



ML Strategies Update

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Africa Update

Leading the News

West Africa Ebola Outbreak

On September 10th, the United Nations (U.N.) World Health Organization (WHO) reported that the number of Ebola cases in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) had doubled over the past week to total 62 cases. Thirty-five of the patients infected with Ebola have died, including seven health care workers. The Ebola outbreak in the DRC is separate from the worsening Ebola crisis in West Africa. All of the cases in the DRC are localized in Jeera country and can all be traced to one initial case that was reported on August 26th. The new statistics for the Ebola outbreak in the DRC were posted [here](#).

On September 11th, Liberian Finance Minister Amara Konneh held a press conference on the impacts of the Ebola outbreak in Liberia, warning that the country is at war with an enemy that it cannot see. Minister Konneh's remarks echo those delivered last week by Liberian Defense Minister Brownie Samukai, who cautioned that the Ebola crisis poses a serious threat to Liberia's national existence. Both ministers reported that the epidemic has disrupted the country's ability to function normally and put further strains on Liberia's already weak health care infrastructure. Excerpts from both press conferences were highlighted [here](#).

On September 11th, U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Herve Ladsous arrived in Monrovia, Liberia, to assess how the U.N. Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) can further support the fight against Ebola. As part of his visit to Liberia, Under-Secretary-General Ladsous met with President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and other government ministers. While emphasizing that UNMIL is not a public health organization, Under-Secretary-General Ladsous stressed the U.N.'s commitment to helping Liberia move beyond the current crisis. Information on Under-Secretary-General Ladsous' visit to Liberia was shared [here](#).

On September 11th, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) warned that the ongoing Ebola crisis is impacting the economies of the West African countries affected by the spread of the virus. While, economic growth in Guinea is expected to fall by just one percentage point, Sierra Leone and Liberia

could be much worse because the largest sectors of their economies have been hit most. In Sierra Leone, economic growth is expected to fall from 11.3 percent to 8 percent, while Liberia's economic growth is estimated to fall from 5.9 percent to 2.5 percent. The IMF's economic projections were detailed [here](#).

On September 11th, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs Chris Coons (D-DE) delivered a speech on the Senate floor calling on the Obama Administration to scale up its response efforts to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa. In particular, Senator Coons called on the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) to build more field hospitals and provide logistics support and for the White House and to appoint an interagency coordinator for response efforts. He also called for more airlifts of supplies from private donors and an increase in donations to NGOs. Senator Coons' speech can be seen [here](#).

On September 12th, Nigerian authorities announced that a South African woman arriving in Lagos from Morocco who had been quarantined after showing Ebola-like symptoms tested negative for the disease and will be allowed to return home. The woman was tested for Ebola after working in Guinea and Sierra Leone since April. The full story is available [here](#).

On September 12th, WHO Director-General Dr. Margaret Chan held a press conference with Cuban Minister of Public Health Roberto Morales Ojeda to announce Cuba's plans to send 165 health care workers to Sierra Leone in October to assist in the Ebola response effort. Meanwhile, Dr. Chan warned the number of new Ebola cases in West Africa is growing faster than they can be managed, especially in Liberia. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) also noted the Ebola outbreak is negatively affecting families, especially in Liberia where 2,000 children have lost one or both parents to the disease. An update on the situation in West Africa was provided [here](#).

On September 12th, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon welcomed new international commitments to supporting West Africa in its fight against Ebola. Secretary-General Ban commended Cuba for its contribution of 165 health care specialists who will deploy to Sierra Leone, as well as the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) recent announcement of \$75 million for response efforts. While praising these contributions, Secretary-General Ban stressed that more countries must act quickly to support the African governments affected by the Ebola outbreak. Secretary-General Ban's comments were captured [here](#).

On September 12th, speaking in Monrovia, U.S. Ambassador to Liberia Deborah Malac said the U.S. will help train Liberia's security forces to assist in isolation operations as part of the response to the Ebola epidemic in the country. Liberian forces will also be trained on how to best provide security near hospitals, holding centers, and treatment units. The announcement comes following the death of a Liberian boy who was killed when Liberian soldiers opened fire on a protest last month and as the number of Ebola death in Liberia climbed to account for more than half of all Ebola deaths in West Africa. More information can be found [here](#).

On September 12th, White House Press Secretary Josh Earnest announced U.S. President Barack Obama would visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta, Georgia, on Tuesday to be briefed on the Ebola outbreak in West Africa and to discuss response efforts with CDC officials. Press Secretary Earnest said President Obama was also expected to thank the U.S. doctors, scientists, and health care workers who are engaged in responding to the crisis. President Obama's travel to the CDC was announced [here](#).

On September 12th, *NBC News* reported that American Ebola survivor Dr. Kent Brantly flew to Nebraska last week to donate a unit of his blood to treat the third American aid worker infected with the virus, Dr. Rick Sacra. Dr. Sacra was infected with Ebola while working in Liberia and is currently being treated at the Nebraska Medical Center. Dr. Sacra's doctors reported that he had also been treated with an experimental drug, but declined to detail the treatments he has received. An update on Dr. Sacra's condition was issued [here](#).

On September 14th, *NPR's* Lynn Neary interviewed USAID Administrator Rajiv Shah about USAID's efforts to help coordinate a worldwide response to the Ebola crisis in West Africa. Administration Shah discussed how the U.S. has sent more than 100 disease control specialists, epidemiologists, and

scientists to West Africa and delivered supplies including personal protective equipment and home hygiene kits. He also detailed efforts to build additional treatment units in the countries impacted by the crisis. The interview was recorded [here](#).

On September 15th, President of the U.N. Security Council for September, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Samantha Power, announced plans to hold an emergency meeting on the Ebola outbreak in West Africa on Thursday. Ambassador Power said the U.N. has asked all 193 U.N. members to come to the meeting with concrete commitments to tackle the outbreak, especially in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. She warned that the African nations could be set back by a generation if the outbreak is not immediately addressed and expressed her belief that the international community can come together to get the spread of the virus under control. Ambassador Power's comments can be seen [here](#).

