



(After years of relatively trouble-free development, 2016 marked a turning point in the China-Africa relationship, amid turbulent changes in the global economic and political order.)

BURUNDI :

Le Parlement du Burundi contre un rapport insultant du Parlement Européen

Le Parlement du Burundi rejette le rapport insultant du Parlement Européen sur les Droits de l'Homme au Burundi, rendu public le jeudi 19 janvier 2017.

A Bujumbura, Kigobe au Parlement du Burundi, ce dimanche 21 Janvier 2017, M. Alexis Badian NDAYIHIMBAZE, porte parole du Parlement Burundais (Assemblée Nationale + Sénat), a informé que le Parlement du Burundi (les 2 chambres) avait rejeté le rapport insultant du Parlement Européen sur les Droits de l'Homme au Burundi, rendu public le jeudi 19 janvier 2017.

Voici le communiqué du Parlement du Burundi : [

http://assemblee.bi/IMG/pdf/communique_du_parlement.pdf] ou [http://burundi-agnews.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/communique_du_parlement.pdf]

Au Burundi, les Burundi souhaitent que les députés Burundi au Parlement de l'Union Africaine déposent une résolution à l'encontre de la Belgique et de la France pour l'agression de ces 2 pays contre le Burundi.

Mais aussi, une demande à l'Union Européenne pour qu'elle arrête de soutenir de manière béante les dires des nombreux politiciens Belges et Français, souvent, qui utilisent l'Union Européenne, avec leurs casquettes de lobbyistes en tant que consultants (Cfr. les nombreux affaires actuelles de mauvaises gouvernance en Europe. ex. en Belgique) pour des multinationales très impliquées dans les affaires économiques dans les Grands Lacs Africains. Alors que ces derniers ont pour jobs premiers de s'occuper des problèmes des citoyens européens en Europe ...

A cause de ce type de parlementaires européens, de nombreuses résolutions de l'UE transgressent la souveraineté de nombreux pays.

DAM, NY, AGNEWS, <http://burundi-agnews.org>, le lundi 23 janvier 2017

RWANDA :

Le Rwanda enterre le dernier roi du pays

Source: Belga Plusieurs centaines de personnes ont assisté dimanche à Nyanza, dans le sud du Rwanda, aux funérailles de Kigeli V, dernier roi du pays décédé en octobre en exil aux États-Unis.

Le corps de Kigeli V avait été rapatrié lundi à Kigali depuis Washington, à l'issue d'une bataille juridique entre des membres de sa famille depuis sa mort le 16 octobre, à l'âge de 80 ans.

La cérémonie religieuse s'est déroulée en plein air dans l'enceinte du "Musée du Palais du roi" de Nyanza, localité située à un peu moins de 100 km au sud de Kigali et qui fut par le passé la capitale du royaume rwandais. La monarchie a été abolie par référendum en 1961.

Vêtus d'un "umushanana", la tenue traditionnelle rwandaise, les proches de Kigeli V se sont recueillis devant son cercueil gris, sur lequel était posée la couronne traditionnelle des rois rwandais. Le gouvernement rwandais était représenté par sa ministre de la Culture, Julienne Uwacu.

Retour du monarque

Né Jean-Baptiste Ndahindurwa, Kigeli V était monté sur le trône en 1959, mais avait été forcé à l'exil un an plus tard par les autorités coloniales belges, après avoir demandé l'aide de l'ONU pour obtenir l'indépendance du Rwanda. Il a d'abord résidé dans plusieurs pays d'Afrique, dont le Kenya et l'Ouganda, avant de s'installer aux États-Unis en 1992, dans la banlieue de Washington.

Un an avant l'indépendance du pays en 1962, la monarchie avait finalement été abolie. Depuis 1994 et la prise du pouvoir du Front patriotique rwandais (FPR), issu de l'ex-rébellion tutsi dirigée par le président actuel Paul Kagame, la question du retour du monarque avait été à plusieurs reprises évoquée.

Toutes les négociations avaient cependant échoué: le gouvernement rwandais se disait prêt à accueillir le monarque comme simple citoyen mais Kigeli V n'acceptait de rentrer qu'en tant que roi.

