

MEMORANDUM

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G20 FINANCE MINISTERS COMMITTED TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Finance ministers and central bank governors of the world's 20 major economies, accounting for 66 percent of world population, have pledged to "promote an enabling global economic environment for developing countries as they pursue their sustainable development agendas".

In this context, they are looking forward to "a successful outcome" of the U.N. Summit in New York for the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The summit will be held from Sep. 25 to 27 in New York as a high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly of the world body.

The G20, meeting in Turkey's capital Ankara on Sep. 4-5, reviewed ongoing economic developments, their respective growth prospects, and recent volatility in financial markets and its underlying economic conditions. They welcomed "the strengthening economic activity in some economies" but said that global growth was falling short of their expectations.

To remedy the situation, they vowed to take decisive action to keep the economic recovery on track and expressed confidence that the global economic recovery would gain speed. With this in view, they would continue to monitor developments, assess spillovers and address emerging risks as needed to foster confidence and financial stability.

The G20 welcomed "the positive outcomes of the Addis Ababa Conference on Financing for Development (FFD)". In support of these, they aim to scale up their technical assistance efforts to help developing countries build necessary institutional capacity, particularly in the areas specified in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

The agreement was reached by the 193 U.N. Member States attending the Conference, following negotiations under the leadership of Ethiopian Foreign Minister Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus.

U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said: "This agreement is a critical step forward in building a sustainable future for all. It provides a global framework for financing sustainable development."

He added, "The results here in Addis Ababa give us the foundation of a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development that will leave no one behind."

The G20 includes 19 individual countries – Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States – along with the European Union (EU). The EU is represented by the European Commission and by the European Central Bank.

The Group was founded in 1999 with the aim of studying, reviewing, and promoting high-level discussion of policy issues pertaining to the promotion of international financial stability.

It seeks to address issues that go beyond the responsibilities of any one organisation. Collectively, the G20 economies account for around 85 percent of the gross world product (GWP), 80 percent of world trade (or, if excluding EU intra-trade, 75 percent), and two-thirds of the world population. The G20 heads of government or heads of state have periodically conferred at summits since their initial meeting in 2008.

The G20 are responsible for 84 percent fossil fuel emissions worldwide. To support the climate change agenda of 2015, they welcomed the Climate Finance Study Group (CFSG) report, took note of the inventory on climate funds developed by the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development), and the toolkit developed by the OECD and the GEF (Global Environment Facility) to enhance access to adaptation finance by the low income and developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

While recognising developed countries' ongoing efforts, they called on them to continue to scale up climate finance in line with their commitments.

"We are working together to reach a positive and balanced outcome at the 21st Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC (COP 21). Based on the outcomes and towards the objectives of the COP21, CFSG will continue its work in 2016 by following the principles, provisions and objectives of the UNFCCC," they added.

UNFCCC is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that emerged from the Earth Summit in June 1992 in Rio, Brazil, which is currently the only international climate policy treaty with broad legitimacy, due in part to its virtually universal membership.

The CFSG was established by Finance Ministers, in April 2012, and was welcomed by leaders in the Los Cabos Summit, in Jun 2012, with a view "to consider ways to effectively mobilize resources taking into account the objectives, provisions and principles of the UNFCCC".

In November 2012, Finance Ministers agreed to “continue working towards building a better understanding of the underlying issues among G20 members taking into account the objectives, provisions and principles of the UNFCCC”, and also recognised that the “UNFCCC is the forum for climate change negotiations and decision making at the international level”.

Following the mandate of the group, and building on the CFSG 2013 Report, the Group identified four areas to be studied in 2014, namely: (a) Financing for adaptation; (b) Alternative sources and approaches to enhance climate finance and its effectiveness; (c) Enabling environments, in developing and developed countries, to facilitate the mobilization and effective deployment of climate finance; (d) Examining the role of relevant financial institutions and MDBs in mobilizing climate finance.

This report aims to present to the G20 Finance Ministers and Leaders a range of non-exhaustive policy options (“toolbox”) for voluntary consideration, related to these four areas, and to suggest further work on other important issues on climate finance.

