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# MONITOR



**NOVEMBER** 2025

# SUDAN

## US CALLS ON SUDAN'S WARRING PARTIES TO ACCEPT CEASEFIRE PLAN UNALTERED

### ENVOY MASSAD BOULOS DEMANDS THE OPPOSING SIDES ACCEPT PLAN WITHOUT SEEKING PRECONDITIONS. MEANWHILE, NGOS CONTINUE TO REPORT ATROCITIES.

25<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2025

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The United States envoy has called for the warring parties in Sudan to accept his truce proposal without seeking preconditions.

Massad Boulos, adviser to President Donald Trump on African and Arab affairs, told a news conference in Abu Dhabi on Tuesday that he had presented the warring generals in Sudan with a "comprehensive" ceasefire plan, but it was accepted by neither side.

"We would like them to accept the specific text that was presented to them" in its original form, he added, in reference to the commanders of the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF).

The comments came a day after RSF leader Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, also known as Hemedti, had announced that his paramilitary group will adhere to an apparently unilateral "humanitarian truce" for three months.

The day before that, Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, the Sudanese army's commander had blasted the text put forward by the White House envoy as "the worst" proposal made since the start of the vicious civil war that erupted in April 2023.

The effective leader of the military government claimed that the plan, put forward by "the

Quad" – a group of mediators that also includes Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates – would undermine the army while keeping the RSF in place.

Al-Burhan's rejection reflected longstanding assertions that the UAE backs the RSF with military and financial support, which the country has repeatedly denied. In March, the UAE slammed a Sudanese move to file a case against it in the International Court of Justice, calling the charges a "cynical publicity stunt".

Anwar Gargash, the diplomatic adviser to the UAE's president, who sat alongside Boulos on Tuesday, said his country welcomes efforts to end the war and condemns "atrocities" committed by both the army and the RSF.

Boulos said he was aware of the truce announcement by the RSF and that he hoped it would hold up.

However, weeks of vicious fighting and accusations of atrocities across the Darfur and Kordofan regions leave it unclear whether either the RSF or the army might be prepared to back down.

Last month, the RSF captured el-Fasher, the army's last stronghold in Western Darfur,

strengthening its foothold in the west of Sudan.

## FIRST VIOLATION

International organisations, satellite images and witnesses have for months documented mass killings and rape around el-Fasher.

Amnesty International was the latest to raise the alarm, warning in a report released earlier on Tuesday that RSF fighters have been committing war crimes in el-Fasher.

The NGO's secretary-general struck out at the UAE for allegedly backing the paramilitary force.

"These atrocities were facilitated by the United Arab Emirates' support for the RSF," said Agnes Callamard. "The UAE's ongoing backing of the RSF is fuelling the relentless cycle of violence against civilians in Sudan."

Later on Tuesday, the Sudan Doctors Network NGO reported that the RSF and South Sudan's SPLM had attacked the al-Zallataya Mine in South Kordofan and abducted more than 150 men and children.

The organisation condemned the "heinous crime" and said it marks the first "blatant violation" of the RSF's alleged humanitarian truce.

It said the militias took the young men and children in order to recruit them as future fighters, in what constitutes a war crime and a violation of international humanitarian law.

source [US calls on Sudan's warring parties to accept ceasefire plan unaltered | Sudan war News | Al Jazeera](#)

## HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN 'TERRIFIED' AND ALONE AFTER FLEEING SUDAN'S EL-FASHER

### HUMANITARIAN GROUP SAYS AT LEAST 400 CHILDREN REACHED TAWILA WITHOUT THEIR PARENTS AFTER RAPID SUPPORT FORCES' ADVANCE.

27<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2025

Hundreds of Sudanese children have arrived in the town of Tawila in Sudan's western Darfur region without their parents since the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) seized control of the city of el-Fasher last month, a humanitarian group says.

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) said on Thursday that at least 400 unaccompanied

children had arrived in Tawila but that the real number was likely much higher.

"Children are reaching Tawila exhausted and deeply distressed, often after days of walking through the desert," the group said.

"Many arrive terrified of the armed groups they fled from or might have encountered on the road. Many became separated from their parents during the chaos of flight, while others' parents are believed to have gone missing, been detained or killed."

The RSF seized control of el-Fasher – the capital of Sudan's North Darfur state – on October 26 after an 18-month siege that cut residents off from food, medicine and other critical supplies.

The paramilitary group, which has been battling the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) for control of Sudan since April 2023, has been accused of committing mass killings, kidnappings and widespread acts of sexual violence in its takeover of the city.

The RSF has denied targeting civilians or blocking aid, saying such activities are due to rogue actors.

## FEARS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Humanitarian groups have said the already heavily populated displacement camps in Tawila are becoming overwhelmed with the influx of new arrivals from el-Fasher and its surrounding villages.

