

# **AFRICA : 30 JANVIER 2017 : ( Kenya to return peacekeeping force to South Sudan )**



Burundi :

## **Burundi : Un insecte à tête humaine localisé à Nyanza-Lac**

*Un chercheur à l'ISABU explique aux habitants de Nyanza-Lac pourquoi un insecte semble avoir une tête humaine.*

A Bujumbura, ce vendredi 27 janvier 2017, via la Presse, M. Alexis Mpawenimana, chercheur en Entomologie et responsable de la Recherche en Apiculture à l'Institut des Sciences agronomiques du Burundi (ISABU), a expliqué aux habitants de la commune Nyanza-lac pourquoi un papillon de l'espèce « spalagis lemolea », véritable prédateur de la cochenille farineuse ( insecte ravageur du manioc ) ressemblé à un être humain.

Selon M. Mpawenimana, la réponse est dans le cycle de développement de ce papillon. C'est parce que la chrysalide de ce papillon autochtone a une forme bizarre semblable à la tête d'un singe.

DAM, NY, AGNEWS, <http://burundi-agnews.org>, le dimanche 29 janvier 2017

Rwanda :

## **Angleterre: un habitant de Manchester devient le roi du Rwanda**

13/01/2017 à 17h19

<http://www.bfmtv.com/international/angleterre-un-habitant-de-manchester-devient-le-roi-du-rwanda-1081200.html>

C'est sur Facebook que le nom du nouveau roi, installé depuis les années 2000 au Royaume-Uni, a été proclamé.

Emmanuel Bushayija, un habitant de Manchester père de deux enfants, doit s'habituer à son nouveau nom, Yuhi VI. Ce Rwandais d'origine, installé au Royaume-Uni depuis les années 2000 et naturalisé britannique, n'est autre que le dernier roi du Rwanda, le petit pays d'Afrique de l'Est. Comme le rapporte le Guardian, il a découvert sa nouvelle fonction récemment, trois mois après la mort de l'ancien souverain, Kigeli V, le 16 octobre dernier.

Agé de 80 ans, ce dernier vivait aux Etats-Unis depuis 1992 et s'était exilé en 1961 après avoir été expulsé par les colons belges. "En 1961, la Belgique a lancé un processus d'autonomie interne, et un référendum est organisé: 80% des Rwandais votent pour l'abolition de la monarchie. Kigeli V, qui vivra dès lors en exil, n'assistera pas à l'indépendance du Rwanda, proclamée en juillet 1962", comme le rappelait RFI à l'occasion de son décès.

Aux Etats-Unis, Kigeli vivait dans une relative pauvreté, alors que son retour au pays - vu comme un possible facteur d'unité, dans un Rwanda encore divisé par le génocide - avait été évoqué plusieurs fois sans être jamais acté. Le président, Paul Kagame, l'a autorisé à revenir comme simple citoyen, alors que Kigeli V espérait remonter sur le trône.

Son successeur, Yuhi VI, n'est autre que son neveu. Dans une vidéo publiée sur Facebook le 9 janvier, Boniface Benzinge, qui se présente comme l'assistant et le meilleur ami de l'ancien roi, explique que celui-ci a souhaité dès 2006 que son neveu lui succède. Il profite de la vidéo pour souhaiter "longue vie et succès" au nouveau souverain.

Le Britannique, père de deux enfants, n'a pour le moment pas commenté la nouvelle, ne souhaitant pas s'exprimer devant les journalistes qui se sont massés en nombre devant son domicile. Ses voisins, interrogés par le Guardian, le décrivent comme un homme simple et charmant.

Quand la famille royale rwandaise s'est exilée, le nouveau roi n'était encore qu'un très jeune enfant. Après une scolarité en Ouganda, Emmanuel Bushayija est retourné quelques temps dans son pays natal, avant de finalement s'installer au Royaume-Uni.

## **Rwanda: Kigali donne trois mois aux ONG et entreprises pour changer de locaux**

RFI/Stéphanie Aglietti

Kigali, la capitale rwandaise connaît ces dernières années un boom de la construction, encouragée par les autorités et visant à transformer le Rwanda en un pays à revenu intermédiaire. Suivant un plan d'urbanisme ambitieux, les immeubles sortent de terre. Début janvier, la municipalité a donné trois mois aux entreprises et aux ONG occupant des maisons résidentielles pour déménager vers ces nouveaux bâtiments. Un ultimatum qui inquiète les petites structures de la capitale rwandaise et surtout les ONG locales.

