



(Over the weekend, Camp Kigali was a hive of activity in readiness to host the World Economic Forum for Africa which is set to kick off on Wednesday this week.)

BURUNDI :

### Burundi: le gouvernement nie l'existence d'une pénurie d'essence

Par RFI/le 08-05-2016

Depuis une semaine, la plupart des stations-services du Burundi sont peu ou pas du tout approvisionnées, avec comme conséquence de longues files d'attente, le rationnement d'essence, beaucoup de stations ne servant que 10 à 20 litres par véhicule et le doublement de son prix sur le marché noir. Le pouvoir burundais est monté au créneau ce weekend, en niant toute pénurie de produits pétroliers et en parlant de sabotage et a décidé de mesures qui devraient permettre de normaliser la situation. Mais rien n'est moins sûr du moins si l'on croit certains pétroliers qui n'osent pas s'exprimer à haute voix.

C'est le deuxième vice-président en charge du secteur économique qui a tapé du poing sur la table. Il a assuré dans un tweet qu'il n'y avait « pas de rupture de stock de carburant ». Il s'agit « d'une spéculation politicienne pour saboter le gouvernement du Burundi ».

Et dans la foulée, le ministre de l'Energie et des Mines, Côme Manirakiza, a annoncé deux mesures très fortes censées ramener de l'ordre dans le secteur : la suspension immédiate de quatre importateurs de produits pétroliers et un ultimatum lancé aux propriétaires de stations-essence. Ils doivent signer d'ici ce soir un « nouvel engagement » à servir leurs clients.

Gesticulation

Mais certains pétroliers parlent de gesticulation. Les quatre importateurs suspendus ? Ils ont cessé toute activité, certains depuis des années. Quant aux propriétaires de stations ? « Ils ne peuvent vendre que s'ils ont été approvisionnés », selon un de ces pétroliers. Or, dit-il, « le problème c'est qu'on importe peu d'essence par rapport aux besoins du Burundi, faute de devises ».

Le gouvernement ne veut pas en entendre parler et continue d'assurer que « tout va bien », mais ces pétroliers rappellent que l'économie de ce pays classé aujourd'hui le plus pauvre du monde est doublement ébranlée par la crise politique qu'il traverse et les sanctions de ses principaux bailleurs de fonds.

Et ces pétroliers, qui doivent déjà quelque 10 millions de dollars américains d'arriérés à leurs fournisseurs étrangers, de demander au gouvernement de mettre à leur disposition les devises dont ils ont besoin, plutôt que d'en faire « des boucs émissaires ».

RWANDA :

### UPS-backed Rwandan blood deliveries show drones' promise, hurdles

Reuters/09/05/2016

May 9 (Reuters) - International delivery company UPS is backing a start-up using drones in Rwanda to transport life-saving blood supplies and vaccines, underlining the wide potential for the unmanned aircraft and helping bring package delivery by drone to U.S. consumers a step closer.

U.S. companies are keen to use drones to cut delivery times and costs but hurdles range from smoothing communication between the autonomous robots and airplanes in America's crowded airspace to ensuring battery safety and longevity.

As far back as 2013, online retailer Amazon said it was testing delivery using drones and Alphabet Inc's Google has promised such a service by 2017. Leading retailer Walmart is also testing drones.

But UPS, Walmart, legal experts and consultants say overcoming U.S. regulatory hurdles and concerns over drone safety will require vast amounts of data from real-time use -- with testing in the near-term limited to remote areas of the United States or in other countries.

UPS will provide a grant of \$800,000 plus logistical support through the UPS Foundation to a partnership including Gavi, a group providing vaccines to poor countries, and robotics company Zipline International Inc for drone flights in Rwanda starting in August. The drones will deliver blood and vaccines to half the transfusion centers in the country of 11 million people, making deliveries 20 times faster than by land.

"Tens of thousands of hours of flight logged in an environment where it's much easier" to operate will help make package delivery a reality in the United States, Zipline chief executive Keller Rinaudo told reporters at a presentation late last week.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), which has adopted a step-by-step approach to drones, will soon release finalized rules for small drone use that will most likely limit their use to within the "visual line-of-sight" of an operator or observer.

"If you're looking for an economically-efficient way to deliver packages, you'd be better off using a bicycle," said Ryan Calo, an assistant law professor at the University of Washington specializing in robotics.

