

MEMORANDUM

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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.

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Due to network connecting problems the Memorandum 210/2015 is delayed. We apologize to our faithful readers.

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UFM MEMBER STATES ENDORSE 4 NEW DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Senior Officials of the 43 Member States of the Union for the Mediterranean unanimously endorsed 4 new projects during their meeting in Barcelona last week, bringing the total amount of labelled projects to 37. These projects illustrate concrete efforts in the three priority areas of sustainable development, inclusive growth and youth employability and women's empowerment.

They are:

UfM Energy University which will provide free and specialized education programmes for energy professionals through an online platform.

Economic Development through Inclusive and Local Empowerment (EDILE) formulates a regional approach to identify and support investments and best practices with high local impact.

EUROMED Invest Promotion & Observatory which will maximise investments and support private sector development in the region. The aim is to develop investment and business partnerships, monitoring and promoting economic integration in the region.

Women Economic Empowerment in the MENA Region, promoted by the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), will create favourable conditions for women-led enterprises through inclusive dialogue and policy reform. (EU Neighbourhood 02-12-2015)

US COMMITS MORE FUNDS TOWARDS NAMIBIA'S HIV/AIDS FIGHT

United States ambassador to Namibia, Thomas Daughton on Tuesday announced that his government has committed a further N\$475 million (about US\$33 million) over the next two years to scale up HIV and AIDS treatment in the southern African country.

In his statement during the commemoration of World Aids Day commemorations at Lüderitz, Daughton noted that his country has already committed over N\$640 million towards HIV care in Namibia.

"Over the next two years, the funds will be used to accelerate HIV treatment services in the country where HIV-prevalence is highest and need for testing and treatment greatest," he said.

"Funds provided by the American people have helped to hire and train doctors, pharmacists and nurses. It helped to buy medicine, build clinics and provide laboratory services – to ultimately stop the spread of HIV."

Thanks to the partnership between the two countries, the diplomat said new HIV infections were cut by half since 2004 and life expectancy in Namibia has risen from 56 years in 2005 to 64 in 2012.

"We've helped 79 per cent of women and 62 per cent of men in Namibia know their HIV status through testing and have assisted 61 per cent of all people living with HIV in Namibia to access anti-retroviral therapy," he said. (APA 01-12-2015)

S/AFRICA, BOTSWANA AGREE TO EASE VILLAGERS' CROSS-BORDER TRAVELS

South Africa and Botswana have officially introduced a pilot project that would ease travelling for the cross-border community of Tshidilamolomo, a village the two countries share but is divided in half, APA has learnt.

Home Affairs Minister Malusi Gigaba inaugurated the year-long pilot of the border crossing point for the village of Tshidilamolomo in the North West Province on Tuesday.

The village straddles South Africa and Botswana due to what Gigaba described as the irrational borderlines drawn by colonialists. The project flows out of a discussion between South African President Jacob Zuma and President Ian Khama of Botswana which began in 2011.

According to the minister, the two leaders have recognised the movement challenges faced by Tshidilamolomo village. The shared border is 1,840 km -- the longest border South Africa shares with any of its several neighbours.

Many people in Tshidilamolomo need to cross the border on a weekly or even daily basis to study, work, shop, and visit family members on either side of the divide.

It is impractical for them to travel to the nearest ports of entry -- Bray and Ramatlabama -- which are over two hours away by car in order to access facilities only yards away across the border.

Gigaba said officials from South Africa and Botswana have worked closely together to develop a solution that facilitates the easy movement of members of the Tshidilamolomo community, while ensuring that movement is regulated by the two governments.(APA 09-12-2015)

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK PENALISES HITACHI

Japanese company Hitachi, which was fined \$19m by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in September, has also been penalised by the African Development Bank (AfDB) over allegations of corruption in its contract to build Eskom's Medupi power station.

The AfDB, which lent Hitachi €1.86bn in 2009, announced the sanction on Wednesday after a three-year investigation by its anticorruption department.

The loan went to Hitachi's South African subsidiary, Hitachi Power Africa, in which the African National Congress (ANC) investment arm Chancellor House secured a 25% stake in 2005 for next to nothing.

