

MEMORANDUM

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ANGOLA CONSOLIDATES ITS POSITION AS AFRICA'S BIGGEST OIL PRODUCER

Angola overtook Nigeria in the second quarter of 2016 as the leading oil producer in Africa, according to data on oil production released on Tuesday by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The data released by OPEC in its latest monthly report on the oil market, based on secondary sources, shows Angola in the second quarter produced 1.776 million barrels per day, against Nigerian production of 1.539 million barrels per day.

The picture presented by OPEC shows that it was precisely in the second quarter of 2016 that Angola overtook Nigeria as the leading oil producer in Africa, based on secondary sources.

Data on oil production of OPEC members based on direct communication only indicates that in the second quarter Angola produced 1.730 million barrels per day, with no figures provided by Nigeria.

However, the picture drawn by OPEC shows that in 2015 Angola was already producing more than Nigeria (1.767 million barrels per day compared to 1.748 million), a difference that became more pronounced in the first quarter of 2016, with Angola producing 1.773 million barrels a day and Nigeria 1.667 million.

In June, Angola produced 1.773 million barrels per day and Nigeria 1.523 million, according to secondary sources and 1.752 million barrels per day according to direct communication. Nigeria did not provide OPEC with direct figures. (13-07-2016)

EUROMED INVEST LAUNCHES ONLINE LIBRARY COVERING SEVERAL ECONOMIC SECTORS

The EU-funded EUROMED Invest project has launched a digital library that offers more than 70 bilingual documents (English/French) focusing on five promising sectors for job creation and economic spillovers to contribute to an inclusive economic development of the region.

The documents, available to read online or to download, cover the following sectors: agrifood, transport & logistics, cultural & creative industries, water & green energies and tourism. They are structured in five main types of digital items:

- Miscellaneous documents
- Presentations by sector shown in the frame of the EUROMED Invest Academies
- Brochures and documents with regard to the communication and visibility of the project
- Studies developed in the frame of the EUROMED Invest project
- Studies developed in the frame of the Invest In Med project

The aim of the **EUROMED Invest** project is to boost private business and investment within the Euro-Mediterranean region to contribute to an inclusive economic development. The project activities aim to empower Euro-Med business and investment networks to implement targeted strategies in support of SME development in specific sectors: agri-food, water and alternative energies, tourism, transport and logistics, cultural and creative industries. (Euromed 07-07-2016)

GUINEA: MINING INDUSTRY TO RECEIVE \$20M FROM CANADA

Canada has agreed to finance a project worth \$20 million which focuses on governance and sustainable economic development in the mining areas of Guinea, a source tells APA on Tuesday.

Led by the International Studies and Cooperation Centre (CECI), the project is due to start in a month.

It will enable people living in mining areas, targeted for this purpose, to receive assistance within the framework of good governance and sustainable development.

The areas targeted are usually the scene of conflicts, especially during election periods.

CECI is one of the first international NGOs to sign a memorandum of understanding with Guinea in 1984.

The Canadian NGOs is involved in rural development, but also in governance and local development programs.(APA 12-07-2016)

ANGOLA SPENDS OVER US\$1 BILLION ON ROAD REPAIRS

The government of Angola will spend US\$1,043 million of a credit line from China to repair hundreds of kilometres along 17 national, secondary and tertiary roads, according to an official document.

The 17 projects will be awarded to Chinese companies and already implemented from this year, under a presidential decision authorising the Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development to include them in the 2016 Public Investment Programme (PIP).

Portuguese news agency Lusa added that most of this package will focus on the repair of National Highway 321, which is one of the routes out of Luanda into the country's interior, in the section between Maria Teresa and Dondo, which will cost over 16 billion kwanzas (US\$96 billion).

The credit line from the China Development Bank in the amount of US\$5 billion will finance 155 public works projects, including road repairs over a distance of over 2,200 kilometres costing about US\$1.64 billion. (13-07-2017)

FIVE YEARS AFTER INDEPENDENCE SOUTH SUDAN FACES MYRIAD CHALLENGES

South Sudan, the world's newest country faces myriad problems five years after achieving independence, aid agencies warned this week.

South Sudan which achieved independence from Sudan on July 9, 2011, is on the brink of economic collapse, development organisation Oxfam [warned](#) Tuesday.

South Sudan's economy relies heavily on oil, and it is one of many developing countries to have suffered from low oil prices in recent years.

