

MEMORANDUM

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STATEMENT BY COMMISSIONER AVRAMOPOULOS AT THE END OF HIS VISIT TO EGYPT

The European Union and Egypt have a long-standing relationship. We face common challenges and we need one another to address them.

The situation in the Mediterranean is, of course, particularly worrying. The crises in Syria and in Libya continue to persist and perspectives for improvement are not very optimistic.

The instability in our neighbourhood bears migratory and security consequences for both Egypt and the European Union. Our discussions, therefore, focused on the need to further enhance our cooperation.

We need to tackle the emergencies and to deal with the dramatic conditions of people, who embark on dangerous journeys to escape wars, seek international protection or simply look for a better life.

We also need to tackle the root causes of irregular migration: poverty, conflicts, lack of resources.

On April 23rd, the EU heads of state and government at the extraordinary meeting of the European Council agreed to take a number of concrete actions to address the migration challenges in the Mediterranean, including the strengthening of cooperation with our neighbours.

That is why the EU is more than ever ready and willing to strengthen ties with its Southern neighbours - Egypt in particular.

Cooperation with key partners will also be a cornerstone of the European Agenda on Migration that I will put forward in a few days.

DIALOGUE ON MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

To address all aspects of migration, we need to develop together a strategic approach.

Starting a new Dialogue dedicated to Migration and Mobility will help both Egypt and the EU to better understand each other, to identify the common challenges we face and to look for solutions in a spirit of shared responsibility.

We have had such Dialogues with Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan, which resulted in Mobility Partnerships. Last December we launched a Dialogue with Lebanon.

The way the EU and our neighbours manage migration is not only about preventing irregular migration. When we discuss migration and mobility we want to discuss the full spectrum of issues.

We want discuss how to guarantee international protection to those fleeing war and conflict, how to fight traffickers, and also how to create more possibilities for legal migration and labour migration.

KHARTOUM PROCESS

A few months ago we launched a joint initiative called EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative. This political process - the so-called "Khartoum process" - is a good example of dialogue and cooperation on migration and mobility, because it brings together countries of origin, transit and destination along the migratory route starting from the Horn of Africa to Europe.

We are now developing concrete projects for the Khartoum process and I hope that Egypt will continue to play a leading role.

At first, activities will concentrate on addressing the trafficking of human beings as well as the smuggling of migrants. Future projects could expand to other issues such as legal migration, irregular migration, migration and development and international protection.

SECURITY

For the EU, Egypt is also an important partner country in the field of security. We want to intensify our cooperation.

Tackling jihadism and radicalisation is a cross-border challenge.

The EU is very concerned with the rising threat linked to EU citizens fighting in Syria Iraq and elsewhere who return to Europe to perpetrate attacks or to radicalise others. I am sure Egypt shares the same concern and interest in preventing and countering the influx of violent extremists.

So we need to pool our expertise. Last week, I presented a European Agenda on Security with concrete actions, including stepping-up the fight against terrorism and radicalisation.

The Commission will set up a Centre of Excellence to collect and disseminate expertise on anti-radicalisation. This Centre will build upon our Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) which brings together first line practitioners to exchange experiences and best practices.

This is the kind of initiative we could look at together to deepen our cooperation. (EC 05-05-2015)

EBOLA: LIBERIA INTRODUCES WASH PROTOCOL IN SCHOOLS

Liberia's Ministry of Education has instituted the so-called WASH protocol in schools as part of its post-Ebola recovery initiatives.

According to Education Minister Etmonia Tarpeh, the protocol contains guidelines to ensure the implementation of water, sanitation and hygiene in all schools across Liberia where over 3, 000 people had died of the disease since its outbreak in March 2014.

Speaking at the launch of Liberia Wins WASH Programme in Monrovia on Wednesday, Tarpeh explained that the initiative was as a result of collaboration between the Ministries of Education, Health and Public Works and partners.

She encouraged all education stakeholders including education officers, principals, teachers, parents, communities and students to adhere to the protocol to ensure a safe, healthy and conducive school environment.

She pointed out that without the involvement of everyone, it will be difficult to achieve the targeted results.

Tarpeh reiterated the ministry's commitment to the fighting Ebola, and recounted that during the disease's outbreak, the ministry trained 6, 800 school administrators and teachers to conduct prevention awareness in all communities.