The Sudanese American Physicians Association estimated in early November that more than 650,000 internally displaced people from el-Fasher and other parts of Darfur had sought refuge in Tawila amid months of fighting in the region.

Nearly three-quarters of displaced residents – 74 percent – lived in informal sites without adequate infrastructure, the group said in a **November 5 report**, while less than 10 percent

But United Nations human rights chief Volker Turk said in mid-November that the "atrocities" that have unfolded in el-Fasher "constitute the gravest of crimes".

More than 100,000 people have fled el-Fasher since the RSF's takeover last month, according to the latest figures from the UN, with many seeking refuge in nearby Chad.

Meanwhile, the NRC said on Thursday that it had registered at least 15,000 new arrivals in Tawila, about 60km (37 miles) from el-Fasher, since October 26. More than 200 children are being registered each day on average, it added.

Nidaa, a teacher with the humanitarian group's education programme in Tawila, said children arrive showing "signs of acute trauma".

"When we first started our classes, some of the children could not speak at all when they arrived. Others were waking up with nightmares," she said. "They describe hiding for hours, travelling at night to avoid attacks, and becoming separated from family in the chaos."

of displaced households had reliable access to water or latrines.

"These conditions mean Tawila has effectively become a stand-alone crisis epicentre, not merely an overflow from el-Fasher," the report said.

At the same time, a group of UN experts warned on Thursday that the deteriorating situation in the region has opened Sudanese

women and girls up to a heightened risk of sexual exploitation and trafficking.

Displaced children are also increasingly vulnerable to being recruited to fight in the escalating conflict, the experts said.

"We are deeply concerned at the alarming reports of human trafficking since the takeover of el-Fasher and surrounding areas by the RSF," they said in a statement.

"Women and girls have been abducted in RSF-controlled areas, and women, unaccompanied and separated children are at elevated risk of sexual violence and sexual exploitation."

Noting that families have been left without shelter, humanitarian aid, and access to basic services, including healthcare and education, the experts called for "urgent action to end the human rights violations driving this suffering".

Source: [Hundreds of children 'terrified' and alone after fleeing Sudan's el-Fasher | Sudan war News | Al Jazeera](#)

# ETHIOPIA

## ETHIOPIAN VOLCANO ERUPTS AFTER 12,000 YEARS: WHAT WE KNOW

### SEVERAL AIRLINES IN INDIA HAVE BEEN FORCED TO CANCEL FLIGHTS BECAUSE OF DANGEROUS VOLCANIC ASH IN THE AIR.

25TH NOVEMBER 2025

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A long-inactive volcano in northern Ethiopia unexpectedly erupted on Sunday, sending up plumes of volcanic ash and dust, which have since spread across continents and disrupted flights in India and the United Arab Emirates.

No casualties were reported in Ethiopia following the eruption, but local government officials told reporters they are concerned about the impact of the eruption on local communities and their livestock in the Afar region, where the volcano is located.

Ethiopia has 50 known volcanoes, according to the Smithsonian, several of which have been dormant for thousands of years.

### WHAT HAPPENED?

Hayli Gubbi, which forms part of the Erta Ale volcano range in the northern Afar Region of Ethiopia, erupted at approximately 11:30am local time (08:30 GMT) according to an advisory issued by the Toulouse Volcanic Ash Advisory Center (VAAC) in France.

Following the eruption, residents told reporters they had noticed faint smoke from the volcano about three days before. However, there were no reported scientific forecasts for the eruption.

The volcano has not previously erupted in the current Holocene Era, which began about

The Ethiopian Rift Valley, where many of the volcanoes are located, extends from Afar southwards through neighbouring countries. It was formed by shifting tectonic plates, which pulled apart to form the land masses of Africa and Arabia, and is one of the most important geological sites in the world.

Here's what we know about Sunday's volcanic eruption and its local and international impact:

12,000 years ago at the end of the Ice Age, according to the Smithsonian Institution's Global Volcanism Program.

Satellite imagery shared on social media channels shows the eruption as viewed from space, with a mass of billowing ash shooting up and visibly spreading east towards the Red Sea. Footage captured from the ground also showed huge mountains of ash rising into the skies above the mountain range, blanketing the horizon.

VAAC reported that the massive waves of volcanic ash plumes emitted rose to about

45,000 metres (148,000 feet) in height at the time of the eruption, and that the ash moved

primarily in a northwesterly direction.

## HOW HAVE LOCAL COMMUNITIES BEEN AFFECTED?

Local media in Ethiopia have reported that plumes of ash blanketed the areas around the volcano, including hilly villages which are well-known tourist attraction sites. In the

neighbouring village of Afdera, one resident told The Associated Press he had heard a loud sound as the eruption occurred.

