



(Fighters from Somalia's Al-Qaeda-affiliated Shabaab group rammed a suicide car bomb into an African Union army base early Tuesday and stormed inside, an official and witness said.)

BURUNDI :

RWANDA :

RDC CONGO :

UGANDA :

Uganda's Museveni has shifted attitude towards peace in South Sudan: Machar

By Tesfa-Alem Tekle/sudantribune.com/Tuesday 1 September 2015

August 31, 2015 (ADDIS ABABA/KAMPALA) – Leader of the armed opposition faction of the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement (SPLM-IO), Riek Machar, on Monday commended Ugandan

president Yoweri Museveni, saying he has noticed positive approach to ensuring peace in South Sudan.

“When president Museveni was here during the summit I saw a shift in his attitude and his commitment to support the peace agreement,” said former vice president, Machar in a press conference he held in Addis Ababa on Monday.

He said he had dispatched a high level delegation of 11 members to Kampala who met president Museveni last Saturday in a bid to engage the authorities in Uganda on the implementation of the peace agreement he signed with president Salva Kiir to end the 20-month long civil war in the world’s youngest country.

“We want to read the mood in Kampala on the implementation of the peace agreement,” said Machar.

“We are satisfied that the Ugandan government is behind the peace agreement which is very important to us because it is part of the conflict and they have troops which they will have to withdraw,” he said.

The Ugandan troops were deployed in South Sudan in December 2013 at the invitation of president Kiir shortly after fighting broke out between forces loyal to Kiir and those allied to Machar.

The latest peace agreement signed between the two rival leaders in general states that the troops of the Uganda People’s Defence Forces (UPDF) must pullout from South Sudan with the exception of those in western equatoria state who came under a different arrangement to hunt for the Uganda rebels of the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA).

According to the peace agreement, UPDF will withdraw from all locations in South Sudan including Bor and Juba, but a number of their troops will remain in Western Equatoria start per the arrangement made with the African Union (AU) as a regional task force to battle the LRA rebels.

Earlier, Ugandan minister of foreign affairs, Henry Oryem Okello, said on Saturday that the UPDF will not withdraw from the South Sudan despite the internationally backed and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) mediated peace agreement which demanded their withdrawal.

“We are not pulling out. Uganda is not part of the agreement. We have a bilateral arrangement with South Sudan government like U.S. has troops stationed in Japan,” Oryem was quoted as saying by a number of regional media outlets.

Following Saturday’s statement by the Ugandan foreign minister the rebels have requested explanation and other Ugandan officials including from the ministry of defense said their deputy foreign minister was misquoted, saying their troops will withdraw within 45 days in accordance with the peace deal.

“When we heard of it we inquired and we were told that the minister was misquoted,” said Machar.

NO GRUDGE AGAINST UGANDA

The spokesperson of the rebel delegation to Kampala, Stephen Kuol told Sudan Tribune he was optimistic of Uganda’s positive contributions in implementing the peace agreement.

"Let it be known that the SPLM/SPLA under the able leadership of Dr. Riek Machar does not hold

any grudges against the Republic of Uganda and its leadership. We are saying for us to implement this peace agreement, we must everything behind us," said Kuol.

"Let bygones be bygones," stressed the armed opposition official on Monday.

The main focus, Kuol further said, was on how to effectively implement the new peace accord.

"We need the support of the Ugandan leadership, the leadership of the region, African Union, United Nations, the Trioka and all people of goodwill who made it possible for us to get another opportunity for peace in the country," said the rebel delegation spokesperson.

Rival forces in South Sudan conflict have issued statements counter-accusing each other of violations of the permanent ceasefire hours after it came into effect on Saturday midnight as declared by president Kiir and armed opposition leader, Machar.

Meanwhile the rebels accused government forces of continued attacks despite the signed peace agreement which calls on both warring factions to take into effect a permanent ceasefire.

In a separate interview with Sudan Tribune, acting spokesperson of SPLM-IO army, Colonel William Gatjiath Deng, alleged that government forces have launched bombardments on Saturday in Unity state's Leer, Koch, Mayiandit, and Rupkotni counties.

"They are today on their way going to Jonglei state in Fangak county in the river. They have also started bombardments on the river bank in our controlled territories," he said.

Deng added that the rebel forces did not retaliate but remained standing in their defence positions.