The bank did not elaborate on its exact findings, but said that it had found that Hitachi had engaged "in sanctionable practices". Hitachi would be debarred for 12 months from AfDB loans, which would be terminated once the company "enhances its integrity compliance programme".

In the case of the SEC, two specific findings were made. The first was that Hitachi had sold a stake to a company "serving as a front for the ANC" and paid it handsome dividends for its relatively small investment. The second was that "through a separate, undisclosed arrangement, Hitachi paid Chancellor House an additional \$1m in 'success fees' that were inaccurately booked as consulting fees without appropriate documentation".

The AfDB said that the relative leniency of the penalty on Hitachi was because of the excellent co-operation it had received in the investigation.

"The AfDB acknowledges that Hitachi and its affiliates co-operated fully and openly with the investigation, and that Hitachi was determined throughout to maintain its good relations with the AfDB and to protect the integrity of the Medupi project. Despite their differences, both parties shared a desire to resolve the current difficulties by way of settlement," said a statement.

In addition, Hitachi had "voluntarily agreed to make a substantial financial contribution to the AfDB, which will be used to fund worthy anticorruption causes on the African continent."

The company would also co-operate with the bank on a variety of matters, "including enhancing where necessary its existing integrity compliance programme", the statement said.(BD 02-12-2015)

BOTSWANA TO REGULATE INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE

Botswana legislators are set to debate a Bill that will, among other things, provide more effective protection for indigenous knowledge, Minister of Infrastructure, Science and Technology, Nonfo Molefhi told journalists here on Tuesday.

“My ministry is in the process of presenting the draft Policy on Indigenous Knowledge Systems to Cabinet, after which it will be presented to Parliament,” said Molefhi.

The minister said the process has been rather long, but necessary because the issues presented therein are very close to the lives of Botswana and it was necessary to consult widely across the length and breadth of our country.

“The issues also affect intellectual property, especially when considering that the indigenous knowledge is a potential source of research and innovation ideas. Just last week training and research institutions met to come up with guidelines on institutional intellectual property policies which amongst others should guide on how researchers should engage traditional knowledge holders, being the community members,” said Molefhi.

He added that “You will notice that intellectual property protection and commercialisation is the backbone of knowledge societies, and as Botswana we would like to set right foundations.”(APA 01-12-2015)

NATIONAL BANK OF ANGOLA ACKNOWLEDGES ECONOMIC DOWNTURN

The Monetary Policy Committee of the National Bank of Angola noted “with concern”, the slowing level of economic activity in some sectors, according to a statement issued by the central bank.

In view of this finding, which is not presented in more detail in the statement, the Commission decided to keep key BNA interest rates unchanged at 10.50 percent.

The interest rate on the marginal lending facility was maintained at 12.50 percent and the liquidity absorption rate at 1.75 percent, according to the press release from the Angolan central bank.

Preliminary data released by the BNA indicates that from January to October last credit to the economy grew 12.23 percent year on year.

In October, commercial banks purchased foreign currency in the amount of US\$1.724 billion in the foreign exchange market, of which 1.551 billion from the BNA and the on primary market the benchmark average exchange rate in October remained stable from the previous month, at 135.308 kwanzas per dollar. (02-12-2015)

MAPUTO ‘HAS BEST INCLUSIVE GROWTH POTENTIAL IN AFRICA’

Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, has the best potential for inclusive growth compared to other large African cities.

Casablanca in Morocco and Lagos in Nigeria rank second and third respectively, according to the 2015 MasterCard African Cities Growth index (ACGI).

South Africa’s cities are ranked lower in 2015 than last year and are likely to experience greater inequality over the next decade, the index states.

“Slow economic growth combined with increasing populations make it likely that South Africa’s cities are likely to experience greater inequality over the next decade,” the report states.

Pretoria is the South African city with the greatest potential for inclusive growth, followed by Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

Now in its third year, the ACGI maps African cities' economic outlook according to their potential for inclusive urbanisation. The 74 analysed cities are organised into three categories by population size: large (over 1-million), medium (between 500,000 and 1- million) and small (under 500,000). Twenty-five economic and social inclusion indicators are measured.