Source: [Ethiopian volcano erupts after 12,000 years: What we know | Aviation News | Al Jazeera](#)

## ETHIOPIA: NOVEMBER SEES PM ABIY INTENSIFY NATIONAL, GLOBAL EFFORTS TO ACCELERATE ETHIOPIA'S DEV'T

Addis Ababa – In November 2025, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed led a series of high-level national and international engagements centered on driving Ethiopia's development agenda forward, according to Office of the Prime Minister.

During the month, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed achieved a major diplomatic milestone by participating in the G20 Leaders' Summit hosted by South Africa and held on African soil for the first time. His presence advanced Ethiopia's national interests and amplified Africa's collective voice, reflecting the continent's growing influence in global affairs.

### *Review of Irrigation Projects and Tourism Development*

During his visit to Gondar City in the Amhara region, the Prime Minister inspected the Megech Irrigation Development Project. Covering 870 hectares and expected to irrigate about 17,000 hectares, the construction is progressing on schedule, and once the dam is completed, it will

significantly boost agricultural productivity.

The Prime Minister, the First Lady, and senior officials also inaugurated the restored Fasil Ghebbi. The restoration revitalized the historic site through structural repairs, improved pathways, and the careful use of traditional materials such as cedar and wanza wood. Visitor amenities, including a tourist centre, public restrooms, lighting, and security, were enhanced. Key landmarks such as the palaces of Emperors Fasil, Yohannes I, and Eyasu I, along with bridges, baths, and gates, were rehabilitated. More than 40,000 square meters were landscaped, and the entire restoration was completed within one year. In Gorgora, the Prime Minister and other officials launched the Tananesh II Ferry, connecting Bahir Dar with the new Gorgora Eco Lodge. With

a capacity of more than 180 passengers, the ferry makes the lodge more accessible and strengthens tourism along Lake Tana.

In Bahir Dar City, the Prime Minister reviewed the Bahir Dar International Stadium and other development projects aimed at boosting tourism. The stadium, with a capacity of 52,000, is undergoing upgrades to meet CAF standards. Seating installation and turf work are complete, and internal systems such as lighting are advancing. He also visited the Fellege Ghion Resort under construction along the shores of Bahir Dar, which is expected to expand tourism and create jobs. Additionally, an Ethio Ferries branch office is under construction near Lake Tana, supporting the city's modernization and regional connectivity.

In Kemise Town, the Prime Minister highlighted early corridor development efforts, including a 1.3 kilometer bicycle lane and pedestrian path, as evidence of nationwide progress in improving public spaces. He also inspected the Elfora Agro Industries integrated plant, emphasizing its contribution to the national Bounty of the Basket initiative and to Ethiopia's agricultural and agro industrial growth.

#### Ethiopia's Progress in Artificial Intelligence

Following the relocation of the Artificial Intelligence Institute to the renovated Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation compound, the Prime Minister visited the facility and noted its transformation into an efficient and innovation friendly environment. He highlighted the Institute's rapid development over five years and its role in advancing AI solutions in health,

agriculture, and services, while expanding national capacity in cloud computing, data centers, data mining, robotics, and immersive technologies. He also emphasized the importance of the new AI Startup Center, which supports innovators from idea to investment. More than 200 innovators have already benefited, reflecting Ethiopia's growing AI driven entrepreneurial momentum.

It is also in this month that the Council of Ministers extensively discussed the Digital Ethiopia 2030 Strategy during its 50th regular session, and unanimously decided that the strategy shall be implemented starting from the date it is approved by the Council.

#### Participation in the G20 Leaders' Summit

At the G20 Summit, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed advanced Ethiopia's interests through extensive bilateral and multilateral engagements. Ahead of the summit, he met with President Cyril Ramaphosa to discuss the importance of a unified African voice.

During the summit, he held constructive discussions with IMF Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva on global trends, Ethiopia's reforms, and cooperation for sustainable growth. He also met with the President of the African Development Bank, Dr. Sidi Ould Tah, to discuss inclusive development across the continent.

The Prime Minister held bilateral meetings with leaders from several countries, including the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, the Presidents of Türkiye, Finland, and France, and the Chancellor of Germany. He also held

talks with the leaders of Norway, India, Vietnam, South Korea, and Australia, as well as with Indonesia's Vice President, the UK Prime Minister, the Presidents of Brazil and the Netherlands, and the Prime Minister of Italy. Discussions focused on cooperation in climate action, agriculture, trade, food sovereignty, economic development, and sustainable infrastructure.

He also met with United Nations Secretary General António Guterres to discuss multilateral cooperation, including climate action, peace and security, sustainable development, and Ethiopia's role as host of COP32 in 2027. A meeting with António Costa, President of the European Council, reaffirmed Ethiopia's commitment to deepening Ethio EU cooperation. The Prime Minister also discussed African football development with CAF President Dr. Patrice Motsepe and development financing with World Bank President Ajay Banga.

