



(Cette alerte intervient suite à l'attaque perpétrée lundi par un groupe armé des Shabaab contre une base de l'armée américaine au nord-ouest de Mogadiscio, et aussi contre un convoi militaire de l'Union européenne dans la capitale somalienne. Selon une source de la police kényane, le groupe djihadiste somalien des Shabaab a promis d'envoyer sept de ses membres au Kenya pour y exécuter des attentats dans des sites.)

BURUNDI :

[Burundi / EAC : Les dons au Vatican par la Belgique Coloniale](#)

October 3, 2019 By admin

HISTOIRE, COLONISATION, ADMINISTRATION, EAC – Le mouvement Anti-Colonial ou Décolonial des Parlements de l'EAC : le cas des terres octroyées au Vatican par le Décret colonial Belge du dimanche 24 janvier 1943 sur les cessions gratuites et les concessions du gouvernement belge –

BUJUMBURA, Jeudi 3 octobre 2019 – Dans le cadre des Politiques Etrangère, Globale, East African Community (EAC), de Défense et Intérieure, Administrative, Sécuritaire, Historique des Barundi, les autorités burundaises suivent de très près les travaux – Anti-Colonial – ou – Décolonial – réalisés ces dernières années, dans la région de l'EAC.

Ce mouvement Décolonial est très actif en ce moment surtout au Kenya et en Tanzanie ...

Au Rwanda (*), sur proposition gouvernementale, M. BUSINGYE Johnston, Ministre rwandaise de

la Justice, et Mme UWIZEYIMANA Evode, Ministre rwandaise d'Etat pour les Affaires constitutionnelles et juridiques, il y a 3 mois le Parlement du Rwanda a adopté une loi supprimant plus de 1 000 éléments de la législation Rwandaise d'aujourd'hui jugés dépassés (de lois datant d'une période variant entre 1885 et 1962).

Par exemple, pendant les périodes coloniales Allemande (1900-1916) et Belge (1916-1962), au Rwanda-Urundi des lois coloniales ont été établies permettant aux missionnaires de l'Église catholique – LE VATICAN – d'acquérir autant de terres gratuitement pour l'Église. Le décret colonial Belge du Dimanche 24 janvier 1943 sur les cessions gratuites et les concessions du gouvernement belge à des associations scientifiques et religieuses et à des établissements d'utilité publique, disait en son art.1 :

« aux termes de la présente ordonnance et sous réserve de l'approbation de l'ordre royal, le gouverneur général peut céder ou accorder librement des associations à des associations scientifiques, philanthropiques ou religieuses et à des institutions d'intérêt public reconnues par la loi, jusqu'à 10 hectares de terres urbaines et 200 hectares de terres rurales »

Prenant en exemple les avoirs en terre donnés par la Belgique coloniale au Vatican, le Ministre rwandais BUSINGYE a expliqué :

« Les lois coloniales ont été faites pour la métropole coloniale, pas pour les colonies. Ils ont été amenés dans les colonies pour servir de cadre juridique au service de l'État colonial. Cette étape signifie enfin que nous sommes et serons régis par les lois que nous avons adoptées pour nous »

Le Burundi se plaint depuis quelques années de voir le Vatican fortement impliqué dans ses affaires Intérieures... Entre 2011 et 2013, lors de la révision des codes fonciers (en 2011) et miniers (en 2013) burundais, qu'elle a été la surprise des autorités de rencontrer nombre de ce type de lois coloniales ! Alors que le pays était indépendant depuis 1962.

Entre le 15 ème et 20 ème siècle, l'Esclavage et la Colonisation, réalisés par l'Occident, ont été des crimes contre l'Humanité, avec plus de 300 Millions de victimes Amérindiennes et Africaines. Au Burundi, les USA, le Vatican, la France et la Belgique sont responsables du Génocide Régicide contre les Barundi, ayant occasionné plus de 4,5 Millions de victimes entre 1965-66 et 2005 : [<http://burundi-agnews.org/genocide.htm> ; <http://burundi-agnews.org/ccburundi.htm> ; http://burundi-agnews.org/agnews_refugees.htm]. Ce Génocide Régicide contre les Barundi a été exécuté par les régimes HIMA burundais successifs depuis les dictateurs Micombero, Bagaza, puis Buyoya.

