

NEWS

Vice-Rector of University of Porto elected member of the Administrative Board of the International Association of Universities (IAU)

Founded in 1950, IAU acts as the independent representative of universities around the world to UNESCO and other national, regional and international organizations in the field of education. One of the more strategic associate institutions of the ANGLE project, IAU has as main goal the promotion of cooperation among higher education institutions, applying the fundamental values and principles that sustain the search, dissemination and application of knowledge. IAU also promotes the respect for different points of view, the social responsibility and the mutual knowledge at an inter-institutional level.

Prof. Fátima Marinho, Vice-Rector of University of Porto for International Cooperation and Culture, was elected one of the 20 effective members of IAU's Administrative Board, the responsible body for the execution of the policies defined by the organization's General Assembly and for the providence of guidance to its Permanent Secretariat. The Vice-Rector from University of Porto was elected together with the other members of the Administration Board during the 15th IAU's General Assembly, which took place in Bangkok (Thailand) between the 13th and the 16th of November 2016.

ASSUMPTA SCIENTIFIC CENTRE: A COMMITMENT WITH SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION

The Assumpta Centre was developed with the main goal of praising the scientific education in Africa through informal learning activities. Young students work together with volunteer teachers and experts from several parts of the globe who, by their turn, develop synergies with their African colleagues. These activities are developed under the supervision of the Pontifical Counsel for Culture in Italy, the Centre's main patron.

Nigeria's Minister for Science and Technology, Dr. Ogonnaya Onu, assumed the Nigerian government's compromise to develop the science and technology sectors as a way to work as the main drivers in the promotion of the country's quick development.

During his speech two weeks ago during the opening of the Assumpta Center Dr. Onu affirmed that this project was in line with the government's commitment regarding the internationalisation of the country's universities, and with the science learning as the motor for the sustainable development of the country.

Dr. Onu also underlined that the difference between Africa and the developed nations is the permanent scientific, technological and innovation update of these nations.

The Assumpta Centre is located in Ofekata, an autonomous community part of Oredo city, in the south of Nigeria, and it is foreseen that it starts functioning in full speed within a few months.



EDITORIAL

The ANGLE project, as all international projects, has as main purpose to bring close different cultures, to provide enriching experiences, which will be translated in an acknowledged advantage for students, teachers and staff. We know that the world has changed with the Erasmus programme and its associates and it changed because the programme provided, as it never happened before, an exchange that largely surpasses the academic scope and has definitive interferences in the ways of being and perceiving the existence. Even about to be concluded, the ANGLE project does not end, that is to say, the obtained results endure in those who benefited from it and favours futures mobility flows, with short or long duration. The acknowledgement of the other minors the fear of difference and eases chances of studies in specific scientific fields; the demand of post-graduation courses (Master and PhD) at partner institutions is an evident proof of that.

The strategy of the University of Porto is, without any doubt, to maintain the strong emphasis in international partnerships which legitimize the creation of a true research university, a university without borders.

Fátima Marinho ANGLE Project Coordinator



CREATION OF NETWORK OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICA

The Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie (AUF) and its member-institutions in Central Africa reunited last December in order to discuss the development and consolidation of a scientific cooperation space at an inter-university level. The main theme of the constructive meeting, which took place the 8th December 2016 at University of Douala (Cameroon), was precisely the creation of the Network of Higher Education and Research Institutions in Central Africa (REESIRAC, French abbreviation). The following countries were represented in the meeting: Angola, Cameroon, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Central-African Republic and Chad. A delegation of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEEAC, French abbreviation) was also part of the meeting. This Network will intervene in a very strategic context for AUF: the one of the universities' social mission as operators of the local and global development.

For Prof. François-Xavier Etoa, Rector of the University of Douala and host of the meeting, REESIRAC «will allow to compensate the delay of universities in Central Africa regarding the definition of their own university strategy, in line with the inter-regional and international challenges regarding higher education.”

The present responsible members of the institutions adopted the status and rules defined in the meeting. The designation of the members of REESIRAC's executive counsel and respective installation in the new functions also took place.