On September 15th, the U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution extending the mandate of UNMIL through December 2014 in order to assist with the growing challenges in Liberia as the Ebola crisis worsens. In passing the resolution, the Security Council called on the international community to respond quickly to the shortage of medical professionals in the region and to provide the medical equipment and preventive measures needed to help West Africa fight the outbreak. More information was reported [here](#).

On September 15th, U.S. Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee Ranking Member Lamar Alexander (R-TN) said U.S. government officials must take the Ebola threat as seriously as they take the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), especially as the spread of the disease requires a more urgent response from the U.S. and other countries. Senator Alexander said the Ebola outbreak is one of the most explosive, dangerous, deadly epidemics in modern times and expressed his support for the Administration's request for \$30 million for the CDC and \$58 million for the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) in the continuing resolution (CR). Senator Alexander's statement can be read [here](#).

On September 15th, U.S. Senator Rob Portman (R-OH) called on the CDC to direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to elevate the current level of passive screenings to active ones for travels demonstrating Ebola symptoms at U.S. ports of entry. In addition, Senator Portman sent a letter to USAID Administrator Rajiv Shah calling on the agency to leverage all necessary capabilities within the federal government to combat Ebola. Senator Portman also wrote to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Director Shaun Donovan for an analysis of the resources the U.S. has already committed to the Ebola crisis and to Secretary of Homeland Security Jeh Johnson to push the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to develop a plan to ensure the U.S. is prepared for any potential pandemics. Senator Portman's comments and letters can be accessed [here](#).

On September 15th, the *Washington Post* addressed the possibility that the Ebola virus in West Africa could mutate in a way that makes airborne transmission of the disease a concern. While the virus only currently spreads through contact with bodily fluids, scientists have warned that without enhanced efforts to control Ebola the virus will continue to spread, enhancing opportunities for the virus to mutate. More information can be viewed [here](#).

On September 16th, the WHO praised China's commitment to supporting the response to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa. With 115 Chinese medical staff already on the ground in Sierra Leone, China also recently pledged to dispatch a mobile laboratory team, as well as a 59-person team from the Chinese Center for Disease Control, including epidemiologists, clinicians, and nurses, to Sierra Leone. The new Chinese contributions were described [here](#).

On September 16th, speaking at a U.N. special briefing on Ebola in Geneva, Switzerland, Doctors Without Borders (DWB) President Dr. Joanne Liu warned that the response to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa continues to fall dangerously behind. She said the window of opportunity to contain the outbreak is closing and urged more countries to scale up their contributions to response efforts immediately. Dr. Liu's comments were transcribed [here](#).

On September 16th, the World Bank Group's Board of Executive Directors approved a \$105 million grant to finance Ebola containment efforts in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. The new grant is part of the \$200 million Ebola emergency mobilization announced by the World Bank in August. Liberia will receive \$52 million, Sierra Leone will receive \$28 million, and Guinea will receive \$25 million to be used to pay

health care personnel at emergency treatment and referral centers, to finance the medical care of exposed health workers, to pay death benefits to the families of exposed health workers, and to recruit, train, and deploy expatriate medical doctors, nurses, and other medical personnel to affected regions. The new grant was announced [here](#).

On September 16th, during a visit to the CDC, U.S. President Barack Obama announced a broad expansion of U.S. military and medical resources to aid in fighting the Ebola outbreak. The U.S. will take a leading role in the international response to the crisis, dispatching up to 3,000 military personnel in an effort that could cost up to \$750 million over the next six months. President Obama also offered help to Liberian President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf in the building of 17 Ebola treatment centers throughout the region, with approximately 1,700 beds. President Obama's speech can be read [here](#). A White House fact sheet on the U.S. response to the Ebola epidemic in West Africa can be accessed [here](#).

On September 16th, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and the WHO released statements welcoming plans announced by the U.S. Government to ramp up its support in the global response to Ebola. The praise for U.S. plans to use military leadership to establish a regional command and control center in Monrovia, Liberia, came as the U.N. unveiled a \$987.8 million Overview of the Needs and Requirements to contain the Ebola Outbreak. The plan for a massively scaled response, primarily centered in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, was shared [here](#).

On September 16th, Ranking Member of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on African Affairs Karen Bass (D-CA) issued a statement commending President Barack Obama for his \$763 million commitment over the next six months to fight the Ebola outbreak in West Africa. Congresswoman Bass said significant and immediate resources on the ground in West Africa will help to keep the virus from spreading. In addition to the health dangers posed by Ebola, Congresswoman Bass expressed concern that the outbreak could possibly destabilize governments in West Africa. In addition, she noted that she spoke with Liberian President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf about President Obama's proposal and President Sirleaf expressed concern that without help from the U.S. and other countries, that civil order in Liberia will be threatened. Congresswoman Bass's statement was issued [here](#).

On September 16th, the U.S. Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies held a joint hearing on "Ebola in West Africa: A Global Challenge and Public Health Threat." Witnesses included CDC Director Tom Frieden, Ebola survivor Dr. Kent Brantly, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) Anthony Fauci, and Assistant Secretary of Health for Preparedness and Response Robin Robinson. The joint hearing was noticed [here](#).

On September 17th, in advance of Thursday's U.N. emergency meeting on Ebola, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said he planned to establish a new on-the-ground mission in West Africa to coordinate the Ebola response. The announcement came as the WHO reported that Ebola cases in Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia totaled 4,963 with 2,453 deaths. In addition, Secretary-General Ban warned that the Ebola outbreak is also fueling an economic crisis in the region. The U.S. has proposed a draft Security Council resolution that calls on member states to provide assistance, including medical personnel and field hospitals, and urges countries in the region to lift travel restrictions and keep borders open. More information is available [here](#).

On September 17th, the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) reported that while the WHO has requested \$1 billion to fight Ebola in West Africa, less than one-fifth of the request has actually been funded, with only \$155 million in aid being delivered to date. \$838 million has been pledged by various entities for the Ebola effort, but those payments have yet to be delivered. The largest outstanding commitments have been made by the U.S., the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the World Bank. A full breakdown of the aid delivered and the additional assistance committed can be seen [here](#).

