

MEMORANDUM

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ANGOLA'S SONANGOL PLANS TO AUCTION 18 MORE OIL CONCESSIONS

Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola (Sonangol) plans to put up for auction 18 more Angolan offshore oil concessions, indicates the annual report of the state-held oil sector concessionaire.

The bidding programme for the new concessions to negotiate with private operators, approved by the previous administration, includes six blocs in the Congo Basin (north) and another 12 in the Namibe Basin (south).

In February 2015 the Angolan government approved division of the Namibe Basin Maritime Zone into 12 blocs for future oil concessions, under terms of an executive order from the Oil Ministry cited by Lusa news agency.

The document signed by Minister Botelho de Vasconcelos aims to “define and establish the division in blocs” of that offshore zone, thus enabling “future oil concessions”.

The Namibe Basin Maritime Zone covers an area of more than 68,000 square kilometres off the coast of Namibe province. It is considered by experts to have high oil production potential.

More recent Sonangol figures indicate that Angola now has 34 blocs available for concessions. A further 18 are in production phase and five have been meanwhile abandoned.

Angola is currently Africa's top oil producer, with output of more than 1.7 million barrels per day. (16-08-2016)

MOROCCO TRADE DEFICIT TOPS €9 BILLION

Morocco's trade deficit in late July reached nearly €9.6 billion, weighed down by higher imports of capital equipment as well as consumer goods that increased exports.

According to the latest statistics from the Exchange bureau, the gap between the value of imports and exports reached DH103.6 billion in late July 2016 against DH96.4 billion in late July 2015.

Logically, the export-import ratio dipped to 55.8 percent instead of 56.9 percent.

The first seven months of 2016 witnessed an increase in imports (DH10.7 billion) greater than that of exports (DH3.5 billion), which worsened the deficit by DH7.2 billion, the bureau said.

This was mainly due to the strong increase in purchases of capital goods, finished products and the consumption of food.

The increase in the bill for these categories of products could be offset by a decrease of more than DH12 billion in the imports of energy items.

Meanwhile, exports increased by 2.7 percent in the same month thanks to higher sales in almost all sectors, mainly automotive industry, agriculture and food processing and textiles and leather. (APA 16-08-2016)

USAID'S PARTNERSHIP HEALTH: 5 LESSONS FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR

A child undergoes medical check-up at the Jayapura Health Laboratory in Papua, Indonesia, where the U.S. Agency for International Development and its partners work to improve the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis in the country. Photo by: [USAID Indonesia](#)

What does a healthy relationship look like? Open communication, trust, working toward common goals — and it turns out these are not just needed in personal relationships, but for cross-sector development partnerships as well.

The little research that has been done on relationship health between partners demonstrates its importance to achieving desired results. For example, a [2007 study in the Harvard Business Review](#) noted that cultivating a strong relationship, embracing differences and behaving collaboratively can dramatically increase the likelihood that a partnership's end goals will be achieved. Relationship frameworks such as "[The Partnership Toolbox](#)" identified many factors as important to relationship health, including alignment, trust, commitment, mutuality, performance, and efficiency. Yet these studies did not determine if one factor was more critical than another, or what partners could do to improve these factors.

At the [U.S. Agency for International Development](#), we "partner to end extreme poverty." Our recent research suggests that improving relationships with our private sector partners can also improve performance and thus development impact.

To better understand what aspects of our relationships with these partners drive development results, USAID conducted a study with [Dalberg Global Development Advisors](#) in which we surveyed both USAID and private sector leaders of 100 of our active partnerships in 2014. We identified five key findings about why relationship health is important to the success of our partnerships, what factors are most important during different partnership stages and how these factors influence and support relationship health.

1. Healthy relationships improve performance.

The survey revealed that those satisfied in their relationships with partners were significantly more likely to view the partnership's progress as meeting or exceeding expectations. This effect grew as the quality of the relationship grew, meaning that incremental improvements in relationship health were linked with incremental improvements in performance.

2. Early-stage partnerships need alignment and commitment, while implementation requires trust.

In early-stage partnerships aligning understanding of objectives, clear cultural expectations between partners and a joint commitment to goals are key to beginning a healthy relationship. Additionally, commitment at both the executive and staff levels provide an incentive for all sides to buy into the partnership and champion its success. This focus on alignment and commitment in the early stages helps partners overcome obstacles that may derail new relationships.

