

# MEMORANDUM

N° 243/2016 | 08/12/2016

The Memorandum is issued daily, with the sole purpose to provide updated basic business and economic information on Africa, to more than 4,000 European Companies, as well as their business parties in Africa.

More than 1,556 Memoranda issued from 2006 to end of 2015. More than 18,350 pages of Business Clips issued covering all African, European Institutions and African Union, as well as the Breton Woods Institutions. The subscription is free of charge, and sponsored by various Development Organisations and Corporations.

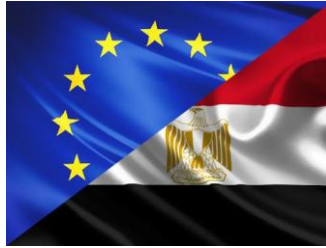
Should a reader require a copy of the Memoranda, please address the request to [fernando.matos.rosa@sapo](mailto:fernando.matos.rosa@sapo) or [fernando.matos.rosa@skynet.be](mailto:fernando.matos.rosa@skynet.be).

2006 – 2016, 10 Years devoted to reinforce Europe – Africa Business and Development

## SUMMARY

EU and European partners support Egypt establish large-scale windfarm	Page 2
Crisis at Mozambican bank Moza expected to be resolved soon	Page 2
CAR telephone companies urged to improve services	Page 2
Tanzania suspends U.S.-funded AIDS programs in a new crackdown on gays	Page 3
Government of Mozambique approves economic development strategy for Nacala	Page 5
Turkish investors pledge to build hydroelectric power plants in Burkina Faso	Page 5
Kenya launches external resources policy to manage overseas aid	Page 6
Nigeria saves over \$15bn from petrol subsidy removal	Page 6
EAC in Kampala to receive digital identification system	Page 7
L'Union européenne renforce son soutien au Burkina-Faso avec 800 millions d'euros	Page 7
Egypt's tourist numbers increase by 7 percent in October	Page 8
Ghana: Oil firm signs \$40m agreement	Page 9
Coopération de l'UE avec le Burkina Faso	Page 9
Uganda, Qatar to sign bilateral labour agreement next year	Page 11
Candidate for AU Commission's Chair vows to industrialization	Page 11
Why Kenya's Engagement with the UN Is a Big Deal	Page 12
Nigeria: Executive Council approves over \$23bn budget for 2017	Page 13
ECCAS leaders discuss regional trade, security	Page 14

## EU AND EUROPEAN PARTNERS SUPPORT EGYPT ESTABLISH LARGE-SCALE WINDFARM



The EU along with other European development partners including the European Investment Bank (EIB) jointly signed yesterday an Umbrella Agreement with Egypt to secure financing and pave the way for the implementation of a new large-scale windfarm in the Gulf of Suez area in Egypt.

With a capacity of at least 200 megawatt of renewable electricity generation, the project is an integral part of the Egyptian long-term energy strategy to utilise the country's enormous renewable energy potential. It will generate 650 GWh of emissions-free electricity per year to cover the electricity needs of 370,000 Egyptians and contribute to climate protection by preventing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of about 288,000 tons per year and make a significant contribution to the Egyptian Government's objective to produce at least 20 % of energy out of renewable sources by the year 2022.

The project budget amounts to EUR 343 million, of which EUR 267 million to be provided by the European Development Partners with the EU providing a grant of EUR 30 million and the EIB a soft loan of EUR 115 million.(EEAS 24-11-2016)

## CRISIS AT MOZAMBICAN BANK MOZA EXPECTED TO BE RESOLVED SOON

The board of directors appointed by the Bank of Mozambique to Moza Banco intends to replace the bank's capital as soon as possible, said its chairman João Figueiredo, cited by Mozambican daily newspaper Notícias.

Figueiredo was speaking in Maputo at the opening of four new business units in the capital and in the city of Matola, which according to Figueiredo, "is a clear sign and a reaffirmation of Moza's commitment to get increasingly closer to customers and the general public."

"Moza remains a relevant bank in the domestic financial sector, with a well-defined organisational structure, with consolidated internal processes, sophisticated technological systems, and a vast network of well-established infrastructure," said the chairman of the board.

The Bank of Mozambique intervened in the bank in early October to "secure the interests of depositors, given that the solvency ratio was below zero."

The central bank also said it had decided to suspend the members of the board of directors and the executive committee of the bank and appointed a provisional board, led by João Figueiredo, whose term will last until the situation is normalised.

Moza, which started operations in 2008, is 51% controlled by Moçambique Capitais and the remaining 49% is held by Novo Banco, the bank that kept the healthy assets of the bankrupt Banco Espírito Santo (BES). (30-11-2016)

## CAR TELEPHONE COMPANIES URGED TO IMPROVE SERVICES

The Telecommunication Regulatory Agency (ART) has demanded that the four mobile telephone companies based in the Central African Republic (Orange, Moov, Azur and Telecel) to significantly improve their services ahead of the new year holidays.

These companies must comply with their specifications in accordance with the law, otherwise binding measures will be taken against them, warned the ART which created a toll-free number (600) for users to call to signal their telephone and internet connection issues.

According to the results of a study carried out on behalf of ART by Reine Essobamadje, a specialist from France, communications in the CAR are characterized by a high rate of failure, blocking and disconnection of calls.

“The sound quality is unpleasant, the rate of credit loss high, the time to load an application on the internet abnormally long and the conditions of reception of customers in sales agencies is uncomfortable,” the study noted. (APA 30-11-2016)

## **TANZANIA SUSPENDS U.S.-FUNDED AIDS PROGRAMS IN A NEW CRACKDOWN ON GAYS**

East African nations have launched some of the world’s most vicious campaigns against gay men and women, outlawing same-sex liaisons and threatening punishments of years in jail.