#### Diplomatic Engagements with the Leaders of Malaysia and Singapore

In November, the Prime Minister hosted Singapore's Prime Minister Lawrence Wong and Malaysia's Prime Minister Dato Seri

Anwar Ibrahim at the National Palace. Both visits included tree planting ceremonies, tours of the Palace Museum, and bilateral discussions. Singapore and Ethiopia signed agreements on skills development and carbon credits, while Malaysia and Ethiopia signed cooperation documents covering tourism, health, air services, and city partnerships. These visits underscored growing ties and expanded collaboration with Southeast Asia.

#### Ethiopia's Selection to Host COP 32

Following the designation of Foreign Minister Dr. Gedion Timothewos as COP32 President Designate, the National Steering Committee convened with the Prime Minister to align on key preparatory steps. The meeting reaffirmed the Government's commitment to an inclusive, transparent, and well-coordinated COP32 planning process.

Throughout November 2025, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed demonstrated results-driven leadership by advancing national priorities in irrigation, tourism, artificial intelligence, and global diplomacy. At the end of the month, he also hosted General Dagvin R. M. Anderson of U.S. Africa Command for discussions and exchanges on regional security.

Source: [Ethiopia: November Sees PM Abiy Intensify National, Global Efforts to Accelerate Ethiopia's Dev't - allAfrica.com](#)

# UGANDA

## UGANDA PRESIDENT ADMITS KENYAN ACTIVISTS WERE ARRESTED AND HELD IN 'THE FRIDGE'

NOVEMBER 9<sup>TH</sup> 2025

Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has for the first time acknowledged that two Kenyan activists who were missing in his country for five weeks had been arrested.

Last month, eyewitnesses reported seeing Bob Njagi and Nicholas Oyoo being forced into a car by masked uniformed men after a political event where they were supporting Ugandan opposition leader Bobi Wine.

News of their release was confirmed on Saturday but up to that point the authorities had denied that they were being detained.

[In a live interview on Saturday evening](#), Museveni described the two men as "experts in riots" who had then been put "in the fridge for some days".

The president, who has been in power for almost four decades and is running for another term in office, was responding to a question about the recent deadly youth-led protests in neighbouring Tanzania.

Museveni blamed foreign groups for stoking up trouble and said "the ones who are doing that game here in Uganda will end up badly".

Without naming them, he added that the two Kenyan activists were released after he received calls from "some Kenyan leaders" who said they should be handed back.

Mr Njagi and Mr Oyoo were welcomed by supporters at the main airport in Kenya's capital, Nairobi, on Saturday.

"Thirty-eight days of abduction was not easy. We didn't think that we were going to come out alive because we were being abducted by the military," Mr Njagi said.

Kenya's Foreign Minister Musalia Mudavadi said their release followed "sustained diplomatic engagement between Kenya and Uganda".

Activist organisation Vocal Africa, who had been campaigning for the two men to be freed said: "Let this moment signal an important shift towards upholding the human rights of East Africans anywhere in East African Community".

The 'shadow army' helping Uganda's long-serving president keep an iron grip on power

In a joint statement, Vocal Africa, the Law Society of Kenya and Amnesty International thanked the Kenyan and Ugandan governments, as well as "all active citizens" who had campaigned for the release.

Former pop star Bobi Wine, whose real name is Robert Kyagulanyi, is running against Museveni for the presidency in next year's elections.

Bobi Wine accused the Ugandan government of targeting the two Kenyans for associating with him.

"If they committed any offence, why were they not produced before court and formally charged?" [he asked in a post on X on Sunday](#).

Ugandan security agencies have often been accused of orchestrating the detention of opposition politicians and supporters while not in uniform. Some of those arrested have later resurfaced in court facing criminal charges.

The latest disappearances mirror past incidents involving politicians and activists across the East African region.

Last year, Njagi was picked up in Kenya by masked men during a wave of abductions believed to have been targeting government critics in the country.

He surfaced a month later, after a court ordered police to produce him. He later recounted the harrowing conditions in captivity, where he said he was often isolated and denied food.

Source: [Uganda President Yoweri Museveni admits Kenyan activists were arrested and held in 'the fridge' Uganda - BBC News](#)

Earlier this year, Kenyan activist Boniface Mwangi and his Ugandan counterpart Agather Atuhaire were detained in Tanzania and held incommunicado for days before being abandoned at their respective national borders.

[They later recounted being brutally mistreated](#), including sexual torture at the hands of the Tanzanian authorities – allegations which police dismissed as "hearsay".

Last year, another Uganda opposition figure, [Kizza Besigye, mysteriously disappeared in Nairobi](#) only to surface four days later in a military court in Uganda, where he faces treason charges.

The cases have since sparked widespread condemnation and concerns that East African governments could be collaborating to contain dissent.