Once a partnership is off the ground, trust is essential to relationship health, becoming increasingly crucial during the implementation of a partnership. A trusting day-to-day relationship ensures those engaged in the work can address challenges and obstacles to sustain progress.

The survey found that alignment, trust and commitment are the most essential factors at both the setup and implementing stages of the partnership.

3. Strategic partnerships rely on trust, while shared value partnerships need alignment.

Strategically aligned partnerships — alliances focused on improving societal or environmental conditions in which business and development organizations operate — require strong trust between partners. In fact, trust was 30 percent more critical to these kinds of partnership than the second most highly rated factor, commitment. Because strategic associations tend to be broader, more flexible in scope, last longer and involve more partners, they may require higher levels of interpersonal trust.

On the other hand, the health of shared value partnerships — intentional investments into societal issues that strengthen a company's competitive advantage and potential for profit — rely more heavily on alignment of interests, goals and objectives, with respondents again rating it 30 percent higher than commitment, the second most highly rated factor. These partnerships often require shared decision-making and close coordination in the development of project scope, inputs, outputs, and outcomes of project activities.

The survey also found that strategic partnerships rely on trust, while shared value partnerships need alignment.

4. Established norms, and proactive communication support relationship health.

We found the establishment of agreed-upon operating norms — for example, how decisions are made and what milestones will be measured — to be important actions in supporting relationship health. Almost all respondents said alignment in partnership objectives and mechanisms is critical before any progress can be made.

Many partners also identified proactive communication as the foundation of trust. Both private and public sector survey participants noted that open, candid communication is particularly important as it helps to avoid unnecessary work and maintains consistent, high levels of trust between partners.

5. Addressing partnership pain points is critical to success.

While our research identified essential factors for relationship health, it also highlighted specific pain points in working relationships: staff transitions, a lack of experience or understanding about how the other sector works and misaligned expectations.

Both USAID and private sector partners noted staff transitions as the most pressing challenge, agreeing that transitions can derail partnership progress and hinder relationship health. Creating “point of contact” teams, as opposed to relying on one individual, has proven helpful in addressing inevitable staffing transitions during the course of a joint project. Developing written primers on the partner organizations can also help ease personnel transitions.

Private sector partners unfamiliar with USAID or the U.S. government found it difficult to jointly develop a venture or get a partnership off the ground. Orientations for new private sector counterparts may help educate partners about policies, language and procedures, encouraging mutual understanding from the outset.

Finally, partners who feel that they have misaligned expectations — that decisions are not being made fairly or resources are not being invested proportionally — should hold those difficult conversations early in the process and build partnership pathways that outline how collaboration can and should evolve. This establishes trust from the start and sets the tone for the partnership’s success going forward.

What’s next?

Investing in the health of a partnership is valuable, but it is not often prioritized. USAID is actively working to improve the relationship health of its partnerships by supporting partnership relationship managers and prioritizing the “felt experience” of its partners. We are looking to create a relationship health pulse check tool for use by USAID staff overseeing a partnership with the private sector that would encourage regular reflection on relationship health and suggest actions to improve the performance of that relationship depending on the type of partnership and project stage.

By better understanding the importance of the experience of our private sector partners — and identifying the actions that create thoughtful, trusting engagements — we believe we can harness the critical and unique capabilities of these partners to address our most pressing challenges and achieve critical development impact. (DEVEX 17-08-2016)

7% GROWTH FORECAST FOR ANGOLA’S AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN 2016

Angola’s agricultural sector should grow this year at a rate of 6.7 percent, indicate forecasts included in the draft law on revision of the 2016 state budget, approved in general terms by the Angolan parliament on Monday.

Although this forecast’s variance is positive compared to the 5.2 percent rate set out in the 2016 state budget, it is well below the 11.3 percent predicted in the 2013-2017 national development plan, reports Angop news agency.

The sector’s current technological level and the major contribution by family farming make it very dependent on climate change and the distribution of production inputs such as seed, farm tools and fertiliser, which significantly impact both results and forecasts, the agency reports.

The real 2016 GDP growth of -1.1 percent forecast in the new document is based on year-on-year growth of 0.8 percent for the oil sector and 1.2 percent for the non-oil sector.