(*) <https://afriqueactudaily.com/index.php/2019/10/01/le-parlement-rwandais-abroge-plus-de-1-000-lois-de-lere-coloniale/>

RWANDA :

Rwanda: 25 rebelles présumés inculpés pour tentative de renversement du gouvernement
afrique.lalibre.be/3 octobre 2019

Un tribunal militaire rwandais a inculpé mercredi 25 hommes soupçonnés d'appartenir à un groupe rebelle, pour avoir tenté de renverser par la force le gouvernement et comploté avec un pays étranger. Les accusés appartiendraient tous au Congrès national rwandais (RNC), un parti d'opposition en exil formé par d'anciens proches du président rwandais Paul Kagame, que Kigali

accuse d'avoir créé un groupe armé pour mener des attaques au Rwanda depuis la République démocratique du Congo (RDC). Les suspects encourtent une peine de prison allant de 25 ans à la perpétuité.

Ils ont été « inculpés pour avoir tenté de renverser le gouvernement en recourant à la force militaire, collaboré avec un gouvernement étranger dans l'intention de mener la guerre, formé et rejoint une entreprise criminelle, et rejoint un groupe armé illégal », a annoncé le panel de trois juges.

Certains des inculpés ont été capturés après de violents combats en RDC, ont indiqué les procureurs au tribunal. D'autres se sont rendus à la mission de l'ONU en RDC (Monusco). Trois d'entre eux se sont identifiés devant le tribunal comme étant burundais, deux Ougandais et un venu du Malawi. Ils ont comparu sans être assistés d'avocats. Un procureur militaire a déclaré que les suspects étaient « tous membres du RNC et ont été recrutés par Kayumba Nyamwasa et ses agents ».

Ancien chef d'état-major de l'armée rwandaise, Faustin Kayumba Nyamwasa est l'un des fondateurs et le chef du RNC. Il est réfugié depuis 2010 en Afrique du Sud, où il a été victime de plusieurs tentatives d'assassinat.

Selon les Nations unies, M. Nyamwasa pourrait chercher à lever une armée en RDC. Ce dernier avait fondé le RNC avec son ami Patrick Karegeya, ex-chef des services secrets rwandais, qui avait été retrouvé étranglé en 2014 dans un hôtel de luxe de Johannesburg. Le parquet sud-africain a établi que des « liens étroits » existaient entre les suspects de cet assassinat et le régime Kagame. Kigali est régulièrement accusé de s'en prendre à ses opposants établis à l'étranger, notamment en cherchant à les tuer. Paul Kagame l'a toujours nié.

RDC CONGO :

RDC: une ONG appelle à enquêter sur le patrimoine de l'ex-président Kabila
2 octobre 2019/afrique.lalibre.be

Une organisation congolaise a appelé les autorités judiciaires de la République démocratique du Congo à enquêter sur le patrimoine de l'ancien président Joseph Kabila et des anciens ministres, a indiqué mercredi à l'AFP cette ONG. L'Association congolaise pour l'accès à la justice (ACAJ) « a appelé mardi le procureur de la Cour constitutionnelle à enquêter sur les patrimoines de l'ancien président de la République, Joseph Kabila et ses anciens Premiers ministres », écrit son président Georges Kapiamba dans un message transmis à l'AFP.

La même demande a été adressée au procureur de la Cour de cassation pour qu'il en fasse autant contre les anciens vice-premiers ministres, ministres, vice-ministres et « n'hésite pas à les contraindre par tous les moyens de droit et/ou à les poursuivre en cas d'obstruction, rébellion et autres infractions », ajoute-t-il.

D'après l'ACAJ, « plusieurs d'entre eux ne les ont jamais déclarés à la fin de leur mandat ». « Ils ne veulent pas le faire pour dissimuler leur enrichissement illicite et ne pas payer d'impôts conséquents au fisc », ajoute l'ONG.

La loi congolaise impose au chef de l'Etat et aux membres du gouvernement de déposer au greffe de la Cour constitutionnelle leur déclaration écrite de patrimoine familial au début et à la fin de leurs mandats respectifs.

Cette déclaration de patrimoine familial détaille leurs biens meubles et immeubles, actions ou parts sociales, obligations, comptes en banque, terrains non bâtis, forêts, plantations et terres agricoles, mines et tous autres immeubles, avec indication des titres pertinents.

Lundi, le Premier ministre Sylvestre Ilunga Ilunkamba, investi le 6 septembre, a déposé la déclaration écrite de son patrimoine au greffe de la Cour constitutionnelle.

D'après le dernier compte rendu du Conseil des ministres tenu vendredi à Kinshasa, M. Ilunga Ilunkamba avait rappelé aux membres du gouvernement l'obligation de déclarer leurs avoirs au plus tard le 6 octobre 2019.

