: Kofi Annan Institute of Peace-Keeping Training Centre (KAIPTC), Accra, Ghana, (2007). Professional experience: joined the Ministry of



Foreign Affairs, in February 2001; desk officer (Western Europe), European Affairs Division, February 2001- July 2003. Foreign Service Academy, July 2003 - August 2004; Desk Officer (Europe), Foreign Service Inspectorate, September. 2004 - June 2006; Nigeria High Commission, Accra, Ghana, June 2006 - August 2009. Political and Economic Officer, Nigeria High Commission, Accra, Ghana, June 2006 - August 2009. Head of Chancery, Nigeria High Commission, Accra, Ghana, May 2007 - August 2008. Protocol Liaison Officer (State House), November 2009 – to present. Work experience with dates: Nigeria French Insurance Company, Lagos 1999-2001. Ambassador Adeyomobo O. Oyesola - 58 Ajao Road - Surulere, Lagos, Nigeria +234-8054452036 - Ambassador (Senator) Musiliu Obanikoro, High Commissioner, Nigeria High Commission - Accra, Ghana - +233-248100402. Mr. Ibukun Olatidoye – Director - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 3, Maputo Street, Wuse, Zone 3, Abuja, Nigeria - +234-7035113195

KENYA

PETER LEBOO OLE NAIRIMU

Date of birth: October, 12, 1961

E-mail: pnairimu@yahoo.com



Schools Attended

1981-1982: Malava High School, Kakamega – ‘A’-Level.

1977-1980: Kilgoris Secondary ‘O’-Level.

1969-1976: Enoosaen Primary School - Primary Level.

Colleges Attended:

1996-1997 University of Nairobi: Postgraduate Diploma in International Relations. Marathwasa University, India: Graduated with BA in Public Administration, Economics, Political Science.

Work Experience:

2009 to Date – 1st Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs (HQS).

2003-2005 3rd Secretary, Kenya Mission to United Nations - New York.

2000-2003 Administrative Attaché, Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations, New York.

1988-1991 Headmaster, Enoosaen Secondary School, Kilgoris.

1985-1987 Headmaster, Sosio Secondary School, Kilgoris.

1983-1984 Taught at Sosio Secondary School, Kilgoris.

REPUBLIC OF BENIN

FRÉDÉRIC OROU SANNI

Date and place of birth: 30th September 1983, at Banikoara

Telephone: (00229) 97 88 46 76 or 95 17 41 76

Telephone (work): 999-773-072, 204-2413

E-mail: sannifred@yahoo.fr

Nationality: Beninois, born 30th September 1983, at Banikoara, bachelor, no children and career diplomat.

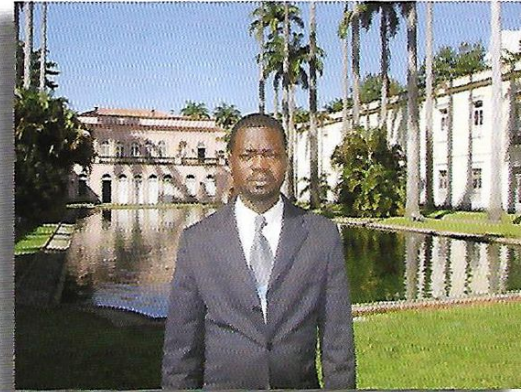
November 2009: Diplomatic Corps: Attaché for Foreign Affairs, responsibility for cooperation with Brazil and South American countries.

2009: Training in diplomatic correspondence and practices.

2008: Course Diploma, Diplomacy and International Relations option, from the École Nationale d'Administration et de Magistrature of the Université d'Abomey at Calavi.

2007: Work experience at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Benin.

2003: English course at Accra (Ghana). Knowledge of computing, I speak French and English and I like travelling, reading and music.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

BESAKO LOTUKUNU KENNEDY

Place and Date of Birth: Boteka, 17th June 1966

Telephone: 00243810337623

E-mail: besakokennedy@yahoo.fr

Academic career: State Diploma, option: Commercial Techniques, Institut Technique Commercial de Lemba (1988). Degree in law, option: economic and social law from the University of Kinshasa.

Other training: Two periods of work experience at the Tribunal de Paix at Lemba, Kinshasa (1997-1999).

Training Seminar on Human Rights and International Human Rights (December 1999 at the University of Kinshasa.