"The ACGI assesses the potential of Africa's cities to increase the well-being of their urban populations," Prof George Angelopulo of the University of South Africa, author of the 2015 ACGI, said in a statement. "As inclusive urbanisation is a prerequisite for inclusive growth, the study presents a measure of each city's potential as a place to live, work and do business in the coming years."

Maputo's inclusive growth potential falls into the medium-high category, attributed to its share of Mozambique's foreign direct investment (FDI), which as a percentage of national GDP is among the highest in the world. The city is praised for: constantly improving levels of government effectiveness; regulatory quality and ease of doing business.

Mr. Angelopulo notes that Casablanca is the only North African city with medium-high growth potential, supported by Morocco's relative stability in a turbulent region.

In Lagos (Nigeria), the third-ranked large city which also has medium-high growth potential, the increase in percentage of middle-class households is significant due to the number of citizens that increase represents, and the effect they will have on future consumption in the city.

The 2013 and 2014 top-ranked city, Accra in Ghana, now ranks seventh due to lower than anticipated revenue from the country's Jubilee oil fields, exacerbated by the collapse of the oil price. The cost of wage increases, subsidies and debt repayments further undermines economic expansion projected for Accra, according to the index.

"Each city assessed by the ACGI has a unique set of socio-economic, cultural and political factors that influences its growth trajectory," says Angelopulo. "However, a city's response to the drivers of population growth, urbanisation and an increasing middle class ultimately determines the upward or downward direction of its inclusive growth.

"Cities with skilled and educated populations, low levels of crime and corruption, higher discretionary income, regulatory stability and predictable commercial environments are beacons for talent, business and investment, and they offer their citizens greater promise than cities without these characteristics," he says.

Matola, adjacent to Maputo to the west, is the ACGI's medium-sized city with the highest potential for inclusive growth. It is also the city with the highest potential for growth throughout Mozambique, suggesting the positive outlook for the inclusive economic growth and development of Mozambique in the future. Matola is followed by Nouakchott (Mauritania) and Libreville (Gabon). All three cities have medium-high inclusive growth potential.

Of the small cities assessed, Windhoek (Namibia) and Victoria (Seychelles) rank first and second respectively with medium-high inclusive growth potential. Gaborone (Botswana) is third, with medium-low inclusive growth potential. (TMG Digital 02-12-2015)

AFRICITIES 2015: MOROCCAN CAPITAL TO HOST UCLGA ACADEMY

The proposed Africa Local Government Academy that is meant to train and capacitate middle-position local government officials to Masters Degree level will be based in the Moroccan city of Rabat, it was disclosed here Tuesday.

The African Local Government Academy as the brainchild of local authority officials will be owned and run by the United Cities and Local Governments of Africa with funding expected from states and international partners.

Introducing the academy in a special panel convened as part of discourses surrounding the ongoing Africities summit on Tuesday, Aloysius Bongwa disclosed that the Moroccan capital will host the headquarters of the academy which will begin a trial run from March to September next year and begin classes in earnest by 2017.

Bongwa, who lectures at the Erasmus University in Germany and works as a coordinator of the panel responsible for expediting the process that would culminate in the establishment of the ALGA, said the courses including Property Valuation would be targeting chief technical officers and other middle-level officials working under local government authorities in Africa.

He said although the mediums of instruction would be English and French, this would later be widened to embrace other official languages used around Africa particularly Arabic and Portuguese.

Bongwa also pointed out that in a bid to minimise physical contacts with students, courses will be conducted using e-learning methods to save time and cost for both the academy's future administration and local authorities nominating their candidates for courses.

According to him, courses are still being developed and will look to collaborate with other institutions in Europe and Africa to deepen their relevance to the need for local authorities to gather experiences on governance at the local level.

On why the academy would prefer offering Masters degree programmes instead of Bachelors given that many local government officers in Africa lack the educational background to apply to ALGA, Bongwa said although this was realised it was also felt that their mode would be useful. (APA 01-12-2015)

EU PAYS FOR ECO-TOURISM PROJECT IN CABO VERDE

The European Union (EU) will finance the cost of the "Ecotourism in the natural pool of Salinas" project, in the Municipality of São Filipe, on Fogo Island, Cabo Verde (Cape Verde), the city council said according to weekly newspaper A Semana.