The military official further alleged that the Ugandan troops were fighting against them along side the government even after the peace deal was signed.

The spokesperson of the government forces, Colonel Philip Aguer, on Saturday and Sunday similarly accused the rebels of launching attacks at government controlled territories in Malakal town in what he said was to gain more territories.

"Their intention is to gain more territories. This is the purpose of these attacks. That was why they attacked the positions of our forces in Malakal yesterday (Saturday) and again today (Sunday)," said Aguer.

"For us, our forces will not attack them but they have the right for self-defence," he added.

SOUTH AFRICA :

Connecticut college student presumed dead after swimming in South Africa
August 31, 2015/by Marcus Harun/foxct.com

REDDING — A George Washington University official says an undergraduate student has been missing since swimming while traveling in South Africa.

Vice Provost and Dean of Student Affairs Peter Konwerski said in a statement Monday that junior

Nicholas Upton from Redding, Connecticut has not been seen since swimming in the East Cape Province on Sunday at about 10:30 p.m. local time.

Konwerski said authorities in Cape Town were searching for Upton and coordinating with the man's family, study abroad program representatives and the U.S. Embassy.

However, the National Sea Rescue Institute in South Africa, a charity that monitors South African waters to save people, said that searching for Upton has been difficult due to bad weather. Due to the amount of time that has passed since he went missing on Sunday, he is presumed to have drowned.

When the weather improves the search for his body will continue, and police will continue investigating the disappearance/

Upton has been studying abroad in South Africa and was traveling during a break from classes.

Upton is a member of the Kappa Alpha Order fraternity and the university's rowing team.

TANZANIA :

KENYA :

Strategic approach to stamping out strikes afflicting Kenya

BY Fredrick Ogola/standardmedia.co.ke/Tuesday, September 1st 2015

Does the Government have a strategy for dealing with it Yes, it has a strategy. But there has been a vicious cycle to the strikes, and the Government's response has followed a similar pattern. Since 1962, the first response to any industrial strike has been threats and a State declaration on its illegality. This is normally followed by court battles that end up on the streets before the government eventually calls a stakeholders' meeting that comes up with a short-term solution. The question is: Is this strategy strategic No, it is not. Strategically, whenever one is faced with a problem, the first step should be to diagnose it to classify it. A problem can be classified as generic, apparently unique, truly unique or exceptionally unique. A generic problem is one that occurred before, was solved and is likely to occur again in future.

An apparently unique one is a generic problem disguised as unique. A truly unique one has never occurred, but has chances of occurring in the future, while an exceptionally unique one is occurring for the first time and will never occur again.

These four types of problems need to be treated differently. Generic and apparently unique problems should be solved as they were in the past. A truly unique problem needs a new solution and structures for solving similar problems in future. An exceptionally unique problem, by its nature, is solved once and for all as it will not occur again. Teachers, doctors and nurses' strikes in Kenya are generic. They basically revolve around working conditions and pay rises. Why, then, should the Government start with court injunctions, an approach that has not succeeded since 1962 In fact, this year the Government's strategy failed since the court ruled against it. The trend has always been: workers demand a pay rise; the government responds, "Can't pay, won't pay" workers announce a strike; the government declares it illegal and threatens them with the sack and

court action; the strike takes place anyway; the workers and government negotiate and a 'return-to-work formula' (rather than a stay-at-work one) is agreed on. Eventually, the next strike call comes and the cycle is repeated. This is one definition of insanity — doing the same thing over and over and expecting a different result. The solution, therefore, lies in coming up with a different strategy of approaching industrial action in the public sector. This involves stakeholder engagement for long-term solutions, rather than short-term ones.

It also requires the Government to develop relational intelligence that enhances the engagement of all legitimate stakeholders on a negotiated settlement to stamp strikes out of Kenya.

ANGOLA :

AU/AFRICA :

Shabaab 'storm AU base' in Somalia

01 September 2015 Tuesday/worldbulletin.net

Fighters from Somalia's Al-Qaeda-affiliated Shabaab group rammed a suicide car bomb into an African Union army base early Tuesday and stormed inside, an official and witness said.

There were no immediate reports on casualties, and the rebels said in a statement that the AMISOM troops had fled the base, situated in Janale district, 80 kilometres (50 miles) southwest of Mogadishu in the lower Shabele region.