The minister stated that with support from partners, the ministry distributed several Ebola prevention materials including buckets, thermo flash, boots, soap and chlorine, among others, to public and private schools prior to the resumption of academic activities.

Meanwhile, Tarpeh also solicited the continued support of partners in order to improve the WASH program at schools.(APA 29-04-2015)

CABO VERDE AND EUROPEAN UNION EXTEND SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP

Cabo Verde (Cape Verde) and the European Union (EU) will expand their special partnership, initiated in 2007, to new areas, such as renewable energy and strengthening of the private sector, officials said Monday in Praia.

The statement was made by the ambassador of the European Union in Cabo Verde, José Manuel Pinto Teixeira, and the Cape Verdean Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Maria de Jesus Miranda, on announcing the week of the Special Partnership and Europe Day, according to Portuguese news agency Lusa.

According to Miranda, the partnership in renewable energy is "one of a kind and very extensive" and will encompass various partners and Member States of the EU who have "close cooperation" with Cabo Verde in this area, the result of Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2014.

In the case of Cabo Verde, the objective, the Secretary of State said was to help the country achieve energy self-sustainability, with economic, social and environmental benefits and by 2020 to achieve 100 percent coverage with renewable energy.

The European Union and Cabo Verde signed a special partnership agreement in 2007, based on six areas – good governance, regional integration, technical and regulatory convergence, security and stability, knowledge society, fighting poverty and supporting development.

During the week of the Special Partnership and Europe Day, ton 9 May, Cabo Verde and the EU will host several political, cultural and educational activities in Praia and Mindelo, on the island of São Vicente. (05-05-2015)

BOTSWANA, NEW ZEALAND TO INK BEEF DEAL

Botswana and New Zealand will on May 5th sign a memorandum of understanding on the former's beef industry, APA learnt on Wednesday.

A statement from Botswana Ministry of Agriculture states that Botswana's Minister of Agriculture Patrick Ralotsia together with, Richard Mann, the High Commissioner of New Zealand to Botswana, will launch the project and sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) detailing the obligations and responsibilities of either party.

The statement states that the overarching goal of the project is to improve the livelihoods of communal beef farmers in Botswana.

The long-term outcome is a sustainable increase in productivity and profitability of beef farming in Botswana, the statement adds. Botswana's beef industry was dealt a heavy blow when the European Union delisted the country's beef in 2010.

This followed a recommendation from the EU that Botswana should put in place clear documented procedures and relevant official controls in order to grantee that only eligible animals are slaughtered for export to the EU.

Botswana restarted to sell its meat to EU market in 2013. (APA 29-04-2015)

GASOLINE NO LONGER SUBSIDISED IN ANGOLA

The sale of gasoline in Angola is now based on a free pricing system, putting an end to state subsidies, under the terms of a decree in which the Ministry of Finance announced increases of up to 29 percent in fuel prices, Angolan news agency Angop reported.

As a result Angola's state oil company Sonangol set the price per litre of gasoline at 115 kwanzas as of 11 pm last Thursday against the 90 kwanzas previously charged.

This increase in fuel prices, the third since last September as part of a set of economic measures put in place by the government to offset the drop in oil prices on the international market, increased the price of diesel per litre by 25 percent from 60 to 75 kwanzas, with the state subsidising 21.06 percent of the price. The price of domestic gas increased from 45 to 55 kwanzas, or 22 percent, with the State continuing to subsidise 67.15 percent of the cost and a litre of kerosene increased by 29 percent (from 35 to 45 kwanzas), and the state continues to subsidise 44.41 percent of the price.

In a statement, the Ministry of Finance explained the adjustments to fuel prices based on its strategy to improve the quality of public expenditure and noted that this adjustment would allow the government to secure enough of a margin to ensure the sustainability of fiscal policy and funding for the objectives set out in the National Development Plan for 2013-2017.

The announcement said that, since October 2014, the fuel price adjustment measures had already produced savings of 110 billion kwanzas, allowing the government better to cover public expenditure in a climate of reduced oil revenues. (05-05-2015)

GAMBIA SEEKS TO UPGRADE NATIONAL BROADCAST FREQUENCY

The Gambia government has disclosed plans to upgrade its national frequency to ensure efficiency in the nation's bandwidth and frequency modulation of all operating radio stations in the country.