The G20 said they were “deeply disappointed” with the continued delay in progressing the 2010 International Monetary Fund (IMF) Quota and Governance Reforms. In their view, their earliest implementation is essential for the credibility, legitimacy and effectiveness of the Fund and “remains our highest priority”.

As part of continuing efforts to promote market confidence and business integrity, G20 Finance Ministers also endorsed a new set of G20/OECD corporate governance principles.

The [G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance](#) provide recommendations for national policymakers on shareholder rights, executive remuneration, financial disclosure, the behaviour of institutional investors and how stock markets should function.

Sound corporate governance is seen as an essential element for promoting capital-market based financing and unlocking investment, which are keys to boosting long-term economic growth.

“In today’s global and highly interconnected world of business and finance, creating trust is something that we need to do together,” OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría said during a presentation of the new Principles with Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Cevdet Yilmaz, who chaired the G20 finance ministers meeting. (IPS 01-09-2015)

MOZAMBIQUE'S GROWTH LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED BY CHINA'S SLOWDOWN

The United Kingdom-based company Fathom Consulting has warned that the Mozambican economy is likely to be hit by the slowdown in Chinese economic growth, APA learns here on Thursday. According to reports monitored by APA, in recent years China has seen growth rates of above 8 per cent and has used its strong economic position to invest in the African continent and purchase its raw materials while in addition, Africa has provided a useful market for Chinese goods.

Africa provides many of the raw materials that are required to fuel its economic growth engine, According to Fathom Consulting.

Africa also provides a consumer-hungry market for its goods, with exports to Africa rising by nearly 15 percent in the 12 months to 2014. This outstripped export growth to Asia, Europe and the United States.

China's trade with Africa has risen to \$220 billion from just 10 billion in 2000 which is more than three times the value of trade that the United States has with the continent.

However, since June shares on the Chinese stock market have plummeted and the government has devalued the national currency, the renminbi. These are symptoms of fears of deep, structural problems in the Chinese economy.

There has already been a serious knock-on effect - figures produced in July show that there has been a 40 percent fall in the value of Chinese imports from Africa compared with a year ago.

Fathom Consulting has carried out an analysis of links between 19 African countries and China, and ranked them according to how exposed they are to China's slowdown. According to this analysis,

Mozambique is the eighth most vulnerable country.

The three most vulnerable countries are Zambia, South Africa and Liberia.(APA 10-09-2015)

EU ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECT PARTICIPATES IN BEIRUT ENERGY FORUM

The EU-funded MED-DESIRE project will take part in the sixth edition of the Beirut Energy Forum taking place on 9-11 September.

The Forum is a leading energy event in Lebanon and the Arab World dedicated to energy efficiency, renewable energy and green buildings. The project will hold a booth at the Forum to present its activities, and will contribute to different sessions dedicated to the implementation of solar ordinances and the funding of solar energy projects.

The **MED-DESIRE project** aims at spreading energy efficiency and in particular, solar energy across the Mediterranean area through the definition of innovative financial schemes and market stimulation tools.

It is funded under the **ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme 2007/2013**, a multilateral cross-border cooperation programme funded by the European Union under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument. It aims at reinforcing cooperation between the EU and partner countries' regions located along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. (EU Neighbourhood 10-09-2015)

NIGERIA, BELARUS EXPLORE TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

Nigeria and Belarus are considering the prospects of boosting economic and technological cooperation that will see Belarus build a 1,000-capacity tractor assembly plant in Nigeria.

This was the subject of discussion in Abuja on Thursday when the Ambassador of Belarus to Nigeria, Mr. Vyacheslav Beskosty, paid a visit to Vice President Yemi Osinbajo at the Presidential Villa.

Beskosty told journalists after the visit that his delegation held wide-ranging talks with Osinbajo.

``We concluded that the level of our present cooperation and context is not enough and does not correspond fully to the potential of our economies.

``We agreed that in the nearest future we will look closer at the prospects of deepening our relations in the area of setting up Assembly plant for the production of tractors and trucks in Nigeria, deepening our cooperation in education area, in the military area.

``I also informed the Vice President about the invitation of our President Mr. Alyaxandr Lukashenka in the name of your newly-elected President Mr. Muhammadu Buhari, to pay an official visit to our country in the best time possible.