"NIGHTMARE SCENARIO"

The hurdles to using drones to deliver packages to consumers include technology, communication, insurance and privacy.

Questions remain about battery life and safety, especially after lithium-ion battery problems resulted in a fire on board a parked Boeing 787 in Boston in 2013.

Safe communication between drones and with airplanes in America's busy airspace is years away. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has been working on a drone traffic management system and will pass its research to the FAA in 2019 for further testing.

In the push for autonomous cars and trucks, companies like Google and Daimler have turned to individual states such as Nevada, which has issued licenses for testing on its roads. But the FAA controls all U.S. airspace, so permits on a state-by-state basis will not suffice for drone testing.

"You really do have to make sure the FAA is in the boat and we are really focused on that piece of it more than anything," said Mark Wallace, UPS' senior vice president for global engineering. As part of its strategy, UPS has invested in Boston-based drone manufacturer CyPhy Works Inc.

UPS will focus on projects like Rwanda and testing drones in remote U.S. areas in the near-term, he added.

Walmart said last year it plans to test drones for package delivery.

The retailer is "more likely to start with short hops" in rural areas, spokesman Dan Toporek said. "It has to happen a step at a time, which will teach us, and will provide insights to the FAA and the public on 'this is how it could work.'"

Amazon did not respond to a request for comment. Google referred Reuters to previous statements that the company hopes to operate a delivery service by 2017.

Data from companies like No. 2 U.S. railroad BNSF, owned by Warren Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway Inc, could also prove valuable, said Logan Campbell, chief executive of drone consulting firm Aerotas. BNSF has an exemption from the FAA to operate drones out of the line of sight along its rail network.

Campbell said while drone manufacturers would like to see the FAA move faster, the "nightmare scenario" would be if a drone crashed into a manned aircraft.

"We have to get this right," he said. "If we move too fast and there's an accident, it could ruin the entire industry." (Additional reporting by Deborah Todd in San Francisco; editing by Stuart Grudgings.)

### Why Rwanda is warming to World Economic Forum

May 09, 2016/newtimes.co.rw

Over the weekend, Camp Kigali was a hive of activity in readiness to host the World Economic Forum for Africa which is set to kick off on Wednesday this week. The forum will convene over 1500 delegates from Africa and beyond under the theme 'Connecting Africa's Resources through Digital Transformation.'

In the build up to the conference, The New Times Collins Mwai caught up with The Chief Executive Officer of Rwanda Development Board, Francis Gatere for insights to the oncoming forum.

Below are the excerpts:

Is Kigali ready for the Forum?

The process to host the world economic forum is not an overnight event; it is a process that started about 2 years ago. When Rwanda was approached to host the forum and accepted, we were ready. From the highest levels of leadership in the country, a commitment was made that Rwanda would be ready to host.

From that time, the process to put in place mechanisms to host the forum has been unfolding rather than readiness to host it.

The theme is somewhat complex to an ordinary audience, what are some of the deliberations that will be held under the theme?

The overall theme for the forum for this year actually started during the World Economic Forum held in Davos in January, 'The Fourth Industrial Revolution'.

When the theme for World economic forum for Africa was being streamlined, there was an understanding of the over arching theme for the forum. It sought to inform how Africa can participate in The Fourth Industrial Revolution. It came down to what is the underlying mechanism that Africa can actually participate in the Fourth Industrial revolution as whole. Africa is 54 countries, a fact which is sometimes forgotten and seen as an entity.

The first question was how Africa can be brought together to participate in the revolution as a whole.

This brought up the issue of integration of Africa's resources. The continent is endowed with resources and yet continues to lag behind in development. We need to connect those resources. We can connect resources such as financial, human capital, knowledge. There is also the issue of how to connect Africa's resources. There will be discussions around general infrastructure to connect Africa through movement. But also when we talk about industrial revolution, it is actually a digital revolution. The question is about how to create an 'Africanness' of a market through integration of people and resources to harness the digital revolution.

To what extent did Africa's current affairs shape the theme and subjects to be addressed at the forum?

The deliberation around the formulation of the theme and agenda was informed by what is already going on on the continent. For example, in the East Africa region, the initiative around the Northern Corridor project such as the efforts that have gone to creating the Single Network Area and cross border infrastructure project to make it easier for people to trade. Since then there has also been revival of the central corridor and more broadly there has been discussions around the tripartite countries of East African Community, COMESA and SADC coming together.