Restaurants, entreprises, ONG... Selon la municipalité, près d'un millier d'organisations occupent des bâtiments ou des maisons à vocation résidentielle. Compte tenu de la nouvelle offre de bâtiments commerciaux, pour Parfait Busabizwa, adjoint au maire en charge du développement économique, il est temps de réorganiser Kigali comme le veut son plan d'urbanisme : « Il y a un système de zoning : des zones réservées à l'agriculture, des zones réservées aux quartiers résidentiels... C'est pourquoi nous avons donné trois mois à ceux qui occupent des maisons à usage résidentiel pour déménager et aller travailler dans des bâtiments qui ont été conçus uniquement pour recevoir ce genre d'activité. Et ce sont des bâtiments qui remplissent toutes les conditions d'hygiène et de sécurité. »

Des prix de location des nouveaux bâtiments trop chers pour attirer les très petites entreprises et les ONG

Les contrevenants verront leur organisation fermée par les autorités. Même si la municipalité se défend de tout lien de cause à effet, cette directive intervient alors que nombre d'investisseurs se sont récemment inquiétés du faible taux d'occupation de

certaines nouveaux immeubles de la capitale, parfois inférieur à 30 %.

La municipalité dit avoir demandé aux propriétaires de bâtiments commerciaux de revoir à la baisse leurs tarifs. Une requête difficilement recevable pour Tharcisse Ngabonziza, président du conseil d'administration du CHIC, un complexe commercial qui a ouvert ses portes il y a sept mois et dont les prix varient entre 15 et 20 dollars du mètre carré. « La mairie a une politique et nous on a notre politique. Nous on investit. Quand tu investis, parfois tu es obligé de demander de l'argent aux banques. Tu ne peux pas baisser pour baisser. Maintenant les prix que l'on offre ici sont vraiment très bas par rapport aux prix du marché. », explique le président du conseil d'administration du CHIC.

Tharcisse Ngabonziza assure que le taux d'occupation du CHIC est conforme à ses prévisions. Reste que pour beaucoup d'organisations concernées par la mesure de la municipalité, c'est l'inquiétude, comme l'explique cette responsable d'une ONG locale sous couvert d'anonymat.

« Déménager va être impossible pour beaucoup d'ONG en raison du montant des loyers réclamés dans les zones commerciales. Par exemple, dans le quartier de Nyabugogo qui fait partie des moins chers, une pièce coûte quelque chose comme 200 000 francs rwandais. Pour ce montant, dans une zone résidentielle, on peut avoir une maison complète. »

Dans un autre quartier, un responsable d'une petite association dit craindre de devoir s'installer loin de Kigali, licencier ou tout simplement fermer boutique.

RDC CONGO :

## **RDC: l'annexe de l'accord du 31 décembre sur l'arrangement particulier n'a pas été signée**

Publié le dim, 29/01/2017 - 10:30 | Modifié le dim, 29/01/2017

<http://www.radiokapi.net/2017/01/29/actualite/politique/rdc-lannexe-de-laccord-du-31-decembre-sur-larrangement-particulier-na>

Les parties prenantes aux discussions directes entre le pouvoir et l'opposition n'ont pas signé samedi 28 janvier à Kinshasa comme prévu, l'annexe de l'accord du 31 décembre dernier sur l'arrangement particulier, sous la médiation de la Conférence épiscopale nationale du Congo (CENCO).

Dans une communication faite devant le corps diplomatique et les invités, le président de la CENCO, Monseigneur Marcel Utembi, a indiqué que plusieurs résolutions avaient été adoptées, excepté quelques points importants qui empêchent la signature du document. Il s'agit entre autres du mode de «désignation du Premier ministre».

A l'occasion, l'archevêque de Kisangani a invité la Majorité présidentielle et le Rassemblement de l'opposition à poursuivre entr'eux les négociations pour résoudre ce problème dans une semaine, en attendant le retour des évêques de la Suisse où ils partent dans une mission pastorale.

Sur la composition du gouvernement de la transition, les acteurs politiques ont convenu sur la taille de 53 membres plus le Premier ministre, au lieu de 46 comme proposé il y a quelques jours.

«Le gouvernement d'union nationale sera composé du Premier ministre, des ministres dont des vice-Premier ministres, des

ministres d'Etat, d'un ministre délégué et des vice-ministres», a précisé le président de la CENCO.

Un compromis a été également trouvé la composition du Conseil national de suivi de l'accord (CNSA). La présidence de cette structure a été confiée à Etienne Tshisekedi, qui sera secondé par trois vice-présidents. Et, aucun de ces derniers n'aura de préséance sur un autre.



UGANDA :

## Uganda, UN to host solidarity conference on refugees

By Vision Reporter, Added 29th January 2017 06:04 PM

President Yoweri Museveni and the new United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres have engaged in a series of discussions ranging from the security situation in Somalia to South Sudan to Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo and pledged to strengthen efforts to develop sustainable peace and development in the region.

The two leaders who were meeting at the sidelines of the 28th Ordinary Summit of the AU in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia agreed on the need for the building of a national political ideology and national army in Somalia, and a need for the leaders in South Sudan to embrace democracy and fight sectarianism for the sake of peace in the newest nation and the importance of dialogue for all stakeholders in Burundi.