Training Seminar on Trade Unions organised by the Collectif des Syndicats de l'Administration Publiques (Public Service Trade Unions), Ministry of Following Affairs (2006).

One year of work experience at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2006).

One year of work experience at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the Directorate of International Organisations (2003).

Professional experience: Security agent, USDS, in 2000 (Head of post).



Defender of Human Rights 2001-2006.

Vice-President of the NGO Vouloir cest Pouvoir 2004.

Attaché de Bureau Grade 2 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Attaché de Bureau Grade 14 in the Directorate of America, Asia and Oceania.

Languages: French, Lingala, a little Chinese.

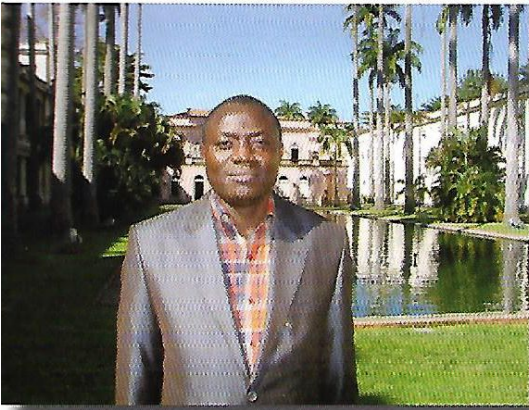
I certify that the information given above is true.

LANGBA MBONGI APOLLINAIRE

Place and date of Birth: Geena, 2nd December 1965

Telephone: (+243)815219538

E-mail: apolangba@yahoo.fr



Professional experience: 2009-2010, Head of Chancery and Litigation.

Currently Head of Office. Supervisor of the Centre for Personalisation of Biometric Passports. Head of the Centre for Personalisation of Biometric Passports. System Administrator and Trainer for the Personalisation of Biometric Passports.

2008 - Head of Office of the 1st Benelux Ministry.

2001 - Work experience in the Directorate of Studies and Planning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Further formation: Experienced user of Internet Explorer.

Good knowledge of Windows, Excel, Word, Publisher,

Power Point. Trained in the personalisation system.

Specialist training as System Administrator.

Languages: French, English, Lingala.

URBAIN OTSALA

Date of Birth: 25/01/1968

Telephones: 00242-5582317/ 00242-6414159/ 00242-4101675

E-mail: otsala_urb@yahoo.fr; sg_maef@yahoo.fr

Current post: Head of Office of the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Academic career and qualifications: 2002-2004 École Nationale d'Administration et de Magistrature (ENAM) - Option: Diplomacy. Higher education: Diplôme d'Études Supérieures Spécialisées (DESS).

Major de Promotion 1992: École Normale Supérieure (Université Marien Ngouabi). Options: history and geography.

Qualification: Certificat d'Aptitudes pour l'Enseignement dans les Lycées (CAPEL 4).

Professional career: Date of entry into the Diplomatic Corps: 13th January 1994. Grade: Counsellor for Foreign Affairs Category I, scale, 2nd class, 4th grade. Current function since 12 January 2009: Head of the Office of the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Languages: French, English, German.



REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

ABOUBACAR DAFTE

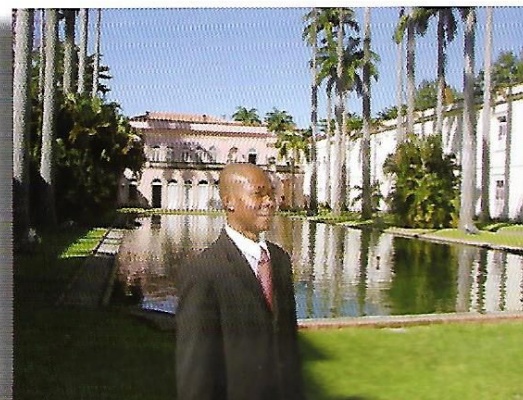
Date and place of birth: 01/01/1977 at Forécariah

Telephones: 64 36 82 93/65 46 16 67

E-mail: abouba.daffe@yahoo.fr

Professional experience: Civil Administrator. Marital status: Married with six children. 2009 to the present: Head of the South and Central American Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs within the Directorate for Europe, America, Oceania (DEAO). 2008: participated in a Training Seminar on "The role of administrations and organisations in collective management", given by the Ministry of Administration of the Territory. Participated in the Seminar 'Reinforcement of Democratic Governance at Local Level by Eradicating Poverty and achieving the Millennium Objectives for Development', organised by UNDP at Conakry. 2007: Participated in the Seminar "Regional and International Cooperation. The World View and Regional or National Perspectives".