On September 17th, IMF staff submitted a proposal to extend \$127 million in financial support to Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, to the IMF Executive Board's for consideration as an institutional response to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa. Contingent on the Board's approval, the funding will immediately be made available to the designated West African governments to be used to cover a sizeable share of the total financing gap for response efforts. The Board is expected to consider the proposal in early October. The plan was further detailed [here](#).

On September 17th, World Bank President Jim Yong Kim hosted a teleconference intended to provide an overview of the economic impact the Ebola crisis has had in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea. President Kim reported that a recent analysis projects that combined GDP losses in all three countries will total \$360 million for 2014, with a \$292 million impact on government budgets. If a rapid, effective response effort is implemented, analysts believe the combined cost to economic output could be limited to \$97 million. In addition, President Kim warned that if the virus is allowed to continue to spread, the economic costs could grow eight-fold by 2015. The teleconference was transcribed [here](#).

On September 17th, with funds from the World Bank, UNICEF procured and facilitated the delivery of 100 metric tons of drugs and equipment worth more than \$1.7 million to people who have contracted Ebola in Sierra Leone. The supplies delivered to Lungi International Airport and transferred to Freetown included drugs, chlorine, and personal protective equipment needed to fight the Ebola epidemic. This is the second delivery of supplies to Sierra Leone in less than two weeks and this most recent delivery was expected to more than double the supplies available. A press release was issued [here](#).

On September 17th, Australia announced it will immediately provide an additional \$6.4 million to aid in response efforts to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa. Australia has previously committed approximately \$1 million to the global response. Roughly \$2 million of the newly announced funding will be used to deliver medical services in Sierra Leone and another \$2.5 million will be donated to DWB to assist in their efforts to provide medical support in the West African countries impacted by the outbreak. Australia's contributions to the Ebola response effort were outlined [here](#).

On September 17th, USAID Assistant Administrator for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Nancy Lindborg authored a post for USAID's *Impact Blog* on the unprecedented response to the Ebola crisis. She applauded President Barack Obama's announcement of a clear, comprehensive, and global strategy to stop the outbreak and highlighted the work of USAID Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DARTs) in the region of West Africa impacted by the outbreak. She also called attention to the launch of the USAID-led Community Care campaign, which will aim to provide every family and community with information and items that can help protect them from the deadly virus. The blog post can be read [here](#).

On September 17th, the full U.S. House of Representatives passed a continuing resolution (CR) funding the government at current levels through December 11th by a vote of 319-108. The CR includes the \$88 million requested by President Barack Obama to help combat the Ebola outbreak in West Africa. The U.S. Senate is expected to vote on the CR on Thursday. The vote was recorded [here](#).

On September 17th, the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations held a hearing on "Global Efforts to Fight Ebola." The Subcommittee received testimony from NIAID Director Anthony Fauci, Director of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Office of Counterterrorism and Emerging Threats Luciana Borio, Ebola survivor Dr. Kent Brantly, Chinua Akukwe of the National Academy of Public Administration, and Ted Alemayhu of U.S. Doctors for Africa. The hearing was recorded [here](#).

On September 17th, a new trial of the Ebola vaccine developed by the National Institute of Health's (NIH) NIAID and pharmaceutical company GlacoSmithKline (GSK) began in the United Kingdom (U.K.). A similar trial was launched in the U.S. last week, where 20 participants have received the vaccine so far. No adverse effects to the vaccine have been reported to date. More information on the trials can be found [here](#).

Uganda

On September 14th, Ugandan police held a news conference to announce they had seized explosives and arrested an unspecified number of foreigners believed to be coordinating attacks in Kampala. Security officials announced plans to increase security at hotels and other public places, while witnesses reported a heightening of security at the Entebbe International Airport. While Ugandan police declined to speculate which group the suspected terrorists might be affiliated with, national security experts suggested they are likely to be connected to Al Shabaab, which Uganda has been helping to combat in Somalia. More information was shared [here](#).

On September 14th, the U.S. Embassy in Kampala issued an emergency message for U.S. citizens in Uganda, warning that local authorities had uncovered an Al Shabaab terrorist cell in Somalia that had been planning an imminent attack. The Embassy reported, based on coordination with Ugandan authorities and heightened security efforts, that immediate threats have effectively been countered. However, the Embassy cautioned Americans in Uganda to remain vigilant, to review personal security plans, and to avoid crowded locations. The emergency message can be seen [here](#).

On September 15th, security forces revealed additional details of the arrest that took place on Sunday. With U.S. assistance, law enforcement in Kampala arrested 19 suspected militants linked to Al Shabaab. The group planned to carry out attacks in the capital over the weekend at crowded bars, hotels, and Makerere University, which has a student population of 50,000. Details can be read [here](#).

Central African Republic

On September 11th, U.S. President Barack Obama notified Congress that on September 10th, approximately 20 U.S. Armed Forces personnel deployed to the Central African Republic (CAR) to support the resumption of activities at the U.S. Embassy in Bangui. Military personnel were deployed along with U.S. Department of State diplomatic security personnel for the purpose of protecting U.S. Embassy personnel and property. The force will remain in the CAR until it is replaced by an augmented U.S. Marine Security Guard Detachment and additional civilian security personnel, as the security situation allows. President Obama's notice to congressional leadership was posted [here](#).

On September 15th, the African-led International Support Mission to the CAR (MISCA) transferred its authority for peacekeeping operations in the CAR to the U.N. Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the CAR (MINUSCA). U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said the new mission will be comprised of approximately 6,500 troops, 1,000 police, and a complement of civilian staff throughout the country. In addition, Secretary-General Ban reiterated his call for all parties in the CAR to put an end to the continuing violence in accordance with the cessation of hostilities agreement. More information can be viewed [here](#).