``So we agreed that we still have a lot to be done and we outlined the very great potential between our countries for the benefit of our peoples,`` he said.

Beskosty said that there were no limits to the discussion as both countries considered any form of cooperation that would be of immense benefit to the people of both countries.

“It can be production of certain products in Nigeria; it can be export-import; it can be investment; it can be military cooperation; it can be education,” he added. (APA 10-09-2015)

MOZAMBICAN DELEGATION IN ANGOLA SEEKING MARKET FOR GAS

Mozambique's former President Joaquim Chissano is leading a high-profile delegation representing the country's Matola Gas Company MGC for a meeting in Luanda with the Angolan Oil minister to discuss and analyse a collaborative proposal on the development of the company, APA has observed on Thursday.

According to media reports monitored by APA, the delegation has been in Angola since Monday in search of a market for natural gas produced in Mozambique and to exchange knowledge of the oil and natural gas sector.

According to reports, after the meeting with Minister Jose Botelho de Vasconcelos, Chissano stressed that the Matola Gas Company, which served only two industrial companies when it was established in 2004, currently has 38 clients.

MGC currently has a power station and a centre for gas distribution in containers, which should get lower in number as the gas distribution network expands, said Chissano.

The Matola Gas Company is a Mozambican company that is dedicated to transportation, distribution and sale of natural gas produced in Mozambique.

Gas is used as a source of energy for several industrial units in Maputo province.

MGC's share capital is divided into a stake held by the Mozambican state, through the state oil and gas company ENH and private Mozambican and foreign investors such as the South African company Gigajoule International.

The company operates a natural gas pipeline of about 800 kilometres with a capacity of about 8 million natural gas gigajoules per year through an established concession agreement with the government of Mozambique for distribution to Maputo province.(APA 10-09-2015)

BRUSSELS AIRLINES ANNOUNCES RESUMPTION OF OPERATIONS IN LIBERIA

Liberia is gradually getting re-integrated into the international community with Brussels Airlines announcing the introduction of new interventions in its operations in Liberia including an increase in the number of flights to Liberia from two to four times weekly.

According to the Chief Executive Officer of Brussels Airlines, Mr. Bernard Gustin, there will also be a stop-over in Freetown en route to Monrovia and a non-stop flight from Monrovia to Brussels.

A presidential mansion press statement issued here Thursday says these decisions, including the removal of Liberia from its Travel Advisory List, were taken last week by the Belgian authorities based on the country's "Ebola free status".

During discussions with President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf in Monrovia on Wednesday, Mr. Gustin, who is also Chairman of the Management Board of Brussels Airlines, expressed disappointment at the level of media coverage given to the "good news" of freedom from Ebola and the lifting of restrictions compared to the height of the crisis including the different restrictive measures that were imposed.

He also indicated that by December 2015 or January 2016, Brussels Airlines will lead an economic

mission to Liberia as the country seeks to enhance national recovery after the very devastating Ebola crisis that claimed the lives of over 4,000 persons with consequences on the country's economy. (APA 10-09-2015)

SHIPPING ROUTE OPENS UP BETWEEN CABO VERDE AND SENEGAL

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) will finance the direct sea link between Cabo Verde (Cape Verde) and Senegal, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cabo Verde, Jorge Tolentino said recently.

The minister, who was speaking in the archipelago's capital, Praia after inducting four new ambassadors and the first consul general of Cabo Verde in Portugal and to take stock of his recent visit to Senegal, said direct shipping links were "a project that we have come to cherish and which has now been accepted and taken on by the President of Senegal, Macky Sall.

During his stay in Senegal, Tolentino met with the country's prime minister, Mohammed Dionne, who is due to visit Cabo Verde in January next to chair the meeting of the Joint Committee between the two countries, along with his Cape Verdean counterpart, José Maria Neves.

The Cape Verdean minister said the two delegations would continue to work on the process in order to have concrete results in terms of direct shipping links next January, according to Portuguese news agency Lusa.

The Cape Verdean authorities have systematically requested special treatment from all ECOWAS institutions to help tackle the underlying vulnerabilities of the country's insularity and for it to become fully integrated in the ECOWAS region. (10-09-2015)

THE GAMBIA, UNIDO VALIDATE NEW CLIMATE CHANGE CONTROL PROJECT

The Gambia government through the Ministry of Energy in conjunction with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) on Wednesday validated a renewable energy project dubbed, UNIDO/GEF5 Project meant to promote the use and integration of Small to Medium Scale Renewable Energy Systems in the country's productive sectors.