The Public Utility Regulatory Authority (PURA) on Wednesday made an announcement, requiring all radio stations in The Gambia to submit a detail of their operational system to the authority, including name of radios, frequency, coverage area, technology used, among others by the 30th April deadline.

According to PURA, these details are needed to determine the frequency level of various radio stations operating in the country and to upgrade the national frequency to provide a more efficient broadcasting services to the citizenry.

PURA is the state authority mandated by law to regulate the operation of all utility companies in The Gambia, by making sure that they provide the required services such as electricity, water, and communication services to consumers.

CONSTRUCTION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSE IN ANGOLA REDUCES IMPORT OF MEAT

The construction of an industrial slaughterhouse in southern Angola will enable the reduction of imports of meat for human consumption, said the Director General of the Cooperative of Southern Angolan Cattle Breeders (CCGSA).

Álvaro Fernandes told Angolan news agency Angop that construction of the slaughterhouse had been recently approved by the Cabinet and said that as soon as officials give the go-ahead the province in the south of Angola where it will be built will be selected.

The slaughterhouse, which will be inspected by CCGSA, will be in line with all international requirements, including slaughter, dismantling, packaging, transportation, cold and butchers to sell the product.

Huíla province already has a slaughterhouse, which is operating below capacity, as well as informal slaughter houses.

The Cooperative of Southern Angolan Cattle Breeders has 64 members from the provinces of Huila, Namibe, Cunene, Benguela, Huambo and Kwanza Sul, with an estimated total of more than 25,000 heads of beef cattle.

At the end of April, the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Afonso Pedro Canga, said that Angola spends US\$500 million per year on importing 100,000 tons of beef.

The minister, speaking at a meeting with producers on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the establishment of the CCGSA, said the money spent on the import of beef was quite a large sum and that the "situation must be changed urgently." (APA 29-04-2015)

NAMIBIA TO IMPORT US\$220M WORTH OF ELECTRICITY

Namibia's power utility NamPower said the country is going to import N\$2.6 (about \$220 million) worth of electricity this year, managing director Paulinus Shilamba revealed Tuesday during the Blue Economy conference in Windhoek.

Shilamba told the two-day conference held under the theme 'Sustainability for Poverty Reduction' that the cost of importing energy will escalate to N\$12 billion (about US\$1 billion) over the next four years.

Namibia relies on electricity imports from South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique that made 80 percent of electricity consumed in the country.

Shilamba has attributed the high cost of importing electricity to cancellations of several Power Purchase Agreements with other entities in the region.

The agreement with the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (ZESA) for 150 megawatts (MW) ceased last year, which was followed by a 200MW supplementary agreement with South Africa's Eskom that expires in April 2015.

Other agreements nearing their expiry date are 115MW with Mozambique's Aggreko, which lapses in August 2015 and a 300MW off-peak agreement with South Africa's Eskom that expires in April 2016.

The NamPower boss noted that importing electricity is expensive and there are challenges associated with more regional import contracts, adding that Namibia will grapple with power supply challenges at least until the commissioning of the Kudu base-load power plant in 2018.

He said 2016 will be the most critical period, “when enormous strain will be placed on the system and when an additional generation capacity of at least 250MW will be needed to ensure security of supply for the country”.

NamPower hoped to avoid a power crisis with the 250 MW gas power plant in Walvis Bay, which is expected to be operational by August 2016.

“We want to develop our own power stations in the country as a main source of supply and use imports to fill gaps only,” he said. “The commissioning of this power plant (Walvis Bay) will give us the breathing space and confidence to overcome the challenges and difficulties prior to the commissioning of the Kudu Gas-to-Power station in 2018”.

Namibia is in the process of developing the massive 1.3 trillion cubic feet gas fields, which is 170 km off the north-western coast of Oranjemund, with a 1.050 MW Kudu gas power plant to be constructed at the diamond-mining town, and expected to come on stream by 2018. (APA 29-04-2014)

PORTUGAL’S MOTA-ENGIL SELECTED TO WORK ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECT IN ANGOLA’S CAPITAL

The Mota-Engil construction company has been chosen by the Angolan government to carry out the first phase of the Plan for Revitalisation of Roads in Luanda, worth almost US\$84 million, according to a presidential order.

The work involves repairing road surfaces, pavements, curbs and gutters within the Luanda urban area, “in order to improve the movement of people and goods,” providing a “higher quality of life” to the population.