Le président Joseph Kabila a dirigé la RDC du 26 janvier 2001 au 24 janvier 2019.

UGANDA :

Uganda warns of prison for anyone wearing red beret of pop star presidential challenger
Fox News/02/10/2019

Uganda has warned that anyone who wears a red beret in support of pop star-turned-presidential challenger Bobi Wine could go to prison for life.

The government last month declared that the red beret, which Wine has used as part of his "People Power" movement, was "property of the state" and those who wear or sell them would face prosecution under military law, Reuters reported.

Wine, a 37-year-old pop star whose real name is Robert Kyagulanyi, denounced the government's ban as he seeks to defeat longtime Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni.

"This beret ban is a sham. It is a blatant attempt to suffocate a successful threat to the autocratic status quo," Wine said in a statement.

"But People Power is more than a red beret, we are bigger than our symbol," the statement continued. "We are a booming political movement fighting for the future of Uganda and we will continue our struggle for democracy."

Wine became a legislator in 2017 and announced his bid for the presidency in July. The pop star has reportedly won widespread support, especially among young Ugandans, thanks in part to his critiques of Museveni put into song lyrics.

His popularity is seen as a threat to Museveni's reign, according to the outlet. Authorities have broken up Wine's rallies with tear gas and live rounds and some of his supporters have been jailed.

Last year, Wine was beaten during a campaign and had to seek treatment in the United States, Reuters reported.

The Ugandan presidential elections are expected to be held in early 2021.

Museveni, who has held power since 1986, has yet to officially declare his re-election bid.

SOUTH AFRICA :

Nigeria's Buhari arrives in South Africa after xenophobic violence

03 October 2019/timeslive.co.za

Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari arrived in SA on Wednesday for a state visit after an outburst of xenophobic violence in and around Johannesburg stirred tensions between Africa's leading economic powerhouses.

Buhari and his South African counterpart Cyril Ramaphosa will meet Thursday to discuss bolstering trade ties and political cooperation as both struggle to kickstart their stuttering economies.

But the recent violence in SA targeting foreigners — including Nigerians — threatens to dominate the talks.

Buhari was met by SA's Foreign Minister Naledi Pandor after his arrival at the Waterkloof military base, near the South African capital Pretoria.

The three-day state visit, the first by a Nigerian leader since 2013, was planned before mobs descended on foreign-owned properties in and around Johannesburg in early September.

The violence — in which at least 12 people were killed — sparked fury in Nigeria and saw hundreds of migrant workers repatriated to the country.

Some South African businesses in Nigeria were forced to close shop temporarily after they were targeted by revenge attacks.

The two governments dispatched special envoys to each other's capitals as Pretoria offered "sincere apologies" in a bid to calm the anger.

The presidency in Abuja said Buhari would use the state visit to discuss the "welfare of Nigerians, and find common grounds for building harmonious relations with their hosts".

He will hold a "town hall meeting" with Nigerians living in SA to listen to their experiences and show the government is working to protect them.

Buhari is expected to urge Ramaphosa to pay reparations for the Nigerians affected by the violence but the South African authorities look set to reject those demands.

'Bad management'

SA's presidency did not mention the xenophobic violence at all in its announcement of the visit.

It instead focused squarely on attempts to bolster trade and business as Africa's two largest economies both look to improve on tepid growth.

The leaders will attend a business forum and chair a meeting of the SA-Nigeria Bi-National Commission designed to boost cooperation between the two countries.

The relationship hit a high in the early 2000s when former presidents Thabo Mbeki and Olusegun Obasanjo worked together to take a leading role in continental politics.

Since then a string of legal disputes between South African mobile giant MTN and the Nigerian authorities has clouded ties.

The telecoms firm has now resolved most of the long-running wrangles and in May floated its shares on the stock exchange in the West African country.

Buhari, who won a second term in February, is looking to diversify Nigeria's economy away from oil and SA could prove a key partner in boosting its agricultural and mining sectors.

But, despite signing up to a landmark African free trade agreement in July, he has been making protectionist moves by ordering increased restrictions on food imports and blocking the flow of goods from neighbouring Benin and Niger.

Analysts said that despite incentives to improve ties, Buhari's visit appears unlikely to radically bolster relations between the two countries.

"What we are seeing in the relationship is years of bad management on both sides," said Cheta Nwanze, head of research at Nigeria's SBM Intelligence.