## UGANDA'S ECONOMY STRENGTHENS IN OCTOBER 2025 AS SHILLING GAINS AND INFLATION EASES

NOVEMBER 18<sup>TH</sup> 2025

Uganda's economy showed improved macroeconomic fundamentals in October 2025, marked by a stronger Shilling, easing inflation, and robust export performance, according to the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development's latest *Performance of the Economy Report*.

The Ugandan Shilling appreciated by 1.3%, trading at an average mid-rate of Shs 3,463.86 per USD in October, up from Shs 3,507.79 in September. The Ministry attributes the gain to higher foreign exchange inflows from offshore investors, rising remittances, and strong export receipts—particularly from coffee—which outpaced demand for the US dollar.

The Central Bank Rate (CBR) remained unchanged at 9.75% for the thirteenth consecutive month, as the Bank of Uganda

maintained its stance to support price stability. Lending rates on both Shilling- and foreign-currency-denominated credit eased slightly during the month.

Government borrowing reached Shs 4.38 trillion through Treasury Bills and Bonds, with yields moving variably across tenors. Private sector credit expanded by 1% to Shs 24.29 trillion in September, signaling improving credit conditions.

Annual headline inflation fell to 3.4% in October, down from 4.0% the previous month. The decline was driven by lower core and food crop inflation, supported by falling prices for bread, eggs, cassava, passion fruits, oranges, onions, and other essential food items.

Uganda's merchandise exports remained strong. Exports in September 2025 totaled Shs 3.28 trillion (USD 947.33 million), a 35.8% increase from Shs 2.42 trillion (USD 697.60 million) in September 2024. Key contributors included gold, coffee, metals, oil re-exports, and fish.

Despite strong export growth, the merchandise trade deficit widened to Shs 1.77 trillion (USD 511.21 million) as imports—driven by higher private sector purchases of mineral products, machinery, vehicles, and petroleum—rose 43.6%.

Private sector activity remained in expansion territory. The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) recorded 53.4, slightly below September's

54.0, while the Business Tendency Index (BTI) stood at 57.8, down from 59.1, reflecting moderately positive business sentiment. The Composite Index of Economic Activity (CIEA) rose to 182.69 in September from 181.40 in August, indicating firming domestic demand.

Government recorded a higher-than-planned fiscal deficit of Shs 1.48 trillion, due to revenue shortfalls combined with elevated expenditures.

Across the East African Community (EAC), inflation remained relatively contained, with regional currencies showing mixed performance. The Ugandan Shilling, however, strengthened during the month, reinforcing its resilience.

The *Performance of the Economy Report* is a monthly publication by the Ministry of Finance, providing updates on Uganda's macroeconomic trends, fiscal position, external sector developments, and real-sector performance.

Source: [Uganda's Economy Strengthens in October 2025 as Shilling Gains and Inflation Eases](#)

# KENYA

## KENYAN LANDSLIDE KILLS 21 AFTER HEAVY RAINFALL

1<sup>ST</sup> NOVEMBER 2025

The Kenyan government has confirmed that 21 people have died following a landslide in the western part of the country after heavy rainfall.

Interior Minister Kipchumba Murkomen said the bodies had been transferred to a nearby airstrip after the landslide in Marakwet East late on Friday night.

He said on X that more than 30 people were still unaccounted for after being reported missing by their families while 25 people with serious injuries had been airlifted to receive further medical attention.

The Kenyan Red Cross, which is helping to coordinate rescue efforts, said that the most affected areas are still not accessible by road due to mudslides and flash flooding.

The Kenyan government paused the search and rescue operation on Saturday evening but said it would resume on Sunday.

"Preparation to supply more food and non-food relief items to the victims is underway," said Murkomen, adding: "Military and police choppers are on standby to transport the

items."

Kenya is in its second rainy season when it usually experiences a few weeks of wet weather compared to a heavier, more prolonged period earlier in the year.

The government has urged people living near seasonal rivers as well as areas that experienced landslides on Friday to move to safer ground.

Meanwhile, flash flooding and landslides in Uganda, near the border with Kenya, have killed a number of people since last Wednesday.

On Saturday, the Uganda Red Cross said another mudslide had occurred in Kapsomo village in the east of the country, destroying a house and killing four people inside.

The Red Cross said floods had severely affected most villages near riverbanks in the Bulambuli District.

It said continuous heavy rainfall had caused the River Astiri and the River Sipi "to overflow, resulting in widespread destruction of homes, crop fields, and community infrastructure".

Source: [Kenyan landslide kills 21 after heavy rainfall](#)

# RWANDA

## AFRICA NEEDS DIGITALLY LITERATE, ETHICAL MILITARY OFFICERS, SAYS MARIZAMUNDA

10<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2025

The Minister of Defence, Juvenal Marizamunda, has emphasized that addressing Africa's evolving security threats requires a new generation of military officers who are tactically capable, digitally literate, ethically grounded, and strategically agile.

Marizamunda made the remarks as he opens the 19th African Conference of Commandants on November 10, in Kigali, where the three-day forum convened commandants and senior officers from 24 countries across the continent.