Guterres hailed President Museveni's influence and role in ensuring peace and security in the region and for his efforts as mediator in the Burundi conflict to ensure dialogue by all stakeholders.

He pledged to push for reforms at the United Nations as more countries rally to see a more reformed world body.

Uganda used its presidency of the UN General Assembly at the 69th session to push the African agenda on the reform of the United Nations.

Museveni said then, that Africa and individual African countries can form credible partnerships beyond the continent's shores and

that reforms as will be agreed by all, will strengthen the United Nations not otherwise.

During the meeting, Museveni urged the United Nations to help Uganda deal or handle the refugee situation, which is posing growing challenges each day. Uganda is the second largest refugee hosting country in the world after Turkey.

The two leaders agreed to host a solidarity conference on refugees in March with both Uganda and the United Nations as conveners.

President Museveni also urged the United Nations to support Uganda's efforts on environment reclamation if it's to meet SDG 15 of the United Nations development goals to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of the terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

- See more at:

[http://www.newvision.co.ug/new\\_vision/news/1445082/uganda-host-solidarity-conference-refugees#sthash.t5HzHLgP.dpuf](http://www.newvision.co.ug/new_vision/news/1445082/uganda-host-solidarity-conference-refugees#sthash.t5HzHLgP.dpuf)

TANZANIA :

## **Tanzania gold miners rescued after two-day ordeal**

2017-01-29 20:58

<http://www.news24.com/Africa/News/tanzania-gold-miners-rescued-after-two-day-ordeal-20170129>

Nairobi - Tanzanian rescue workers on Sunday saved 15 miners who were trapped 35 metres underground for at least two days when their makeshift gold mine collapsed, a witness and local media reported.

"They are all alive," witness Elias Makundi, who said he had accompanied a relative of the miners to the site of the accident, told AFP by phone.

"Thankfully no-one died in the accident, although some (of the survivors) look very weak."

Media showed pictures of the rescued men, covered in mud and being helped by rescue workers, or lying on the ground, wrapped in blankets, before being taken to hospital.

"We are continuing making them stable and put them under supervision. We hope that we will start discharging them tomorrow," Joseph Kisala, a medical official in the northwestern province of Geita, was quoted as saying in the Daily News.

The men - 14 Tanzanians aged 19 to 33, and a Chinese national - were trapped without food or water when a shaft in the Chinese-run mine collapsed. The incident happened on either on Thursday or Friday, according to conflicting reports.

Tanzania is the fourth-largest African producer of gold and the precious metal is one of the country's main sources of foreign currency.

The collapse of mine shafts is frequent, with miners often lacking the tools and materials considered necessary to operate safely.

In November 2015, five miners were found alive after spending 41 days 100 metres underground after an infall at a mine near the town of Shinyanga, also in the northwest.

Read more on: [tanzania](#) | [east africa](#)

KENYA :

### Kenya to return peacekeeping force to South Sudan

<http://aa.com.tr/en/africa/kenya-to-return-peacekeeping-force-to-south-sudan/737316>

Move comes following talks between Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta and UN Secretary-General Antonia Guterres

By Andrew Wasike

NAIROBI, Kenya

Kenyan troops will return to South Sudan to rejoin the UN peacekeeping mission, the State House in the capital Nairobi announced in a statement on Sunday.

The latest development comes following talks between President Uhuru Kenyatta and UN Secretary-General Antonia Guterres on the sidelines of the African Union summit in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa.

According to the statement, Kenya and the UN agreed to reset relations after the East African nation pulled out its troops from South Sudan in November last year after former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon fired Kenyan commander, Lt. Gen. Johnson Mogoia Kimani Ondieki as the force commander of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS).

Ondieki was removed from UNMISS after he and his troops failed to respond to attacks on civilians and aid workers by the South Sudanese government troops in the capital Juba in July 2016.

Kenya reacted by not only withdrawing its troops from South Sudan but also completely disengaging itself from the peacekeeping mission in the war-torn country.

Guterres told Kenyan leader Uhuru Kenyatta: “I want the United Nations to be reconciled with Kenya. Let us make a fresh start. Kenya is a very important player in the region and I feel that we have to work together to secure peace and security. Let us put the past behind us,” according to the statement.

The UN would like to reconsider its decision and award the Kenyan military with the power to command the peace keeping mission in Darfur, Guterres said.

“We have full confidence in Kenya’s military. As a sign of our confidence in the Kenya Defense Forces, and in the Kenyan government, the UN would like to offer Kenya the Darfur command,” he added.

Kenyatta agreed to the UN’s offer. He added that “senior officials from both sides [will be] meeting in Addis Ababa to work out details of the new arrangements.”

The conflict in South Sudan began in December 2013 when a power struggle emerged within the ruling Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (SPLM), specifically between President Salva Kiir and his sacked deputy Machar.