"That won't change dramatically because of this visit — if it is to improve then it needs sustained commitment at the highest levels."

TANZANIA :

Tanzanian Government Suspected Of Ebola Outbreak Cover-Up

10/02/19/ibtimes.com

The World Health Organization alleged that the Tanzanian government is withholding information from the public regarding possible cases of the feared Ebola virus.

As per the statement released by WHO on September 21, the organization outlined a number of unofficial reports of cases of the virus coming from Tanzania.

There was allegedly a doctor who returned to Tanzania from Uganda and was suspected to have been infected by the Ebola virus.

Tests were made by the Tanzanian National Health Laboratory and the doctor was reportedly found to be positive. An alarming note on the whereabouts of the doctor prior to her death on September 8 was that she traveled to different places all over Tanzania and eventually died in Dar es Salaam, which is considered as the largest city in the country.

Subsequently, unofficial reports were made to WHO of more suspected Ebola cases coming from various locations in the country, as well as reports of contacts in quarantine.

However, as per the official statement of the Tanzanian government, they didn't have any suspected Ebola cases admitted from any parts of their country.

Despite this denial of the Tanzanian government, the WHO outlined incidents that they could not simply ignore.

For instance, according to WHO, Tanzanian officials were slow in responding to WHO's requests for clarifications. When asked about the deaths of the involved personalities, they also didn't have any other explanation and have also refused in performing confirmatory tests that will prove whether the disease is spreading or not.

Even though WHO did not give justification to travel warnings considering the little information available, the U.S. and the U.K. still issued strong warnings to travelers in Tanzania.

Included in the warnings given by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on Sept. 27 was the place where the doctor died, as well as three more locations visited by the doctor, namely: Mbeya, Njombe and Songea.

The U.K. government emphasized that the Ebola outbreak in Congo was tagged as a PHEIC case, otherwise known as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, which has already spilled over to Uganda, the place where the doctor allegedly came from before returning to Tanzania and subsequently reported as diagnosed with Ebola.

KENYA :

Kenya : Alerte maximale suite aux menaces d'attaques des Shabaab

Leseco.ma/2 octobre 2019

Cette alerte intervient suite à l'attaque perpétrée lundi par un groupe armé des Shabaab contre une base de l'armée américaine au nord-ouest de Mogadiscio, et aussi contre un convoi militaire de l'Union européenne dans la capitale somalienne.

Selon une source de la police kényane, le groupe djihadiste somalien des Shabaab a promis d'envoyer sept de ses membres au Kenya pour y exécuter des attentats dans des sites stratégiques.

«Il est probable que les agents des Shabaab pourront cibler des sites tels que les hôtels et les plages le long de la côte kényane», souligne la police dans une alerte adressée aux services de sécurité du pays.

Les membres des Shabaab pourraient attaquer plusieurs institutions importantes dans les trois comtés de Kwale, Kilifi et Mombasa, notamment l'aéroport international Moi, la Kenya Ports Authority, et le terminus de la voie ferrée Standard Gauge. Les comtés de Kwale et de Kilifi sont situés le long de la côte du pays, dans l'océan Indien, et sont frontaliers de Mombasa, la deuxième ville du Kenya par sa population, au sud-ouest et au nord.

Pour rappel, Al Shabaab est un groupe terroriste islamiste somalien d'idéologie salafiste djihadiste créé en 2006 lors de l'invasion éthiopienne.

Cette menace intervient le jour où trois membres présumés des Shabaab ont été tués et sept autres arrêtés, lors de deux raids distincts menés mardi matin par des officiers de l'Unité de police antiterroriste (ATPU) du Kenya à Likoni, dans le comté de Mombasa

ANGOLA :

“La dos Santos company. Mainmise sur l’Angola”, décryptage d’une saga familiale
03/10/2019/100pour100culture.com

Après la chute du président José Eduardo Dos Santos, la journaliste Estelle Maussion relate les faits de sa gestion dans son livre “La dos Santos company. Mainmise sur l’Angola” paru ce mercredi 2 octobre. L’ancien régime est épingle dans des histoires de corruption.

“La dos Santos company. Mainmise sur l’Angola” est un livre d’Estelle Maussion, journaliste en Angola de 2012 à 2015. L’auteure explique la mainmise de l’ex président Dos Santos sur l’Angola. Durant près de 4 décennies, la corruption, le népotisme et le favoritisme furent monnaies courantes dans la société angolaise. En clair, les proches et la famille du président se sont enrichis alors que la population vit dans une paupérisation sans précédente.