Dernier hommage

Des dizaines de Rwandais ordinaires, résidant pour la plupart à Nyanza et dans ses environs, se sont joints aux proches du souverain déchu pour lui rendre un dernier hommage. Kigeli V a ensuite été enterré sur une colline voisine près de la sépulture de son frère et prédécesseur Mutara III, mort en 1959.

Après s'être déchirés sur la question du rapatriement de Kigeli V au Rwanda, ses proches sont désormais en désaccord sur sa succession.

Lundi, le "Conseil royal" en exil, par la voix du chancelier de Kigeli V, Boniface Benzinge, a annoncé la désignation d'un prétendant au trône: Yuhi VI (Emmanuel Bushayija de son état civil).

Neveu de Kigeli V, l'homme, ancien employé de Pepsi Cola, vit au Royaume Uni depuis 17 ans. Mais les proches de Kigeli V vivant au Rwanda ont immédiatement rejeté cette nomination.

RDC CONGO :

Le Congo-Brazzaville et le Congo-Kinshasa bientôt reliés par un pont

Par [Stanislas Ndayishimiye](http://rfi.fr) rfi.fr

Un pont pour les voitures et les trains devrait relier Kinshasa et Brazzaville, les deux capitales les plus proches du monde, séparées par le fleuve Congo. La Communauté économique des Etats d'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC) vient de réactiver une étude qui date de 2009. Une réunion d'experts s'est tenue en décembre 2016 à Libreville. Le projet du pont permettra peut-être de relancer un autre dossier, qui date de la colonisation : celui de la construction d'un chemin de fer entre Kinshasa et Ilebo, à l'intérieur de la RDC.

Né il y a 8 ans, le projet de construction d'un pont entre Kinshasa et Brazzaville prend de plus en plus forme. Selon Kimbembe Mazunga, expert et ancien ministre des Travaux publics, la réalisation de ce pont pourrait activer un autre projet : « *Ce pont est le prolongement du chemin de fer Pointe-*

Noire-Brazzaville et ce sera le prolongement du (futur) chemin de fer Kinshasa-Ilebo. »

Afin d'éviter les ruptures de charge entre la région minière du Katanga et le port de Matadi, il faudrait donc construire une voie ferroviaire entre Ilebo et Kinshasa. Un projet qui pourrait encore attendre des années avant d'être réalisé. Ce qui n'est plus le cas pour le pont Kinshasa-Brazzaville.

« On est arrivé à ce qu'on peut appeler un point de non-retour. Il y avait beaucoup de susceptibilités autour de ce pont. On pensait que si jamais on arrivait à réaliser une voie directe entre Brazzaville et Kinshasa, on privilégierait le port de Pointe-Noire (Congo-Brazza) par rapport aux ports (du Congo-Kinshasa) de Boma et de Matadi. Il a été démontré que ce n'est pas le cas. »

C'est avec un financement de la Banque africaine de développement (BAD) et des deux Congo notamment que le projet du pont-route-rail Kinshasa-Brazzaville a été réactivé, avec, à la coordination générale, la Communauté économique des Etats d'Afrique Centrale. Marie-Thérèse Chantal Mfoula, secrétaire générale adjointe de l'Organisation sous-régionale en charge du département de l'intégration, indique que *« le bouclage du budget est sur la bonne voie, surtout que les deux pays ont opté pour un mode de financement et de gestion de type partenariat public-privé. Le pont route-rail, y compris dans les postes de contrôle unique frontalier, est estimé à environ 400 millions d'euros. »*

A la CEEAC, on estime que les travaux de construction de ce pont entre Kinshasa et Brazzaville pourraient commencer fin 2017 ou début 2018. Il faudra peut-être attendre deux ans, selon Hyacinthe Dzogolo, le directeur du département du chemin de fer Matadi-Kinshasa : *« L'étude a atteint le niveau d'avant-projet détaillé. On a fixé le tracé, on a calé les points d'où partiront les ouvrages sur les deux rives. Il reste à confectionner les cahiers de l'appel d'offre international et à trouver les financements. »*

La BAD va débloquer 250 millions d'euros, pour financer la construction du pont route-rail entre Kinshasa et Brazzaville, c'est plus de la moitié des 400 millions d'euros estimés pour cet ouvrage, les deux Congo sont en train de réunir 110 millions d'euros. Pour boucler le financement, il reste à trouver 40 millions d'euros chez d'autres bailleurs.