The non-oil sector’s performance in this scenario is justified by expected improvement in the sectors of agriculture (from 5.2 percent to 6.7 percent), construction (from 2.2 percent to 3.2 percent), manufacturing (from -11 percent to -3.9 percent) and market services (from -1.5 percent to 0 percent). (16-08-2016)

ALL KFC OUTLETS FOR SALE IN SWAZILAND-MEDIA

Mario Pimenta the owner of the local Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) franchise is selling all the outlets according to an advertisement run in the newspaper, APA learns here on Tuesday.

M.L Dlamini Attorneys released the notice on behalf of KFC Swaziland's seven outlets in Mbabane, Ezulwini, Matsapha, Nhlangano, two in Manzini and Pigg's Peak.

"Pimenta has already found a buyer and all that is left is the transfer of ownership of the franchise, Pimenta's KFC (Swaziland) (Pty). This should happen within 30 days," reads the Swazi Observer.

In 2010 the local franchise won first, second, third and fourth positions during the KFC Breakthrough Champions Club held in Sun City, South Africa in 2010.

This was out of all the 700 KFC outlets in Africa. The Matsapha branch scooped the first prize, followed by the other local branches such as Mbabane.

Last month the shop made news after a manager locked two junior employees in a cold room. The managers are currently on suspension and the ministry of labour and social security is investigating the incident.(APA 16-08-2016)

EU HELPS EGYPT DEVELOP ITS WATER SECTOR THROUGH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT



The EU-funded Technical Assistance Project to the Holding Company for Water and Wastewater (HCWW) held its annual conference in Cairo. The event aimed at updating different stakeholders on the project's progress and key milestones.

The EU has allocated EUR 2.4 million grant for this project. Ambassador James Moran, Head of the EU Delegation to Egypt said *"the EU has a steadfast commitment to work with Egypt in this vital area"*. He added: *"water is a key to sustainable development... Egypt faces major challenges: to name but one, over 40 million have no access to sanitation. Best practice and the application of new technology are essential for a better planning for the future and I am confident these talks will make a major contribution to that"*.

The 24-months project is implemented by a consortium of European and Egyptian consulting firms and provides technical assistance to HCWW and 23 Affiliate Companies (AC)s through:

- Providing HCWW with a strategy and a master plan for Technical Losses reduction.
- Improving the management of Reverse Osmosis plants brine disposal through capacity building.
- Updating the Rural Sanitation Strategy and providing HCWW with a diagnosis of the current situation and strategy implementation on pre-selected pilot clusters.
- Assisting HCWW in organising Public Awareness activities. (EEAS 17-08-2016)

MOZAMBICAN GOVERNMENT PREPARES DRAFT LOCAL CONTENT LAW

The Mozambican government is preparing a draft local content law with a view to regulating business links between major projects and small and medium sized Mozambican companies, reports the Maputo-based daily Notícias.

Meetings organised by the Ministry of Economy and Finance together with the Confederation of Mozambican Economic Associations (CTA) are being held around the country to discuss the proposed legislation, the newspaper indicates.

The first meeting was recently held in the city of Pemba, Cabo Delgado province and the second in Beira, Sofala province. Another is due to be held this week in the city of Maputo. The meetings' aim is to gather private sector contributions before drawing up the final document for submission to parliament for consideration and vote.

A CTA source told Notícias that the increase in natural resource exploitation and the higher number of Mozambican companies supplying services to large projects "brought major challenges to the country, specifically the need to capitalise on that increased investment.

To do so, "it is important to adopt mechanisms that oblige large projects to incorporate national content in their activity, thereby guaranteeing the participation of Mozambican companies," said the source cited by the newspaper. (16-08-2016)

SIERRA LEONE SEALS ENERGY LOAN DEAL WITH INDIA

Sierra Leone's part of the joint West African electrification project, the West African Power Pool (WAPP) project, has received a major boost with the signing of a loan agreement for the construction of power transmission lines, APA learned on Monday in Freetown.

According to reports, the Exim Bank of India will fund the construction of a transmission line from the West African country's main power supplier, the Bumbuna Hydropower plant situated in the north of the country to the capital Freetown.

The WAPP is a World Bank inspired project aimed at enhancing electricity supply in the region through cross border collaboration.

The first phase of the project will see Ivory Coast supply its neighbours Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia through sales of power.

The Indian loan is US\$78m, signed by Sierra Leone's minister of Finance and Economic Development and a representative of the bank in Freetown.(APA 16-08-2016)

SOUTH AFRICA: NEW ONLINE BANKING PLATFORM FOR ENTREPRENEURS UNVEILED



Entrepreneurs have demanding schedules and the growth of their businesses is a lifelong project and a top priority. The right technology can help ensure that they are able to spend more time on those things that are key to their business success.