On September 15th, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry announced the resumption of operations at the U.S. Embassy in Bangui, CAR. Davin Brown will serve as Charge d'Affaires and work closely with the CAR transitional government and international partners to advance a peaceful, democratic, and inclusive political transition. With Brown's arrival in Bangui, the State Department also announced an additional \$28 million in U.S. humanitarian funding for the CAR, bringing total U.S. contributions to \$147.7 million this year. In addition, Secretary Kerry noted the September 15th transition from MISCA to MINUSCA. Secretary Kerry's comments were transcribed [here](#).

Libya

On September 14th, 36 migrants were rescued after a boat carrying 250 people sunk near Tajour, east of Tripoli. Last week, another boat carrying 500 passengers sank off the coast of Malta. This is the fourth boat carrying migrants from Libya to have sunk in the past month. Details can be read [here](#).

On September 15th, fighter jets carried out an estimated four attacks on ammunition warehouses and weapons depots in Libya, belonging to the coalition of fighters known as Libyan Dawn. The *Associated Press* reports that one person was killed and at least five were wounded during the raid. A rival group has claimed responsibility. General Saqr Jarrushi, a close aide of general Khalifa Hiftar, insisted on Monday that their forces carried out the air strike in Gharyan. More information can be found [here](#).

On September 15th, the head of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), Bernardino Leon, told the U.N. Security Council that the situation in Libya is precarious, citing the dangers of parallel political institutions. Libya's government and elected House of Representatives relocated last month to the remote eastern city of Tobruk after an armed group seized Tripoli and most government institutions. The forces now in control of Tripoli have set up a rival parliament and government that have not been recognized by the international community. Special Representative Leon reported this, coupled with a deteriorating security situation, has brought the country closer to the brink of protracted conflict and civil strife. Excerpts from the briefing were highlighted [here](#).

On September 16th, the *Wall Street Journal* reported that production in Libya's largest oil field has been cut after rockets dropped near the refinery it supplies. According to a spokesman for state-owned National Oil Co. (NOC), staff has been reduced and output has fallen because people are afraid to go to there. Furthermore, the position of Oil Minister may be dissolved by the internationally recognized House of Representatives in Tobruk. This would make the head of the NOC the highest-ranking oil official in Libya, which could prevent the industry from dividing along political lines. Details can be found [here](#).

On September 16th, violence between militia and tribesmen of the Wershfana tribe killed a former Member of Parliament (MP), Mohamed al-Kelani, in Tripoli. The Wershfana tribe is a close ally of the Al-Qaaqaa and Al-Sawaaq militias, which have been fighting the Libya Shield. Fighting in Benghazi on the same day killed at least nine people and wounded 30 others. Details on both events can be viewed [here](#) and [here](#).

On September 17th, diplomats from 16 nations, the U.N. and the Arab League assembled in Madrid, Spain, with the hope of finding a solution for the ongoing crisis in Libya. However, because representatives from Libya's armed groups were not in attendance, it was largely speculated that the likelihood of achieving a resolution would be low. The full story is available [here](#).

South Sudan

On September 15th, South Sudanese Finance Minister Aggrey Tisa Sabuna said South Sudan is reconsidering plans to unify official and black-market exchange rates pending the improvement of government finances and security. This year, the South Sudanese pound weakened 13 percent to 3.5 against the dollar. In Juba, one dollar costs between 4.7 and 5 pounds. Additionally, oil production, which generates almost all of the country's foreign-exchange earnings, has fallen by about a third to 160,000 barrels per day, according to the Petroleum Ministry. More information can be seen [here](#).

On September 16th, South Sudan's government issued an order for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private firms to decrease foreign aid workers by mid-October. The government wants employment opportunities to go to South Sudanese citizens. Amid controversy that efforts by aid organizations would be restricted, Foreign Minister Branaba Marial Benjamin said that employment should be given to citizens unless none with the necessary skills can be found. Prior to the law, companies operating in South Sudan faced no limitations hiring foreigners. Details can be found [here](#).

On September 18th, the U.S., the U.K., and Norway issued a joint statement welcoming recent efforts to reinvigorate a process of genuine national dialogue in South Sudan. The leaders expressed awareness for the continuing governance concerns expressed by the Sudanese people and the articulation of political, economic, and social grievances. They recognized that past efforts to resolve the conflict in South Sudan at a regional level have failed to achieve sustainable peace and reiterated support for a mediation process that entails conflict resolution and national dialogue. The Troika also welcomed the initial progress made under the auspices of the African Union (AU) High-Level Implementation Panel. The full statement was published [here](#).

United States – Africa Relations

White House

On September 17th, President Barack Obama announced his intent to nominate Paul Folmsbee to serve as U.S. Ambassador to Mali and Mary Catherine Phee to serve as U.S. Ambassador to South Sudan. Folmsbee currently serves as Executive Director of the Bureau of African Affairs at the Department of State and has previously held positions at the U.S. Embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. Phee currently serves as Chief of Staff at the Office of the Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan. She has also previously served at the U.S. Missions in Ethiopia and Egypt. The nominations were announced [here](#).

Department of State

On September 8th, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance Frank Rose delivered remarks on the benefits of space security for development in Africa at the

Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) in Dar Es Salaam. Deputy Assistant Secretary Rose discussed the importance of satellites in connecting people, providing health and education services, and collecting critical information for disaster monitoring and resource management. He also noted that African nations are more reliant on space applications than ever before to ensure sustainable development. Deputy Assistant Secretary Rose's remarks were transcribed [here](#).

On September 8th-17th, U.S. Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region of Africa and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Russell Feingold was on foreign travel to Rwanda, the DRC, and the U.K. to discuss regional peace and security issues and political developments with government officials, civil society organizations, and U.N. representatives in Kigali, Goma, and Bukavu. In London, Special Envoy Feingold participated in meetings of the International Contact Group on the Great Lakes Region. Special Envoy Feingold's travel was announced [here](#).