The first phase of this plan is estimated to cost about US\$83.4 million and the presidential authorisation validates the award of the contract to Mota-Engil, which will sign the contract with the Luanda provincial government.

The province of Luanda currently has a population of about 6.5 million of a total of 24.3 million inhabitants in Angola. (05-05-2015)

MOROCCAN AIRLINE TO LAUNCH TANGIER-ISTANBUL DIRECT WEEKLY FLIGHTS

The Morocco’s low-cost airline, Air Arabia, has announced the launch, on 3 July, of a direct flight connecting Tangier in Morocco with Istanbul in Turkey, sources at the airline disclosed.

The airline is due to begin two flights a week on Mondays and Fridays to the Turkish capital, one of the world’s most beautiful cities, Air Arabia Morocco declared in a statement.

Straddling Europe and Asia, the city of Istanbul connects two continents and cultures with its multi-millennial history. For almost ten centuries, Istanbul has represented the epitome of civilization enriched with many civilizations that have marked the history of the world.

"The launch of this new itinerary will allow our passengers to discover the incredible beauty of the fascinating city of Istanbul. With maximum comfort they have at their disposal direct flights at low prices" Adel Ali, the CEO of the airline said.

After reaching its sixth operational year, Air Arabia-Morocco has won the confidence of millions of passengers with comfortable and reliable services from and to Morocco. (APA 20-04-2015)

PORTUGAL AND GUINEA-BISSAU DISCUSS 2015-2018 STRATEGIC COOPERATION PLAN

Portugal and Guinea-Bissau are due to begin this week in Bissau, bilateral formal consultations on the Strategic Cooperation Plan for 2015-2018 to be signed next July, Portuguese news agency Lusa reported.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Portugal, Luís Campos Ferreira, who today begins a visit to Guinea-Bissau, announced in March, at the donor conference of Guinea-Bissau in Brussels that Portugal intends to sign a new strategic cooperation programme with the country in the amount of around 40 million euros.

The secretary of state's entourage includes a representative of publisher Porto Editora and the President of the Polytechnic Institute of Viana do Castelo (IPVC), Rui Teixeira, and both are scheduled to meet with the Guinea-Bissau Education Minister.

The mission to Guinea-Bissau also includes the president of the National Energy and Geology Laboratory (LNEG) of Portugal, Teresa Ponce Leão, who will deliver the geological map of the port of Bissau to the government, a document that may help with work to develop the capital's port. (05-05-2015)

MOZAMBIQUE: SEFA BOOSTS INVESTMENT IN RENEWABLE ENERGY

The Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) has approved a \$740,000 technical assistance grant to Mozambique to enhance the enabling environment for private investments in the country's promising renewable energy sector, reports said on Wednesday.

According to a press release published on Wednesday by the African Development Bank (AfDB), the new SEFA grant will support the implementation of the country's feed-in tariff regime for small and medium renewable energy projects, through the provision of standardized power purchase agreements, guidelines for grid connectivity and investor guidelines for prospective developers.

The grant will additionally lay the foundations for a mini-grid regulatory framework, with special focus on designing a tariff structure and corresponding technical and environmental regulations, as well as providing capacity-building and awareness-raising activities for national and local representatives, the communiqué reads in part.

Abundant renewable energy sources in Mozambique still remain untapped in a country where only 33 percent of the population has access to electricity.

After the approval, Joao Duarte Cunha, SEFA Coordinator at the AfDB, stated: this SEFA project will play a key role in unlocking investments in small-scale renewables, particularly in rural areas where needs are greatest.

Cunha added that this would certainly improve energy access for households and businesses while reducing dependence from large-scale hydro and upcoming coal and gas projects.(APA 29-04-2015)

KENYAN ECONOMY SLOWED DOWN IN 2014

Figures released by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics on Wednesday suggest that the country's economic growth slowed down to 5.3 percent in 2014.

According to the report released in Nairobi, agriculture and tourism sectors took a beating last year, due to erratic rainfall and travel advisories issued by Western countries due to threats of terrorism.

While releasing the report, Cabinet Secretary in charge of devolution Anne Waiguru said that inflation increased from 5.7 percent in 2013 to 6.9 percent in 2014.

The increase in the inflation rate was attributed to increases in the prices of food and other goods outweighing falls in the cost of electricity and petroleum products.