Bearing this in mind, South Africa's Mercantile Bank has launched a new online banking platform to bring even more convenience to the way their clients bank online.

Karl Kumbier, Chief Executive Officer at Mercantile Bank, explains, "One of the most useful tools you can give an entrepreneur is a mechanism that saves them time. Entrepreneurs are jugglers, with multiple demands on their attention, so ease-of-use and speed is paramount."

"Mercantile's new internet banking platform was designed to be simpler and more intuitive, backed by new improved functionality," Kumbier says.

"We engaged extensively with our clients and our employees to find out what entrepreneurs need most from an internet banking platform. Security, speed and convenience remain top of their priority list," he says.

The Bank's new online banking platform ensures secure access to the system via USSD technology which makes use of a cellphone number for authentication of identity, instead of digipasses. It also gives clients the convenience of being able to securely send and receive messages to and from the bank and make payments directly to SARS via SARS E-Filing.

"These are just some of the features of the new platform. We have made several other tweaks and upgrades to the overall online client experience. Our sole purpose in life is to grow entrepreneurs, so we continue to keep our ear to the ground to stay on top of what more we can do to improve the way entrepreneurs do banking," Kumbier concludes. (IT News Africa 16-08-2016)

10% OF CABO VERDE'S POPULATION EMPLOYED IN INFORMAL SECTOR

About 40,000 people or 10.5 percent of Cabo Verde's working age population are employed in the informal sector of the economy, 85 percent of them permanently, indicates a report on the year 2015 issued by the Bank of Cabo Verde.

In the urban environment, informal activities were mainly carried out by women with an average age of 40 years and an educational level corresponding to the six years of mandatory education.

The central bank of Cabo Verde (Cape Verde) also informs in the report that the number of non-agricultural informal production units increased by 38 percent from 2010 to 2015, accompanied by a 27.5 percent rise in the number of people working in the sector.

The BCV data show that 40 percent of informal production units were created after 2009, with corresponding increases in the rate of self-employment (from 82.9 percent to 86.5 percent) and unsalaried workers (from 3.2 percent to 6.8 percent) in the informal economy.

The island country's central bank also referred to a survey by the National Statistics Institute conducted between late June and the first half of September 2015, showing that the gross added value of informal activities accounted for 12 percent of Cabo Verde's gross domestic product. (16-08-2016)

SENEGAL: WAGES UP SLIGHTLY IN JUNE

Total wages in Senegal's public service sector made a slight 0.4 percent increase in late June 2016 compared to May 2016, the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning said Thursday.

Wages stood at CFA47.7 billion against CFA47.5 billion in May 2016, representing an increase of CFA0.2 billion in absolute terms.

But compared to May 2016 when it stood at CFA42.9 billion, the payroll increased by CFA4.8 billion.

Total public service workforce also increased by 6.3 percent, standing at CFA113,185 billion against CFA106,520 in June 2015. (APA 18-08-2016)

HOW AFRICAN BANKS ARE LOSING THEIR HOLD ON THE PAYMENT SPACE

Traditional banks are poised to lose as much as 50% of their ownership of the payment space by the end of 2016. Their hold on the space began plummeting in 2014 from 100% to 75%, and will continue to fall in the coming year. And, according to CEO of mobile banking innovator WIZZIT International, Brian Richardson, they're not losing to the players you'd expect.

Banks focus

Bankers seem to think that by adding internet banking functionality to a mobile device, they're becoming competitive. Not so, says Richardson. He goes on to explain that banks are, in fact, being disintermediated by consumers, who are choosing to transact with start-ups who've quickly adopted mobile-friendly payment processors.

PayPal, as an example, is now the number one payment method in many countries. This is not just banking functionality on mobile – it's a new way of paying.

"Banks are losing their grip on daily customer interaction – customers are doing more and buying more without them and this has never been more obvious than in mobile banking transactions," says Richardson.

According to a [recent article](#) in the Harvard Business Review, the risk for banks is that new competitors could consign them to a limited role as back-office utilities, while non-banks become the new face of customers' financial lives. Banks, it seems, must learn to play a greater role not just at the moment of financial transactions, but before and after as well.

The fall of the bank card

Richardson suspects banks are hesitant to embrace mobile payment transactions because it could cannibalise their margins on card transactions.