The base is thought to be manned by Burundian soldiers.

"There was heavy explosion and fighting broke out at the AMISOM base in Janale. We don't have details but we are hearing that Al-Shabaab fighters attacked the base," said Mohamed Shire, a Somali military commander based in the region.

A local eyewitness said Shabaab fighters stormed into the base.

"Heavy fighting broke out after a suicide bomber rammed his vehicle into the camp," said local resident Ali Moalim Yusuf. "I saw heavily armed fighters pouring into the base."

The armed men, who are fighting to overthrow Somalia's internationally-backed and AU-protected government, confirmed they were behind the attack.

"The fighters captured the base after a suicide bomber struck it, the enemy fled," the group said in a brief statement.

In June, Shabaab fighters killed dozens of Burundian soldiers when they overran an AMISOM outpost northwest of the capital. They also stage frequent suicide attacks inside the capital.

But AMISOM, the 22,000-strong AU force in Somalia, has also made key gains against the Shabaab in recent months, pushing them out of several strongholds in the southwest of the country.

UN/AFRICA :

US/AFRICA :

Tropical Storm Fred Blasts Cape Verde Islands, Not Expected to Threaten US

By Brett Rathbun, AccuWeather.com Meteorologist/September 1, 2015

As of last Monday evening, former hurricane Fred was downgraded to a tropical storm.

Fred became the second hurricane of the 2015 Atlantic season and will blast the Cape Verde Islands through early this week.

An area of low pressure off the coast of Africa became Tropical Storm Fred early Sunday morning.

While the moisture from once-Tropical Storm Erika moves across the southeastern United States, Fred will march across the Cape Verde Islands into Tuesday.

According to AccuWeather Meteorologist Michael Doll, "This system was a rather strong tropical wave as it moved off the coast of Africa on Saturday."

According to AccuWeather Hurricane Expert Dan Kottlowski, Fred is the farthest east a hurricane has formed on record in the Atlantic Ocean.

"Fred is only the third known hurricane to impact the Cape Verde Islands," Kottlowski said.

The main impacts across the islands will be damaging winds, flooding rain and rough seas.

Several inches of rain will be possible and this could trigger mudslides across the mountainous islands. With Fred expected to track over the islands, wind gusts will have the potential to down trees and power lines, which will result in extended periods without power.

After passing through the the Cape Verde Islands, Fred will track across the open waters of the Atlantic during the middle and latter part of this week.

A combination of wind shear and dry air may prevent this system from further intensification and will gradually cause the system to weaken.

According to AccuWeather Meteorologist Evan Duffey, "Fred will be brought quickly into less favorable conditions for strengthening, with the main factor against the cyclone being dry air."

This storm is not expected to bring any impacts to the United States.

"Outside of the Cape Verde Islands, which will see torrential showers and thunderstorms along with a few strong wind gusts, the system is not expected to impact any landmasses," Duffey said.

Fred is the only tropical system in the Atlantic basin outside of leftover moisture from Erika. There

are currently three hurricanes in the central and eastern Pacific; Kilo, Ignacio and Jimena.

CANADA/AFRICA :

AUSTRALIA/AFRICA :

EU/AFRICA :

CHINA/AFRICA :

INDIA/AFRICA :

BRAZIL/AFRICA :

Brazil to endorse air accord with Mozambique

by: APA/date : August 31, 2015

Brazil's Foreign Relations and National Defence Committee, has said the Brazilian Parliament will on Thursday endorse an air accord with Mozambique. Reports monitored by APA on Monday suggest that the agreement signed in Brasilia in 2010 has spent five years undergoing bureaucratic procedures leading to its approval in the Chamber of Deputies and submission to the Senate.

The Foreign Ministry indicated that the adoption of a legal framework for the operation of air services between Brazil and Mozambique should help "deepen bilateral relations with respect to trade, tourism and cooperation."

The agreement establishes procedures for airlines to obtain authorisation to transport passengers and cargo between the two countries and also to other countries on the associated routes in South America and Africa.

Initial plans call for three locations in Mozambique and three in Brazil to be used for routes designated in the agreement, along with other points in South America, Africa and Asia.

During the designation process the aeronautic authorities from both countries will have the right to

deny, cancel or suspend authorisations or impose conditions if they are not convinced that a given airline is capable of offering the required service.

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