At the continent level, the African union has been borrowing what has been happening at the regional level such as the initiatives started by Rwanda that allows visa on arrival for African passport holders. All such initiatives and developments are present all across the continent and to a great extent will shape deliberations at the forum.

The forum comes at a time when the African continent is struggling with a range of issues ranging from insecurity, low intraregional trade to high cost of doing business. Do these get addressed too?

The World Economic Forum principally is a forum for business, the approach to many of the

discussions is a business oriented one. What is an opportunity for business? What is ideal for business? With that you have the private sector on one hand and the governments on the other deliberating on a range of aspects. There will be a number of ways African issues will be discussed at the forum.

The first one is the current and emerging business opportunities that investors can tap into at the moment. The other will be looking at the risks, underlying and emerging, and how they can be mitigated by both the private sector and governments through policy. The third is the policy instruments that are required for the partnership to happen. This is where some of the broader issues are discussed.

With that nothing is left on the table unaddressed.

What are the profiles of the delegates flying in for the forum?

There are three types of profiles: From the global level there are multinationals who are mostly represented by the Chief executives and vice presidents of the African region. Then there are continent wide firms represented by their CEOs or their owners and there are regional and national ones who are also represented by their principals.

Usually most multinational parties come with subordinates, for example someone who specialises on Africa and the Middle East and technical staff. The continent ones also bring along about three to four staff members, the regional ones have two to three staff members.

That said, do they have decision making capacities that could see deals struck at the forum?

The people participating at the forum are people who are mostly taking strategic decisions on behalf of their companies in terms of collaboration and cooperation and are prepared to commit their firms. There are also people who understand operational details of their respective firms which will enable them engage other parties at the forum.

For the list of participants, I notice European, American and Asian Governments will be represented at the forum.

The world is fast becoming globalised and interlinked. There are no markets that can work in isolation any longer. Whatever is discussed in the context of Africa is very relevant for other regions as well. Companies that are global are very keen to know what is happening in Africa. It is also for factors such as global competition.

Others want to understand the emerging opportunities for their governments or for firms in their respective countries.

Participants at the forum do not only talk about business because business takes place within political context.

They talk about issues of governance, security, geopolitics all which interested people from all across the world.

From your experience participating in such forums in the past, what are usually some of the outcomes from the World economic Forum on Africa?

The outcomes are of two shapes, one is from the perspective of the host country and another from

the participating members.

Members that come to the forum are usually not attending it for the first time. They might have ongoing discussions and deliberations with other partners some of which are in the process of maturity. Those usually want to use the opportunity to have face to face meetings to further their discussions. They have some concrete expectations to get out of the forum. These ones usually have meetings at the sidelines of the forum.

There are others who do not have a specific deal to take forward and they know who are the firms playing at each level across the value chain. In their strategic thinking they are usually seeking partnership at some point in the chain. They know who is coming and they have made appointments to meet with them and they have studied their companies' profiles. Their expectation will be finding partners to do business with.

The third is people who are establishing contacts and still in the process of throwing the net out there. These are firms seeking to brand themselves and in the process of creating awareness. They will brand themselves through ways such as hosting side events including lunches and dinners.

From the host country's perspective, there are several layers. For us, many of the global business leaders may be coming to Rwanda for the first time. Many would not have come to Rwanda; the forum is the reason for them being here. For us this is an opportunity to for us to let them know more about Rwanda.

From a general perspective, it is important to link with them as individuals, corporate and citizens of their respective countries because each of them has a wider network or other relationships that may have something to do with our country. It is important for them to know the new Rwanda also to give insights to the country given our previous history and bad publicity in the past.

Organisations like ours, The Rwanda Development Board have an opportunity with this network to reach them in a manner we would not have been able to if we were to try to reach out to them individually. We are putting up a number of platforms to be able to reach out to them.

We will be featuring in the programme for a number of sessions, a number of leaders in the country led by President Paul Kagame will feature in a number of sessions which will communicate aspects of Rwanda to the audience.

We also have some side activities to speak to them and present activities for business, tourism, trade and investment to them.

We also have about 84 business and government officials that are going to be participating all who will be making direct contact with individuals and corporations.