"Plummeting oil price and oil production all but grinding to a halt due to intense fighting have had a devastating impact on a country which depended on oil for 98 percent of its revenue before December 2013," said Oxfam in a statement.

South Sudan's inflation is at 300 percent, the highest in the world, according to the Oxfam, and the government has resorted to selling oil futures to bring in cash.

"It is not only oil futures that are being sold off. By auctioning off its main source of revenue, the government is selling off the future of its people," said Oxfam South Sudan Country Director Zlatko Gegic.

"A crashing economy and rampant inflation are compounding the suffering millions of South Sudanese and condemning them to an even more uncertain future."

South Sudan has a population of just over 11 million people, 2.3 million of whom have fled their homes due to ongoing violence. About 1.61 million South Sudanese are displaced within South Sudan, and over 720,000 have sought refuge in neighbouring countries according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA).

In addition, nearly one quarter of the country's population, some 2.7 million people, are in urgent need of food assistance, according to the UN's Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO).

The FAO has warned of the potential for famine in the conflict-affected Unity State, where people have been living on fish and water lilies to survive.

Meanwhile, Amnesty International warned on Wednesday that untreated depression and post-traumatic stress disorder is also a major problem in South Sudan.

Ongoing violence, including sexual violence against women, has contributed to a high level of untreated mental illnesses in the country, Amnesty said in its new report [“Our hearts have gone dark”: The mental health impact of South Sudan’s conflict](#).

“Whilst an end to atrocities including torture, rape and murder would be an obvious urgent first step to preventing additional mental health consequences, action also must be taken to heal the damage already done, by providing victims with treatment and other appropriate reparations,” said Muthoni Wanyeki, Amnesty International’s Regional Director for East Africa, the Horn and the Great Lakes.

On Friday the UN Security Council renewed its concerns about ongoing violence throughout the country, and expressed deep alarm at fighting in Wau, South Sudan. (IPS)

MOZAMBIQUE: JUNE INFLATION JUMPS TO 19.72 PERCENT

Mozambique's National Institute of Statistics, (INE) has disclosed that consumer inflation in the country rose to 19.72 percent year-on-year in June from 18.27 percent in May, as prices of food and beverages went up.

An INE statement to APA on Tuesday said this compares with a negative rate of minus 0.22 percent in consumer price indices for Mozambique’s three largest cities, Maputo, Nampula, and Beira.

A large part of this was due to the 0.54 percent increase in the price of food and non-alcoholic drinks.

For some foods, the monthly inflation was substantial.

Thus, the price of cooking oil rose by 7.8 percent, rice by 2.5 percent, maize by 17.4 percent, dried fish by 7.4 per cent, garlic by 28 percent and brown sugar by 6.2 percent.

However, some food items, such as tomatoes, corn flour, cassava flour, lettuce, and cabbage, witnessed a fall in prices during the period under review.

Overall, inflation in Mozambique in the first half of the year stood at 9.28 percent. (APA 12-07-2016)

ANGOLAN AGENCY SIGNS TWO NEW INVESTMENT CONTRACTS

Angola’s Technical Unit to Support Private Investment (UTAIP) of Angola has signed two contracts in the construction sector, worth US\$9.68 million, both projects for the Angolan capital, local media reported.

The contracts, the first this year for the sector, were signed with Griner Engenharia, for a national investment of US\$9.18 million for construction of a concrete and bitumen plant and with Civep Contraven Angola, for an investment of US\$500,000 to set up a unit to provide general technical building services.

The second phase of the Griner Engenharia includes a factory for aluminium frame assembly and carpentry.

Angola’s Construction Minister, Waldemar Alexander, who witnessed the signing ceremony, said in his speech the creation of new jobs and the training component were a step towards reducing the number of skilled foreign workers in the country.

At the time, the head of UTAIP at the Ministry of Construction, Cláudio Rodrigues, said that five more projects are being processed relating to investments from Portugal, China and Angola. (13-07-2016)

TIGO RWANDA SLASHES ROAMING FEES FOR EAST AFRICA COUNTRIES

Tigo Rwanda has revealed an 80 percent reduction in data roaming fees for its customers travelling to Kenya and Uganda.

According to the company, subscribers and visitors roaming on the Tigo network will now browse at RWF 90 per meg, down from RWF 440, with effect from July 2016.