Higher education: 1998-1999: Entered the Institution d'Enseignement



Supérieure at the Gamal Abdel Nasser University of Conakry's Faculty of Humanities. 1999-2000: Passed the examination to progress to the second year of social sciences at the University of Conakry. 2000-2001: Diplôme d' Études Universitaire Général (DEUG). 2001- 2002: Diplôme de Licence in the history of international relations. 2002-2003: MA in the history of international relations from the University of Conakry.

Languages: National - Soussou, Malinké. Foreign - French.

SENEGAL

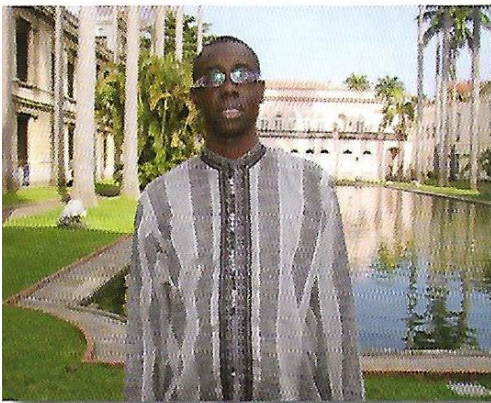
KEMOKO DIAKITE

Date and Place of birth: 07/09/1976, at Dakar, Sénégal

Mobile telephone: 00212662656688

Work: 00212537754171

Home: 00212537755160



Professional Experience: Current post: Counsellor for Foreign Affairs. Three-month work experience (01/02/2001 to 31/05/2001) in the Sahel Office for Brokerage and Insurance (CSCA). Wrote documents for the creation of the Sub-regional Coordinating body for Anti-locust Expertise (COSRELA). Participated in the 42nd Seminar on International Law offered by the International Law Commission (CDI), held at the United Nations office in Geneva, from 3rd to 21st July 2006. January 2004 to October 2004: Inspector of Diplomatic and Consular Posts for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. October 2004 to November 2006, Head of the Division of International Conventions and Agreements of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. November 2006: Second Counsellor to the Embassy of Senegal in Rabat with responsibility for political, economic and commercial matters. Studies and Research carried out: 1999: Master's dissertation: "La responsabilité du transport substitué dans le transport aérien". 2001: DEA Dissertation: "L'application des Actes Uniformes dans l'ordre juridique interne des États membres de l'OHADA". 2003: Final dissertation for the ENAM: "L'OHADA parmi les organisations d'intégration dans les pays africains de la zone franc". 2009: Thesis for doctorate in Public Law: "La problématique de l'intervention des Nations Unies dans le Règlement des Conflits en Afrique", presented and defended publicly on 13th April 2009 at Cheikh Anta Diop University in. Grade: Very Good.

Languages: French (reading, writing and speaking), good command. English (reading, writing and speaking), reasonable. Allemand (reading and writing)

SUDAN

KHALID MUSA DAFA ALLAH

Mobile telephone: 00249-908208560

Office Telephone: 00249-183-773101.Ext:1542

Fax: 00249-183-772941

E-mail: kha_daf@yahoo.com

Minister Plenipotentiary. Deputy Director, European Department. Ministry of Foreign Relations, the Republic of the Sudan. Education: MA in International Relations from the National University of Malaysia, 2000. Diploma in translation and interpretation from the University of Khartoum. Sudan, 1996. Bachelor of Law from Alnilien University. Khartoum, Sudan, 1995. Higher Diploma in diplomatic studies. Centre for Diplomatic Studies, Sudan, 1994. BA in Arabic Language. Quran University 1993. Professional Experience: 2001-2009 - Diplomat at the Embassy of Sudan in Washington - U.S.A. 2001-2000 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Khartoum, Sudan. 1998-2000 - Higher Studies Degree. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. 1995-1998 - various departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 1994-1995 - Press and information office at the Presidents Office, Palace of the Republic. 1992-1995 - Journalist.