UGANDA :

Uganda says returns detained former Congo rebels to military camp

reuters.com Uganda said on Monday it had returned dozens of former combatants of a Democratic Republic of Congo rebel group to a military camp after they tried to sneak back to their own country in disguise last week.

The former fighters, who have been staying in Ugandan camps after years of fighting in chaotic

eastern Congo, were picked up in western Uganda. Congo has welcomed Uganda's recapture of the former combatants.

The M23 rebels, who once controlled swathes of territory in eastern Congo, fled to Uganda after a combined United Nations and Congolese force crushed their rebellion in 2013.

Arthur Timbaganya, a Ugandan regional military spokesman, said about 30 of the 100 or so people detained had turned out to be civilian Congolese refugees who had been staying in various camps. They were handed over to the U.N. refugee agency UNHCR, while "all the ex-combatants were returned to Bihanga (military camp)," he said.

The military has also increased its surveillance of the Bunagana area in southwestern Uganda, a border entry point with Congo, to try to prevent any more attempts by former M23 rebels to re-enter Congo, Timbaganya said.

"We put up roadblocks and we're checking vehicles," he said.

Any attempt by M23 to revive its rebellion would represent a new source of instability for Congo, where President Joseph Kabila faces mounting opposition after clinching a deal to stay in power beyond the expiry of his mandate last month.

On Jan. 15, Congo's information minister, Lambert Mende, said two columns of armed former M23 rebels had entered the country from Uganda before being "dealt with" by the Congolese military.

Timbaganya said he did not know why the former M23 combatants had tried to return to Congo, adding that the Congolese authorities probably had a clearer idea.

At its peak, M23 controlled Goma, capital of North Kivu province before its defeat and the flight of its fighters to Uganda and Rwanda, where they have been awaiting amnesties.

Many other armed groups remain active in eastern Congo.

(Reporting by Elias Biryabarema; Editing by George Obulutsa and Gareth Jones)

SOUTH AFRICA :

Did I Miss The Announcement About South Africa Becoming A Colony Of China?

An advert placed in The Star on behalf of 300,000 Chinese people in South Africa tells us in no uncertain terms that China views South Africa as a colony.

huffingtonpost.co.za In an extraordinary advert placed in The Star last week, 300,000 "South Africa Chinese" issued a most undiplomatic warning to Tshwane mayor Solly Msimanga whose jolly to

Taiwan in December caused a ripple of Christmas outrage.

When, I wondered, did we become a province of The People's Republic of China? I know that's how China views The Republic of China (Taiwan). And I know the governing African National Congress and the most powerful communist party in the world are the biggest chinas*, but had I missed the annexation?

The mystery advert is unsigned except by "All South Africa Chinese" and its source is unclear. It is purported to be written by the "300,000 overseas Chinese population in South Africa" who, each of them, "expresses its firm opposition to such a wrongdoing of Mayor Msimanga".

The advert sets out the detail of South Africa's one China policy and the architecture of the great wall of trade and political deals built between Pretoria and Beijing since that decision. The cementing and sealing of this relationship has been the biggest geopolitical shift undertaken by the ANC and it is, arguably, a good thing. It reoriented South Africa in a fast-changing world and allows access to the superpower for a range of businesses and has opened up excellent tourism links between the two countries.

It looks like Msimanga took the first mayoral freebie trip offered to him and it was probably ill-advised, as was Democratic Alliance leader Mmusi Maimane's [visit to Israel](#). Both Taiwan and Israel regularly use the soft power of sponsored travel and hospitality as geopolitical public relations. Our two politicians, it seems, fell for this hook, line and sinker. Many journalists do too.

But what the advert tells us, with much smouldering indignation, is that China views South Africa as a colony. It looks like it is placed by an official Chinese source. It says it is "completely unacceptable" for Msimanga to have visited Taiwan? Who says so? There are no South African sanctions on Taiwan and there have been trade visits.