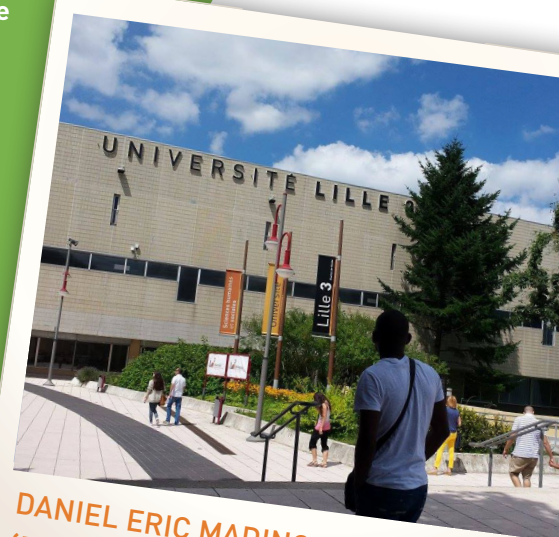
TESTIMONIAL

My name is Daniel Eric Madingou, a Congolese student from Brazzaville (Université Marien Ngouabi of Brazzaville) and beneficiary of the ANGLE grant for Full Master in Educational Sciences, Subjects' Didactics branch, at Université de Lille (France).

The 17th of June 2013 will be forever on my mind, because it was the date in which I received the selection email as a beneficiary student of the EU excellent grant, ANGLE. After many months of waiting, that day sounded as the beginning of a new adventure and, I can really affirm, of a new life. Until today I consider that this was the best day of my life. After some complications at the French Embassy in Congo regarding the issuing of my visa, this is the moment to express my gratitude to Mrs. Victoria Ngouala for her total dedication regarding the resolution of all complications. I cannot forget Ms. Sara Martins, who compromised to ensure that I obtained my visa. I also express all my recognition to Prof. Ndongo Ibara and Ms. Martine Hamiache for their contribution, without which I would not have my visa.

After this, I arrived in France on the 17th September 2013, with two weeks of delay regarding the date of beginning of the course. And it was like this that I have initiated an unforgettable adventure. I had the opportunity to discover Europe, namely France, and study in the biggest university in Northern France. This scholarship allowed me to acquire an excellent training in Educational Sciences in an ideal environment and be taught by eminent teachers. The reception was exceptional, mainly because I was received by a Conglose peer, Pacôme Kouela, PhD student and also a beneficiary of the ANGLE grant. My integration went naturally, despite the cold climate which insisted in reminding me that I was far away from my home Congo. I need to say that it was very difficult for me to adapt to the Northern climate because winter was very rigorous. However, in time I adapted and everything went progressively. I was driven to discover the great Erasmus Mundus family at Lille and the different nationalities. I met new people, as it was the case of Joëlle Lantoso Rasamimalala (also an ANGLE grant holder), who was very close to me and marked me a lot. My training at ULille went well, due to the fact that the university provided to its students all the possible means in order to ensure that students were successful in their studies. The libraries and the Informatics rooms, for example, were the best you can have. I am very happy by having undertaken my studies at this university because today I have a European Master degree, with an excellent final grade.

It is in this perspective that I truly thank the European Commission in general and in particular to the ANGLE project's coordination team for having believed in me and selected me. It was a blessing for me having undertaken a mobility period in a European institution.



DANIEL ERIC MADINGOU
(Full Master)

PARTNER COUNTRY'S PROFILE



FEATURED REGION: AFRICA
COUNTRY NAME: ZIMBABWE

Location:

Southern Africa, between the Zambeze and Limpopo rivers. It is bordered by South Africa in the south, Botswana in the west and southwest, Zambia in the northwest, and Mozambique in the east and northeast. Despite it does not have a border with Namibia, both countries are separated by less than 200 metres by the Zambeze river.

Official languages: 16 in total, among which is English

Currency: American dollar, South-African Rand and Botswana Pula

Food: Zimbabwe cuisine is composed by a mixture of British and African food. The standard meal consists of *sadza* (a kind of thick porridge which is consumed at main meals and normally accompanied with various sauces and vegetable such as spinach, beans or meat). *Sadza* is also consumed with sour cream, known as *lacto*, or dried sardine, locally known as *kapenta* or *matemba*. Rice, noodles and potatoes (fried or roasted) are also part of Zimbabwe cuisine. A local favourite is rice cooked with peanut butter, which is consumed with a thick sauce, a variety of vegetables and meat. Another traditional dish is called *mutakura* and is made with peanuts, boiled dry corn, black-eyed peas and *nyimo*, another kind of peanut.