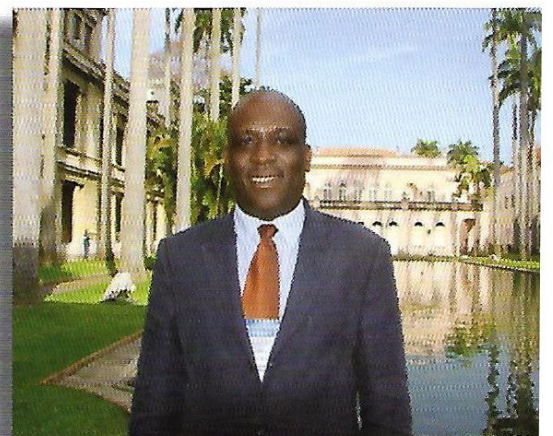
TANZANIA

BARAKA HARAN LUVANDA

Date of birth: 31.12.68

E-mail: b_luvanda@yahoo.co.uk

Work experience: January 1999 to the present: Foreign Service Officer. Education: February 2005 to June 2006: Executive Master's degree in international relations, Geneva School of Diplomacy, Switzerland. October 1988. June - 2000: Postgraduate Certificate in Diplomacy, Institute of International Relations of Cameroon (IRIC), Cameroon. October 1994 - June 1997: L1.B (Hons.), University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. July 1990 - May 1992: Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education, Milambo High School, Tabora, Tanzania. January 1986 - October 1989: Ordinary Certificate of Secondary Education, Malangali Secondary School, Iringa, Tanzania. January 1979 - September 1985: Certificate of Primary School Education, Luwumbu Primary School, Makete, Iringa, Tanzania. Languages: Kiswahili, fluent in both written and spoken. English: fluent in both written and spoken. French: fluent in both written and spoken forms.



ZAMBIA

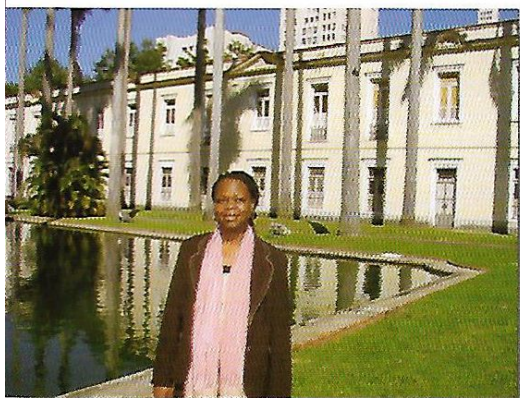
REGINA C. BOMA PHIRI

Date of Birth: 19/09/1973

E-mail: rboma@yahoo.com

Telephones: 252718/252708 (Work)

Mobile: 0966-746037



I work at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as First Secretary in the Political Affairs Department of the Republic of Zambia, in Lusaka, Zambia. I graduated in Political Science from the University of Zambia in 2000. I am currently studying French at the Alliance Française School.

ZIMBABWE

PLACIDA SHUVAI CHIVANDIRE

Date of Birth: 19th February 1979

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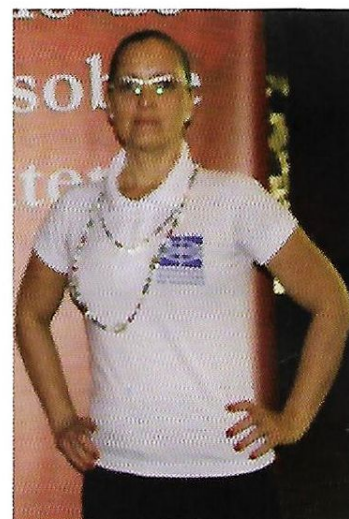
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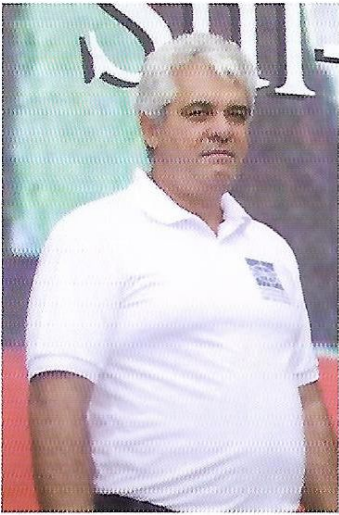
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Conference interpreters - From left to right: Sérgio Xavier Ferreira, Gisah Vasconcellos, Lucília Wuillaume and Patrick Wuillaume

Ideias

O Brasil de olho na África

CONFERÊNCIA | A cultura torna-se ponto de encontro entre nossos povos

AFFONSO ROMANO DE SANT'ANNA

DIZEM OS especialistas em geologia que o Brasil se afasta da África 7 centímetros por ano. Mas assinalam que há 225 milhões de anos América e África eram um só continente, a Pangeia.