The newspaper reported that 39 million escudos in funding will be used to refurbish the whole area of the seaside resort of Salinas, including installation of safety equipment, artificial lighting and recreational areas, which will give the location the status of "site of tourist interest".

Estimated to cost over 39 million escudos, work to refurbish the whole area of the seaside resort of Salinas should take a year, and the project will be publicly presented before the end of the year.

Besides the tourism sector, the fishing communities of São Jorgem Campanas Baixo, Campanas Cima and Galinheiro will also benefit, by building shelters for fishing boats.

Situated in the northern part of São Filipe, the seaside resort is famous for its large natural saltwater pool, which is very popular with diving and deep sea fishing fans, and is "close enough to the ideal destinations for mountain and water sports tourism." (02-12-2015)

FRANCE TO GIVE AFRICA €2BN FOR GREEN ENERGY

France will give African countries €2bn over the next four years to develop renewable energy and replace the fossil fuels that drive global warming, President Francois Hollande said on Tuesday.

"France will devote €6bn between 2016 and 2020 for electricity provision on the continent," he said at a meeting of African leaders on the sidelines of a United Nations climate conference in Paris.

"Two billion euros will be spent on renewable energy" — double the amount France provided in the preceding five years, he said.

Mr. Hollande spoke a day after more than 150 world leaders gathered for the start of the 12-day meeting tasked with beating back the threat of global warming and helping poor countries cope with its effects.

"France wants to lead by example," the French president said of his country's commitment to boosting Africa's green energy transition.

Helping the continent develop renewables is also a way to ensure its security, he said at his meeting with more than a dozen heads of state and government.

"Though Africa is not responsible for emitting greenhouse gases, it is suffering the consequences of climate change," Mr Hollande said.

"The world owes an ecological debt to the African continent."

African countries generate 4% of global greenhouse gases a year, a quarter of that coming from economic giant SA alone. African leaders at the meeting called on rich countries to step up their efforts.

"A lot more has to be done", said Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, head of the African Union commission.

Climate effects were already severe, she said, pointing to "a drought without precedent for decades."

Lake Chad, she noted, had seen its surface shrink to a tenth in just 60 years.

Mr Hollande did not specify how the €4bn not earmarked for renewables would be allocated. (AFP 02-12-2015)

EGYPT EXPERIENCES 9.3 % DECREASE OF TOURIST ARRIVALS IN OCTOBER

The number of tourists visiting Egypt in October 2015 decreased by 9.3 percent compared to October 2014, the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) said on Tuesday in its October report.

The biggest number of holidaymakers was those coming from Eastern Europe, with 39.7 percent of the total, of whom 71 percent were Russian.

The next largest group was from Western European, with 35.5 percent of the total, followed by the Middle East.

An October 31 plane crash that killed 224 passengers and crew aboard a Russian plane departing from Sharm el-Sheikh is expected to negatively affect the tourism sector.

Following the crash, the United Kingdom and Russia announced they would suspend flights to the Red Sea resort pending the outcome of an investigation into the cause of the crash; the Kremlin later stated that the crash was caused by a bomb placed inside the cabin of the flight.

The decisions by Russia and the UK to halt their flights to Egypt have resulted in financial losses estimated at 2.2 billion Egyptian pounds (\$275 million), Egypt's Minister of Tourism Hisham Zaazou said in a news conference last week. (APA 01-12-2015)

GUINEA-BISSAU RECEIVES COMPENSATION FOR FISHERIES AGREEMENT WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union (EU) in November made the second annual payment of 6.2 million euros to Guinea-Bissau for the fisheries agreement renewed in 2014, said Monday in Bissau the EU delegation in Guinea-Bissau.

The delegation also announced the approval of a programme to support the fishing sector of Guinea-Bissau amounting to 3 million euros to boost maritime inspection and surveillance, scientific research and staff training, among other objectives.

In addition to the financial compensation and support for specific programmes, Guinea-Bissau also benefits from the fees European shipowners have to pay for fishing licenses, whose value depends on the types of ships and fish capturing capacities.

The Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the European Union entered into force on 16 June, 2007, and put into practice through multi-year protocols, which define the

fishing opportunities for EU vessels and the financial compensation paid by the European Union, among other issues.