Some have business proposals they are seeking partnership for, others are businesses seeking markets and others will be seeking networks to grow relationships.

Not to mention all the business that the delegates bring during their stay here.

For Rwanda, most may ask, what's in for the country?

As a country, this is a big opportunity. We are bringing in over 1500 delegates all who have huge spending capacities. Though the period is short, all the hotels in the city are booked and many of them booked days in advance and will stay days after. All this is injection of money into an

economy. There are also other services like the airline, transport, financial services which will also be busy at the time. For Rwanda which has been working to be a top conference destination, you will never know how good you are until you host such a demanding conference, it is the absolute test.

### Rwanda: Ubudehe - 54 Per Cent of Rwandan Families Well-Off

9 May 2016/The New Times (Kigali)

By Eugene Kwibuka

More than half of Rwandan families are perceived as well-off, with at least one family member self-employed or working as an employee in the private or public sector or several family members doing business activities or their farms generating a surplus for markets, results from the new Ubudehe Social Stratification completed by the Government in 2015 shows.

The well-off households have been placed in Category Three of the classification and they comprise 53.7 per cent of all the households in the country and inhabited by more than 5.7 million people.

The New Times has gotten a copy of the report of the categorisation, which was approved by Cabinet last month, officially concluding the Ubudehe stratification exercise that had started in August 2014.

The categorisation captured a total of 2,358,488 households (10,382,558 people) across the country's four provinces and Kigali City and classified them into four categories reflecting their degree of social and economic vulnerabilities.

The final results validated by people's communities across the country reveal that 16 per cent of the total households in the country (376,192 households) are found in Category One, which means that people in these families (1,480,167 people) live in extreme poverty without the ability to own or rent a house and often struggle to get food and basic items like soap.

The Minister of State for Community Development and Social Affairs, Dr Alvera Mukabaramba, said in an interview, last week, that people in Category One will continue to benefit from the government's social protection programmes such as free healthcare through Mutuelle de Santé and One Cow Per Poor Family (Girinka), among others.

"These are people who need to be supported most. We are going to focus on them in our planning and include them in our social protection programmes," she said.

Category Two - which is made up of those who own a house or able to rent one, can eat at least twice a day and can earn wages working for others often in non-permanent jobs - totals 703,461 households, representing 29.8 per cent.

Category Four, which comprises those who are very rich being big farmers, successful business people and top employees in the public and private sectors, has included 11,664 households representing 0.5 per cent of the total households.

The spatial distribution of the categories reveals the prevalence of Category One households in the Western Province (29.1 per cent), the Category Two households in Eastern Province (26.3 per cent), the Category Three households in Southern Province (26.5 per cent) and the Category Four households in Kigali City (57.6 per cent).

Mukabaramba said the new Ubudehe Social Categorisation, which will be reviewed after every three years, has shown that the number of Rwandans who live in extreme poverty has reduced since the people who are actually in Category One (16 per cent of households) used to be 24 per cent of households in 2012.

"The new classification shows that extreme poverty has reduced by about 9 per cent since 2012," she said.

The minister said that while the Government will continue to help people under categories One and Two to get out of poverty, those in Category Three will also be encouraged to increase their productivity so they can move to the fourth category.

"For those in the third category; these are people who are well-off and we have to ensure that they continue to thrive and even move to the fourth category. They need to be taught about increasing their productivity in what they do," she said.

The data in the new Ubudehe Social Categorisation will be used for planning purposes by different stakeholders starting with the preparation of the National Budget for the 2016/17 fiscal year, officials said.

The Ministry of Local Government, through the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency, will be responsible for Ubudehe data management and all related issues, while local governments will be coordinating regular updates of the data.s

RDC CONGO :

**L'opposant au président Kabila devant la justice**

tdg.ch/09/05/2016

R.D.Congo Moïse Katumbi est accusé par le pouvoir de recrutement de mercenaires.

L'opposant congolais Moïse Katumbi, qui vient d'annoncer sa candidature à la présidentielle prévue à la fin de l'année, est convoqué lundi devant la justice de son pays sur des soupçons de recrutement de mercenaires. Son camp a dénoncé les «manoeuvres» du pouvoir pour l'empêcher de participer à cette échéance électorale cruciale.

Cette convocation intervient dans un contexte de climat politique très tendu en RDC depuis des mois, en raison de l'incertitude liée au très probable report de l'élection présidentielle censée avoir lieu fin novembre.