But in a move that has alarmed health workers, Tanzania is turning its anti-homosexual fury in a new direction — targeting HIV/AIDS programs that have helped tame a disease that once ravaged the region. Last month, the minister of health [announced](#) that Tanzania will ban HIV/AIDS outreach projects aimed at gay men, pending a review. That forced the closure, at least temporarily, of U.S.-funded programs that provide testing, condoms and medical care to gays. About 30 percent of gay men in Tanzania are HIV-positive; now health workers say that figure could rise.

Tanzania’s actions appear to mark the first time that a country has suspended parts of the United States’ hugely successful foreign HIV/AIDS initiative in an attempt to crack down on the gay community. The U.S. PEPFAR campaign, backed by \$65 billion since it was founded in 2003, has been credited with saving millions of lives.

The ban comes after months of bitter speeches and threats from Tanzanian officials aimed at the gay community and at organizations treating its HIV/AIDS patients. This year, police raided two U.S.-funded HIV/AIDS organizations and seized confidential patient information and supplies, officials said. In September, the deputy minister of health, Hamisi Kigwangalla, accused HIV treatment organizations of “promoting homosexuality.”

This gay woman Dar es Salaam has been active in Tanzania's LGBT community and is concerned about what the government's crackdown means for people in need of HIV/AIDS treatment. (Kevin Sieff/The Washington Post)

“Any attempt to commit unnatural offenses is illegal and severely punished by law,” Kigwangalla said [in the statement](#). People convicted of same-sex liaisons in Tanzania can be jailed for up to 30 years.

The health minister, Umyy Mwalimu, explained in a statement last month that officials had suspended HIV/AIDS outreach programs for gay patients to review whether they promoted same-sex relationships. The move has sent a shock wave through a community still grappling with the virus, even as modern medicine and treatment have dramatically improved victims’ chances of survival.

“In the short term, there are people who won’t go to [health] service centers, and if they aren’t on antiretrovirals, what happens? It’s a major concern,” said Warren Naamara, a doctor who is the director of the [U.N. program on HIV/AIDS](#) in Tanzania, referring to the drugs that suppress the virus.

U.S. aid program

[PEPFAR](#), or the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, launched by George W. Bush with bipartisan support, has become one of the most important U.S. assistance programs ever in Africa. Tanzania is an example of its success. Since 2002, the overall HIV/AIDS rate in the country has declined from 12 percent to 5 percent. The number of people receiving treatment has grown in the past five years from 289,000 to over 700,000.

Other organizations, such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, also have spent billions of dollars on HIV treatment on the continent.

But even as assistance programs have sharply reduced the death toll from AIDS, some countries in eastern Africa have been escalating their campaigns against homosexuality.

In 2014, Uganda's parliament passed a law, later annulled, that [imposed the death penalty](#) on those found guilty of "aggravated homosexuality." This year, a Kenyan high court ruled that "[anal tests](#)" aimed at determining people's sexual orientation were legal.

Even though Tanzania's penal code refers to homosexuality as a "gross indecency," the government had long permitted organizations to help gay men who had AIDS or who were at risk of contracting it.

But since John Magufuli was elected president last year, the government's tolerance on the issue has [disintegrated](#). Although Magufuli has not said anything publicly about homosexuality, a number of his appointees have made harsh remarks. Critics of gay rights say this nation — which has large numbers of Muslims and Christians — must protect traditional values.

In an August speech, Paul Makonda, the regional commissioner of Dar es Salaam, the capital, [threatened](#) to arrest people who were linked to gay men on social-networking sites.

"If there's a homosexual who has a Facebook account, or with an Instagram account, all those who 'follow' him — it is very clear that they are just as guilty as the homosexual," said Makonda, who is the equivalent of a governor.

The government also banned the distribution of lubricants that help ensure that condoms do not tear. Condoms are considered [highly effective](#) in preventing HIV transmission.

Fears of 'viral rebound'

The U.S. government has hired health organizations such as [Jhpiego](#), which is affiliated with Johns Hopkins University, to provide HIV tests, condoms and doctor referrals for gay men, sex workers and other vulnerable Tanzanians who are afraid to visit a public hospital. Those visits often take place in homes and informal community centers. The Jhpiego project was awarded \$73 million over five years beginning in 2015. But such groups have had to cease their [outreach](#) efforts in gay communities.

"PEPFAR recognizes the importance of these key populations," said a U.S. official who spoke on the condition of anonymity because of the sensitive situation in Tanzania. "And in order to reach many of them, you have to go where they are."

Without access to those vulnerable communities, "it prolongs the epidemic in the end," the official said.

U.S. officials said they are hopeful that the outreach programs will soon be restored, noting that the health minister has said the government is considering which HIV services would be appropriate for the gay community. But members of that community are pessimistic.

"It's clear that the government doesn't care whether we live or die," said one 22-year-old gay man who spoke on the condition of anonymity because of fear of punishment.

A 29-year-old gay man in Dar es Salaam who is HIV-positive said that he was diagnosed four years ago. Since then, antiretroviral drugs have helped him stay relatively healthy and health workers have provided him with condoms, lubricants and information about safe sex so he does not infect his partners.

But now he had gone two weeks without medication. To get it, he would have to go to a public hospital, and he said he fears retribution.

"In this environment, it's not safe to be a known gay man in the open," he said.

Each week a patient is off his antiretroviral drugs, the virus grows more crippling — what doctors call a "[viral rebound](#)."

"These interruptions in treatment are very dangerous," said Naamara of the U.N. program, known as UNAIDS.

Boris Dittrich, the advocacy director of Human Rights Watch's LGBT division, said that "homophobic rhetoric from government officials will only drive already vulnerable populations underground. The government should reassure all Tanzanians they are protected from harm."