It gets worse. The 300,000 Chinese in South Africa (very precise number that) then get really hot under the cheongsam. Msimanga and other officials of Tshwane must "recognise the gravity of the recent visit to Taiwan... do not proceed any further down the wrong path, and do not engage in any more activities that would harm China-South Africa relations".

That is a threat and an instruction issued by "All South Africa Chinese" to a South African mayor and baldly carried in a leading South African newspaper, The Star. Imagine if "All South Africans in China" (of whom I am sure there are far less than 300,000) wrote such a threatening letter to the mayor of Beijing, Tshwane's counterpart in the People's Republic? I bet they would have been on the first SAA jet out of there in a diplomatic incident of notable proportion.

But, back home, it's fine to treat a mayor and a country that way? When, I wonder again, did we become a colony and not a partner of China?

**chinas – South African slang for friends*

TANZANIA :

Erdogan asks Tanzania to act against Gulen network

Dar es Salaam (AFP) - Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan on Monday asked his Tanzanian counterpart John Magufuli to take action against the network of an exiled cleric he blames for last year's failed coup.

The Hizmet movement run by US-based cleric Fethullah Gulen, is linked to a network of schools across the world, including in Africa, and the Turkish president is rallying leaders on the continent to help him fight the influence of his longtime rival.

"The party that wants to overthrow me isn't only in Turkey... I am convinced that Tanzania will from now on take measures against this terrorist organisation," Erdogan said after meeting Magufuli.

It was not clear what action he had asked Tanzania to take against the schools, which are believed to be affiliated with Gulen's movement. They are extremely popular among the country's middle class and often among the best performing schools.

Turkish officials accuse Gulen of using his vast private education network to build influence and of running a "parallel state" inside Turkey.

Gulen, a former Erdogan ally, vehemently denies the allegations. A reclusive figure, he has lived in self-imposed exile in Pennsylvania since 1999.

Hizmet describes itself as promoting Islam through charity efforts and educational work in countries stretching from Turkey to Africa and Central Asia to the United States.

- Rail loan -

Erdogan, whose five-day tour will also take him to Mozambique and Madagascar, also discussed business and trade.

Magufuli said he had asked Erdogan for a loan to help build a planned railway to link Dar es Salaam with neighbouring countries including Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi.

A Turkish firm is set to win a tender to build the \$7.6 billion (7.1-billion-euro) railway.

The contract had initially been awarded to a consortium of Chinese companies, which had already built five kilometres of the railway.

But it was cancelled due to irregularities in the tender process shortly after Magufuli was elected.

The tender being awarded to a non-Chinese company has cast doubts over whether China's Exim bank, which finances external development projects, will still put up the money.

Erdogan's visit also comes as Tanzania looks to new sources for budgetary support and concessional loans, after several donor countries in 2015 withdrew their support over a high-level corruption scandal.

"The government is turning to Turkey as a possible source of concessional loans and investments," the government official said.

The Tanzanian government said earlier this month it would have to turn to India and China to borrow \$939-million.

KENYA :

Le Kenya table en 2017 sur une production de 416 000 tonnes de thé

(Agence Ecofin) - Le Kenya devrait produire, cette année, 416 000 tonnes de thé. C'est ce qu'a annoncé Willy Bett (photo), le ministre kenyan de l'agriculture. Cette production qui représente un recul de 12% par rapport au volume record de l'année précédente (473 000 tonnes), s'explique, selon le dirigeant, par la sécheresse persistante qui frappe le pays depuis 2016.

Cette dernière associée au phénomène météorologique La Niña, a notamment provoqué un assèchement des sources d'eau d'irrigation de nombreux producteurs à travers le pays et affecté le développement des feuilles de thé.

Cette prévision à la baisse de la production kényane intervient après que le pays a raté en 2016, son objectif de production de thé de 500 000 tonnes de thé.

Le Kenya est le plus gros exportateur de thé noir au monde et le troisième producteur de thé mondial. Il a tiré environ 120 milliards de shillings kényans (1 milliard \$) de recettes de l'exportation de la denrée en 2016, d'après le responsable.

ANGOLA :

Angola : Les banques crient « Au Secours!!! »

par [Abdoulaye Sow](#)

financialafrik.com Les banques Angolaises demandent au gouvernement des mesures de protections des institutions de finances. Ce plan de sauvetage consistera en une aide financière à l'endroit des 28 prêteurs opérationnels du pays.