On September 12th-15th, State Department Counselor Tom Shannon and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Steven Feldstein traveled to Kenya and Uganda. The officials met with senior Kenyan officials, including Kenyan Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs Amina Mohamed, to discuss regional issues, including the South Sudan peace process and efforts to combat wildlife trafficking, and to follow up on the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. In addition, Counselor Shannon attended a dinner with Head of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Regional Hub Sharon Cooper and UNHCR Somalia Representative Alessandra Morelli. In Uganda, Counselor Shannon met with senior government officials and civil society representatives. Counselor Shannon and Deputy Assistant Secretary Feldstein's travel was noted [here](#).

On September 13th, Secretary of State John Kerry traveled to Cairo, Egypt, to meet with senior Egyptian officials and to discuss bilateral and regional issues of mutual concern, including the growing international coalition to combat ISIL in Iraq and Syria. Secretary Kerry met with Arab League Secretary-General Nabil al-Araby, Egyptian President Abdul Fattah Al-Sisi, and Egyptian Foreign Minister Sameh Shoukry. Secretary Kerry's travel was outlined [here](#). A transcript of Secretary Kerry's joint press availability with Minister Shoukry can be read [here](#).

On September 14th, State Department Counselor Tom Shannon, Special Representative for Somalia James McAnulty, and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Steve Feldstein visited Mogadishu, Somalia, for meetings with government officials on Somalia's security and development. In a meeting with Somali President Hassan Sheikh Mohamoud and Prime Minister Abdiweli Sheikh Ahmed, State Department officials discussed the successful strike against Al Shabaab leader Ahmed Abdi Godane and the military campaign by the Somali National Army (SNA) and the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) against Al Shabaab. In addition, counselor Shannon was briefed by members of the Somali cabinet and representatives of the international community on state-building initiatives and preparations for the 2015 review of Somalia's Constitution and the 2016 elections. Counselor Shannon's visit to Somalia was detailed [here](#).

On September 15th, Secretary of State John Kerry issued a press statement on the International Day of Democracy. As an example, Secretary Kerry praised Egyptians who protested this year in Tahrir Square to demand the privilege to vote, the freedom to speak their minds, and the right to a government by the people and for the people. As the U.S. works to strengthen its democracy at home, Secretary Kerry said the U.S. will continue to support those around the world fighting for democratic ideals. Secretary Kerry's full statement was posted [here](#).

On September 17th, Ambassador-At-Large and Coordinator for Counterterrorism Tina Kaidanow met with Kenyan Interior Principal Secretary Monica Juma at the Department of State. The meeting was noticed [here](#).

On September 18th, Secretary of State John Kerry met with Algerian Foreign Minister Ramtane Lamamra at the Department of State. The meeting was listed on the State Department's daily appointment schedule, which can be accessed [here](#).

On September 18th, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Linda Thomas-Greenfield met with Transitional President of the CAR Catherine Samba-Panza. The meeting, which was held at the State Department, was listed [here](#).

U.S. Agency for International Development

On September 15th, Jessica Benton Cooney, a Communications Specialist for USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, authored a post for USAID's *Impact Blog* entitled, "International Day of Democracy: Engaging Young People on Democracy." The blog post discusses the goal of the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI) to support young African leaders as they work to spur growth and prosperity, strengthen democratic governance, and enhance peace and security across the continent. In addition, the post highlights the effectiveness of USAID's Inter-Party Youth Forum in Kenya and USAID's LEAD-Women and Youth Program in Egypt. The blog post can be read [here](#).

On September 18th-19th, USAID will hold the second Frontiers in Development forum at the Ronald Reagan Building in Washington, DC. The two-day event will engage a community of global thought leaders and development practitioners to address the question of eradicating poverty by 2030. Among the list of confirmed speakers are Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete and former Ghanaian President John Kufuor. Lectures offered, additional details, and a list of speakers can be found [here](#).

Department of Defense

On September 11th, the Combined Joint Task Force – Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA) reported on a Business Exchange recently held for the Djibouti Chamber of Commerce, CJTF-HOA, and Camp Lemonnier at the Kempinski Hotel in Djibouti. The event brought together several local vendors to talk to U.S. military representatives about their products and services. The Business Exchange was described [here](#).

On September 11th, military leaders of 17 African nations and the U.S. gathered in Douala, Cameroon, for the fourth annual African Air Chiefs Symposium to discuss air force capabilities and important regional issues. Among the topics discussed at the conference were air security and surveillance, airpower contributions to counter violent extremist organizations, airfield security, and airlift support for peacekeeping operations. Commander of U.S. Air Forces Africa General Frank Gorenc and U.S. Ambassador to Cameroon Michael Hoza attended the opening ceremony of the symposium. The meeting was further detailed [here](#).

On September 11th, Security Cooperation Team-1 of the Special-Purpose Marine Air-Ground Task Force (SP-MAGTF) Africa 14 departed Sigonella, Italy, for Toubacouta, Senegal, for an upcoming train-the-trainer theater security cooperation engagement. Throughout the month, U.S. Marines, Sailors, and Coastguardsmen will train and advise personnel for the Senegalese Compagnie de Fusilier Marine Commandos (COFUMACO) on maritime security force assistance, marksmanship exercises, patrolling techniques, and small-boat tactics and skills. In return, the Commandos will train the rest of the Senegalese armed forces. More information was shared [here](#).

Department of Homeland Security

On September 17th, Secretary of Homeland Security Jeh Johnson told the House Homeland Security Committee he has no intention to lift the prohibition against Libyan nationals seeking visas to train in aviation security or nuclear sciences in the U.S. Last week, the House Judiciary Committee approved the Protecting the Homeland Act, which would prohibit DHS from lifting this longstanding prohibition. More information is available [here](#).

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

On September 12th, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) highlighted the OPIC Office of Investment Policy's recent meeting with community groups at Lake Turkana in northern Kenya as part of a due diligence review of the Lake Turkana wind power project. This summer, OPIC approved a \$250 million financing commitment to support construction of the 310 megawatt (MW) Lake Turkana wind power plant. The project is anticipated to boost Kenya's installed energy capacity by 20 percent. More information can be viewed [here](#).