Achei que essa seria uma boa metáfora geológica para começar uma conferência para diplomatas africanos no Palácio Itamaraty, no dia 13. Eram 29 diplomatas que a Fundação Alexandre Gusmão, de maneira insólita, reuniu no Brasil. Não são só africanos de língua portuguesa, como eventualmente se faz, mas representantes de 24 países que falam francês, inglês e árabe, além de diversos idiomas locais. Durante um mês, além de ouvir dezenas de especialistas brasileiros, visitarão entidades de pesquisa, usinas, fábricas, pontos turísticos. Não é mais um exercício de lusofonia, apenas.

Vejam os três fatos: a última Copa acaba de ocorrer na África e a próxima será no Brasil; o presidente brasileiro inaugurou nesses dias meia dúzia de embaixadas na África; e agora esse "Primeiro Curso para Diplomatas Africanos" durante todo o mês de julho. Será que o Brasil está, finalmente, abrindo os olhos para o resto do mundo e saindo do "circuito Elizabeth Arden" -- Paris, Nova York e Londres? Parece que sim. No mês de abril, aliás, a mesma fundação dirigida pelo embaixador e ex-ministro da Cultura Jerônimo Moscardo realizou o VIII Curso para Diplomatas Latino-Americanos.

Como a cultura, no caso latino-americano, pode ser uma *plaza mayor* entre nossos povos? Como a cultura pode corrigir as falhas geoculturais entre o Brasil e a África?

Questionando o centro. Quando, há quase 20 anos, Jean-Christophe Rufin veio à Associação Comercial do Rio de Janeiro lançar *O Império e os Novos Bárbaros* (Ed. Record), o presidente da entidade exibiu um mapa do mundo do ponto de vista japonês. No mapa japonês, o Japão está no centro e Europa e Estados Unidos, a periferia. Com efeito, Copérnico e Einstein continuam cada vez mais atuais, a relatividade aumenta e os centros mudam de lugar. E o saber universitário hoje se compraz em estudar o "nomadismo" como um fenômeno não só da migração da mão de obra, mas de movimentação das desorientadas "tribos jovens" dentro da cidade.

Quando o pensador oficial dos conservadores americanos Samuel Huntington (*O Choque de Civilizações* - Ed. Objetiva) enumera as "civilizações" que existem ou existiram, considera a América Latina como "subcivilização" e a África nem chega a existir. Posição diametralmente oposta tem, por exemplo, o nosso maior entendido em África, Alberto da Costa e Silva, que em *O Vício da África* (Ed. Sá da Costa) chegou a dizer: "Ter nível europeu é uma frase que para mim não significa nada". E o escritor polonês recentemente falecido Ryszard Kapuscinski em vários livros fez uma verdadeira redescoberta da África, pois a olhou de dentro para fora.

Uma coisa nova está em movimento. Como as placas tectônicas que se deslocam, alguns deslocamentos geopolíticos e sociais estão ocorrendo na América Latina e na África. Já o relatório do World Development Indicator apontava, em 2006, que, enquanto Europa e Estados Unidos estavam em crise, a África



Subsaariana cresceu 4,6% mais do que a média mundial e que 20 dos 50 países cresceram mais de 5% ao ano. E no que tange à América Latina, a Cepal projetou para 2010 o crescimento de 4,1%.

A chamada "periferia", que historicamente sempre ocupou um espaço impreciso e negligenciado na história, começou não apenas a ser percebida, mas a ocupar o espaço central no sistema de representação política. Um operário e retirante nordestino é o presidente do Brasil; ex-guerrilheiros são presidentes da Argentina e do Uruguai; um padre preside o Paraguai; um índio preside a Bolívia. Isso não teria maior significado se as economias desses países não demonstrassem, confluentemente, uma evidente melhora. Esse deslocamento ocorre até nos Estados Unidos, onde um negro liberal chegou à Presidência. E agora, no Brasil, temos algo singular: aquilo que se convencionou chamar de "direita" não tem candidato à Presidência. Ao contrário, temos três candidatos com uma biografia que vem da esquerda, e, mais do que isso, sintomaticamente, duas mulheres são candidatas.