Homosexuality is criminalized in at least 76 countries, and at least 33 of them are in Africa, according to the U.N. Free & Equal campaign for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender rights. In many African countries, homosexuality is seen as a Western [phenomenon](#), imported by aid groups. The U.S. government has dissuaded political leaders from interfering with HIV/AIDS treatment, but American condemnation of anti-gay practices often has fallen on deaf ears.

In Tanzania, the 29-year-old man recalled his first thought when he received his AIDS diagnosis: "This is the end of me." But medical treatment subsequently restored his health.

In recent weeks, however, he has returned to a sense of doom, he said. "Under this pressure, what can we do now?" (Washington Post 23-11-2016)

## **GOVERNMENT OF MOZAMBIQUE APPROVES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR NACALA**

The government of Mozambique approved the Economic Development Strategy of Nacala (Pedec) establishing the principles that should guide the development process of that northern region of the country, announced Ana Comoana, spokeswoman for the Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday.

The spokesman said that the approved strategy aims to promote integrated development and stimulate investment in the Nacala Corridor, which covers five provinces, namely Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Tete and nine districts of Zambezia, the latter two provinces located in the centre of the country. "The idea is to have an integrated regional development strategy to guide, as appropriate, development and investment in the Nacala Corridor region, and is expected that this development will expand to neighboring areas," added Comoana.

The spokeswoman added there are 232 projects planned for the area in the different economic sectors, including public and private infrastructure and also said the government' wants to build a database of these projects through a geographic information system. (30-11-2016)

## **TURKISH INVESTORS PLEDGE TO BUILD HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS IN BURKINA FASO**

Turkish investors plan to build 800-megawatt hydroelectric power stations in Burkina Faso, APA learns from the Prime Minister's office on Wednesday.

According to the source, in addition to the 800 megawatt power plants, these Turkish economic operators plan to build five other mini-hydroelectric power stations.

The investors made the disclosures when they met with the Burkinabe Prime Minister Paul Kaba Thiéba, with whom they discussed on the number of projects they intend to realize in Burkina Faso.

The projects, APA learns, are not only related to electrical energy but also involve youth development, road infrastructure, etc.

Thus, the investors for example have a project to build a 260-kilometer road linking Burkina Faso with Mali, and Burkina Faso with Côte d'Ivoire, as well as the building of a 260-kilometer railway.

Their projects also include the construction of the national road network, as well as the building of 50,000 social housing units.

The implementation of the power component by the Turkish investors will be a relief for the Burkinabe government which aims to increase the national electricity coverage rate.

During the 11th General Assembly of the West African Power Pool (WAPP) held on 11 November in Ouagadougou, Alfa Oumar Dissa, the Burkinabe Minister of Energy, Mines and Quarries, said that the Burkinabe government objective is to increase the national electrification rate to 45% by 2020.

According to him, by the same deadline (2020), the electricity coverage rate in the national territory is expected to increase to 85%.

"The electrification rate in the country was evaluated for the year 2015 at 18.83% with a strong disparity between the rural and urban areas", Minister Dissa had recalled.

He also explained that the electricity blanket rate in 2015 was estimated at 34% with only 575 localities electrified and 544, 825 subscribers, adding that this figure is up by 7.14%. (APA 30-11-2016)

## **KENYA LAUNCHES EXTERNAL RESOURCES POLICY TO MANAGE OVERSEAS AID**

Kenya launched the Kenya External Resources Policy (KERP) that provides the legal framework for guiding the sourcing and management of overseas aid into the country.

Cabinet Secretary in the National Treasury, Henry Rotich, told journalists in the capital Nairobi the policy will also guide the reporting of external assistance that is channeled to non-state actors.

“The policy will lead to more effectiveness of Official Development Assistance (ODA) received by national and county governments,” Rotich said.

The policy which was approved by Cabinet in 2014 was developed following consultations between government, development partners and the civil society.

Rotich said challenges in the management of ODA “continue to limit the effectiveness and efficiency of overseas funds in Kenya.”

The most common forms of ODA include concessional loans, grants and technical assistance.

The East African nation is a signatory of a number of global commitments on aid effectiveness such as the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development.

The Treasury chief said that the policy comes at an opportune time. “It will ensure that external resources have a huge impact in the country.”

Rotich said Kenya has been receiving development assistance since independence in 1963 and the annual average ODA inflows as a percentage of GDP has been fluctuating between 3.9 and 10.7 percent.

He added that given the enormous public investment required to catalyze the desired economic growth rate, Kenya will need additional resources to finance the budget deficit. (Coast Week 01-12-2016)

## **NIGERIA SAVES OVER \$15BN FROM PETROL SUBSIDY REMOVAL**

Nigeria's the Minister of State for Petroleum Resources, Dr. Ibe Kachikwu, has said that the country saved \$15.4bn as a result of the removal of subsidy on petroleum products since May this year, Kachikwu told members of the House of Representatives Committee on the downstream sector of the Petroleum industry in Abuja on Tuesday that the price modulation had eliminated subsidies and liberalised the downstream sector of the oil and gas industry.

The minister, who was represented by the ministry's Permanent Secretary, Dr. Jemila Su'ara, thanked the National Assembly for supporting the ministry and its agencies when the price modulation template was introduced in May.

According to a statement by the Ministry of Petroleum Resources, some of the achievements recorded under Kachikwu's stewardship include the signing of the Memoranda of Understandings worth about \$80bn during his recent trips to China and India; partial resuscitation of the Port Harcourt, Warri and Kaduna refineries; repair of products' pipelines; and the resuscitation of supply of products from Atlas Cove-Mosimi-Ibadan-Ilorin after a six-year lull.

Others are improved crude oil supply to the Warri and Kaduna refineries and savings of \$15.4bn for the



Federal Government as a result of the elimination of subsidy payments for petroleum products.