The country in brief: English started colonializing the region known today as Zimbabwe in the end of 19th century, with the main goal of exploring this region's mineral richness. In 1953, the United Kingdom, afraid of the black majority, created the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation, composed by North Rhodesia (currently Zambia), South Rhodesia (currently Zimbabwe) and Nyasaland (currently Malawi). In 1964, the United Kingdom conceded the independence to North Rhodesia, but not to South Rhodesia, unless it ensured that its government was elected by universal suffrage. One year later, on 11th November 1965, the prime minister of South Rhodesia, Ian Smith, unilaterally proclaimed independence and enacted a new constitution in which the country adopted the name of Republic of Rhodesia. After the unilateral declaration of independence and following the failed negotiations with the minister of South Rhodesia, sanctions were applied to North Rhodesia in 1966 and 1968. The first sanctions in 1966 consisted of an embargo, the first applied to an autonomous state. In 1969, a white minority voted in a referendum favouring the republic as way of governing, declared the following year. However, the republic as a way of governing in South Rhodesia was not recognized by the United Kingdom nor ONU. The United Kingdom considered of South Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence as an act of rebellion, but it did not re-establish the control by force. However, a guerrilla against the white majority in government took place, carried out by the Zimbabwe African People Unit (ZAPU) headed by Joshua Nkomo and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) headed by Robert Mugabe. This last one was actively supported by communist forces and neighbour African nations. This forced the ministry of South Rhodesia to initiate negotiations with the nationalist militants, reaching an agreement with the three main African leaders, who ensured safety to the white population in return of the establishment of a bi-racial democracy. On the 1st July 1979, the leader of the United African National Council (UANC), Abel Muzorewa, became prime-minister and the name of the country was changed to Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. The previous agreement with Ian Smith ensured the control of the civil, legal and safety forces by white, as well as one third of the parliamentary seats. Abel Muzorewa agreed in establishing a transition government, through a British governor, until the elections the following year. With this agreement, the United Kingdom and ONU recognized Zimbabwe's independence, declared 15 years before. ZANU, headed by Robert Mugabe, won the elections and is in power until today.

FEATURED REGION: CARIBBEAN
COUNTRY NAME: ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Location:
Lesser Antilles. It has maritime borders with St. Lucia to the northeast and with Grenada to the southwest

Official languages: English

Currency: Eastern Caribbean Dollar

Food: Breadfruit is seen by many as the symbol of St. Vincent and it is part of the country's national dish: roasted breadfruit and fried fish. The arrowroot cultivation is very important in the country, which is one of the few places in the world that produces arrowroot. The powder extracted from the arrowroot is used as a replacement of flour in the confection of bread and it is also used as an ingredient in the confection of puddings, cookies, cakes and sauces. The local beer, *Hairoun*, is also very appreciated. *Hairoun* is the original Amerindian name for St. Vincent and it means "Land of Blessed".

The country in brief: The colonialization of St. Vincent was aggressively prevented by its inhabitants until the 18th century. From 1719, French settlers started to cultivate coffee, tobacco, cotton and sugar plantations, using mainly slave manpower for their maintenance. In 1763, St. Vincent was given to Great Britain and in 1779, the French domination was restored. However, St. Vincent was once more recovered by the British through the Paris Treaty in 1793. Slavery was abolished from the country in 1834. From 1763 until its independence, St. Vincent changed its British colony status several times. An assembly of representatives was installed in 1776, a colonial government of the Crown was installed in 1877, a legislative counsel was created in 1925 and the universal suffrage was ensured in 1951. After a referendum in 1979, St. Vincent and the Grenadines became independent on the 27th October of that year.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy, having the Queen Elizabeth II as Head of State, with the title "Queen of St. Vincent and the Grenadines". The Queen does not live in the islands and she is represented in the country by the Governor-General of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The law branch of the government is the Parliament of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, with 15 deputy members, elected by people's vote, representing the electoral districts, and 6 indicated members, the senators. St. Vincent and the Grenadines has an economy based in agriculture, dominated by the banana production. The tourism industry is also growing.