The protocol currently in force between Guinea-Bissau and the European Union allows the European shipowners catch species like tuna, cephalopods and shrimp.

Under the previous Protocol, Guinea-Bissau received annual financial compensation of 7.5 million euros from the EU. (02-12-2015)

NIGERIA LAUNCHES GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY DRIVE

Replacing a single printer ink cartridge of the same make in different Nigerian government departments can cost \$79 or \$308; flights to the same destination can vary by as much as 100%. Even the price of simple office stationery such as paper can differ as much as 80%.

Nigeria's new finance minister wants to know why and on Monday launched the country's first Efficiency Unit as a first step in cutting government waste and helping boost the battered economy.

"No amount of fiscal innovation, financial re-engineering or other well-intentioned economic policy will deliver the desired results for as long as the manner in which government money is expended is not carefully controlled," Kemi Adeosun said at the launch.

"We need to put the fiscal house in order," she said in a speech in which she noted the "wide variations in the prices of basic items" from paper to printer cartridges.

Nigeria — Africa's biggest oil producer and leading economy — has been hit hard by the global slump in crude prices since mid-2014, robbing the government of much-needed cash.

Ms Adeosun, a former investment banker and PwC accountant who was appointed last month, said the oil shock made it essential the government tightened its belt.

Inefficiency and waste in the public sector had "costly and incrementally damaging effects" on the economy, she said, and there was a need to keep a closer eye on spending.

The Efficiency Unit would be a "critical tool in the management of public expenditure" to ensure "every naira we spend counts", she added.

The scheme comes as part of a wider crackdown on endemic corruption at the highest level launched since President Muhammadu Buhari took office in May.

Mr Buhari has started with a major overhaul of the state-run oil firm, including a comprehensive audit into its opaque accounting practices that he said has seen "mind-boggling" sums go missing.

The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) was last year accused of failing to remit \$20bn in revenue to the central bank.

The NNPC, under new management since August, has since begun publishing its receipts every month to boost transparency and accountability.

There was a need for "probity in the use of public funds", Ms Adeosun said, to boost government coffers that the new administration has said were left "virtually empty" by the previous government.

In September, Mr. Buhari announced a review of Nigeria's foreign missions, indicating some embassies and consulates would close.

Despite its lofty status as Africa's biggest economy, poverty among its 170-million people is widespread and improvements to transport, housing, roads and public services are urgently needed.

Scrutinising ministry outgoings would help make critical savings, said Ms Adeosun.

"We are determined to change the balance between capital and recurrent expenditure to release funds for the investment in infrastructure that we need," she added in a statement. (AFP 02-12-2015)

EGYPT, SUDAN TO MEET TO SOLVE ETHIOPIAN DAM TECHNICAL COMMITTEE CRISIS

Egypt's Irrigation Minister Hossam Moghazi said on Wednesday he is communicating with the Sudanese minister of water resources and electricity to agree on the timing of a proposed meeting to resolve differences over the technical studies of the Ethiopian Renaissance Dam.

Sudan, Egypt and Ethiopia disagree on the role of the consultant offices hired to carry out technical studies on the dam.

The ministers of water resources and foreign affairs of the three countries will attend the meeting.

On the sidelines of his visit to Assiut Wednesday, Moghazi noted that the Sudanese minister suggested holding the meeting at the beginning of next week.

The Ethiopian deputy prime minister, who is currently on a visit to Cairo, will discuss with Egyptian officials the dam crisis as well as the management of the Nile River water in general, according to Moghazi. (APA 02-12-2015)

ECONOMIST SAYS SOUTH AFRICA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH UNLIKELY TO IMPROVE NEXT YEAR

South Africa's economic growth is unlikely to improve next year and policy certainty will be "absolutely key" to address challenges, Old Mutual Investment Group chief economist Rian le Roux says.

The group, which hosted its quarterly economic outlook briefing on Wednesday, expects the economy to grow by 1.4% both this and next year.

Fiscal consolidation, rising inflation, continued rand weakness, more interest rate increases, slower growth in the global economy, low commodity prices, weak domestic demand, possible tax hikes and muted job creation would weigh on the economy, the group said.