Speaking at the opening ceremony in Banjul, the Industrial Development Officer of UNIDO, Alois Mhlanga, underlined the significance of the project, in ensuring a conducive environment for the people. He said the project seeks to ensure a shift from fuel power generation to natural power sources.

Mhlanga also expressed his organization's readiness to support the Gambia in the successful implementation of the project.

In his opening remarks, the Minister of Energy, Dr Edward Saja Sanneh recounted the government's readiness to ensuring a life-friendly energy generation in the country.

"Renewable energy and energy efficiency being central to the energy policy of the Government of the Gambia, the Ministry of Energy will continue to work with partners like Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) so as to continue to access climate financing under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to implement more renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in the Gambia", he said. (APA 10-09-2015)

GOVERNMENT OF ANGOLA WILL REVIEW CUSTOMS TARIFFS ON GOODS AND EQUIPMENT

The government of Angola wants to reduce the customs duties applied to goods and equipment “necessary for national production” under a new tariff list that came into force in March 2014, pursuant to a legislative authorisation approved by parliament.

The legislative authorisation allows the President of Angola, within 90 days, “to amend the rates of the Customs Tariff List on Imports and Exports.”

The document cited by Portuguese news agency Lusa, that does not specify the new rates or goods to be covered, explains the aim of the scheme is to introduce “greater progressiveness to the rates applied to certain products.”

The legislative authorisation also aims to “tax petroleum products and derivatives” and “ease the customs duties on products geared to domestic production.”

The Angolan Parliament justified the legislative authorisation with the fact that “such measures have a positive and direct impact on development and diversification of the national economy as well as increasing tax revenues for the state.”

The new Angolan Customs Tariff came into force on 3 March, 2014, forcing foreign companies to produce locally to avoid increasing taxes, as this was identified at the time as a significant constraint on exports to Angola. (10-09-2015)

'LEGENDARY CLEOPATRA': EU PROJECT BRINGS EGYPTIAN QUEEN BACK TO LIFE WITH 3D SHOW

The most famous woman of Antiquity will be "brought back to life" during a 3D video mapping show organised on 17 September in Alexandria, Egypt by the EU-funded International Augmented Med (IAM) project.

The show will be projected on the façade of the Qaitbey Citadel from 7pm and be repeated every 25 minutes. Using the technology of augmented reality, the show will depict the story of the legendary Cleopatra while offering a unique experience to viewers, combining sound and lighting effects with virtual and digital elements.

This is the second 3D video mapping to take place Alexandria after the [success of last year's show](#), which was projected on the Bibliotheca Alexandrina's walls and attracted over 2,000 people.

The **International Augmented Med (IAM)** project focuses on the application of innovative multimedia technologies in the management of cultural and natural heritage. Visitors of the project's pilot sites will have the opportunity to rediscover various sites and monuments - such as the Library of Alexandria (Egypt), the El Khadr Greek-Orthodox church in Taybeh (Palestine), and the archaeological museum of Dar-es-Saraya in Jordan - under a new perspective thanks to the potentialities offered by 3D reconstructions, "Augmented Reality" installations or interactive illumination.

The **ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme 2007/2013** is a multilateral cross-border cooperation programme funded by the European Union under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument. It aims at reinforcing cooperation between the EU and partner countries' regions located along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. (EU Neighbourhood 10-09-2015)

UGANDA: IRELAND TO FUND WFP ASSISTANCE FOR REFUGEES

Irish Aid has on Friday committed critical funding that will enable the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) to assist more than 100,000 school children in Karamoja region of Uganda and nearly 150,000 South Sudanese refugees living in transit centres and settlements in northern Uganda.

Signing a Memorandum of Understanding in Kampala with acting WFP Country Director Michael Dunford, the Ambassador of Ireland, Donal Cronin, committed 450,000 for the WFP school feeding programme in Karamoja sub-region and another 450,000 for refugees in West Nile.