This follows a directive from the Heads of State Summit for the Northern Corridor Integration Projects held in Uganda.

Calls to Kenya, Uganda and South Sudan will cost RWF 68, RWF 60, and RWF 60 respectively, down from RWF128, RWF 256 and RWF 245. SMS from Rwanda to Uganda, Kenya or South Sudan will be charged at RWF 45 per text, down from RWF 75. This is according to Telecompaper.com.

According to a report by newtimes.co.rw, the reduction of data roaming rates by the Northern Corridor countries will help spur trade.

Within the report it was revealed that Eric Kabeera, the PSF head of communications and marketing, had said that communication was, previously, a big challenge because of high data roaming charges, noting that with uniform and reduced data roaming fees, the cost of operation will decrease.

Kabeera further commented, within the report, that: "High communication charges were regarded as one of the trade barriers in doing business across the region. This has had adverse effects on business growth in the region, especially among small-and-medium (SMEs) sector most of whom operate with limited capital and other resources. So, the reduction in data roaming charges across the Northern Corridor presents a big relief on the part of the private sector players as it will support traders and deepen the integration process generally."

Kabeera concluded by saying that the business community would like the initiative to be extended to other East African Community (EAC) countries, Tanzania and Burundi, which are currently not members of the One Area Network initiative. (IT News Africa 06-07-2016)

LIBERIA CLINCHES \$10M RUBBER PRODUCTION DEAL

Representatives of the Liberian government and Nimba Rubber Incorporated (NRI) have signed a \$9.8 million agreement which authorizes NRI to develop 4,800 hectares of land situated in Nimba County for the production of rubber and its products over a 30-year period.

The Chairperson of the National Investment Commission (NIC), Etmonia David Tarpeh and Finance Minister Boima S. Kamara signed on behalf of the Liberian government, while NRI President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Solomon Gaigai, signed for his company.

According to a statement received by APA on Tuesday, the NIC Chairperson said the granting of the concession to a Liberian company is critical and is a turning point for the economy and for Liberian entrepreneurs.

She said during the first 15 years of the term of the concession agreement, NRI would make an investment of no less than US\$9,800,000 with the submission of five development plans on June 1 of each calendar year during the term beginning in 2031.

She said in addition to this, NRI would carry out all the investor activities stipulated, including a

contribution to the sustainable development of the Liberian agriculture sector, contribution to the needed development of the community and social infrastructure services.

According to Madam Tarpeh, in keeping with the government's Economic Recovery Plan, the government has ensured that the concession agreement socially obligates concessionaires to, among other things, give first priority to qualified Liberians in terms of employment, help improve access to education and healthcare, give preference to Liberian suppliers in terms of procurement, and obey environmental laws of Liberia.

In his remarks, the NRI president Gaigai lauded the Liberian government for granting a Liberian-owned business the opportunity to manage a rubber plantation.

He said the signing of the concession agreement was a clear manifestation that Liberians could do it too.

He lauded the Liberia Bank for Development and Investment (LBDI), the Liberia Bankers Association and the Rubber Planters Association for their contribution in ensuring that the contract was signed between NRI and the government. (APA 12-07-2016)

CAMBAMBE INDUSTRIAL HUB IN ANGOLA WILL HAVE 70 FACTORIES

The future Cambambe Industrial Hub, which will occupy an area of 2,500 hectares, will have at least 70 factories, said the municipal director of Cambambe, Francisco Manuel Diogo.

The director told Angolan news agency Angop the Ministry of Industry was expected to select the company that will carry out the construction of infrastructure at the Hub.

Located in Massangano, about 13 kilometres from the seat of the municipality of Cambambe, in Kwanza Norte province, the Industrial Hub has already received a number of requests for construction of cement factories and fruit processing plants, among others.

Francisco Manuel Diogo said requests had been forwarded to the National Commission of Industrial Hub Management for processing.

The project is part of Angola's Reindustrialisation Programme, approved by the Cabinet, which created the Cambambe and Lucala industrial hubs.

In the 1990s the Cambambe region was considered to be Angola's third industrial area, after Luanda and Benguela. It was the location for the EKA brewery, the Santa Isabel water bottling plant and the Satec textile factory, which was recently recovered and is now in a testing phase. (13-07-2016)

UFM ACTIVITY REPORT 2015: 45 PROJECTS APPROVED WORTH OVER EUR 5 BILLION



The Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) Secretariat has published the UfM activity report for 2015 highlighting the achievements in the different areas of work during 2015.