A report by a local newspaper, The Punch quoted the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Joseph Akinlaja, as saying that the oil industry was the life blood of the Nigerian economy and that the National Assembly and all Nigerians were interested in what was going on in the Ministry of Petroleum Resources and its parastatals and agencies.

Akinlaja said the committee was on the oversight visit in order to be properly briefed on the activities of the ministry and the legislative support the ministry needed for the achievement of its plans, programmes and projects. (APA 30-11-2016)

## **EAC IN KAMPALA TO RECEIVE DIGITAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM**

The East African Community (EAC) Regional Forensic Referral Centre (RFRC) located in Kampala, Uganda is set to receive a state-of-the-art Digital Ballistics Identification System (DBIS) compatible with the INTERPOL Integrated Ballistics Identification Network in the course of December 2016. The Regional Forensic Referral Centre, which was designated through a proposal by the EAC Police Chiefs in 2011 as a Regional Centre of Excellence on Forensic Science, will be receiving the equipment from Ultra Electronics Forensic Technology of Dublin, Ireland at a cost of Euros 897,553 only.

A statement released on Wednesday by the EAC secretariat this morning indicates that The equipment, which comprises a Bulletrax Station, a Brassstrax Station, a Match Point plus Station, a Data and Correlation Station, and a Server, was subjected to rigorous pre-shipment inspection and pre-testing by a team from the EAC Secretariat and RFRC on 28th November 2016, in compliance of the contractual terms.

The Secretariat Team led by the EAC Peace and Security Expert, Mr. Leonard M. Onyonyi; the Head of the RFRC in Kampala, Assistant Inspector General of Police, Samwel Ezati; and the Head of Ballistics at the RFRC, Ag.

Commissioner of Police, Mutuya Umar, are in Dublin, Ireland concluding the exercise today (29th November 2016), after which the equipment will be shipped to Uganda.

The Commissioning is expected to take place in February 2017 after which Partner States will as they may deem necessary take advantage of the facility for analytical purposes.

This is the only second such equipment in the EAC Region, the other being operated by the Kenya Police Service. The facility will also be used to impart ballistics training for Partner States deficient of the capacity. (APA 30-11-2016)

## **L'UNION EUROPEENNE RENFORCE SON SOUTIEN AU BURKINA-FASO AVEC 800 MILLIONS D'EUROS**

M. Neven Mimica, Commissaire européen pour la coopération internationale et le développement, est aujourd'hui à Paris pour participer à la Conférence internationale sur le Burkina Faso pour le financement du Plan national de développement économique et social (PNDES). Le Plan national pour le développement économique et social jette les bases pour la mise en œuvre des objectifs du nouveau gouvernement à l'horizon 2020.

La Commission européenne compte l'appuyer avec un important soutien de 800 millions d'euros.

Le Commissaire **Mimica** a fait la déclaration suivante : « Nous sommes aujourd'hui réunis pour discuter du Plan national pour le développement économique et social, plan que le Gouvernement du Faso présente à la communauté internationale. Il s'agit d'un Plan ambitieux qui doit mener à la consolidation de la démocratie et au développement durable du pays. L'Union européenne soutiendra à hauteur de 800 millions d'euros les efforts entrepris afin que la population du Faso voit rapidement les effets d'une stabilité retrouvée et bénéficie des dividendes de la paix. »

Lors de cette conférence, le Commissaire Mimica signera trois conventions de financement, dont deux appuis budgétaires, pour un montant de 205 millions d'euros.

La première convention de financement, d'un montant de 136 millions d'euros, est un contrat de bonne gouvernance et développement qui doit consolider l'Etat de droit et la gouvernance, et augmenter les capacités budgétaires du gouvernement entre 2017 et 2020. Cet appui permettra d'accompagner la mise en œuvre du Plan National pour le Développement économique et social et de renforcer le dialogue avec le gouvernement sur le cadre macroéconomique et les finances publiques. Les domaines prioritaires de ce dialogue sont la démographie, la protection sociale, l'état civil, l'indépendance et le fonctionnement de la justice, la lutte contre la corruption, la mobilisation des ressources internes et l'efficacité de la dépense publique.

La deuxième convention de financement, portant sur un montant de 54 millions d'euros, vise à faciliter l'accès de la population à l'eau potable et l'amélioration du service d'assainissement des eaux usées.

La troisième convention de financement, d'une enveloppe de 15 millions d'euros, doit aider une gestion saine des finances publiques. Il s'agit de soutenir la convergence vers les normes régionales et le renforcement du système statistique national et des prévisions macroéconomiques.

### **Contexte**

Cette conférence organisée par le Burkina Faso est l'occasion de présenter ce nouveau plan à la Communauté de bailleurs internationaux ainsi qu'aux institutions financières et au secteur privé. Le Burkina Faso a prévu de financer une grande partie du Plan national de développement économique et social par des ressources propres et des emprunts. Toutefois des fonds supplémentaires seront nécessaires. Les échanges lors de cette conférence doivent permettre de rassembler les soutiens en faveur du Burkina Faso, d'établir des priorités et d'identifier les meilleures solutions pour financer le Plan national.

La situation macroéconomique du Burkina Faso est stable, avec un taux moyen de croissance économique de 5,5 % sur la période 2011-2015. Cependant, la pauvreté chronique et les inégalités sociales persistent. La population du Burkina Faso a plus que triplé depuis les années soixante, ce qui pose un véritable défi en termes de création d'emplois et de développement durable ainsi que pour assurer la sécurité alimentaire.

Le Burkina-Faso reçoit 623 millions d'euros du 11ème Fonds européen de développement pour la période 2014-2020. Les trois secteurs prioritaires sont la bonne gouvernance avec 325 millions d'euros, la santé avec 80 millions d'euros et la sécurité alimentaire, l'agriculture durable et l'eau pour 190 millions d'euros. Le soutien à la société civile bénéficie de 21 millions d'euros et 7 millions d'euros iront à des mesures d'accompagnement.