« Les banques doivent être aidées parce qu'elles ont des problèmes de liquidité qui peuvent causer des situations négatives dans l'ensemble du système, mettant sa crédibilité en jeu », a déclaré Amilcar Silva, président de l'Association des Banques Angolaises. « Ce que nous devons faire, c'est examiner la question en profondeur et ensuite décider de la meilleure façon ».

Deux moyens restent à la disposition de l'Etat pour venir en aide aux banques. Des relèvements de la liquidité afin d'améliorer la capacité de conversion d'actifs à court terme en espèce pourraient être effectués. La deuxième option consisterait en des injonctions de capital aux banques en

difficultés.

La troisième économie de l'Afrique subsaharienne qui est classée parmi les 20 pays les plus corrompus au monde souffre de la baisse du prix du pétrole, principale source de revenus du pays. Le kwanza angolais s'est affaibli 20% par rapport au dollar en 2016, et le FMI y a annoncé une croissance nulle pour 2016.

AU/AFRICA :

Candidat à l'Union Africaine: le professeur Bathily décline son programme

senenews.com Le Pr Abdoulaye Bathily, le candidat à l'élection de l'Union Africaine le 30 janvier prochain a accentué son programme sur la jeunesse africaine. Face à la presse aujourd'hui, le professeur qui a déjà eu l'accord de principes de 42 pays sur 52 possibles, a livré un programme avec beaucoup de perspectives qui seront bénéfiques pour la jeunesse du continent africain.

UN/AFRICA :

Soudan du Sud: l'ONU veut le déploiement d'une force régionale

AFP Le Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies a réclamé une nouvelle fois aujourd'hui le "déploiement rapide" au Soudan du Sud d'une force militaire régionale sous mandat de l'ONU, a indiqué son président à l'issue de consultations à huis clos.

[Après un accès de violences entre rebelles et forces régulières en juillet dernier](#), les Nations unies avaient autorisé le déploiement de 4 000 soldats supplémentaires, devant s'ajouter aux 13 000 Casques bleus déjà présents au Soudan du Sud dans le cadre de la mission de l'ONU au Soudan du Sud (Minuss).

Le Conseil a également préconisé la relance d'un "processus politique inclusif" pour tenter de mettre fin à la guerre civile qui dure depuis trois ans et a réclamé "la fin de l'impunité" pour les auteurs d'exactions contre les civils. Les 15 pays ont déploré "la poursuite des combats dans tout le pays" et les entraves à la livraison de l'aide humanitaire.

[» Lire aussi - Au Soudan du Sud, la paix est toujours introuvable](#)

Selon un récent rapport confidentiel de l'ONU, des retards administratifs et des désaccords autour de la sécurité de l'aéroport de Juba freinent le déploiement de la nouvelle force militaire régionale. Le gouvernement sud-soudanais avait en principe accepté ce déploiement fin novembre.

La guerre civile au Soudan du Sud a fait des dizaines de milliers de morts et plus de trois millions de déplacés. Le conflit avait été amorcé par des combats le 15 décembre 2013 entre des unités rivales de l'armée, minée par des antagonismes politico-ethniques alimentés par la rivalité à la tête du régime entre Salva Kiir et son ancien vice-président Riek Machar.

US/AFRICA :

Implications of Trump presidency for Africa

Posted By: [LEKE SALAUDEEN](#)

With the inauguration of Donald Trump as the 45th President of the United States of America, there are indications that the country's relationship with various regions of the world would change. Assistant Editor LEKE SALAUDEEN examines how his administration will affect US-African relations.

WITH the inauguration of Donald Trump as the 45th President of the United States, a new chapter has opened in United States-African relations. His emergence raised fundamental questions about what is likely to change in America's role in the world; every region of the world, including Africa, has been pondering over how it will impact on them.

The fear of African countries was aggravated by the silence of the then Republican candidate on Africa throughout the campaign. He did not give any indication about his policy direction as far as Africa is concerned. While Trump's campaign had focused heavily on US relations with Russia and China, he didn't talk about Africa from a policy perspective.