Millennium Challenge Corporation

On September 15th, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) issued a fact sheet on the MCC and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The fact sheet highlights investments the MCC has made to eradicate poverty in Ghana, to achieve universal education and promote gender equality in Burkina Faso, and to combat HIV/AIDS in Lesotho and Cabo Verde. The fact sheet can be downloaded [here](#).

Securities and Exchange Commission

On September 15th, a coalition of business groups, including the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM), the Chamber of Commerce, and Business Roundtable, called on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit to reject the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) request that the Court conduct an en banc review of an earlier decision to strike down part of the conflict minerals rule included as part of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Based on past precedent, the business groups argued that labels indicating whether or not companies' products contain minerals used to fund armed groups in the DRC would not be purely factual and uncontroversial, especially as it can be near impossible to trace the origins of minerals. The full story is available [here](#).

Congress

On September 11th, the full Senate approved the nomination of John Hoover to serve as U.S. Ambassador to Sierra Leone. Nominated 13 months ago, Ambassador Hoover is a career Foreign Service officer. The Senate still must confirm 64 other ambassadorial nominees. The confirmation vote was reported [here](#).

On September 11th, House Natural Resources Committee Ranking Member Peter DeFazio (D-OR) introduced legislation that would impose trade sanctions on countries that facilitate ivory trafficking. The Targeted Use of Sanctions for Killing Elephants in their Range (TUSKER) Act was named in honor of Satoa, a large-tusked elephant that was recently butchered by poachers in Kenya. According to a press release, funds raised through poaching are used to fund terrorist groups that threaten regional stability in Africa and national security in the U.S. The press release was issued [here](#).

On September 11th, Chairman of the House Select Committee on Benghazi Trey Gowdy (R-SC) issued a statement on the second anniversary of the terrorist attack in Benghazi, Libya. Congressman Gowdy said the anniversary is a reminder of the real costs of terrorism and the importance of remaining vigilant. He also honored U.S. Ambassador to Libya Christopher Stevens, Glen Doherty, Sean Smith, and Tyrone Woods, who were killed in the attacks, and said it is for them that all of the facts about the attack in Benghazi must be established beyond reasonable doubt. Congressman Gowdy's statement was posted [here](#).

On September 11th, Ranking Member of the House Select Committee on Benghazi Elijah Cummings (D-MD) released a statement on the two-year anniversary of the attacks in Benghazi. Congressman Cummings honored the four Americans who died in the attacks and offered condolences to their families. He said the best way to honor their memories is to support efforts to bring the perpetrators to justice and to work in a bipartisan way to strengthen security for all U.S. personnel overseas. Congressman Cummings's statement was shared [here](#).

On September 16th, House Select Committee on Benghazi Democrats launched a new website highlighting the findings of previous investigations of the attacks on U.S. interests in Benghazi in September 2012. In an executive summary of the compendium and in conjunction with the launch of the website, Committee Democrats noted their intent to define the scope of the Committee's investigation, avoid duplication, and conserve taxpayer dollars to help improve the security of U.S. facilities and personnel around the world. The full story is available [here](#).

On September 17th, the House Select Committee on Benghazi held the first public hearing in its probe of the September 2012 attacks. The hearing focused on "Implementation of the ARB Recommendations." Witnesses included Assistant Secretary of State for Diplomatic Security Greg Starr, Mark Sullivan, Chairman of The Independent Panel on Best Practices and Todd Keil, former Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Infrastructure Protection, who also served on The Independent Panel on Best

Practices. A webcast of the hearing can be watched [here](#).

On September 18th, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held a business meeting to consider pending legislation and nominations. Among the agenda items considered, the Committee passed a resolution recognizing the severe threat the Ebola outbreak in West Africa poses to populations, governments, and economies across Africa, and if not properly contained, to regions across the globe, and expressing support for those affected by the epidemic. In addition, the Committee voted on the nominations of Donald Heflin to serve as U.S. Ambassador to Cabo Verde, Earl Robert Miller to serve as U.S. Ambassador to Botswana, James Peter Zumwalt to serve as U.S. Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau, Robert Yamate to serve as U.S. Ambassador to Madagascar and Comoros, and Virginia Palmer to serve as U.S. Ambassador to Malawi. The business meeting agenda was posted [here](#).

North Africa

On September 12th, the Middle East Institute hosted its second annual conference on Egypt to explore practical solutions to Egypt's political, social, and economic challenges. The conference included panels on the upcoming parliamentary elections, implementing Egypt's constitution, bridging political divisions, addressing security risks, reforming the economy, and engaging youth. Keynote speakers were Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs Nabil Fahmy and U.S. Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Ambassador Gerald Feierstein. The conference agenda was shared [here](#).

On September 13th, World Bank Regional Vice President for the Middle East and North Africa Inger Anderson concluded a visit to Cairo, Egypt, to underscore the Bank's commitment to exploring new projects and to scaling up 26 existing projects in the country. Vice President Anderson met with several government officials, including Egyptian Prime Minister Ibrahim Mahleb and Minister of International Cooperation Naglaa El-Ahwany. During Vice President Anderson's visit, Egypt and the World Bank also signed a \$500 million agreement in support of the Egypt Household Natural Gas Connection Project, which will help expand access to more reliable and lower cost energy for cooking. Vice President Anderson's visit to Egypt was summarized [here](#).

On September 16th, *The Atlantic* reported that in some schools in Los Angeles County, California, vaccination rates are as low as child vaccination rates in South Sudan. While parents in South Sudan have difficulty getting their children vaccinated because of ongoing civil war, parents in elite California neighborhoods have taken advantage of exemptions and claimed that vaccinating their children is not instinctive because of unproven side effects such as anxieties, allergies, asthma, and eczema. The full article can be read [here](#).

On September 17th, an IMF team concluded a visit to Khartoum, Sudan, to conduct the second review under Sudan's 2014 Staff-Monitored Program (SMP) and the 2014 Article IV Consultation discussions. During their visit to Sudan, the IMF mission observed mixed economic conditions. While IMF staff forecast a 3.1 percent economic growth rate for Sudan this year, they also raised economic challenges, including a lack of access to external financing, an unsustainable external debt burden, and economic and financial sanctions against the country. More information was reported [here](#).