According to the report, the economy however created 800,000 jobs in both the formal and informal sectors. (APA 29-04-2015)

ETHIOPIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH AMONG WORLD'S HIGHEST - UNDP

Ethiopia has achieved impressive economic and social changes, registering some of the highest growth rates in the world, according to the UNDP's Human Development report covering the country .

Ethiopia sees steady increase in its human Development index from 0.35 in 2005 to 0.461 in 2013.

This is an impressive annual average change of 3.5 growth%, UNDP Ethiopia Resident Representative Eugene Owusu said while launching the report in Addis Ababa on Wednesday.

The key findings of the report shows Ethiopia can move from its current 'low human development designation to a medium human development category by 2025 if it sustains the current growth trend.

However the report has indicated that the country's relative ranking has not moved appreciably during the past decade.

The progress is tempered by the fact that although incidence of poverty has declined, its severity is increasing.

There is also the sobering reality that some 25 million Ethiopians are still living below the poverty line, Owusu says.

The report highlights that the absolute number of poor people has remained largely unchanged over the last 15 years as result of high population growth.

According to the report, Ethiopia's strong economic growth has helped to reduce poverty since 2005.

25 million people have been lifted out of poverty and incidence of poverty fell from 38.7 percent in 2004/05 to 29.6 percent in 2010/11 and estimated to have further declined to 26 percent in 2012/13, the report indicates. (APA 29-04-2015)

SOMALIA IN RECORD 5 MILLION LIVESTOCK EXPORT - FAO

Somalia in 2014 exported a record five million livestock to markets in the Gulf of Arabia due to heavy investments in animal disease prevention backed by the European Union and the United Kingdom, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) said on Wednesday.

This is the highest number of live animals exported from Somalia in the last 20 years which were characterized by political instability.

The export data, collected by the FAO-managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), indicates that Somalia exported 4.6 million goats and sheep, 340,000 cattle and 77,000 camels in 2014, worth an estimated \$360 million.

Livestock is the mainstay of the Somali economy, contributing 40 percent to the country's Gross Domestic Product.

This is a key milestone for the Somalia's livestock sector that reflects the large investments being made to support the commercial development of the livestock sector to become more competitive in international markets, said Said Hussein id, Somalia's Minister of Livestock, Forestry and Range.

This is important for both Somalia's economy in general and for the livelihoods of the millions of livestock owners throughout Somalia, he said in a statement issued in Nairobi by FAO.

Buyers from Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, Kuwait Qatar and United Arab Emirates have all taken advantage of Somalia's thriving livestock scene and its improved disease surveillance and control mechanisms, said FAO.

UGANDA REMOVES OIL AND MINING TAXES TO ATTRACT INVESTORS

Uganda, yesterday, [announced](#) it has removed taxes on its oil, gas and mining industries in order to attract more private sector investment. Finance Minister Matia Kasaija [told](#) attendees of an oil conference in Kampala that investors will only be charged when they start production of oil. The convention was organized by the Uganda Chamber of Mines and Petroleum (UCMP) in collaboration with the Standard Chartered Bank, Zakhem International Construction and other petroleum firms.

The Ugandan government is seeking to boost the interest of oil exploration companies in the country's burgeoning downstream sector, and the move already seems to be working. "These new developments give us a good platform to reexamine ourselves and reassess the potential of our oil and gas industry in relation to the general socio-economic outlook of the country" said Elly Karuhanga, the Chairman of Uganda Chamber of Mines and Petroleum (UCMP) during a press briefing before the conference.

Uganda discovered oil and gas deposits in 2006 at the Lake Albert basin containing an estimated 6.5 billion barrels of oil. According to [current projection](#), the deposits will fetch the government over \$3 billion in annual revenue by 2020.

In February, the government lifted a [7 years moratorium](#) on the issuance of oil mining licenses and announced its first-ever open bidding process for oil firms. The move opened the ground for more interested industry players to invest in the oil-rich Albertine Graben region. (Ventures Africa 30-04-2015)

SOUTHERN AFRICA: REGION'S MAIZE HARVEST SHRIVELS IN DROUGHT

This year's maize harvest in Southern Africa will probably shrink 26% from last year because of erratic rains, raising food prices and increasing the need for imports, says the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

Regional output is forecast at 21.1-million tonnes, or 15% lower than the five-year average, the FAO said on Tuesday.