He said Africa faces multifaceted challenges, including terrorism, cyber warfare, illegal migration, transnational crime, and climate-related insecurity, which demand adaptive and innovative military education.

"The ability of our institutions to adapt, innovate, and collaborate determines the strength of our collective defence posture," Marizamunda said. "Professional military education must be the foundation of our preparedness in this century."

The Minister added that the meeting promotes unity among African Command and Staff Colleges through sharing best practices and harmonised curricula under the African Union's security architecture.

"Let this moment reaffirm our shared vision, an Africa that is self-reliant in defence, united in purpose, and strong in partnership," Marizamunda urged.

Brig Gen Andrew Nyamvumba, Commandant of the RDF Command and Staff College, described the forum as "a convergence of Africa's intellectual and professional military leadership."

"Our discussions on standardising curricula, expanding exchange programmes, and leveraging digital learning will shape the next generation of commanders capable of leading joint forces across the continent," Nyamvumba said.

He noted that Rwanda will hand over the conference chairmanship to Tanzania, reaffirming continuity and collaboration in advancing the forum's mission.

"Throughout our tenure, we have sought ways to strengthen collaboration among African military education institutions and to promote harmonization of training and doctrine," he added.

Tanzania's Commandant of the Command and Staff College, Maj Gen Stephen Mnkande highlighted the significance of harmonising training within the African Union's Peace and Security Architecture, particularly the African Standby Force.

“Education and training are essential for preparedness,” he said. “We must move fast to digitalise our training systems so that Africa’s forces speak the same language in responding to security threats.”

Source: [Africa needs digitally literate, ethical military officers, says Marizamunda - Kigali Daily News](#)

Over the next three days, participants are expected to adopt joint resolutions to strengthen interoperability, align military education standards, and enhance collective responses to emerging security challenges across the continent.

## EMIR OF QATAR ARRIVES IN RWANDA FOR TWO-DAY STATE VISIT

20<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2025

Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, the Emir of the State of Qatar, on Thursday, November 20, arrived in Rwanda for a two-day state visit.

The visiting head of state was received by his host, President Paul Kagame, on Thursday afternoon at Kigali International Airport.

This is his second visit to Rwanda, following a three-day state visit in 2019.

At the time, both leaders witnessed the signing of four agreements in the sectors of culture, sports, tourism, and business events, as well as aviation travel and logistics.

Bilateral ties between the two countries continue to grow, particularly in the sectors of aviation, security, investment, and hospitality.

Earlier this year, the government of Qatar approved a draft agreement on a mutual visa waiver, allowing free entry for holders of Rwandan ordinary passports as part of efforts to boost tourism.

According to the Chargé d’Affaires of the embassy of Qatar to Rwanda, Ali bin Hamad Al Aida, the Qatari leader comes to Kigali at a very important time in light of the rapid transformations taking place in the world at the regional and international levels.

He noted that the two-day visit “reflects the vision of the State of Qatar” in enhancing

its openness to the African continent and expanding its partnerships with its countries in support of security, stability, and sustainable development.

Al Aida said the visit also embodies Rwanda’s status as a reliable partner for the State of Qatar, and the keenness of the leadership of the two countries to elevate bilateral relations to broader horizons within the framework of a partnership based on mutual trust, respect, and common interests.

In this context, he observed that relations between Doha and Kigali have witnessed remarkable development in recent years, thanks to continuous communication and the converging vision of the two leaderships.

He also pointed out that cooperation between the two countries has achieved tangible results in several sectors, including security, education, transportation, and aviation services, noting that the visit will include the signing of new agreements that will expand the scope of cooperation and meet the aspirations of the two countries in the next stage.

In an interview with the Qatar News Agency (QNA), the diplomat said that the new Bugesera International Airport project, currently

under construction, is one of the most prominent avenues for bilateral cooperation, as its completion will contribute to doubling development aspirations and enhancing Rwanda's position as a regional hub for transportation and logistics.

Qatar Airways has invested in the ongoing construction of the \$2 billion airport in Bugesera, and will have a 60 per cent stake in

the airport, which is scheduled to be completed in 2028.

The airport will have a 130,000-square-meter main terminal building capable of accommodating eight million passengers a year, with the figure expected to rise to over 14 million in the following decades, according to developers.

**Source:** [Emir of Qatar arrives in Rwanda for two-day state visit - Kigali Daily News](#)

## RWANDA BECOMES FULLY VISA-FREE FOR ALL COUNTRIES

Rwanda has once again reaffirmed its commitment to openness and global integration, unveiling a groundbreaking visa policy that allows citizens from every country in the world to enter Rwanda without applying for a visa in advance.

Effective immediately, any traveler—regardless of their country of origin—will receive a 30-day visa on arrival at the airport or border post. The new system eliminates all pre-departure visa requirements, making Rwanda one of the most accessible destinations on the African continent and globally.