Le mandat du président Joseph Kabila, au pouvoir depuis 2001 et à qui la Constitution interdit de se représenter, se termine en décembre, mais une large partie de l'opposition dénonce déjà les «manoeuvres» du président pour lui permettre de rester à la tête du pays au-delà du terme de son mandat.

«Recrutement de mercenaires»

Moïse Katumbi, richissime homme d'affaires de 51 ans et ex-gouverneur de l'ancienne province du



Katanga (sud-est), est convoqué lundi à 10h00 locales (08h00 GMT) devant le parquet général de Lubumbashi (sud-est), capitale du Katanga, pour y être entendu.

Le 24 avril, le gouvernement congolais avait annoncé avoir arrêté quatre gardes du corps de Moïse Katumbi dont un Américain lors d'une manifestation contre le pouvoir à Lubumbashi. Et mercredi dernier, le ministre congolais de la Justice, Alexis Thambwe Mwamba, avait annoncé l'ouverture d'une enquête sur «le recrutement de mercenaires» étrangers, dont des Américains, liés selon lui à Moïse Katumbi.

Réagissant vivement, Moïse Katumbi avait alors qualifié mercredi de «mensonge grotesque» ces allégations et de «basses manoeuvres du pouvoir» pour lui «nuire» à l'approche de ces échéances électorales.

### Charismatique et populaire

Il avait dans la foulée le même jour confirmé sa candidature à la présidentielle, précisant qu'il serait soutenu par trois mouvements d'opposition congolaise. Charismatique et populaire, Moïse Katumbi est passé dans l'opposition en septembre après avoir démissionné de ses fonctions de gouverneur et avoir quitté le parti présidentiel. Grande figure de la politique au Katanga, sa popularité s'étend actuellement dans le pays et il est considéré comme un candidat sérieux à la prochaine présidentielle.

Selon son camp, interrogé dimanche par l'AFP, Moïse Katumbi a bien l'intention de se présenter devant le parquet lundi.

«M. Katumbi, qui aspire à devenir le magistrat suprême de la RDC, ne peut pas s'extraire de la justice, il va se présenter au parquet (...) car il n'a rien à cacher», a déclaré dimanche à l'AFP Olivier Kamitatu, porte-parole du G7, une coalition de sept partis d'opposition qui soutient la candidature de Moïse Katumbi.

### «Un homme à abattre»

Pour Olivier Kamitatu, Moïse Katumbi est même «devenu un homme à abattre». «Il en est conscient mais il est d'abord et avant tout un citoyen honnête et droit qui ne s'est jamais placé au-dessus des lois de son pays», a ajouté Olivier Kamitatu.

Selon ce porte-parole, qui dénonce les «risques d'instrumentalisation de la justice», Moïse Katumbi a appelé «à l'implication de la communauté internationale pour garantir la neutralité et l'impartialité dans l'enquête».

Ainsi, au lendemain de sa candidature à l'incertaine présidentielle, Moïse Katumbi a annoncé avoir écrit à la Mission de l'ONU en République démocratique du Congo (Monusco) pour solliciter sa «protection», se disant «en danger». Moïse Katumbi affirme également que plusieurs de ses proches, arrêtés par le pouvoir lors de ces deux dernières semaines, sont toujours en détention.

### Protection de la Belgique

L'opposant a également demandé «la protection» de la Belgique. Selon le ministre belge des Affaires étrangères, Didier Reynders, Moïse Katumbi, se disant «inquiet pour sa situation personnelle dans les prochains jours», s'est présenté samedi matin au consulat de Belgique à Lubumbashi pour y demander la protection de ce pays. Didier Reynders et Moïse Katumbi ont eu plusieurs entretiens téléphoniques samedi, et le chef de la diplomatie belge a également téléphoné

au Premier ministre congolais à ce sujet.

M. Katumbi a finalement quitté le consulat belge et regagné son domicile samedi en fin de journée.  
(afp/nxp)

UGANDA :

**Uganda's Museveni orders arrests, house arrests and media bans before inauguration**

May 8, 2016/sfbayview.com

Uganda bans protest and press coverage of protest of Museveni's inauguration.