The feud quickly escalated into civil war. Since then, tens of thousands have been killed. Almost half of the pre-war population has been displaced, including more than two million who fled their homes.

## SOUTH SUDAN :

### South Sudan president relieves Lam Akol after resigning

<http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article61517>

January 29, 2017 (JUBA)- South Sudan President Salva Kiir has issued an order removed Lam Akol Ajawin from the ministry of agriculture, several months after his resignation from the position.

JPEG - 18.4 kb

Lam Akol, chairman of South Sudan's main opposition party (AFP/Samir Bol Photo)

Akol, an influential opposition leader, resigned his position august 2016 from the unity government formed in line with the 2015 peace agreement which the government and armed and non-armed opposition signed to end the over three years destructive war.

He described the agreement as “dead” following renewed rounds of fighting between troops loyal to President Salva Kiir and former First Vice President Riek Machar, in the capital Juba in July 2016.

“Since the agreement is dead and there is no free political space in Juba, the only sensible way to oppose this regime so as to restore genuine peace to our war-torn country is to organize outside Juba,” Akol told journalists in the capital of neighboring Ethiopia, Addis Ababa,

Akol was one of two ministers in the unity government that was neither part of Kiir's SPLM nor Machar's opposition, known as the SPLM-In-Opposition (SPLM-IO). He was representing the alliance of non-armed opposition parties in unity government. When he left, the group was expected to convene a meeting at which they would deliberate on who should be the replacement.

His deputy, who hails from the alliance, has been acting and the new order from the president effecting removal of Akol from the position did not elevate him to full ministerial capacity and did not appoint a new official, continuing to create an administrative vacuum at the ministry.

South Sudan was plunged into civil war in December 2013, when Kiir accused Machar of plotting a coup to overthrow him, resulting in the eruption of war in which tens of thousands were killed and more than 2 million displaced in the civil war, with sporadic outbreaks of fighting even after a peace agreement was brokered in August 2015. Machar returned to the capital to re-take up the post of First Vice-President in April.

Last July, the rival forces clashed in Juba, resulting in the loss of more than 270 lives and tens of thousands of residents fleeing to neighbouring Uganda. Machar fled the capital with his forces as a result and Kiir issued a 48-hour ultimatum for him to return. When Machar failed to show, Kiir swore in Taban Deng Gai, as the new First Vice-President until Machar returned. The appointment was rejected by Machar as illegal.

Upon his resignation, Akol said he would to align with like-minded compatriots” in order to build a national coalition, saying the South Sudanese would no longer tolerate a “callous, totalitarian and ethnocentric regime that seems to thrive on the suffering of its own people,”

He later formed a national democratic movement which pledged to work with other remove the government under the leadership of President Salva Kiir from power. (ST)



SOUTH AFRICA :

## **Fake Leopard Skins used in South Africa to Save Live Cats**

<http://www.voanews.com/a/fake-leopard-skins-south-africa/3697429.html>

EBUHLENI, SOUTH AFRICA —

At least 1,200 men in ceremonial attire danced at a mainly Zulu gathering in South Africa on Sunday, wearing a mix of hides of illegally hunted leopards and Chinese-made, spotted capes designed by conservationists to reduce demand for the real thing.

The phalanxes of dancers with shields, headgear of ostrich feathers and other regalia on Sunday evoked the proud traditions of one of South Africa's main ethnic groups, as well as the piety of the participants, whose Shembe religious movement blends Christian and indigenous beliefs.

The event in Ebuhleni, north of the coastal city of Durban, also testified to an openness to change because roughly half the men were wearing fake leopard skins rather than genuine pelts, symbols of power because of the predator's grace and lethality. In fact, leopards are vulnerable on a continent with a rapidly growing human population, their numbers diminished by habitat loss, illegal hunting for their skins and other factors.

"It's like abusing the animals if they're hunted to get the real skin," said 67-year-old Msoleni Manqele, who collected a manufactured copy of a leopard hide from a Shembe distribution office, which had in turn received a batch of fake pelts from the Panthera conservation group.

The white-bearded Manqele spoke in awe of the leopard, describing it as a "king of the jungle" that fights with its claws, teeth and hind legs. He said he knows leopards "personally"

because he lives near a wildlife park, but acknowledged with a laugh: "I'm also scared of them."

One dancer, Madoda Zungu, wore a real leopard skin but said he also had one of the fake samples, first handed out in large numbers by Panthera in 2013 after years of negotiations with Shembe leaders, some of whom were resistant to shaking up an old custom at the behest of outsiders.

"It's very important to know where we are coming from. This symbolizes our tradition," said Zungu, a municipal councilor. The leopard, he said, "is one of the animals that actually has got power in terms of the strength, in terms of thinking, in terms of doing and being a leader."