Ireland has a strong tradition of generously responding to people in need, said Ambassador Cronin.

Now that the food security situation in Karamoja is at a critical point at this time of the year, and the number of refugees in Uganda is high, Irish Aid and the Embassy of Ireland are pleased to be able to respond to this urgent need in partnership with WFP and the Government of Uganda, he added.

Ambassador Cronin said: In our valued partnership with the Government of Uganda this support is a strong complement to our other areas of development assistance in Uganda in the Social Protection, HIV and AIDS, education and good governance sectors.

WFP will use the committed funds to buy food for use in its school meals and refugee assistance programmes, including beans and maize grains grown locally in Uganda from small-scale farmer groups.

These initiatives are expected to increase school enrollment, retention and completion rates in Karamoja, and to improve nutrition for the refugees in West Nile.

School feeding is one of the ways WFP is working with the Government to fill food gaps among the most vulnerable households, said Michael Dunford. The programme also encourages children to enrol and stay in school, and therefore invest in their futures. (APA 11-09-2015)

ANGOLAN CAPITAL, LUANDA, WILL HAVE A FINANCIAL CENTRE

The first building of the future financial centre of Luanda is due to be inaugurated on 22 September announced the chairman of the executive council of the Baía de Luanda company, Miguel Carneiro, cited by Angolan state newspaper Jornal de Angola.

Located next to the port of Luanda, the Luanda financial centre will be made up of 20 buildings, each with 28 floors in an area 3 kilometres long, which has been designed to receive housing and office buildings, hotels and a shopping area.

Carneiro said that infrastructure was fully completed and that of the 20 plots of land available 12 are under negotiation and five are at advanced stages of negotiation.

The redevelopment project started in 2004 and comprises six different areas of activity including the financial district, retail spaces, parking lots, advertising and events and a residential district.

Carneiro said 93 commercial spaces were available covering a total of 7,000 square metres. The commercial spaces, he added, were part of a new retail concept in Luanda, which brings together the best restaurants, bars and shops of all kinds under one roof. (11-09-2015)

IMF DOES NOT SEE NEW ZIMBABWEAN LOANS FOR AT LEAST THREE YEARS

It will be at least three years before Zimbabwe can get loans from international lenders, and the country needs to strengthen its economic reforms to make sure it can repay its debt, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said on Thursday.

Domenico Fanizza, the head of a visiting IMF mission, said no quick and easy fixes exist for Zimbabwe's economy. What is needed are costly reforms that would take time to be felt by ordinary citizens, he said. The southern African nation owes foreign creditors \$9bn and has been struggling for five years to recover from a catastrophic recession, widespread food shortages and hyperinflation.

Mr Fanizza said Zimbabwe was doing well under an IMF monitoring programme meant to instil fiscal and financial discipline, rebuild trust with foreign creditors and allow the country to present plans to clear its arrears. The programme ends in December.

"Then the next step, together with government is building this credible, more ambitious reform programme that tries to tackle the underlying problem of the Zimbabwean economy," Mr Fanizza told a meeting of government officials, industry executives and western diplomats in the capital Harare.

"This will be a three-year programme, and would be the moment in which the capacity of Zimbabwe to finance itself on international financial markets and from this institution could happen again. It will be allowing the country to re-enter the international financial community," he said.

The IMF and government have cut Zimbabwe's growth forecast to 1.5% this year from to 3.1% in 2014, blaming drought and weak commodity prices.

President Robert Mugabe's government began defaulting on its debt to the IMF and several lenders in 1999. Gross domestic product shrank by 45% during the decade to 2008.

Zimbabwe dumped its worthless currency in 2009 and adopted the US dollar, but the strengthening greenback has left the country vulnerable to cheap imports, especially from SA, where the rand has weakened.

Local industry has been hardest hit. High interest rates and power shortages have also caused havoc, with some economic analysts warning of a recession in 2015 and next year.

"Going into 2016, the challenge is that we are going to expect normal to below-normal rains. If these trends continue, we will be heading for recession in 2016," Somkhosi Malaba, head of the Bankers Association of Zimbabwe, told the meeting. (Reuters 10-09-2015)

UGANDA AND RWANDA TO RE-DEMARCATATE BORDERS

The Ugandan and Rwandan governments have embarked on a process of re-demarcating their common border by rebuilding boundary pillars that were vandalized in the early 1990s.