I Curso para Diplomatas Africanos

5 a 29 julho 2010
Palácio Amaral
Rio de Janeiro



Iniciativa pioneira reúne no País 29 diplomatas africanos, representantes de 24 nações que falam francês, inglês, árabe e línguas locais, além do português

Coisa nova. Estamos saindo do "circuitos Elizabeth Arden": Paris, Nova York, Londres...

Deslocamentos culturais. Chegou-me às mãos, esta semana, o último exemplar de *Le Nouvel Observateur* com a reportagem *Saga África*, dizendo: "Nunca a literatura africana foi tão rica. A prova são a ruandesa Scholastica Kukasonga, o congolês Dongala e a somaliana Nurudin Farah". Isso lembrou-me que a América Latina já teve seis prêmios Nobel: Gabriela Mistral (1945), Miguel Asturias (1967), Pablo Neruda (1971), Garcia Márquez (1982), Octavio Paz (1990), Derek Walcott (1992) e a África teve 4 Nobel: Wole Soyinka (1996), Naguib Mahfouz (1988), Nadine Gordimer (1991) e John Coetzee (2003).

No entanto, enquanto os países latino-americanos se independizaram há 200 anos, 17 países africanos em 1960 ainda estavam se tornando livres. Nesse continente tudo é incrivelmente antigo e fantásticamente novo. As literaturas daqueles países, a rigor, têm poucas décadas, mas seus autores lusófonos, como Germano de Almeida (Cabo Verde), Mia Couto (Moçambique), Pepetela e Ondjaki (Angola), são bem conhecidos. E o Brasil se tornou para eles e para os portugueses o

grande mercado, a ponto de alguns virem morar aqui ou tomarem o Brasil como cenário de seus romances, como Miguel de Sousa Tavares (*Rio das Flores*), Agualusa (*O Dia em que Zumbi Tomou o Rio*).

Os escritores brasileiros têm uma relação com a África ainda distante. De alguma maneira parecem se contentar com o fato de que a Bahia é uma espécie de nação africana, como ilustra bem Jorge Amado. Por isso é meio solitária a obra de Antonio Olinto, traduzida em 19 línguas, que, em *A Casa da Água*, *O Rei do Keto* e *Trono de Vidro*, retrata personagens que, saindo do Brasil, retornaram à Nigéria, ao Benin, a Gana e à Costa do Marfim.

Medidas concretas. No Brasil, a Lei 10.639, de 2003, diz que nos estabelecimentos de ensino fundamental e médio, oficiais e particulares, é obrigatório o ensino de História e Cultura Afro-Brasileira. Entendo que isso diz respeito a toda a África e não apenas aos países lusófonos.

Data apenas dos anos 70 os cursos de literatura africana (como na USP) e a criação na Editora Ática de uma coleção de ficcionistas africanos. Hoje há vários cursos

de literatura africana nas universidades. Mas é pouco. Há que se criar "leitorados", aumentar as bolsas de tradução (que criamos na Biblioteca Nacional nos anos 90), criar programas de escritores residentes lá e cá, enfim, ter uma instituição à altura do Instituto Goethe (Alemanha), Camões (Portugal) e Cervantes (Espanha).

Uma das surpresas nesse contato com os diplomatas africanos diz respeito a um projeto antigo que talvez o atual governo realize: transformar a Lei de Depósito Legal. Em vez de um livro mandado para a Biblioteca Nacional, que separem seis livros para as bibliotecas nacionais dos povos de língua portuguesa. Produzimos 30 mil livros novos por ano. Se estivéssemos fazendo isso há 20 anos, teríamos em cada um daqueles países uma biblioteca brasileira de 600 mil volumes - uma imensa ajuda ao desenvolvimento cultural e tecnológico.

Ao ouvir isso, um dos 29 diplomatas africanos indagou: por que não mandar esses livros para toda a África?

Isso se chama "pensar grande". E prova que o continente que tem o maior deserto do mundo tem sede de Brasil. ●

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