Another man, Kholwali Nxumalo, said he had settled for a fake fur, but still hoped to buy a real one despite the expense.

While the replica pelts, called "amambatha," have been distributed for free or a small levy, vendors near the dance site were selling real leopard skins for about \$370, as well as the tails of monkeys, genets and serval cats worn by dancers, often around the waist. A few skins of cheetahs, another imperiled species, were also on display.

The imitation leopard skins, besides being a free or cheap alternative to the real item, are more durable in the rain. The mock versions generally look shinier and neater than their real counterparts, which need to be replaced after about a decade.

Learning about fashion was a challenge for Panthera's "Furs for Life" project, which modeled imitations on a haul seized from a poacher and used a complex weave technology that wasn't available in Africa.

"We took those skins, we photographed them, we then digitized them into the pixels that the machine needs and then we sent that into the factories to try and make it exactly as that original fur," said Tristan Dickerson, the project manager. Dickerson also navigated the Shembe movement's divisive politics, saying it was sometimes hard to tell "if you were speaking to the right faction."

A permit is required to own a leopard skin, but authorities don't crack down on Shembe dancers, mindful of cultural and religious sensitivities. Sunday's pageantry followed a pilgrimage to a nearby mountain and is one of the group's biggest occasions in the year, drawing followers from across South Africa, as well as neighboring Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

An estimated 1,500 and 2,500 leopards are killed annually in the region to meet Shembe demand for skins, and some 15,000 real pelts are currently circulating in the religious community, according to Panthera. There are fewer than 5,000 leopards in South Africa, a relative stronghold of the animal on the continent.

Conservationists hope to expand their fake skin campaign to other ethnic groups and African countries where the leopard is incorporated into ceremonial attire. The Cartier jewelry brand and the South Africa-based Peace Parks Foundation are major funders of the Panthera program.

Decades ago, only Zulu aristocracy wore real leopard skins, but more people took up the custom, partly because of growing affluence. Lizwi Ncwane, a Shembe leader, wants the prestige of a real pelt to once again be the exclusive right of royalty, with followers using the copies.

"We want to conserve the leopard," Ncwane said. "But at the very same time, we don't want to push people away from their culture and customary practices."

ANGOLA :

## Angolan Fund Says China Exim Will Lend \$600 Million for New Port

by Franz Wild

24 janvier 2017 à 13:00 UTC+1 24 janvier 2017 à 14:04 UTC+1

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-01-24/angola-s-sovereign-wealth-fund-plans-to-finance-deep-sea-port>

The Export-Import Bank of China is lending Angola as much as \$600 million for the construction of a deep-sea port in the northern enclave of Cabinda, according to Jose Filomeno dos Santos, the chairman of Angola's sovereign wealth fund.

The first phase of the port, which will include a 630-meter (2,070-foot) container terminal, ship-repair facilities, warehouses, a power plant and a free-trade zone, will be completed in the second half of this year, Dos Santos said in an interview in London on Tuesday. The work is being carried out by a Chinese construction company.

Fundo Soberano de Angola, the wealth fund known by its Portuguese acronym FSDEA, is investing \$180 million from its infrastructure fund in return for a 50 percent stake in Caio Porto, the company operating the project, Dos Santos said. The other half is owned by Angolan investors whom Dos Santos declined to identify.

The port, which is surrounded by the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo, will boost trade in the area and lead to the creation of 20,000 jobs, said Dos Santos, who is the son of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Angola, which vies with Nigeria to be Africa's biggest oil producer, has been struggling to cope with the impact of crude prices that tumbled more than 50 percent since mid-2014. The FSDEA, managed by Zug, Switzerland-based Quantum Global Investment Management Ltd., is designed to generate new sources of revenue as the country reduces its reliance on income from the commodity, which accounts for almost all of the country's foreign-exchange earnings.

FSDEA's assets remained little changed at \$4.8 billion in September, with \$1.18 billion invested in fixed-income securities, the fund said in a statement.

AFRICA UNION :

## **Morocco Rejoining African Union Seen Shaping Leadership Vote**

by Felix Njini

<https://www.bloomberg.com/politics/articles/2017-01-30/trump-migrant-ban-confuses-allies-business-and-trump-aides>

29 janvier 2017 à 22:00 UTC+1 30 janvier 2017 à 07:58 UTC+1

African heads of state gather in the Ethiopian capital on Monday for a two-day African Union summit in which Morocco's bid for readmission to the continental bloc will shape the election of a new chairperson.

Morocco formally submitted its bid to rejoin the body last year, when King Mohammed VI set out his government's objectives of placing the country "at the center" of Africa's development. The North African nation withdrew from the African Union's predecessor, the Organisation of African Unity, three decades ago in protest at recognition of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic as a member state.