The announcement was made on Wednesday, November 19, 2025, through the official account of the Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration (DGIE).

*"The visa-free entry measure to Rwanda for African citizens was confirmed five (5) years ago,*

*in March 2020! This measure applies not only to Africans, but also to citizens of all member states of the Commonwealth and the Francophonie."*

Under this new framework, nationals of Francophonie member states will receive the 30-day visa free of charge, a gesture aimed at strengthening Rwanda's cooperation with French-speaking nations.

According to DGIE, the reform is designed to boost tourism, attract investors, and facilitate the movement of travelers, positioning Rwanda as a strategic hub for business, travel, and communication in the East African region.

Officials say the initiative is expected to unlock new economic opportunities, enhance Rwanda's global competitiveness, and increase visitor flows to the country's world-renowned attractions such as Nyungwe National Park, Akagera National Park, and the clean, secure, fast-growing capital city of Kigali.

**Source:** [Rwanda becomes fully Visa-Free for All Countries - Kigali Daily News](#)

# SOMALIA

## THE WORLD TURNS A BLIND EYE AS WAR-TORN SOMALIA'S HOSPITALS CRUMBLE.

28<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2025

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MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP) – To save the life of his badly malnourished 3-year-old son, farmer Yusuf Bulle had to travel from a remote area of southern Somalia to the capital, Mogadishu, where a rare health unit presented the only hope.

After 15 days at Banadir Hospital, the child was deemed out of danger.

“Where I come from, there is no hospital,” Bulle said. “That’s why I am here.”

One of the world’s poorest countries faces a crisis of health care exacerbated by the Trump administration’s dismantling of the U.S. Agency for International Development this year. The loss of USAID funding has disheartened many Somalis who believe they can’t depend on their own government, which focuses mostly on defeating the al-Qaida-linked al-Shabab.

Somalia’s deputy health minister, Mohamed Hassan Bulaale, told The Associated Press that

the U.S. cuts led to over 6,000 health workers losing their jobs while up to 2,000 health facilities were affected – a massive hit in a country that the Center for Global Development this year said was among the world’s most likely to suffer as donors draw back.

Bomb and gun attacks by the militants – including against health centers – have reduced in frequency and intensity in recent months, leading some to see success in President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud’s “total war” against al-Shabab.

But hospital administrators, civic leaders and others say the latest push to defeat al-Shabab has come at the expense of health care and other public services.

### RELYING ON OUTSIDE MONEY

Somalia’s Ministry of Health was allocated \$91 million of a national budget exceeding \$1 billion this year, with those funds tied mostly to projects backed by outside groups. That’s a significant improvement from last year’s \$52 million, but almost all of that increase came from donors, said Mahad Wasuge, who runs the Somali Public Agenda think tank.

And as the United States has shown, donor money comes and goes.

Even with major setbacks in overall foreign support this year, including from other key

benefactors such as Britain, “security remains the first priority” for Somali authorities, Wasuge told the AP.

Many areas outside Mogadishu don’t have

functioning public hospitals, he said, with people forced to trek through often insecure areas to receive care at the ones still functional.

Such facilities in the capital include Banadir Hospital, built with Chinese support in 1977, and De Martino Hospital, established in 1922 by Italian colonialists.

During an AP visit, officials at those hospitals said much of their work would stop without assistance from the United Nations and international groups.

## ‘DONORS ARE FATIGUED’

At De Martino Hospital, director Dr. Abdirahim Omar Amin said he worries what will happen when contracts with two other humanitarian groups expire at the end of 2025.

The hospital was looking after dozens of children suffering from diphtheria, an infectious disease of the throat preventable by vaccination but now spreading in rural areas. Parents are not taking their kids for routine vaccinations because they are afraid of militant attacks, Amin said.

In the medical lab, Amin pointed to the equipment and said everything was acquired with donor funds.

*“Now it looks like donors are fatigued,” he said.*

Most services at the hospital are provided free of charge, thanks largely to funding from the International Rescue Committee and Population Services International. Patients with conditions not deemed urgent are asked to cover some costs.

“The Ministry of Health is supposed to give support to this hospital because this hospital belongs to the Ministry of Health,” Amin said. “I hope, even if (the humanitarian

Even at Banadir, Mogadishu’s main public referral hospital, expectations of the Somali government aren’t high. The unit looking after malnourished children depends entirely on donor funds channeled through the humanitarian group Concern Worldwide, said supervisor Dr. Mohamed Haashi.

After 37 people employed in the unit lost their jobs with this year’s U.S. aid cuts, Concern Worldwide still pays the salaries of 13 others in addition to milk and food for mothers and babies, Haashi said.

groups) left, the Ministry of Health will replace their position.”

Bulaale, the deputy health minister, said the government is working with some partners in “developing a contingency plan” after the loss of USAID funding. He didn’t elaborate.