Enfin, en plus de bénéficier de la programmation régionale pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest dans le cadre du 11ème Fonds européen de développement, le Burkina Faso reçoit également de l'aide du Fond Fiduciaire d'Emergence pour l'Afrique. Trois projets pour un montant de 55 millions d'euros ont déjà été approuvés et d'autres sont en préparation. (EC 07-12-2016)

### **EGYPT'S TOURIST NUMBERS INCREASE BY 7 PERCENT IN OCTOBER**

The number of tourists visiting Egypt increased in October by 7 percent compared to the month before, said the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) on Wednesday.

CAPMAS noted in a statement that the number of tourists visiting Egypt in October reached 506,200 compared to 473,000 in September.



The figure, however, decreased by roughly 44 percent year on year; down from 909,400 tourists visiting Egypt in October 2015.

Most tourists in October came from western Europe, particularly Germany, whose share was 38.8 percent, followed by the Middle East and Eastern Europe, according to the statement.

The number of tourists arriving from Arab countries reached 153,600 in October compared with 192,600 in September.

The number of nights spent by tourists reached 3.3 million in October, representing an increase of 7.2 percent compared to September. (APA 01-12-2016)

## **GHANA: OIL FIRM SIGNS \$40M AGREEMENT**



Ghana's state Tema Oil Refinery (TOR), has signed a \$40 million agreement with three companies to help it revamp its Crude Distillation Unit (CDU), APA learns here.

The facility would be used to increase the capacity of the revamped refinery from 45,000 barrels per day to 60,000 barrels per day.

The General Manager of Technical Services of TOR, Mr. Samuel Yeboah Adomako, is reported by the Daily Graphic on Thursday as stating that the refinery was seeking to expand to meet the national demand of 85,000 barrels per day.

"Our projection is to reduce importation margin of finished petroleum products, improve profitability and further reduce pressure on the local currency," he said, arguing that that is the more reason why they are fighting to improve on the refinery.

Ghana currently imports majority of the about 60,000 barrels of refined petroleum products and this puts immense pressure on the Ghanaian Cedi, which contributes to its depreciation. (APA 01-12-2016)

## **COOPERATION DE L'UE AVEC LE BURKINA FASO**

### **Quelle est la situation politique et économique du Burkina Faso?**

Le Burkina Faso est un pays parmi les moins développés du monde, sans accès à la mer, d'une superficie de 274 000 kilomètres carrés. Le taux moyen de croissance économique a été de 5,5% pour la période 2011-2015. Si la situation macro-économique est stable, la pauvreté chronique et les inégalités sociales persistent, avec un taux de pauvreté de 40% de la population en 2014. La population du Burkina Faso a plus que triplé depuis les années 60, avec une moyenne de croissance de 2,9% par an, ce qui constitue un défi important en terme de création d'emplois et de sécurité alimentaire ainsi que d'accès aux services sociaux de base.

Les élections présidentielles et législatives de novembre 2015 ont conclu une année de transition politique avec le coup d'état militaire de septembre 2015. La transition a commencé en novembre 2014, après que le Président Blaise Compaoré (au pouvoir depuis 1987) ait été obligé de quitter le pouvoir à la suite d'un soulèvement populaire fin octobre 2014. Les émeutes furent une conséquence de sa tentative de modifier la Constitution pour lui permettre d'être candidat à une nouvelle élection après 27 ans de pouvoir. Si le pays est sorti de cette période démocratiquement renforcé, il a été économiquement affaibli.

Le Burkina Faso a adopté un Plan National de Développement économique et social en Août 2016. Une grande partie du Plan sera financé par les ressources domestiques et par des emprunts. Toutefois le soutien des bailleurs de fonds internationaux est nécessaire pour compléter le budget. Une conférence des bailleurs se tient à Paris ce 7 décembre. La participation de Neven Mimica, Commissaire européen pour la coopération internationale et le Développement, est une confirmation du soutien continu de l'Union européenne au Burkina Faso.

### **Situation de la coopération entre l'Union européenne et le Burkina Faso.**

Le Programme Indicatif National (PIN) mobilise 623 millions d'euros dans le cadre du 11<sup>ème</sup> Fonds européen de développement (FED) pour la période 2014-2020.

Le programme se concentre sur trois secteurs : la gouvernance (325 millions d'euros); la santé (80 millions d'euros); la sécurité alimentaire, l'agriculture durable, l'eau et l'assainissement (190 millions d'euros).

21 millions d'euros ont aussi été prévus pour poursuivre le soutien à la société civile, et 7 millions d'euros pour des mesures d'accompagnement.

D'ici la fin 2016, 83% du Programme Indicatif national aura été engagé, y compris par la signature de trois conventions de financement importantes pour le soutien budgétaire dans les domaines de la santé (80 millions d'euros), l'eau et l'assainissement (54 millions d'euros) et la bonne gouvernance (130 millions d'euros).

### **Exemples de résultats de l'aide de l'Union européenne au Burkina Faso**

#### **SANTE**

La situation sanitaire au Burkina Faso est typique d'un pays à faible revenu en Afrique subsaharienne: Il se caractérise par un niveau élevé des pathologies liées aux maladies infectieuses, associé à une augmentation de l'incidence des maladies non transmissibles. La période 2010-2015 a vu d'importantes améliorations dans tous les grands sous-secteurs: la santé maternelle, la nutrition et les maladies endémiques (y compris la gestion du paludisme et du VIH/SIDA). Toutefois, certains résultats restent en deçà des objectifs fixés dans le cadre des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement et devront faire l'objet d'un nouvel examen dans le contexte des Objectifs de développement durable.