"African banks can't maintain the model they've relied on in the past – relying on fees from card transactions – because this doesn't match the intrinsic behaviour of the new market they're hoping to serve," explains Richardson. "A card and branch or even an e-commerce model only works in countries where the majority of the population has a bank card and a bank account. This just isn't the reality in Africa."

Act now or pay later

In Richardson's view, African banks need to decide whether they're going to position themselves as serious players in the payment space, or let third parties take the wheel. They can quickly adopt and implement a mobile payment processing model, or decide to gracefully exclude themselves from the mobile money market altogether and let non-traditional players like Google, Amazon and Starbucks take over. The latter would clearly be a major missed opportunity.

Down with cash

The benefit for African banks in eradicating cash transactions as much as possible is also notable. "It's simple: African banks can't capitalise off transactions made in cash – and cash payments are predominant across Africa," says Richardson. "They can, however, offer mobile payment processing for free, and make money from other products and services that go hand-in-hand with an accessible and available mobile banking platform."

By 2019, it's estimated that 1.9 billion people will use in-store mobile transactions to pay for purchases. Yet, in Richardson's experience, only 60% of African banks have been willing to increase their spending on mobile payment technology.

So what are banks waiting for? This is hard to understand, considering non-traditional players are swiftly redefining an entire industry, using digital technologies to deliver new and better ways of meeting the needs of the African market.

"It's now possible to introduce a cloud-hosted, scalable and adaptable mobile banking solution within a matter of weeks, if African banks can find the right partner. The market is ready and waiting – phones in hand – so now's the time to do it," concludes Richardson. (IT News Africa 17-08-2016)

CHINESE BUSINESSPEOPLE PLAN TO ORGANISE TRADE FAIR IN GUINEA-BISSAU

A Chinese business delegation currently visiting Guinea-Bissau said on Tuesday it intended to organise a trade fair involving companies from both countries, according to the delegation's spokeswoman.

The intention was expressed by Jessica Zhao, spokeswoman for the delegation during a meeting with the Mayor of Bissau (CMB), Adriano Ferreira.

Zhao said the entrepreneurs had travelled to Bissau to gather information on agricultural potential and other resources that the country has and find business opportunities in the Guinean market.

"In the second phase of this mission a forum will be created for exchange between some commercial agents from the two countries in order to organise the trade fair immediately afterwards," she said.

The delegation members promised once they return to China, to disclose the information collected about the potential of Guinea-Bissau to other Chinese companies that may invest in Guinea-Bissau.

The Mayor of Bissau, Adriano Ferreira, supported the idea and said that agro-industry and construction of social housing are the areas in which Chinese companies can have a role to play both in Bissau and elsewhere in the country. (17-08-2016)

SENEGAL: ECOWAS CALLS FOR MORE JUDICIAL ACTION AGAINST MONEY LAUNDERING

The power of the West African judiciary must be more proactive in trials of cases of money laundering and terrorist financing, Marcel Alain de Souza, President of the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas) said in Saly (western Senegal) on Tuesday.

"The power of the judiciary in our region should be more responsive in trial of money laundering and terrorist financing cases, as the conviction rate enables it to assess the effectiveness of any device regarding the perpetrators" Mr. Souza said.

He was speaking at the opening of a three-day stakeholder forum on emerging issues of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Financing of Terrorism (FT) and the negative impacts on member states of the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA).

According to de Souza, Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) should also be provided with adequate resources as they have the status of central national bodies for approval, analysis and dissemination of financial information that could facilitate investigations, prosecutions and convictions for money laundering and terrorism financing.

"Given that the fight against organized crime cannot be done in isolation, it is necessary to broaden participation and include non-state actors, particularly civil society. The private sector remains a key ally in the implementation of the fight against terrorism, therefore it is very important that this segment be actively involved", de Souza added.

Continuing, he further said the West Africa sub-region which is about to start the second round of mutual assessments should strengthen strategic responses to the multifaceted challenges posed by organized crime.

He advocated that all agencies (judiciary, law enforcement agencies, financial intelligence units, control / regulation bodies ...) in the value chain or continuum should be strengthened to improve comprehensive regional efforts in the fight against organized crime.

The Forum will provide a platform to discuss the 2016 – 2020 GIABA Strategic Plan and its implications in terms of resources. It will also strengthen community cooperation in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.