Transcript

KPFA Weekend News Anchor: A Ugandan political party, Forum for Democratic Change, has announced plans to hold country-wide demonstrations ahead of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni's inauguration on Thursday, May 12, because they believe that their candidate, Dr. Kizza Besigye, in fact won the election. Museveni's government responded by banning not only the protests but also press coverage of the protest. KPFA's Ann Garrison reports.

KPFA/Ann Garrison: Opposition arrests have been a weekly ritual at the Forum for Democratic Change, or FDC, headquarters in Kampala, Uganda, since the Feb. 18 presidential election, which FDC members and many other Ugandans believe to have been rightfully won by their candidate, Dr. Kizza Besigye. On Tuesday, Kampala's military police arrested Pastor Happy Ngaba and 34 more people, including Kampala Lord Mayor Erias Lukwago, at the FDC for flouting a Constitutional Court order to stop protesting.

Pastor Happy Ngabo told NTV Uganda that he does not fear arrest and that he had been leading prayers at the FDC headquarters, as he does every Tuesday.

Pastor Happy Ngabo: I'm not scared of being arrested. And if my arrest is going to set Uganda free, be it. Come Tuesday, I call upon Ugandans to come and pray. We will pray. Prayer cannot be stopped.

KPFA: Meanwhile, Dr. Kizza Besigye, the party's presumed president-elect, remains under house arrest at his home on the outskirts of Kampala. Military police stopped journalists from reaching his home while his FDC allies were being arrested, but he was eventually able to tell NTV-Uganda that Police Chief Kale Kayihura has no legal right to detain him without charge.

Dr. Kizza Besigye: How can Kayihura say, "We shall not allow him now to move?" Impunity! Where does Mr. Kayihura get power to detain me without trial? You ask him! From this point onward, let's proceed to stop this criminality.

KPFA: In the documentary film, "A Brilliant Genocide," Dr. Kizza Besigye told Australian filmmaker Ebony Atlanta Butler that Museveni is in control of every aspect of Uganda's government, including the electoral process.

KB: At the end of the day, all power belongs to the president. He's the one who appoints the electoral commission. He has power to dismiss any or all members of the commission whenever he feels like without consulting anybody.

You have the military pervasive in the whole political process. You have the president having a free hand to raid the central bank and take out whatever amount of money he needs to influence electoral processes.

So there is simply a rule of impunity where the president, who is buttressed by the military, does whatever he likes in contempt of all other systems of government.

KPFA: And that was Dr. Kizza Besigye, the presidential candidate whom many Ugandans believe should be inaugurated on May 12 instead of incumbent President Yoweri Museveni.

Museveni is now in his 30th year in power. He is a longstanding ally of the United States, and Ugandan soldiers have served under U.S. command in Somalia, Mali, Darfur, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, and even in Iraq and Afghanistan.

SOUTH AFRICA :

**Soft Rand Means South Africa's "Price is nice"**

09 May 2016/travelweekly.com.au

South Africa Tourism's acting CEO Sthembiso Dlamini has told Travel Weekly at Indaba that a weakening Rand has much to do with the rebound in South Africa's visitor numbers in 2016.

As reported elsewhere in this report, South Africa has made a 15 percent year on year recovery for the first few months of this year after a disastrous 6.8 percent decline in 2015. To put that figure in perspective, Australia enjoyed an 8 percent increase in visitor numbers in 2015 and has back that up with a further 8.7 percent increase in visitor numbers for the March 2016 quarter.

Dlamini has been acting in the CEO's role since Thulani Nzima resigned in late 2015. She has also maintained her COO's role, but indicated that a new CEO ought to be announced in July as the board was close to making an appointment.

Visitor numbers from Australia to South Africa fell even more sharply in 2015 than the average with a fall of 10.8 down to 99,000 from 111,000 in 2014. The extent of the recovery in Australia wasn't available as those numbers are lumped with Asia.

Dlamini said that even though the soft Rand was sparking a recovery, there was much more that could be done to improve tourism to South Africa. Turn around times on Visa applications was a key issue for visitors from China and other places Dlamini said, indicating that it was taking 21 days on average to approve visa applications.

Another key issue that Dlamini highlighted was the internal perceptions among Africans, including South Africans, was that tourists "were white people who came from a long, long way away and spent lots of money". This in turn meant that visitor experiences were adversely affected as locals didn't see tourists as a source of employment, prosperity and opportunities.