L'Union européenne soutient le secteur de la santé via un appui budgétaire depuis 2012, date à laquelle un premier contrat de réforme sectorielle de 36 millions d'euros a été signé. L'un de ses principaux objectifs était la réduction du taux de mortalité infantile et maternelle.

Si les taux de mortalité infantile et maternelle restent élevés, la mortalité infantile et juvénile a diminué d'environ 50 % entre 2000 et 2015. Ceci est dû à plusieurs raisons:

(i) le taux d'accouchements assistés par du personnel qualifié en 2015 est de 83,4% pour 80.5% en 2013.

(ii) la réduction de la malnutrition a été de 20 % entre 2013 et 2015

(iii) l'utilisation de la contraception a doublé au cours de la même période.

En outre, les taux de couverture de vaccination en 2015 sont très bons pour les 70 districts sanitaires. Cela tient à l'amélioration de l'accès matériel et financier à des services de santé de base.

En dépit d'une tendance positive dans la mise en place d'une couverture globale, la qualité des services et du suivi est jugée encore insuffisante. Des différences importantes existent entre les zones géographiques.

En 2016, l'Union européenne a signé un deuxième contrat d'appui budgétaire de 84 millions d'euros pour soutenir le pays dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la couverture universelle de santé, notamment pour les mères et les jeunes enfants.

#### **Eau et assainissement**

Pour une grande partie des burkinabé, l'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement est un besoin important. C'est pour répondre à ce défi que le gouvernement du Burkina Faso a déployé des efforts considérables au cours de la dernière décennie, avec le soutien de ses partenaires de développement,

de façon à ce que l'eau potable et l'assainissement soient accessibles à tous et afin de promouvoir une gestion intégrée des ressources en eau.

L'Union européenne a contribué à la mise en œuvre réussie de ces politiques nationales avec un contrat d'appui budgétaire de 68 millions d'euros signé en 2013.

Le Burkina Faso a ainsi vu une amélioration constante de l'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement. Dans les zones urbaines, la réalisation des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement a été efficace en ce qui concerne l'eau potable. La proportion de la population ayant accès à l'eau potable est passée de 55 % en 2009 à 64,1 % en 2014 pour le milieu rural, et de 72 % en 2009 à 87 % en 2014 pour le milieu urbain.

En 2016, l'Union européenne a signé un deuxième contrat d'appui budgétaire de 54 millions d'euros pour faciliter encore davantage l'accès à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement, étant donné qu'il existe encore une importante différence entre les zones urbaines et rurales.

## **ÉNERGIE**

Au Burkina Faso, plus de 80 % de l'approvisionnement énergétique provient de la biomasse (essentiellement le bois de chauffage et le charbon). Le taux d'électrification du pays reste très faible. En ce qui concerne l'électricité, les principales sources sont le combustible thermique-fossile (70 % du total) et l'hydroélectrique. En tenant compte de son déficit énergétique, la principale stratégie d'alimentation électrique du Burkina Faso consiste à établir des interconnexions avec les pays voisins, et à étendre et réparer les réseaux existants.

Le Burkina Faso dispose d'un haut potentiel d'énergie solaire, mais l'énergie solaire représente seulement 0,1 % de la consommation totale d'énergie du pays. Par conséquent, l'Union européenne soutient l'investissement dans les sources d'énergie renouvelables à hauteur de 25 millions d'euros pour la construction de la centrale solaire photovoltaïque Zagtouli. Le financement de l'Union est combiné avec un prêt de 22,5 millions d'euros accordé par l'Agence française de développement. (EC 07-12-2016)

## **UGANDA, QATAR TO SIGN BILATERAL LABOUR AGREEMENT NEXT YEAR**

The governments of Uganda and Qatar will early next year sign a bilateral labour agreement that will see Ugandans get over 40,000 jobs in different sectors in Qatar.

A Uganda government statement released this on Thursday indicates that during a meeting in Doha last week Uganda's minister of Labour Hajjat Janat Balunzi Mukwaya and her counterpart the minister of administrative development in Qatar Dr. Eisa Saad Aljafali Al-Naim agreed on the framework and proposed drafts of the bilateral agreement.

The signing of the agreement will make Qatar the third Middle East country to sign a labour agreement with Uganda.

Others are Jordan which signed two weeks and Saudi Arabia in 2015. All the agreements were brokered by Uganda's embassy in Saudi Arabia.

According to the statement Uganda's ambassador to Saudi Arabia Dr. Rashid Yahya Ssemuddu is optimistic the agreements will pave way for Qatar trade and investment inflows to Uganda, in line with the pledge made by the Amir of Qatar to him during the ceremony of presentation of his credentials in 2014.

Qatar with a population of about 2.4 million citizens is currently the global labour market destination because of the world cup preparations.

Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni is also scheduled to visit Qatar early next year where he will be hosted by the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani. (APA 01-12-2016)

## CANDIDATE FOR AU COMMISSION'S CHAIR VOWS TO INDUSTRIALIZATION

Kenya's Foreign Affairs Cabinet Secretary Dr. Amina C. Mohamed said she will be paying due attention to unleash Africa's potentials for industrialization, eradicate poverty and create jobs for Africa's youth if she wins the chairpersonship of the African Union Commission (AUC).

Dr. Amina C. Mohamed on Wednesday arrived in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa where she handed over the message from Kenyan president Uhuru Kenyatta to Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn and thanked the premier for supporting her candidature for AUC's Chairpersonship.

Following a discussion with the premier, Dr. Amina told reporters that "enabling a free movement of goods, services and capital from one corner of Africa to the other will also a key priority in her race to AUC Chairperson."

According to Dr. Amina, ensuring the benefits of African youth will also be her ultimate goal if she wins the chairpersonship of the continental body.