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The status of the SADR has split the African Union, with 28 of its 54 members voting in July to expel the state -- a move that Morocco would welcome because it claims the portion of Western Sahara ruled by the SADR as its own territory. However, the continental body has no procedures for expelling member states, and so once Morocco regains membership, it's likely to lobby for the SADR to be removed from the bloc, NKC African Economics said in an e-mailed research note.

"To advance its interests in this complicated debate, Rabat will want a friend as chair," NKC analyst Francois Conradie said in the

note, referring to the Moroccan capital. “Morocco will seek to have a friendly figure chairing the AU Commission which is in charge of the day-to-day management of the union and so has substantial influence on what the body does.”

Moroccan Foreign Minister Salaheddine Mezouar said earlier this month his country has the backing of 40 African nations in its bid to rejoin the bloc.

### Chairperson Choice

Five candidates are vying to replace Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma as head of the commission, including Kenyan Foreign Minister Amina Mohamed, her Chadian counterpart Moussa Faki Mahamat, and Senegalese diplomat Abdoulaye Bathily.

Senegal is one of the strongest advocates for Morocco’s readmission and the expulsion of the SADR, which makes Bathily one of the front-runners, according to the Institute for Security Studies, a Pretoria-based research group. Mohamed, who’s also seen as a proponent of Morocco rejoining while calling for a referendum on the Western Sahara question, is a leading candidate too, ISS said.

The applicants require a two-thirds majority to win, and should there be a deadlock between supporters of the two front-runners, Chad’s foreign minister may end up carrying the vote as a compromise candidate, Conradie said.

Whoever takes over the organization will inherit several issues that the African Union has failed to resolve, including conflict in South Sudan and Somalia, political crises in nations such as the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi, and the growing number of refugees on the continent.

“A leader that’s going to be appointed inherits problems that Zuma was not able to address,” Ahmed Salim, Dubai-based vice president of research group Teneo Strategy, said by e-mail. “The AU was always a little too late when they responded to crisis, there was no voice on any of the crisis issues.”



USA – AFRICA :

## **Report: British 'errant missile' headed toward U.S. instead of Africa**

USA Today Network John McCarthy, Florida Today Published 7:40 p.m. ET Jan. 24, 2017 | Updated 9:44 a.m. ET Jan. 25, 2017

MELBOURNE, Fla. — The Sunday Times of London reported over the weekend that an unarmed ballistic missile launched from a British submarine last June experienced a malfunction and headed toward Florida rather than toward open waters off the coast of Africa.

All such launches by the U.S. and British navies occur off the shores of Cape Canaveral under the control of the Naval Ordnance Test Unit at Port Canaveral. The purpose of such "Demonstration and Shakedown Operations" are "to evaluate and demonstrate the readiness of a (submarine's) strategic weapon system and crew before operational deployment following its midlife refueling overhaul," according to the Navy.

The Vengeance, the British submarine, completed a four-year-long overhaul in 2015, according to the Royal Navy.

Missile failure off Florida? British leader won't say

The Sunday Times report and subsequent follow-ups by other media outlets didn't give any details about where off the Florida coast the launch of the Trident missile occurred. However, all such test launches use the Eastern Range run from Patrick Air Force Base and Cape Canaveral Air Force Station to monitor missile trajectory. Range officials have the ability to destroy any rocket or missile that poses a threat to the public. Tests are made with unarmed missiles.

Neither the U.S. nor British navies have confirmed the report of the failed test launch.

A recent report from the 45th Space Wing, which controls the Eastern Range, indicated that it supported a Trident launch on June 20, 2016. According to the Associated Press, a British defense ministry blog indicated there was a "routine unarmed missile test launch from the HMS Vengeance" in June.

The Navy did not return phone calls or emails from Florida Today seeking further information.

The same month the supposed failed launch attempt occurred, NOTU unveiled a new facility to support its mission in testing submarine-based missiles.

Atlas V rocket blasts off with missile warning satellite

"As systems for the next U.K. strategic missile submarine are developed, they will be installed and tested here," said Rear Admiral Keith Beckett, chief strategic systems executive for the Royal Navy, who attended the ceremony.

The Trident II D5, built by Lockheed Martin, is the latest generation of submarine-launched nuclear missiles. It is carried aboard U.S. Ohio-class and British Vanguard-class submarines. It has a range of 4,000 nautical miles.

Lockheed Martin says the Trident II D5 has been successfully tested more than 150 times since it was introduced in 1990, a "record unmatched by any other large ballistic missile or space launch vehicle," according to the company's website.

While the U.S. Navy frequently tests its Trident missiles, the British navy has only done so five times since 2000, according to

the Sunday Times report. It cited the cost of 17 million British pounds — or about \$21 million — per test launch as the reason for infrequent tests.

Concerns in England are that the British Prime Minister Theresa May withheld information about the failed test from the British parliament as she persuaded it to approve spending 40 billion British pounds on new Trident submarines in June.