In some ways, De Martino Hospital’s history mirrors Somalia’s scars. It once sheltered displaced people after the fall in 1991 of Siad Barre, a dictator whose removal triggered fighting by warlords from different clans. Many public facilities across Somalia were destroyed in years of civil war.

Somalia’s federal government, now based in a heavily fortified area near the airport in Mogadishu, struggles to assert itself despite support from African Union peacekeepers, U.S. airstrikes targeting al-Shabab and security consultants from nations jockeying for influence in a country with strategic access to the Indian Ocean and Gulf of Aden.

The countries include Turkey, which

bankrolls a hospital with intensive care capabilities in Mogadishu.

"Even the limited number of public hospitals that started functioning properly lately are

heavily dependent on donor money," said Wasuge, the civic leader. "They don't get direct government budget that allows them to provide better health care services."

## 'NO NATIONAL HEALTH CARE PLAN'

The Banadir and De Martino hospitals are where the most needy people are referred for care. De Martino, Mogadishu's main referral hospital for COVID-19 patients during the pandemic, receives the "most vulnerable" wherever they come from, director Amin said.

Amina Abdulkadir Mohamed, a jobless woman who was at De Martino recently to give birth, said she went there because she knew she would not be asked for money.

*"I was told there is free medication," she added.*

Mohamed Adam Dini, who represents Somalia's Puntland state in the national assembly, described the federal government's priorities as "deficient" because of its overwhelming focus on ending "anarchy."

"A lot of diseases have been spreading" unchecked, Dini said, adding: "There is no national health care plan, as we don't have a national political plan."

Source: [Somalia's crumbling hospitals show the toll of aid cuts and war | AP News](#)

# SOUTH SUDAN

## 32 HOTELS DRAG GOVT BACK TO COURT OVER UNPAID SETTLEMENT

28<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2025

A coalition of 32 hotels in South Sudan has filed a new lawsuit against the government for allegedly renegeing on a settlement to pay more than \$60m for accommodation and services.

The case, lodged at the East African Court of Justice (EACJ), centres on the government's failure to honour a binding agreement made in July to resolve the long-running dispute.

The original debt was accrued over several years for housing government-affiliated guests and peace delegates following the

signing of the 2018 peace agreement.

The regional court has given the South Sudanese government 45 days to respond to the lawsuit. South Sudan is a member of the East African Community (EAC), a regional intergovernmental organisation.

### A HISTORY OF UNPAID BILLS

The legal dispute stems from the hotels providing accommodation to officials under the National Transitional Committee (NTC), the body tasked with implementing the 2018 peace agreement.

Army generals and officials from the various parties were housed in hotels and apartments arranged by the committee.

However, by early 2021, with bills going unpaid, many hotels began evicting officials, with some cutting off electricity and water supplies. The NTC was first chaired by Presidential Advisor for National Security Affairs, Tut Gatluak Manime, and later assigned to Senior Presidential Advisor Gen. Kuol Manyang Juuk.

To end the litigation, both sides reached an out-of-court settlement in Juba on 24 July 2025.

A copy of the settlement, seen by Radio Tamazuj, shows the government agreed to a payment plan, with the first instalment due on 29 September 2025 and the final payment scheduled for the following year.

The hotel coalition, led by World Focus Hotel and represented by Pan African Law Chambers LLP, states that the government has not made any of the agreed payments.

A summons from the EACJ, dated 25 November 2025, has now been served to South Sudan's Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Attorney General.

## HIGH-LEVEL PROMISES

The initial out-of-court settlement signing was a high-profile event, indicating a firm commitment from the government.

Senior officials present at the ceremony included Chol Ajongo Mawut, then Minister of Presidential Affairs; Dr. Wek Mamer Kuol, then Minister of Justice; and Mary Ajith, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Justice.

Multiple sources said prior negotiations had also involved other high-ranking figures, including Ambassador Sebit Bullen Kamonde,

representing the Office of the President.

Despite these efforts and subsequent meetings—including one with the newly appointed executive director in the office of the president, Valentino Dhel Malueth—the hotels say their attempts to resolve the matter failed.

## RETURN TO LITIGATION

Faced with the government's inaction, the hotels felt compelled to return to the EACJ.

Their legal team cited Article 30(2) of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community, which sets a strict time limit for bringing cases before the court. To prevent their claim from becoming time-barred, they filed a new "Reference"—the term for a case at the EACJ.

The applicants argue that the government's failure to pay constitutes a breach of fundamental principles of the East African

Community, including the rule of law and good governance.

The case is now formally registered with the EACJ's First Instance Division in Arusha, Tanzania.

Radio Tamazuj was unable to immediately reach the Ministry of Justice or the Office of the President for comment.

Source: [32 hotels drag govt back to court over unpaid settlement - Radio Tamazuj](#)



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