The two sides also held talks on peace and stability concerns of the Horn of Africa and ways of strengthening Ethio-Kenyan economic partnership. (APA 01-12-2016)

## WHY KENYA'S ENGAGEMENT WITH THE UN IS A BIG DEAL



The President meets Mrs Jumwa Kabibu who after 50 years of misery underwent a successful UN supported fistula surgery.

President Uhuru Kenyatta warmly welcomed dozens of U.N Agencies, development partners and senior Government officials to the State House on 02 November 2016 to discuss the joint development plan from 2014 – 2018.

He is perhaps the only head of state in Africa to take on this responsibility personally and believes in the transformational power of the Government-UN partnership to address national priorities for sustainable development.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a critical document that guides government and U.N, partnership, ensuring the UN system is fit for purpose and contributes effectively to national development priorities.

The framework is nurturing a partnership grounded in dialogue and learning, leading to concrete action and progress. Important progress has been made in areas like HIV/AIDS, clean water, energy, food security, and the environment during the past 2 years of this [UNDAF](#)(PDF document).

"I am impressed by the progress achieved since our last meeting in August, 2015. It is truly encouraging to see the Vision turn to Action," he said during this year's review.

He was alluding to progress resulting from a joint Government-UN approach to addressing issues such as poverty and various vulnerabilities; progress coming from commitment to joining up efforts and pooling respective expertise and resources to make an impact on Kenyans.

Testimonials abound regarding this impact. ([Watch UNDAF video](#)). They include a [70 year-old lady](#) who received treatment after suffering fistula for 50 years; matatu (public transport vehicle) owners who have improved the terms and conditions of [matatu drivers and conductors](#) as per international labour and a [women's community group](#) bordering the Amboseli National Park who are part of conservation efforts through livelihood programmes.

The UNDAF has leveraged the devolved system of government with tremendous results in some counties. The innovative Governments of [Kenya-Ethiopia Cross-border Program on Peace and Socio-economic Development](#) supported by the UN has potential of being replicated in other parts of the world. These are the kind of stories coming out of the UNDAF review process, whose emphasis is on accountability for results. The stories tell of impact across most of the major pillars of the country's [Vision 2030](#), which also overlap with UN priorities such as peace, security, and poverty reduction.

The UNDAF in Kenya is recognized by the UN Development Group as a best practice in creating an alliance shaped by common interests and shared purpose, and bounded by clear principles that encourage autonomy and synergy.

The Framework was developed according to [UN Delivering as One principles](#) (DaO) aimed at ensuring Government ownership, demonstrated through UNDAF's full alignment to Government priorities and planning cycles, and internal coherence among UN agencies and programmes operating in Kenya.

The partners have also been able to jointly recognize and agree on the national, regional and global realities that should inform their interventions. For instance, both the Government of Kenya and the UN are aware of [Kenya's looming youth bulge](#) with 1 million young people joining the work force annually and the need to turn it into a demographic dividend, lest it turn into a demographic disaster.

"We must focus on our youth and provide alternatives to crime, violent extremism and despondency," the President said during the review.

Kenya is on a journey to realizing Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The UNDAF has demonstrated that it presents the best opportunity for powering the implementation of Kenya's development agenda. Kenya's engagement with the United Nations Country Team and indeed all development partners brought together under a solid framework is therefore a plus for the people of Kenya.

The UN and Government must not relent in pursuing more gains. New realities are bringing about new threats to social and economic development, calling for new approaches, but also creating new opportunities for collaboration.

These new approaches may for instance involve deepening private-public partnerships to engage a third force – private companies – that have unique innovation and implementation capabilities. This engagement can only develop better and more integrated solutions to important national challenges. Ultimately, this framework is not about the UN or the Government or non-state actors, but is aimed at achieving a transformation in the lives of every Kenyan and ensuring that "no one is left behind". (IPS 16-11-2016)

## **NIGERIA: EXECUTIVE COUNCIL APPROVES OVER \$23BN BUDGET FOR 2017**

Nigeria's Federal Executive Council (FEC) has approved the 2017 Appropriation Bill of N7.2 trillion (about \$23.2bn).

The Minister of Budget and National Planning, Mr. Udoma Udo Udoma, told journalists after the FEC meeting presided over by President Muhammadu Buhari on Wednesday in Abuja that with the approval, Buhari would present the document to the National Assembly soon.

Udoma, who did not give further details on the budget, said: The budget has been approved by the Federal Executive Council, the details will be revealed when the President presents the budget to the National Assembly.

He explained that the President would be communicating to the National Assembly of his intention to present the document to the National Assembly and after they confirm, the President would now present it to the joint session of the Assembly.

Nigeria's budget for 2016 was N6.07 trillion, which is N1.13 trillion less than N7.2 trillion for 2017. (APA 01-12-2016)



## ECCAS LEADERS DISCUSS REGIONAL TRADE, SECURITY



Heads of state of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) on Wednesday met in Libreville, Gabon for the 8th extraordinary session where they discussed a range of issues including intra-Africa trade and regional security.

The summit, chaired by President Ali Bongo Odimba of Gabon, was attended by several regional leaders including President Paul Kagame of Rwanda.

The 11-nation regional bloc seeks to open up the region for investments as well as create a duty-free market for member states.

The leaders discussed a number of pertinent issues, including the rise of terrorism in parts of the region as well as active militia groups in DR Congo, Central Africa Republic, and Burundi, who threaten to disrupt peace and security in the region.

President Bongo, who is also the current Chairperson of the ECCAS, called on member states to continue embracing the spirit of fraternity and partnership in their efforts to tackle challenges facing the Central Africa region.

The heads of state summit also reviewed the elections that took place in Gabon this year and the issues around them.

The meeting also discussed intra-Africa and cross-border trade, as well as maritime and aviation development within the region.