Member States have so far approved 45 cooperation projects representing more than EUR 5 billion in investment for the region. Of those projects, 22 of which are already under implementation, benefitting more than 100,000 citizens in the fields of youth employment and inclusive growth, 50,000 in the field of women's socio-economic empowerment and supporting the development of close to 1,000 small and medium enterprises in the region.

The UfM has also actively contributed to fostering regional dialogue and cooperation by regularly convening partners and stakeholders, who include more than 10,000 representatives from governments and members of parliament, international organisations, financial institutions, the private sector, civil society, universities and international experts.

The recently signed UfM [Ministerial Declaration](#) on Regional Cooperation and Planning; the UfM Ministerial Conference: "[Towards a common development agenda for the Mediterranean](#)", held on 26 November 2015 on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Barcelona declaration; the EU Foreign Affairs Council's [conclusions](#), released on 14 December 2015; and the new [European Union Neighbourhood Policy for the period 2014-2020](#) provide new prospects for the UfM and highlights its role as the central platform for regional cooperation in the Euro-Mediterranean region. (EU)

IVORIAN BANK TO LAUNCH 2-MILLION-SHARE SALE OFFER IN JULY

Societe Ivoirienne de Banque (SIB), a subsidiary of the Moroccan banking group Attijariwafa Bank will launch a public offering (IPO) of two million shares on July 18.

The impending offer will represent 20 percent of its share capital, APA can report quoting the Dakar-based Management and Intermediation Company (SGI), CGF Bourse on Tuesday.

According to SGI, the transfer price, apart from the bank staff is CFA14,000 CFA (about US\$23.8).

This is being seen as a genuine investment opportunity for investors in the UEMOA zone, especially given that the price of bank shares sale during the previous IPO has been higher.

Bank of Africa (BOA) Mali share had been ceded to CFA22,500 CFA francs (CFA1 = US\$0.0017).

Currently the price of securities has been fixed at CFA60,000.

"SIB is the third largest bank in Cote d'Ivoire, with a net banking income, which recorded an increase of over 10 percent in 2015," CGF Bourse said.

During the period under review, net income rose by 75 percent, reaching CFA14.8 billion, against CFA8.45 billion in 2014. (APA 12-07-2016)

CEMENT PRODUCTION IN MOZAMBIQUE INCREASES TO 5.3 MILLION TONNES PER YEAR

Cement production in Mozambique is expected to increase this year from just over 2 million tonnes to 5.3 million tonnes, with the commissioning of three new plants, the national director for industry said Tuesday in Maputo.

Abelardo Mateus Matusse also said that the three cement plants – CIFMoz and Limak Cement, both in the province of Maputo and Fábrica de Cimentos de Cabo Delgado – which will start operating before the end of the year, represent a joint investment of US\$130 million.

Matusse, who spoke about new cement industry regulations recently approved by the Cabinet, noted the cement sector has been the fastest growing in recent years, both in terms of production and licensing requests.

Cited by Mozambican daily newspaper Notícias, Matusse said that increased demand for cement in the construction industry was a decisive factor in attracting investments, which over the last four years have led to a doubling of the number of cement plants.

Mozambique currently has 11 cement plants, the most important of which is Cimentos de Mozambique with production units in the provinces of Maputo, Sofala and Nampula. (13-07-2016)

EU ENERGY SAVING PROJECT TO COMPLETE ACTIVITIES IN EGYPT

The extension of the EU-funded CES-MED project will allow for its activities in Egypt to be completed. So far, part of the actions planned for the first phase of the project were accomplished, including the association of representatives of national authorities; the selection of two governorates to join the project; and conducting two training workshops with the Governorates' staff. The workshops introduced methodology and approaches for sustainable energy planning and discussed sustainable energy needs and related priority actions to take.

In the coming year, the project will complete all remaining activities in Egypt, including:

- Preparing the country's "Recommended National Sustainable Urban and Energy Savings Actions Report", which will identify the best means to facilitate the preparation, funding and implementation of Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs)
- Start establishing a National Mechanism to facilitate the preparation of the SECAPs nationwide;
- Conducting pilot community awareness raising events, and
- Provision of tailored training and training of trainers to prepare technicians who would be affiliated to the Mechanism and directly support the production of the SECAP

The "**Cleaner Energy Saving Mediterranean Cities**" (**CES-MED**) project is an EU-funded regional initiative set up to provide training and technical assistance support to Local and National Authorities in the southern Mediterranean region; with a view to help them respond more actively to sustainable policy challenges.