The worst drought since 1992 in SA, the continent's biggest maize producer, has damaged plants, amid predictions of a 32% drop in the 2015 harvest to the smallest in eight years. Botswana said crops were showing signs of "total failure" due to below-average rainfall, while floods in Malawi and Mozambique have curbed production.

The FAO said: "The bulk of growth in imports is expected from SA, mainly ... yellow maize used in the feed industry."

Maize imports for the year to April 30 2016 may rise to about 1.8-million tonnes, or "double the low level of 2014-15 and one-third above the average. Price increases are expected to mostly affect those countries that rely more on maize imports such as Namibia," it said.

David Phiri, FAO subregional co-ordinator, said: "The carry-over stocks from 2014's bumper maize crop is expected to partly offset the impact of lower domestic production and somewhat contribute to stabilising national supplies in some countries." (Bloomberg 29-04-2015)

SIGNATURE DE CINQ CONVENTIONS DE FINANCEMENT DE 63 MILLIONS D'EUROS AU PROFIT DE LA TUNISIE

Les 29 et 30 avril 2015, Johannes Hahn, Membre de la Commission européenne chargé de la Politique européenne de voisinage et des négociations d'élargissement, a effectué un déplacement en Tunisie, un partenaire clef de la politique européenne de voisinage.

Lors de ce déplacement, Johannes Hahn s'est notamment entretenu des progrès remarquables accomplis par la Tunisie en matière de gouvernance démocratique avec le Chef de Gouvernement, M. Habib Essid et le Ministre du Développement, de l'Investissement et de la Coopération internationale, M. Yassine Brahim.

« *La signature de cinq conventions de financement d'un montant total de 63 millions d'euros est un signal fort de l'appui sans faille que souhaite apporter l'Union européenne à la Tunisie* » a déclaré Johannes Hahn à l'issue de son entretien avec le Chef du Gouvernement M. Habib Essid, soulignant que « *l'Union européenne souhaitait accentuer davantage ses appuis financiers en 2015. Nous avons accompagné la Tunisie tout au long de la période de transition, en doublant nos soutiens financiers. Nous sommes prêts à intensifier davantage notre coopération* » a insisté Johannes Hahn.

Les cinq conventions de financement signées aujourd'hui pour un montant total de 63 millions d'euros portent sur la réforme de la justice (15 millions €), le renforcement du secteur des médias audiovisuels (10 millions €), la promotion de l'égalité homme-femme (7 millions €), le développement des quartiers populaires (28 millions €), la gestion des frontières et la protection internationale des migrants (3 millions €).

Grâce à cette signature, ces cinq programmes pourront démarrer rapidement, permettant au gouvernement tunisien d'initier des réformes ambitieuses s'inscrivant dans le droit fil des nouvelles dispositions de la nouvelle Constitution tunisienne.

Le **programme de réhabilitation des quartiers populaires en Tunisie** est l'un des programmes emblématiques de la coopération de l'UE en Tunisie. Lancé en 2012, ce programme concerne 119 quartiers répartis sur 50 communes et conseils régionaux, regroupant environ 200 000 logements et abritant un million d'habitants. Les zones à réhabiliter ont été identifiées par l'Agence de Réhabilitation et de Rénovation Urbaine (ARRU), les besoins portant sur l'amélioration de l'habitat et des infrastructures de base (réseaux d'assainissement et d'éclairage), la création d'équipements socio-collectifs et de locaux industriels.

Ce programme – dont le coût total s'élève à 217,5 millions d'euros - est cofinancé par l'Etat tunisien (84,5 millions) avec l'aide de l'Agence Française de Développement (30 millions d'euros), de la Banque Européenne d'Investissement (70 millions d'euros) et de l'Union européenne. Avec cette **nouvelle dotation de 28 millions d'euros**, le soutien total accordé par l'UE à ce programme s'élève à 69 millions d'euros.

Avec cette action d'envergure, l'UE met l'accent sur l'amélioration des conditions de vie des tunisiennes et des tunisiens, par la réhabilitation et le désenclavement de quartiers populaires défavorisés dans toute la Tunisie. Ce programme permet également de créer des espaces socio-culturels et sportifs au profit notamment des jeunes, ainsi que des espaces dédiés à des activités économiques génératrices de revenus. Autre originalité de ce programme, une partie des personnes employées sur les chantiers de rénovation habitent dans ces quartiers, permettant ainsi à des jeunes de s'insérer sur le marché du travail.