The US relationship with Africa has strengthened significantly under the presidency of Barack Obama, as evidenced by initiatives such as the first US-African Leaders Summit and the US-Africa Business Summit in August 2014, with over 1,000 participants in attendance.

Under Trump, there may be changes; if his general comments during the campaign are anything to go by. Trump had said in one of his campaign outings that if he were to become president, he would seek to renegotiate all of the US foreign trade deals. He prefers bilateral trade agreements (BITs), rather than multi-party agreements, such as the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which has been a critical programme for US-African relations since the era of former President Bill Clinton.

AGOA was signed into law in 2000. It offers incentive for African countries to export their products to the US. In 2013, AGOA imports into the US totalled \$26.8 billion. While Trump has voiced out his opposition to the TPP, he is yet to comment on AGOA. But his declaration "to put American first" casts doubt over the continuance of AGOA and other favourable trade arrangements with

Africa. Experts in international trade have predicted that AGOA may be subject to particular scrutiny under Trump, as it promotes African imports to the US without simultaneously promoting US exports to Africa. Multi-party agreements like AGOA contribute to the trade deficit that Trump has criticised repeatedly. Thanks to AGOA, the US has had a trade deficit with sub-Saharan African for many years. In 2014, the US exported \$25.38 billion worth of goods to sub-Saharan African countries, while importing \$26.75 billion. The deficit was more pronounced in 2013 prior to the dip in the commodities market, with \$39.29 billion in imports and \$23.94 billion in exports.

In the area of foreign aid, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) committed \$10 billion to sub-Saharan Africa in 2014 alone. USAID is the only platform through which the US supplies assistance to Africa. Other programmes, such as the Peace Corps, the State Department, the Millennium Challenge Corporation and the Department of Agriculture provides significance assistance to non-profit organisations, small businesses, governments and individuals across the continent.

This, according to experts, is likely to change under Trump's presidency. They premised their argument on his promise that he would lower the amount of foreign aid that the US sends abroad; though he has not specified how he would implement the cuts. Africa is the largest beneficiary of US aid. A sudden decrease in aid would undoubtedly have a significant disruptive impact on many countries on the continent, such as Rwanda which relies on it for about half of its budget.

Trump's immigration policy is likely to be anti-Africa. He has, for example, repeatedly announced that as president, he would ban all foreign Muslims from entering the United States, at least temporarily. This policy would undoubtedly alienate many ally countries on the continent. It is not clear if Trump would extend the ban to Muslim Heads of State, of which there are several dozen. Around 30 per cent of sub-Saharan are Muslims, while the North African countries are predominantly Muslims. For instance, 50 per cent of Nigeria's population is Muslim, including President Muhammadu Buhari.

In addition, Trump has vowed to increase standards for the admission of refugees and asylum seekers. He cited abuses of the refugee-immigration system as impetus for his policy. Strict enforcement of this policy through scrutiny of potential refugees will significantly affect some population of Africans. African countries such as Sudan, Eritrea and Congo are among the 10 top countries seeking US refugees.

Besides, voluntary immigrants from Africa have accounted for an increasing number of immigrants to the US in recent years. According to records, in 2000, there were 881,000 African-born immigrants living in the US, compared to the 1.8 million in 2013. Many Africans enter the US through the diversity visa programme, which requires a high school education or equivalent, or two years experience in an occupation that requires at least two years of training or experience. This policy, which encourages legal immigration from countries other than the sending countries of current immigrants to the US, may likely be reviewed by the Trump administration.

Last year, the US Census Bureau reports that the country exported 43.44 billion worth of goods to Nigeria and imported \$1.92 billion, making it a significant trade partner. In 2013, the office of the United States Trade Representative notes that Nigeria was 40th largest good export market and the 30th largest goods market for the US. Besides, Nigeria is the largest economy in Africa, and has significant political economy on the continent. Although US-Nigeria relation strengthened under President Obama, a policy such as the ban which Trump has threatened to introduce would wear on the budding partnership.