CES-MED ensures that the actions proposed match with the objectives of the Covenant of Mayors: to reach and even go beyond the European objective to reduce CO₂ emissions by 20% thanks to the improvement of energy efficiency and the increase of the use of sustainable energy. (EU 04-07-2016)

EGYPT: TOURISM SUFFERED 51.7 PERCENT DECLINE IN MAY

Egypt had lost over half of its tourist arrivals through the course of May 2016, a report released by the official statistics agency on Tuesday disclosed.

Approximately 431,800 tourists visited Egypt last May compared to 894,600 in May 2015, the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) noted.

It added that Russian tourist arrivals declined by 61.3 percent, which was likely part of the consequences of the plane crash that occurred in the Sinai last year.

Last October, a charter flight operated by Russian airline Metrojet broke up midair 23 minutes after takeoff from Egypt's Sharm el-Sheikh Airport as it headed to St. Petersburg, killing all 224 passengers and crew on board.

Moscow suspended all flights to Egypt pending an investigation into the crash. The U.K. followed suit, halting all flights to and from Sharm el-Sheikh.

The number of tourists from the U.K. also plummeted 12.9 percent, while holidaymakers from Germany and Italy declined by 10 percent, and 4.2 percent respectively. (APA 12-07-2016)

MALAGASY CHILDREN BEAR BRUNT OF SEVERE DROUGHT

Voahevetse Fotetse can easily pass for a three-year-old even though he is six and a pupil at Ankilimafaitsy Primary School in Ambovombe district, Androy region, one of the most severely affected by the ongoing drought in the South of Madagascar.

“Fotetse is just like many of the pupils here who, due to chronic malnutrition, are much too small for their age, they are too short and too thin,” explains Seraphine Sasara, the school’s director.

The school has a total population of 348 – 72 boys and 276 girls – and they range from three to 15 years. Fewer boys stay in school as they spend most of their time helping on the farm or grazing the family livestock.

The tide, however, turns when the girls reach 15 years, at which point most are withdrawn from school and married off.

But in school or out of school, nearly half of the children in Southern Madagascar have not escaped malnutrition. The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) says that stunting – where children are too short for their age – affects at least 47 percent of children under five.

“I feed my eight children on rice for breakfast and supper but for lunch, they have to eat cactus fruits.” -- Mamy Perline

Compared to acute malnutrition, which can develop over a short period and is reversible, stunting has more far-reaching consequences.

“Stunting is a gradual and cumulative process during the 1,000 days from conception through the first two years of a child’s life,” Sasara told IPS.

It develops as a result of sustained poor dietary intake or repeated infections, or a combination of both.

“It is not just about a child being too short for their age, it has severe and irreversible consequences including risk of death, limited physical and cognitive capacities,” Sasara said.

Statistics show that two million children in this Southern African country are stunted, placing Madagascar fourth in the “Global Chronic Malnutrition” table.

In February this year, though the global acute malnutrition level reached an average of eight percent, it is much higher in many regions in Southern Madagascar where most districts have surpassed the critical threshold of 10 percent.

Rainfall deficit and recurrent drought in Southern Madagascar has led to the deterioration of household food security, which has had a significant impact on the nutritional status of children under five.

Sasara says that the situation has been worsened by the rice eating culture across Madagascar “where children eat rice for breakfast, lunch and supper.”

But Mamy Perline told IPS that even rice is not always available. “I feed my eight children on rice for breakfast and supper but for lunch, they have to eat cactus fruits,” she said.

According to the WFP, which runs a school feeding programme in affected districts, Tsihombe district in Androy region is the most affected, with an average of 14 percent of children under five presenting signs of acute malnutrition.

WFP estimates show that nearly 50 percent of the Malagasy children under five suffer from iron deficiency which causes anemia.

Consequently, of every 1,000 live births, 62 result in children dying before they reach five years.

The lack of clean water and proper sanitation has compounded the situation facing the South.

The education sector continues to bear the brunt of the severe drought, with statistics by various humanitarian agencies including WFP showing that the net primary education enrolment rate in Madagascar is on a downward spiral.