"You need to implement policy reform and more market-friendly policies to turn the confidence crisis around," Mr. le Roux said.

SA could see "significantly more political and social noise in 2016 as the pressure for growth-enhancing policy reforms" mounts, Mr. le Roux warned.

Low economic growth and weak business confidence suggest lower investments and job creation.

The group forecasts that commodity prices will stabilise next year. SA is among commodity exporters taking strain from lower commodity prices.

Mr. le Roux said that although a forum such as the National Economic Development and Labour Council existed, there was no common vision and still too much polarisation for government, labour and business to engage.

SA still had a number of strengths despite its challenges, the group said. These included a well-developed social security system, a stable political environment, entrenched property rights, high tax compliance and credible macroeconomic institutions. (BD 02-12-2015)

APEX BANK RECEIVES OVER 700 COMPLAINTS AGAINST NIGERIAN BANKS

The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) received 747 complaints involving the sums of N8.09bn (about \$41.3m) and \$751,744 against banks in Nigeria in the first six months of this year.

According to the CBN's financial stability report, the number of complaints received in the first half of this year represented a drop of 35 or 4.48 percent.

The report added that during the period, a total of 481 cases, which included some outstanding ones from previous periods were, resolved by the central bank.

Since the reforms in the Nigerian banking system started, bank customers have raised a lot issues on the services provided by Nigerian banks,

This development has given rise to the establishment of a group Known as 'How Banks Rob Their Customers', which calls on members of the public to report cases of fraudulent practices by the banks.

Apart from high interest charges by the banks, the group accuses the banks of stealing customers' savings through various hidden charges. (APA 02-12-2015)

AU CALLS FOR INTEGRATION IN MEDICINE TRADE AND HARMONIZATION IN AFRICA

A top African Union official has called for cooperation in the trade and harmonization of medicines on the continent.

"Everyone should be integrating the way we do trade with each other and we also want to create a system of how Regional Economic Communities, (RECs) can harmonize trade in the continent," AU health officer Janet Byaruhanga told delegates to the two-day Fourth African Regulators Conference, (AMRC) which kicked off in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa on Wednesday.

The conference is focusing on supporting African countries to accelerate the pace of establishing functional medicine regulatory agencies at national, regional and continental levels and strengthening the capacities of existing national medicines regulatory agencies.

"Medical products are supposed to be seen as unique products and not for profits but for the well-being of African people, that product has to registered and approved in the (African) country of origin and freely travel to other nations without barriers", added the African union official.

The continental conference also seeks to create a platform to review progress made in the implementation of the five-year action plan (2014-2018) for strengthening the capacity for regulation of medical products in the Region and propose solutions for tackling challenges faced by countries.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the African Union Commission and the World Health Organisation are jointly organizing the meeting. (02-12-2015)

AFRICA TO RECEIVE FREE ACCESS TO FRENCH-LANGUAGE WIKIPEDIA

Afrique Telecom is progressively deploying Internet solutions over Sub-Saharan Africa in combination with Eutelsat's satellite capacity. Its "TamTam" service extends access to the Internet in rural areas using Wi-Fi hotspots for collective access.

In a new step revealed, "TamTam" will be used to offer free access to French-language Wikipedia content to thousands of users. This initiative, starting in French-speaking Africa, supports Wikimédia France's strategy to promote free access to educational content, in particular through Wikipedia.

In order to offer free, unlimited access, Afrique Telecom has developed a server located at "TamTam" hotspots that will locally host French-language Wikipedia content. The content will be updated regularly via a satellite link provided by Eutelsat.

A major pilot project

Afrique Telecom's ambition is to roll-out "TamTam" to between 4000 and 8000 hotspots in the next two years. Eutelsat has agreed to finance servers hosted by the first 1,000 hotspots as a springboard that will also measure the impact of the service.

The Wikimedia movement has made a priority of improving accessibility and content creation on Wikipedia for so-called “Southern” countries. There is still a large gap between Northern and Southern countries in terms of the number of readers and contributors to Wikimedia platforms as well as content on Southern countries. French-speaking Africa is a priority action area for the Wikimedia France Foundation, as a complement to its Afripédia project. (IT Africa News 01-12-2015)

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