On September 17th, the World Bank unveiled a new analysis of the Tunisian economy entitled, "The Unfinished Revolution: Bringing Opportunity, Good Jobs, and Greater Wealth to All Tunisians." While praising the political progress that has been made in Tunisia in the three years since the revolution, the report explores how Tunisia remains stuck in a cycle of low economic growth and high unemployment that is stifling Tunisia's holistic transition. In particular, the report proposes changes to Tunisia's existing investment and competition policies, financial systems, labor laws, and agricultural practices that can help lead to more inclusive economic growth. The report was unveiled [here](#).

On September 18th, the World Bank issued a new report entitled, "More Jobs, Better Jobs: A Priority for Egypt." The report suggests that the trend in Egypt of an abundance of low-quality, insecure, and unstable jobs can be reversed through targeted reforms that vitalize the private sector, promote formal employment, and engage excluded and vulnerable populations. The report also advises Egyptian authorities to consider economic reforms that strengthen competition and promote accountability in the public sector. The full report can be downloaded [here](#).

East Africa

On September 11th-14th, World Bank Managing Director and Chief Operating Office Sri Mulyani Indrawati made her first official visit to Tanzania. Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer Indrawati held high-level discussions with President Jakaya Kikwete, Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda, and Minister of Finance Saada Mukya Salum. She also met with representatives of the private sector, civil society, academia, and the media, and visited some of the World Bank's 23 different projects in the country. Her travel was noticed [here](#).

On September 12th, Tanzania and the World Bank signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to increase cooperation in the development of Dar es Salaam Port. The cooperation, which will be delivered through the Dar es Salaam Maritime Gateway Project, includes the provision of financial support to facilitate the deepening and strengthening of berths, the dredging of the port's entrance channel, and construction of a new berth and roll on-roll off terminal. The \$565 million project is expected to increase the port's capacity from 14.6 million tons to 28 million tons by 2020. More information can be found [here](#).

On September 12th, the World Bank released its new Country Economic Memorandum for Tanzania, entitled, "Productive Jobs Wanted." The report outlines strategies for how Tanzania might accelerate job creation as its workforce grows from 20 million to 40 million by 2030. The report recommends that Tanzania implement measures to enable the development of small non-farm businesses, increase farm productivity, and accelerate the growth of export markets and export-oriented industries. The report was summarized [here](#).

On September 13th, as part of her trip to Tanzania, World Bank Managing Director and Chief Operating Office Sri Mulyani Indrawati traveled to Zanzibar for meetings with Zanzibar President Ali Mohammed Shein and other top government officials. In addition, Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer Indrawati observed the Bank-financed rehabilitation of the Zanzibar Airport and visited with members of the coastal communities covered by the Marine and Coastal Environmental Management Project, which closed last year. Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer Indrawati's visit to Zanzibar was detailed [here](#).

On September 15th, Tanzanian officials unveiled plans to expand Serengeti National Park to include Lake Victoria as part of an effort to cope with droughts and provide an alternative water source for animals. The proposal, which the Mara Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) has said is unavoidable due to the importance of the areas to the Serengeti-Maasai Mari ecosystem, is expected to be met with protest, as it will spark the displacement of roughly 8,000 people living in the Speke Game Controlled Area in Bunda district. The full story is available [here](#).

On September 16th, UNHCR warned that forced displacement is becoming a bigger problem in Somalia due to forced evictions, drought, and conflict, with approximately 130,000 people internally displaced. In addition, UNHCR reported that roughly 7,000 people have fled South Central Somalia for other parts of the country in response to the military offensive against Al Shabaab. In addition to those who are internally displaced, UNHCR suggested that as many as 23,000 Somali refugees have fled to Yemen, Kenya, and Ethiopia. An update from UNHCR was provided [here](#).

On September 16th, the IMF released additional information on the workshop on principles for financial market infrastructures recently hosted by the East African Regional Technical Assistance Center (East AFRITAC) in Kigali, Rwanda. The workshop provided member participants the opportunity to discuss regulatory and oversight challenges caused by innovation, including mobile money, as East African Community (EAC) member countries move to a monetary union. Presentations were delivered by payment system experts, as well as representatives of the World Bank and the South African Central Securities Depository. Details were shared [here](#).

On September 17th, U.N. Deputy Special Representative for Somalia Fatiha Serour issued a news release welcoming the opening of the Kismayo reconciliation conference in Somalia and urging participants to be inclusive of all stakeholders, including women, youths, and elders. Deputy Special

Representative Serour added that the reconciliation process will be important to developing a roadmap for the Interim Jubba Administration. In addition, Deputy Special Representative Serour participated in the opening ceremony of the conference, along with Somali President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud. More information can be found [here](#).

On September 17th, it was announced that the Kenya Judiciary Training Institute, in partnership with Negotiation and Conflict Management Group International, will hold a two-day forum on dispute resolution. Senior government officials, judges, and lawyers from the region will convene at Windsor Golf Hotel in Nairobi, on September 25th- 26th, to discuss dispute resolution as a method of transforming the justice system. Details can be read [here](#).

On September 17th, the Society for International Development hosted an event on “Collaboration, Technology, and Local Governance: How USAID and UNICEF Are Working Together to Strengthen Uganda’s District-Level Governments.” Participants included Jeremiah Carew, Ella Hoxha, and Christine Gandomi of USAID, Sharad Sapra of UNICEF, and Alan Johnston of Development InfoStructure Inc. The event was described [here](#).

West Africa

On September 12th, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed Mohammed Ibn Chambas of Ghana to succeed Said Djinnit of Algeria as Special Representative and Head of the U.N. Office for West Africa (UNOWA). Special Representative Djinnit was recently appointed to serve as U.N. Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region. Special Representative Chambas has served as the AU-U.N. Joint Special Representative for Darfur and Head of the AU-U.N. Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) since December 2012. His appointment was announced [here](#).