Avec le programme « **Promotion de l'égalité homme-femme en Tunisie** » bénéficiant de **7 millions d'euros**, les autorités tunisiennes s'engagent avec l'UE pour les femmes et contre les

violences faites aux femmes. Mis en œuvre avec le ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et de l'Enfance, ce programme comportera trois volets :

- renforcement des capacités du ministère et de ses partenaires, étatiques et non étatiques, en matière d'intégration de l'approche genre ;
- amélioration de la participation de la femme dans la vie économique et publique ;
- lutte contre les discriminations et les violences faites aux femmes.

Le **programme d'appui à la réforme de la justice (PARJ 2)**, de **15 millions d'euros** a été conçu dans la continuité et en complémentarité du programme PARJ, en cours de mise en œuvre. Ce nouveau programme va soutenir plus particulièrement la réforme de la chaîne pénale, l'appui au processus de justice transitionnelle dans le traitement des dossiers par les autorités judiciaires, la mise en place progressive d'un système d'information et le renforcement de l'infrastructure judiciaire, pénitentiaire et des lieux de détention.

Doté de **10 millions d'euros**, le **programme d'appui aux médias audiovisuels en Tunisie** vise à consolider les acquis en termes de liberté des médias. L'audiovisuel public, les médias de proximité et l'ensemble du paysage médiatique tunisien seront concernés par ce projet ambitieux. Le programme, qui sera mis en œuvre étroitement avec les autorités tunisiennes et la Présidence du gouvernement au moyen du Centre africain de perfectionnement des journalistes et communicateurs (CAPJC), orientera son appui dans trois grandes directions :

- accompagnement à la modernisation du secteur des médias, en transformant les médias d'Etat existants en médias de services publics au service du citoyen: évolution statutaire et organisationnelle, refonte éditoriale pour produire une information de qualité ;
- professionnalisation des acteurs de l'information, de la régulation et de l'éducation aux médias: il s'agira ici d'intégrer la déontologie et l'éthique journalistique dans la ligne éditoriale des principaux médias. Un intérêt particulier sera porté au traitement de l'image de la femme dans les médias, et à l'éducation aux médias des jeunes générations ;
- renforcement de l'accès à l'information de proximité et développement de médias professionnels au niveau régional. Il s'agira ici de décentraliser l'activité médiatique en soutenant le déploiement local des chaînes régionales de la radio publique, de la télévision publique et de l'agence de presse nationale.

Le **programme d'appui au Gouvernement tunisien dans les domaines de la Gestion Intégrée des Frontières et de la Protection Internationale**, doté de **3 millions d'euros**, vise renforcer les capacités des autorités tunisiennes dans les domaines de la prévention de la migration irrégulière et la mise en place d'un système national d'asile et de protection internationale. Il se veut précurseur d'un programme plus vaste de réforme du secteur de la sécurité prévu dans le cadre du plan d'action annuel 2015 et qui comportera un volet "gestion des frontières". Le programme se décline selon deux composantes complémentaires :

- Une composante "Gestion des frontières et prévention de la migration irrégulière" visant à soutenir le renforcement des capacités nationales tunisiennes impliquées dans la gestion des frontières à plusieurs niveaux:

- o Au niveau opérationnel, par la modernisation des méthodes de travail à des fins de sécurisation des zones frontalières, mais également de facilitation du passage licite des frontières, facteur de développement local et régional;
- o Au niveau stratégique, par le renforcement des capacités de coopération et de coordination entre les autorités en charge de la gestion des frontières.

- Une composante " Asile et protection internationale" pour apporter un soutien technique aux autorités tunisiennes dans la mise en place progressive d'un système national de protection des réfugiés. Cet objectif s'inscrit dans le cadre de la Convention de Genève de 1951 relative au statut des réfugiés et à son Protocole de 1967. En 2011, les nouvelles autorités tunisiennes ont pris la décision de

développer un cadre législatif national en matière de protection des réfugiés, décision qui a ensuite été formalisée dans la nouvelle Constitution de janvier 2014 qui prévoit à son article 26 l'adoption d'une législation nationale en matière de protection des réfugiés.(EC 04-05-2015)

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