ECCAS is in the process of setting up a free trade area in a bid to boost trade among member countries.

Member states have since been requested to submit a list of products they intend to export to the other partner states upon the launch of the free trade area.

To fund the establishment and operationalisation of the free trade area, the bloc's ministers in charge of trade and finance agreed on a special tariff to be imposed on imports by member states for products originating outside the region.

The proceeds were earmarked as contributions to meet the bloc's operating costs as well as compensate potential revenue loss.

Fifty per cent of the proceeds are to be used for compensation of potential revenue losses resulting from the liberalisation of tariffs within the ECCAS free trade area.

The grouping fixed a 0.4 cent levy on all imports from outside the region. However, Rwanda has since sought to be exempt from the funding model as the country has committed to use the import levy model in two other cases.

Instead, Kigali wants to meet its financial commitments to the ECCAS Secretariat through other means.

ECCAS comprises Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, and Sao Tome & Principe.(APA 01-12-2016)

---

The Memorandum is supported by the ACP-African, Caribbean, Pacific Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce Tenerife, AHEAD-GLOBAL, Business Council for Africa, Corporate Council on Africa, ELO - Portuguese Association for Economic Development and Cooperation, Hellenic-African Chamber of Commerce and Development, HTTC - Hungarian Trade & Cultural Centre, NABA - Norwegian-African Business Association, NABC- Netherlands Africa Business Council, SwissCham-Africa and other organisations.

The Memorandum is also made available by AHEAD-GLOBAL, BCA, Chamber of Tenerife (by posting it at the Africa Info Market), CCA - Canadian Council on Africa, CCA - Corporate Council on Africa (USA), ELO,HTTC ,NABA,NABC (by posting selected news) and SwissCham-Africa to their Members.



[www.acp.int](http://www.acp.int)



[www.aheadglobal.hu](http://www.aheadglobal.hu)



[www.bcafrica.co.uk](http://www.bcafrica.co.uk)



[www.camaratenerife.com](http://www.camaratenerife.com)



[www.ccafrica.ca](http://www.ccafrica.ca)



[www.corporatecouncilonafrika.com](http://www.corporatecouncilonafrika.com)



[www.elo-online.org](http://www.elo-online.org)



[www.helafrican-chamber.gr](http://www.helafrican-chamber.gr)



[www.htcc.org.hu](http://www.htcc.org.hu)



[www.norwegianafrika.no](http://www.norwegianafrika.no)



[www.nabc.nl](http://www.nabc.nl)



[www.swisscham-afrika.ch](http://www.swisscham-afrika.ch)



## Corporate Council on Africa Appoints Florizelle Liser as New President and CEO

WASHINGTON, DC – Corporate Council on Africa (CCA), the leading U.S. business association focused on U.S.-Africa trade and investment, announced today that Florizelle (Florie) Liser, Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Africa, will be the Council's next President and CEO. Ms. Liser was appointed unanimously by the CCA Board of Directors following an international search. Her appointment is effective January 23, 2017.

"We are thrilled that Florie Liser is the next President and CEO of the Corporate Council on Africa," said Dr. Jeffrey L. Sturchio, Board Chair of CCA and President & CEO of Rabin Martin, "She has unmatched experience in U.S.-Africa trade and investment policy, deep knowledge of Africa and an unparalleled network of relationships with leaders across sub-Saharan Africa including heads of state, ministers and other key stakeholders, in the U.S. Government, multilateral organizations, the business community, and civil society. These strengths and her vision make Florie the perfect person to lead CCA into the future, building on the strong foundations laid by Stephen Hayes and the team."

Ms. Liser succeeds Stephen Hayes as the third President and CEO of CCA. Florie brings her expertise and extensive network on trade and Africa to her new role, along with a strong track record of working with the private sector to translate policy into action. She will also be the first woman to lead the Council since its founding in 1993. "21st century Africa presents enormous opportunities for businesses looking to take advantage of growing markets across the continent," said Ms. Liser. "In my new leadership role at CCA, I look forward to building on CCA's great work to date, and I'm committed to working with U.S. and African businesses and other stakeholders to grow opportunities and strengthen commercial relationships across Africa."

Ms. Liser will join CCA from the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), where she has been Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Africa since 2003. In that role, she has led trade and investment policy towards 49 sub-Saharan African nations and oversaw implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Prior to this role, Florie served as Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Industry, Market Access, and Telecommunications from 2000-2003. She has also served as Senior Trade Policy Advisor in the Office of International Transportation and Trade at the Department of Transportation from 1987-2000; worked as a Director in USTR's Office of GATT Affairs, and also served as an Associate Fellow at the Overseas Development Council (ODC) from 1975-1980.

The current President of the Corporate Council on Africa, Stephen Hayes, said, "I am honored to be succeeded by such a person as Florie. It is difficult to imagine a more qualified person for this position, or one who has collaborated more closely with our three primary constituencies: the private sector, the U.S. Government and Africa itself. She understands the Corporate Council on Africa and has enormous empathy for Africa. She now has the opportunity to lead the private sector to greater engagement with the continent and help open America to African investment in this country. Her success will be America's success."

#### **About Corporate Council on Africa (CCA)**

Corporate Council on Africa is the leading U.S. business association focused solely on connecting business interests between the United States and Africa. Established in 1993 to promote business and investment between the United States and the nations of Africa, the Corporate Council on Africa serves as a neutral, trusted intermediary connecting its member firms with the essential government and business leaders they need to do business and succeed in Africa. Learn more at [www.corporatecouncilonafrika.com](http://www.corporatecouncilonafrika.com) (30-11-2016)

Fernando Matos Rosa

[fernando.matos.rosa@sapo.pt](mailto:fernando.matos.rosa@sapo.pt)  
[fernando.matos.rosa@skynet.be](mailto:fernando.matos.rosa@skynet.be)