This meeting is expected to enable participants to understand the FT/AML requirements and the

negative impact of non-compliance by member states, the strengthening of a better understanding of the mandate of GIABA, its role in the implementation of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards and its resource requirements.

It is also about improving collaboration among stakeholders in the (FT/AML). (APA 16-08-2016)

GEM DIAMONDS REPORTS LOSS AFTER BIG IMPAIRMENT AGAINST GHAGHOO MINE

A \$40M impairment against its Ghaghoo mine in Botswana dragged Gem Diamonds into an interim loss, as the London-listed company battled with a weak diamond price environment.

Gem, which is primarily known for its Letseng mine high in the mountains of Lesotho, posted a loss of \$16m for the six months to end-June compared to a \$26.5m profit in the same period a year earlier. Excluding the impairment, Gem posted a profit of \$24m.

Revenue for the period was 8% lower at \$109m, of which \$106m came from the Letseng mine, the highest diamond mine in the world and the regular source of large, high-value diamonds.

The Ghaghoo impairment was taken on the view that the price for the mine's diamonds would remain low, at about \$150 a carat, for the next 18 months. Gem has pushed back plans to bring the operation into commercial production and has laid off employees as the mine barely breaks even, said CEO Clifford Elphick.

When the mine was built, diamonds from Ghaghoo, which tend on the whole to be small (below one carat in size) were selling for \$260 a carat.

Letseng's revenue was down 16% to \$1,899 per carat. Sales from the mine were up 19% to 55,948 carats in the six months, and Gem maintained its full-year production guidance at 107,000 carats and 110,000 carats.

Gem paid a dividend of \$0.085 in June. (BD 17-08-2016)

NESTLÉ CONSIDERS MANUFACTURING NESCAFÉ PRODUCTS IN ANGOLA

Nestlé Angola is considering a project for production of Nescafé branded coffee and drinks for domestic consumption and for export, said the president of the Angolan subsidiary of the Swiss group.

Wibart Wit told Angolan news agency Angop that some meetings have been held with the Angolan government for the plans to be put in place, as part of the economic diversification project underway in Angola.

"We are assessing the situation in many countries in Africa and beyond and how Nestle can help the development and diversification of the economy," said Wibart Wit, adding that in the case of Angola Nescafé products are still imported given that there is not enough coffee to meet demand.

"For this reason we are thinking about supporting farmers, particularly through sector technicians, so that per hectare yield can increase along with the quality of the final product," said the president of Nestlé Angola.

Wibart Wit said that once production has increased the company is prepared to buy the coffee and, in addition to production for local consumption, it will export the product to other group factories.

In the 2014/2015 agricultural season Angola produced just over 12,000 tonnes of coffee, which was less than the amount the country produced in 1975, before independence. The crop was consumed by the domestic market as well as markets in Asia, America and Europe. (17-08-2016)

SWAZILAND HAS ONE DOCTOR-TO-10 000 PATIENTS RATIO

One medical doctor attends to 10, 000 patients in Swaziland, much below the World Health Organisation (WHO) benchmarks, the country's ministry of Health revealed on Tuesday.

The shortage of doctors which is overstretched by having available doctors working in various local hospitals at once is noted in the 2015/2016 annual performance report by the ministry.

The report was presented to the Swazi parliament on Monday.

According to the standard set by the WHO, one doctor should attend to about 1, 800 patients in third world countries.

Dr Simon Zwane, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Health said the ministry has requested the government to hire not only doctors, but also nurses and other specialised personnel.(APA 16-08-2016)

ANNA LINDH FOUNDATION: 30 PROJECTS IN INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION AND ARTS TO RECEIVE FUNDING



A total of thirty projects in the fields of Education for Intercultural Citizenship and Intercultural Artistic Co-Productions have been selected to receive funding in the framework of the Anna Lindh Foundation's Call for Proposals 2015.

17 projects have been selected under lot 1: [Education for Intercultural Citizenship](#) and 13 under lot 2: [Intercultural Artistic Co-Productions](#). The Anna Lindh Foundation's Calls for Proposals are one of the most important ways to fulfill its mission by providing grants to the civil society organisations.

The **Anna Lindh Foundation for Inter-Cultural Dialogue** promotes knowledge, mutual respect and inter-cultural dialogue between the people of the Euro-Mediterranean region, working through a network of more than 3,000 civil society organisations in 43 countries. Its budget is co-funded by the EU (€10 million) and the EU member states (€6 million). (18-08-2016)

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