The solution, Dlamini said, was to turn more Africans into tourists. Already representing 29 percent of tourism dollars, domestic tourism was a key driver for future South African tourism both inside and outside of the country. Most South Africans receive 24 days annual leave on average, five more

than Australians.

TANZANIA :

KENYA :

[Kenya to close all refugee camps and displace 600,000 people  
independent.co.uk/09/05/2016](http://independent.co.uk/09/05/2016)

'This reckless decision by the Kenyan government is an abdication of its duty to protect the vulnerable and will put thousands of lives at risk,' Amnesty International warns

Kenya plans to close all of its refugee camps in a move that would displace more than 600,000 people.

The country's government said it was shutting down the camps due to "very heavy" economic, security and environmental issues. Those due to close include Dadaab, the largest refugee camp in the world, home to more than 300,000 people on the Kenya-Somalia border.

Karanja Kibicho, Kenya's secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, cited the influence of terror group Al-Shabaab as among the risks of keeping the camps open.

Mr Kibicho said in a statement: "Kenya, having taken into consideration its national security interests, has decided that hosting of refugees has come to an end.

"The Government of Kenya acknowledges that the decision will have adverse effects on the lives of refugees and therefore the international community must collectively take responsibility on humanitarian needs that will arise out of this action."

It is not yet clear when the closures will begin, but the Kenyan government has already disbanded the Department of Refugee Affairs, which worked with humanitarian organisations for the welfare of the refugees. The closures mean Somali asylum seekers would be forced to return to the situation they fled.

Mwenda Njoka, interior ministry spokesman, added: "The message is clear; we are closing the camps and we will not accept more refugees in the country."

Human rights groups lambasted the decision, expressing concern at the hundreds of thousands of refugees it could put in danger.

Muthoni Wanyeki, Amnesty International's regional director in East Africa, told The Independent: "This reckless decision by the Kenyan government is an abdication of its duty to protect the vulnerable and will put thousands of lives at risk.

"It could lead to the involuntary return of thousands of refugees to Somalia and other countries of origin, where their lives may still be in danger. This would be in violation of Kenya's obligations

under international law.”

Liesbeth Aelbrecht, Medecins sans Frontieres’ head of mission in Kenya, said the move was another example of the “blatant neglect of millions of refugees” around the world.

Ms Aelbrecht said: "MSF is urging the government to reconsider this call, and – alongside the international organisations already present in the camp – to continue to provide humanitarian assistance and ensure acceptable living conditions for the hundreds of thousands of people who desperately need it."

Human Rights Watch told The Independent there was no “credible evidence” linking Somali refugees to any terrorist attacks in Kenya.

Last year, food rations in the camp were cut due to a lack of funds.

ANGOLA :

AU/AFRICA :

UN/AFRICA :

**'Fight against Aids threatened by lack of money, leadership'**

Reuters/09/05/2016

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon says some 22 million people do not have access to treatment.

NEW YORK – Global progress fighting Aids could be lost because prevention programmes are suffering from a lack of leadership, accountability and funding, the head of the United Nations has warned.

Headway in tackling the epidemic has been “inspiring,” with a 42 percent decline in Aids-related deaths since a peak in 2004, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said in a report.

The progress has caused life expectancy in countries most affected by HIV to rise sharply, he added.

But those gains could be lost without more and better investment in the next five years, Ban warned.

“If we accept the status quo unchanged, the epidemic will rebound in several low- and middle-income countries,” he said in a statement.

A commitment to end the Aids epidemic by 2030 was included in the Sustainable Development Goals, an ambitious plan to end poverty and inequality which was adopted by UN member states in

September.

Over the next four years, an estimated \$26.2 billion will be needed to achieve that 2030 target, the report said.

Citing gains, it said antiretroviral therapy had been made available to 15 million people in the last 15 years.

During that time the number of people newly infected by HIV each year has dropped to 2 million from 3.1 million, according to UN data.

But inadequate leadership, poor accountability and declining funding have weakened HIV prevention programmes in recent years, Ban said.

New HIV infections declined just 8 percent between 2010 and 2014 and continue to rise in eastern Europe, central Asia, the Middle East, North Africa and the Asia–Pacific region, the report added.

Some 22 million people do not have access to treatment, it said, and around half of all people living with HIV are unaware of their HIV status.

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