Residents thought the boundary pillars contained expensive minerals like mercury and gold.

The Ugandan team is being headed by John Vianey Lutaaya, a senior surveyor in the Ministry of Lands while Rwanda is headed by Esdras Rwayitare.

Speaking on Friday Lutaaya says currently, community sensitization is ongoing to teach people about the importance of the border pillars.

During the process, ten boundary pillars are expected to be constructed.

A stretch of about 100Km from the Katuna border town to Ntungamo District in Uganda is to be covered in this joint re-demarcation. (APA 11-09-2015)

ANGOLA'S FIRST SATELLITE SCHEDULED TO GO INTO ORBIT IN FIRST QUARTER OF 2017

The launch of Angola's first satellite of Angola is expected to take place in the first quarter of 2017 and construction of "Angosat 1" is due for completion in November 2016, said in Luanda the director general of the National Space Programme Management Office (GGPEN).

Zolana Rui João, who was speaking during a meeting organised by GGPEN, which is part of the Inter-ministerial Commission for the General Coordination of the National Space Programme, on the challenges, benefits and opportunities of placing "Angosat 1" in orbit said the satellite, would have a useful life of 15 years.

To ensure the operation of the satellite, Rui João said, the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology had funded staff training in satellite engineering and space engineering systems, and seven students were currently in Russia and one in Italy.

In addition to these eight students, nine others are receiving technical and vocational training in nano and pico-satellites (University of Tokyo and Nihon, Japan) ten in space missions and systems design and another ten in operating space missions.

The satellite mission control centre, which will control and produce telemetric data sent by the Angosat 1 satellite, will be built in the municipality of Cacucaco, in Luanda, according to Angolan news agency Angop. (11-09-2015)

POPE TO VISIT KENYA, UGANDA, CAR ON FIRST AFRICAN TRIP, SAYS VATICAN

Pope Francis will visit Kenya in November, the Vatican said on Thursday, a country where Christians have recently been targeted by Islamist militants.

In June, the Argentine pontiff told a gathering of priests from around the world that he wanted to go to Kenya as part of his first papal trip to Africa, but that the visit was "uncertain" because there were "organisational problems".

Pope Francis did not explain further what these problems were, but was speaking two months after Somalia-based Al-Shabaab Islamist militants targeted Christians during a shooting at a Kenyan university in which 148 students were killed.

The pontiff will go to Kenya on November 25, before travelling to Uganda on November 27 and arriving in the Central African Republic, the final stop on the trip, on November 29. (Reuters 10-09-2015)

IDB FUNDS ASPHALTING OF B/FASO-BENIN BORDER ROAD

Burkina Faso has launched the process that would lead to the asphaltting of the road linking Kantchari to the Benin border, thanks to a loan of CFA 41.3 billion by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the Infrastructure Ministry told APA on Thursday.

The works include the construction and asphaltting of the road leading to the Kantchari-Diapaga-Tansarga-Benin border (145 km) to improve access to the high-potential agricultural and pastoral areas of the eastern regions of Central and Eastern Burkina Faso, while alleviating poverty through trade facilitation.

This project will support economic growth in Burkina Faso by opening up promising areas of growth, implement the development strategy of the transport sector in Burkina Faso (201-2025) and contribute to the development of trade between Burkina Faso, Niger, Benin and Togo.(APA 11-09-2015)

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

RD Congo - <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2015/pr15410.htm>

Egypt - <http://www.imf.org/external/np/tr/2015/tr090315.htm>

Ghana - <http://www.imf.org/External/NP/LOI/2015/gha/081715.pdf>

Ghana - <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.aspx?sk=43243.0>

Lesotho - <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2015/pr15398.htm>

Liberia - <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2015/pr15405.htm>

Liberia - <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2015/pr15409.htm>

Liberia - <http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/2015/091115.htm>

Mali - <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.aspx?sk=43077.0>

Tunisia - <http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/2015/090915.htm>

Thunisia <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2015/pr15407.htm>

Zambia - <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.aspx?sk=43230.0>

Zimbabwe - <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2015/pr15408.htm>

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