On September 14th, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon condemned an attack on a U.N. Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) military vehicle in the Kidal region of Mali. The incident left one Chadian peacekeeper dead and four others wounded. In response to the attack, Secretary-General Ban and the U.N. Security Council reiterated their full support for MINUSMA and the French forces that support it. Details were posted [here](#).

On September 16th, UNHCR issued a call for \$34 million to aid the more than 75,000 people who have fled violence in northeastern Nigeria by crossing into Chad, Cameroon, and Niger. The Nigeria Refugee Response Plan aims to help the refugees who have left Nigeria’s Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states since 2013, primarily as a result of increasing terrorist activity perpetrated by Boko Haram. UNHCR reported that Nigerian refugees in Cameroon are seeking shelter in school buildings and churches, while in Niger, host families are trying to accommodate the needs of an influx of women and children refugees. UNHCR’s proposed response plan was detailed [here](#).

On September 16th-25th, a team from the IMF will visit Accra, Ghana, to conduct discussions on a possible IMF-supported program. IMF Management received a formal request from Ghanaian authorities in August. Over the coming days, the IMF team will meet with government officials, the private sector, and the donor community in Ghana. The IMF anticipates discussions with Ghana to continue at the annual meetings of the World Bank and the IMF scheduled for October. More information can be viewed [here](#).

On September 17th, an IMF team concluded a visit to Banjul, The Gambia, to assess authorities’ progress in implementing policies since a previous visit to the country in April. During their trip, the team of IMF staff met with Gambian Vice President Isatou Njie Saidu, Finance Minister Kebba Touray, and Central Bank Governor Amadou Colley. While the IMF mission observed that The Gambia’s macroeconomic environment has somewhat stabilized, it also expressed concern for excess spending by the country’s public utility provider, as well as the potential impact of the Ebola outbreak in West Africa on tourism. Additional analysis was shared [here](#).

On September 19th, the Hudson Institute will host an event entitled, “#WhereAreOurGirls? Escaped Schoolgirl Shares Her Account of Boko Haram Abduction.” Speakers included Saa, a survivor of the April Boko Haram abduction in Chibok, Nigeria, Emmanuel Ogebe of U.S. Nigeria Law Group, and Nina Shea of the Hudson Institute. Event logistics can be seen [here](#).

Sub-Saharan Africa

On September 10th-15th, World Bank Country Director for Mauritius, Madagascar, Mozambique, Seychelles, and Comoros Mark Lundell visited Mauritius for meetings focused on strengthening cooperation between Mauritius and the World Bank. Director Lundell met with cabinet ministers, development partners, and other development stakeholders, and held a press conference. He also chaired a workshop launching the World Bank's first Systemic Country Diagnostic (SCD) for Mauritius. Director Lundell's travel was announced [here](#).

On September 12th, South African Judge Thokozile Masipa found Olympic athlete Oscar Pistorius guilty of culpable homicide in the killing of his girlfriend, Reeva Steenkamp. Judge Masipa said that Pistorius was not guilty of intentionally killing Steenkamp and the prosecution had not effectively proven the intent to kill that is necessary for a premeditated murder conviction. Pistorius has been released on bail until sentencing proceedings begin on October 13th. He could face up to 15 years in prison. The full story is available [here](#).

On September 16th, IMF Deputy Managing Director Naoyuki Shinohara concluded a two-day visit to Angola, for meetings with government officials and private sector representatives on macroeconomic and financial stability, efforts to diversify Angola's economy, good governance, and initiatives to boost job creation while reducing poverty and inequality. While reporting that he is pleased with Angola's economic progress in the past five years, Deputy Managing Director Shinohara said Angola is still challenged by fiscal deficits, dependence on oil exports, and subpar investment in infrastructure. Deputy Managing Director Shinohara's statement upon the end of his visit to Angola can be read [here](#).

On September 16th, the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors approved a \$15 million International Development Association (IDA) credit and a \$45 million International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loan for the Republic of Congo's (ROC) ongoing Water, Electricity, and Urban Development Project (PEEDU). The goal of the project is to help increase access to basic infrastructure services, safe drinking water, and electricity services for the urban poor living in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. The project launched in 2010 and has already benefitted more than 260,000 people in the ROC. More information can be accessed [here](#).

On September 16th, the South African Judge who presided over the Oscar Pistorius murder trial, Judge Thokozile Masipa, was placed under police protection after several legal groups raised concerns about threats made against her following her decision to acquit Olympian Pistorius of murder. Because Judge Masipa is one of the first black female judges in South Africa, those who have been following the case have warned that the wave of criticism in response to Judge Masipa's ruling could border on hate speech, defamation, and contempt of court. The situation was detailed [here](#).

On September 17th, South African President Jacob Zuma said at least 67 South African citizens were killed when a church hostel belonging to Nigerian TV evangelist TB Joshua collapsed last week in Lagos, Nigeria. Nigerian rescue workers reported that at least 130 people, including many foreigners, were pulled from the rubble alive while at least 70 other bodies have been recovered. Joshua said he saw a small plane circling the church before the collapse and has argued the incident was an assassination attempt. Rescue officials, however, said the collapse was likely caused by the construction of additional stories without reinforcing the building's foundation. More information can be seen [here](#).

General Africa News

On September 13th, the U.N. published a list of the 125 countries that will be represented at the U.N. Climate Summit scheduled to take place in New York, on September 23rd. At next week's meeting, government representatives are expected to present on their commitments to reduce emissions by March 2015. Participating African nations will include Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Egypt, Guinea, Gabon, the DRC, Ghana, Madagascar, the Gambia, Liberia, Lesotho, Ethiopia, Morocco, Nigeria, Seychelles, Niger, South Africa, Mauritania, Namibia, South Sudan, Rwanda, Mauritius, Burkina Faso, Zambia, Cameroon, Zimbabwe, Tunisia, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Uganda, the Republic of Congo (ROC),

Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique, Djibouti, Mali, Algeria, Senegal, and Botswana. The full list of participants can be downloaded [here](#).

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