A United Nations diplomat, Robinson Thomas, has advocated greater security cooperation between the Trump presidency and African countries. He said: “We expect the greatest continuity in US-Africa relations in the area of security co-operation, specifically on counter-terrorism, with Africom likely to emerge as the central pillar of the new administration’s engagement with the continent. Created in 2007, Africom has already been expanded under Obama and Trump’s consistent rhetoric on tackling Islamist terrorism makes it extremely likely that counter-terrorism operations in Africa will receive priority funding as other overseas spending is reduced.

Thomas added: “The reduced relevance of Africa under Trump combined with past expressions of support for the tactics of leaders such as Syria’s Bashar Al-Assad raise concerns over the degree to which the US will in future provide checks on questionable practices by allies, such as disregard for human rights.

“Certain governments may further seek to position themselves more overtly as allies in this fight in order to secure other funding or to use the same tactics for what is effectively internal repression of dissent. Furthermore, Trump’s call during the campaign for restrictions on Muslim immigration to the US has alienated many Muslim Africans, and any closer cooperation between the US and African allies particularly where domestic tactics are seen as heavy-handed are likely to further drive recruitment for terrorist groups. How this play out will vary by country, as local issues tend to dominate as drivers of recruitment and strategy for such groups.

“We expect the projection of American soft power in Africa to look very different under Trump compared to previous administrations. Support for civil society, and programmes such as Power Africa, are likely to have funding cut, partially to be redirected back at home. While this is unlikely to directly impact on American business, it does leave even more space for competing ideas on what is an appropriate model for African development and the values on which that is based.

Authoritarian-led development models have received a lot of attention in recent years off the back of strong growth in Ethiopia and Rwanda, and industrial policy has seen resurgence as a tool for economic transformation”.

A Nigerian scholar in International Relations, Dr Chidi Okafor, said Trump presidency will plunge the US into unprecedented territory and presages which may turn out to be the biggest overhaul in US foreign policy since the Second World War. He said Trump’s opposition to multi-lateral trade deals and abrasive policy stances, including a proposed ban on Muslim immigrants, threats to kill the families of terrorists and a plan to build a wall on the Mexico border have provoked concern among international allies.

Okafor said: “Trump’s frequent diatribes against globalisation, focussing on a rigged system that delivers prosperity and jobs to other countries at the expense of the US hints at a radical departure from the country’s post-war international consensus. With Trump’s often spontaneous utterances veering wildly from isolationism to heavy-handed interventionism, many have confidently predicted the likely impact of a Trump presidency on African relations.

“Trump’s consistent opposition to multi-lateral trade deals could endanger the African Growth and Opportunity Act, a landmark piece of legislation introduced in the Clinton era which gives African countries tariff free access to the US market. Barack Obama signed off on a 10 year extension to the Act aimed at creating 350,000 African jobs. The Act enabled US trade with sub-Saharan Africa of \$52.1 billion in 2014. Trump has yet to single out AGOA, but his frequently expressed opposition to free trade deals, including the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) signed by Clinton and the Trans-Pacific Partnership, introduced by Barack Obama is likely to concern African states

involved in AGOA.”

On climate change, Okafor said the disposition of Trumps will affect Africa. According to him, Africa is likely to be the continent most affected by climate change, with huge impacts on water and food security. “But Trump does not believe in climate change. He has said he will cancel the Paris climate change agreement and cut federal climate change programmes.

“This position is likely to result in hastening the impacts of climate change on the rest of the world, most especially Africa, while at the same time derailing international efforts to help the world’s poorest countries with new environmental challenges,” Okafor concluded.

CANADA/AFRICA :

AUSTRALIA/AFRICA :

EU/AFRICA :

CHINA/AFRICA :

2016 China-Africa Year in Review

A China in Africa Podcast January 10, 2017

Ater years of relatively trouble-free development, 2016 marked a turning point in the China-Africa relationship, amid turbulent changes in the global economic and political order. China increased its deployment of combat troops to the continent, suffering some its first casualties in South Sudan and Mali, while trade between the two regions decreased for the first time in years. Meanwhile, China dangled promises to finally outlaw ivory as Africa’s elephants suffered another brutal year at the hands of poachers. China in Africa Podcast hosts Eric and Cobus look back at an eventful year in Sino-African ties and discuss what’s ahead in 2017, in particular how the presidency of Donald J. Trump in the United States could impact China’s engagement in Africa.

INDIA/AFRICA :

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