Though an estimated 96.2 percent of children were enrolled in 2006, the number had dwindled to 69.4 percent in 2012, with Sasara saying that the current enrolment is likely to be much lower as children are too hungry to stay in school.

This is the case in Tanandava village, Amboasary district, Anosy region, where hundreds of out of school children gather each day to receive a meal from the village canteen offered by Catholic Relief Services, a humanitarian agency working in the area.

WFP statistics further show that the number of out of school children between six and 12 years is estimated at 1.5 million, with regions such as Anosy, Androy and Atsimo Andrefana in the South of

Madagascar which have high rates of food insecurity posting alarmingly low levels of school performance.

Since 2005 WFP has implemented a school feeding programme, providing daily fortified meals to nearly 300,000 children in 1,300 primary schools in the south of the country but also in the urban slums of Antananarivo, Tulear and Tamatave.

“The meals are fortified with micronutrients and are crucial in breaking the malnutrition cycle in this country,” Sasara said.

The school feeding programme is a joint community effort where parents are involved in the preparation of the food, therefore providing a platform for the implementation of other interventions geared towards improving the health and nutrition of vulnerable children.

These interventions access to water and sanitation, which are twin problems in this region.

“When it rains and water collects in potholes on the road, this is the water we collect in containers for drinking, cooking and washing. It does not matter how many cars or people have stepped into the water, it is the only source we have,” says Perline.

Given the increase in acute malnutrition, a contributing factor to child mortality, WFP supports the National Office for Nutrition through its Regional Office for Nutrition, which continues to provide supplementary feeding programs for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition across villages in the South.

“Treating children affected by moderate acute malnutrition can reduce drastically the number of those affected by severe acute malnutrition and to restore an adequate nutritional status,” says Yves Christian, Head of Regional Office for Nutrition.

WFP is further providing technical assistance to the government at various levels that is expected to result in a nationally owned school feeding programme.

New modalities of school feeding will also be piloted at the start of the next school year later in September 2016.(IPS 08-07-2016)

EGYPT’S PETROLEUM REFINING PROJECTS COSTING \$7.7BN

The Egyptian petroleum sector is currently executing new refining projects with investments estimated at \$7.7 billion, Petroleum Minister Tarek El Molla stated Monday.

He added while reviewing the latest report about implementation works at the new refining projects that are being executed, that the ministry is committed to the schedules and time of delivering and operating those vital projects.

The petroleum sector in Egypt is executing a comprehensive strategy to cover local market's growing needs of petroleum products since it imports oil products to fill the gap between local production and consumption, the minister noted.

The currently executed projects include establishing new Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) unit to produce 42,000 tonnes of butane and 356,000 tonnes of naphtha annually for Assiut Oil Refining Company (ASORC) with investments of around \$21 million.

ASORC is also building a Continuous Catalyst Regeneration (CCR) unit to produce around 600,000 tonnes of gasoline and 40,000 tonnes of butane with investments estimated at around \$350 million.

The report discussed the latest progress in the project to establish new VRU unit for Suez Oil Processing Company to produce 48,000 tonnes of butane, 80,700 tonnes of naphtha, and 71.4 tonnes of gases per year with investments worth \$44 million.(APA 11-07-2016)

SENEGAL: SECONDARY SECTOR ACTIVITIES UP 1.6 PERCENT IN MAY

Secondary sector activities in Senegal increased by 1.6 percent m-o-m in May 2016 compared to the previous month, APA learnt from the Directorate of Forecasts and Economic Studies (DPEE) on Monday.

“This is essentially due to the good performance of manufactured grain products (+ 19.6 percent), chemical industries (+35.5 percent), woodwork items (+ 35.7 percent) meat and fish canneries (+7.6 percent), manufacture of building materials (+6.9 percent), energy (+2.3 percent) and mining (+2 percent),” DPEE said.

However, it was primarily reduced by the underperformance of construction (- 8.2 percent) and the manufacture of building materials (- 7 percent).

Over a year, the secondary sector increased by 6.6 percent in May 2016, mainly driven by mining (+ 48.9 percent), meat and fish canneries (+18 5 percent) and energy (+7.9 percent), DPEE noted.

However, the evolution of the secondary sector was mainly reduced by the underperformance witnessed in paper and cotton manufacture (- 40.5 percent) and construction (- 1.5 percent).(APA 11-07-2016)

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