“If there are problems, they should not have been covered up in this ham-fisted way. Ministers should come clean if there are problems and there should be an urgent inquiry into what happened,” former British defense minister Kevan Jones told the Sunday Times.

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CHINA – AFRICA :

**China is playing a crucial role in Africa's future that will benefit all countries involved**

Investment in railways, ports and other infrastructure benefits a continent that has long been ignored by the Western world

<http://www.scmp.com/comment/insight-opinion/article/2066412/china-playing-crucial-role-africas-future-will-benefit-all>

China's role in Africa is not as some in the West have it. The continent's recently opened first cross-border electric railway, Chinese built and operated with funding mostly from the mainland, puts matters into perspective. Running 750km from Djibouti to Ethiopia, it dramatically improves travel between two important sub-Saharan nations, boosting prospects for trade and development. That is not neo-colonialism, as has sometimes been portrayed, but mutual gain.

Landlocked Ethiopia has Africa's fastest-growing economy and Djibouti City's port offers a vital sea link to international markets. Trade that once took three days by road has been cut to about 12 hours, with the quantities of goods able to be moved vastly increased. Land beside the line can be better developed now that a reliable source of electricity is in place and commercial centres can be built around stations. Under the five-year management deal, the operators will train African workers and technology and know-how will be shared.

Why China-built electric railway linking landlocked Ethiopia to sea matters to Beijing and Africa

Chinese companies will benefit from trade and infrastructure prospects in the African heartland. Djibouti, where China has already built a port and is constructing its first overseas naval base

to protect interests in the gulf, will likewise benefit from increased sea traffic. The dream is that the line will eventually extend across Africa to the Atlantic Ocean. Such possibilities would have been impossible without Chinese willingness; Western companies did not want to take the risks.

It is the same across the continent as tens of billions of dollars in Chinese infrastructure projects take shape. They are part of President Xi Jinping's (习近平) "One Belt, One Road" initiative to revive China's connections from Asia to Europe through the Middle East and Africa. African nations are eager for the knowledge and skills they will acquire; China's rapid growth over the past four decades is inspirational and governments want to adopt similar models of development. China, mindful of the mutual benefits, is only too willing to share what it has and knows.

All aboard for Africa's heartland – on a train built in China

Strategic options for African nations have never been so good. Their continent is the world's fastest-growing economically and Western mistrust and neglect have led to rising influence for China, India, Brazil and others. China has the biggest share of trade and its focus has long moved away from commodities and cheap labour. Instead, it is shifting towards business partnerships and a market for selling infrastructure and technology, aspects that will improve with growth and urbanisation. The Chinese presence provides welcome alternatives and opportunities.

## **Trump Wants Answers on Africa**

Posted by Aydanur Akkurt 20-Jan-2017

<https://oilvoice.com/Opinion/1527/Trump-Wants-Answers-on-Africa>

Days before Donald Trump's inauguration as US President, the transition team asked some tricky questions about Africa.

President-elect Donald Trump has had extraordinarily little to say about Africa.

With rapidly growing populations in its 54 nations, Africa includes six of the world's top ten fastest growing economies. And while Trump has talked and Tweeted extensively about China, Europe, Brexit, Mexico, Russia, NATO, NAFTA and the TPP, he has been all-but mum on all things Africa, including America's trade agreement with many African countries, AGOA, and America's Power Africa initiative.

But, just days from the presidential inauguration, that began to change.

A four-page list of questions submitted to the U.S. State Department by Trump's transition team has provided the most insightful look into the new administration's stance on Africa yet. The questions on the list, provided to The New York Times, hints at an interest in business opportunities on the continent.

“How does U.S. business compete with other nations in Africa? Are we losing out to the Chinese?” asks one of the questions, according to the newspaper. Other questions take a critical tone on aid to Africa. Aid programs — from HIV and AIDS prevention to power generation — have been long-supported by past American presidents, including George W. Bush, Bill Clinton and Barack Obama. “With so much corruption in Africa, how much of our

funding is stolen? Why should we spend these funds on Africa when we are suffering here in the U.S.?” the document asks.

While the list is not an outline of policy, and asking questions to the State Department about current international relations is quite normal for an incoming president, the tone and context of the questions could mean changes for U.S.-Africa relations, according to some policy experts.

Monde Muyangwa, director of the Africa program at the Woodrow Wilson Institute, is quoted as saying that “the framing of some of their questions suggests a narrower definition of U.S. interests in Africa, and a more transactional and short-term approach to policy and engagement with African countries” and might foreshadow “a dramatic turn in how the United States will engage with the continent”.

With the inauguration a day away, what do we know about Trump's plans for Africa?

The first casualty of the new administration?

Considering the tone of the questions to the State Department and previous Tweets from Trump calling aid to Africa a “waste”, development aid could well be in jeopardy; but, at the same time, the administration might well be looking more closely at better business ties.

There is no doubt that business opportunities in Africa abound: there is an incredible demand for energy, with about 60 percent of the continent without power; poverty is quickly being reduced with a rapidly expanding and more educated middle class; increased political and civil stability is spreading across Africa; and, by 2035, it is expected to have the largest labor force in the world. In fact, there is hardly an industry that isn't booming in Africa, with food and agriculture; retail, media and entertainment;

fashion and beauty; real estate; technology; energy; construction and financial services all growing exponentially.

Still, though the list of questions hints at an interest in business, Trump has yet to address The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), first enacted in 2000 and recently renewed until 2025. AGOA, which provides trade preference and duty-free status to U.S. imports of products from certain Sub-Saharan African countries, is important to many African economies and has been fundamental to U.S.-Africa relations for almost two decades.

The transition team brought up AGOA in its questions in a somewhat critical tone: “Most of AGOA imports are petroleum products, with the benefits going to national oil companies, why do we support that massive benefit to corrupt regimes?”

According to Whitney Schneidman, a nonresident fellow for U.S. think tank Brookings Institute, AGOA “could easily be the first casualty under Trump.” Schneidman writes that Trump is “more likely to see AGOA as a ‘bad’ trade deal than an innovative economic development program based on stimulating light manufacturing and trade.”

If Trump's rhetoric on other trade deals such as the North American Free Trade Agreement or the Trans-Pacific Partnership, as well as his nationalist and perhaps even protectionist trade views are used as indicators, AGOA could well be in peril.

“Are we losing out to the Chinese?”

The United States is quite possibly losing out to the Chinese in Africa, if trade figures are any indication.

China outpaced the United States as Africa's largest trading partner back in 2009, and the gap has only widened since. By



2015, Chinese exports to Africa totaled \$103 billion, compared to U.S. exports of \$27 billion, according to data from the China Africa Research Initiative at Johns Hopkins University, though the U.S. is still putting more money into Africa in direct foreign investment, according to a 2015 Ernst & Young report.

Since 2007, American companies have launched 700 FDI projects and invested \$52.7 billion in Africa. Chinese companies announced 32 FDI projects in Africa in 2014, a total investment of \$6.1 billion (however, it should be noted that Chinese FDI flows are more difficult to track accurately, as the data is not made public by the government).

Trump's newly announced head of the National Trade Council, Peter Navaroo, may have already answered the question. As stated in his book *Death by China* published in 2011, Navaroo said China is “moving relentlessly across Africa... locking down strategic natural resources, locking up emerging markets, and locking out the United States.”

China is not the only competitor when it comes to investing in Africa, with India, Europe, the United Kingdom and the United Arab Emirates investing heavily in the continent as well. While competition is fierce, the need is similarly demanding. In the oil, gas and power sectors alone, the investment needed is trillions. Africa's oil industry is estimated to need \$1.6 trillion between 2013 and 2035; \$721 billion is needed for gas infrastructure in the same time frame; and the power generation sector needs \$30 billion annually through 2030.

Yinka Adegoke, Africa editor for Quartz Africa, in addressing the transition team's question on business competition in Africa, says African governments and business leaders can “leverage this concern to their advantage.” Adegoke adds that countries should

be ready for that possibility by “ensuring the fiscal and regulatory environment is ready.”

Other questions asked by the transition team include:

“We've been fighting al-Shabaab for a decade, why haven't we won?”

“We've been hunting Kony for years, is it worth the effort?”  
referring to Joseph Kony, the Ugandan war lord

“Is PEPFAR (President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief) worth the massive investment when there are so many security concerns in Africa? Is PEPFAR becoming a massive, international entitlement program?”

“How do we prevent the next Ebola outbreak from hitting the U.S.?”

INDIA – AFRICA :

## **East African Leaders in India for Summit, Bilateral Talks**

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201701110122.html>

By Ivan R. Mugisha

President Paul Kagame of Rwanda and his Kenyan counterpart Uhuru Kenyatta are in India for a four-day and two-day state visit respectively.

The two East African leaders are expected to hold bilateral talks with India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi after attending the 8th edition of the Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit, a biennial investors' forum in Ahmedabad.

President Kagame is also scheduled to address a National Business Seminar on Rwanda, where he is expected to drum up support for the country as an attractive destination for business and tourism.

India's trade with Rwanda has grown steadily over the past few years to account for about \$526 million.

The country's national carrier, RwandAir, is also set to begin direct flights from Kigali to Mumbai this year.

President Kenyatta, who is the chief guest at the Gujarat summit, is scheduled to hold a one-on-one meeting with Mr Modi before addressing the forum.

Mr Kenyatta will also hold talks with industry chiefs in India including automaker Tata, technology services firm Infosys, and Torrent Pharmaceuticals. He will also attend a Kenya-India forum.