Aussi, le portrait d’Isabel Dos Santos, fille de José Eduardo, devenue la première africaine milliardaire en 2013 est largement dépeint. Selon l’auteure, tous les secteurs clés de l’économie étaient entre les mains de la famille Dos Santos. Elle n’a pas oublié de mentionner l’expertise et la ruse politique de l’ancien président.

Avec ce nouveau livre, les lecteurs auront la chance de découvrir la Saga et la déchéance de l’une des plus puissantes familles d’Afrique.

AU/AFRICA :

UN/AFRICA :

Africa must ‘value youth’ in the drive towards lasting peace, young envoy tells Security Council
news.un.org/2 October 2019

Recognizing the potential of African youth caught up in conflict to forge peace, is crucial for nurturing their developing identities, and could help them turn away from violence, a youth representative told the Security Council on Wednesday.

“We have to value youth and their contribution to society, they will look for recognition elsewhere, if we don’t,” Aya Chebbi, youth envoy for the African Union (AU) who hails from Tunisia, explained during the Council’s meeting on peace and security, in line with a flagship AU project to “silence the guns by 2020.”

In order for youth to give up their guns “we have to give them direction” and provide “the enabling environment” for them to thrive, she explained.

The meeting, convening under the presidency this month of South Africa, follows a vision established by African leaders to end all wars in Africa by 2063, which involves stamping out gun violence by 2020.

The Council endorsed the commitment through resolution 2457 in February, outlining steps to achieve continent-wide peace through international support. In December 2015, the 15-member body also mandated a study on harnessing the energy and creativity of youth in resolving conflict,

through adoption of resolution 2250.

Youth - persons aged between 15 and 24 – make up 1.2 billion of the world's population, 600 million of whom live in violent regions. Roughly 20 percent of the population of the African continent fall within this age range.

Given these figures, the active engagement of youth is vital in shaping peace and contributing to reconciliation, the Security Council has said.

“We must change the narrative about African youth,” Ms. Chebbi urged, adding that recent waves of youth-led peace movements are indicative of what the young generation desire and can achieve.

In South Sudan youth are replacing bullets with books, she explained, while Kenya is making progress in empowering women to use art as a cultural bulwark against violence, showcasing momentum amongst youth “with little resources” who “did not wait on resolutions to act”.

2020 deadline, ‘an absolute necessity’

Underscoring the core aspect of the meeting’s theme, Special adviser of the Secretary-General on Africa, Bience Philomena Gawanas, said “mobilizing the youth toward silencing the guns by 2020, is not a choice, but an absolute necessity.”

The number of conflicts on the African continent have compromised peace and security across borders, and too often, perspectives of youth associated with the violence and conflict, she added.

Correcting the stereotype, she insisted that “it must always be recognized that the large majority of youth in Africa are in reality peaceful, they are agents and partners of peace - the connective tissue - and have a critical contribution to make.”

Africa will remain at the core of the Council’s work every week this month, with a second thematic debate on peace and security set for 7 October.

By May of 2020, Secretary-General Antonio Guterres is expected to submit a report on the implementation of resolution 2250, along with 2419, adopted in June of 2018, with the aim of recognizing the role of youth in peace contributions.

“Young Africa deserves a seat at the table and in decision-making positions to make peace possible”, Ms. Chebbi urged.

“Young Africa cannot continue to be ignored, as the most youthful population in the world. My generation is ready to make an impact that may not be comprehended but cannot be denied”, she maintained.

US/AFRICA :

US Service Member Injured in Terror Attack on Somali Military Base
military.com/1 Oct 2019

A U.S. service member was injured in a pair of targeted attacks by a terror group in Somalia this week.

One American service member was assessed for a concussion as part of standard protocol after Al-Shabaab terrorists attacked Baledogle Military Airfield on Monday with a car bomb, officials with U.S. Africa Command said in a statement Tuesday.

The attack took place at the base, about 60 miles outside the capital city of Mogadishu. The U.S. forces train troops and operate drones from the base. U.S. military officials initially reported that no American or partner forces had been hurt in the attack, which U.S. officials called "ineffective."

But it "demonstrates the direct threat Al-Shabaab poses to Americans, our allies, and interests in the region," Maj. Gen. William Gayler, U.S. Africa Command's director of operations, said in a statement.

"Incidents like this will not compromise the pressure being placed on this terrorist network by the Federal Government of Somalia and international partners," Gayler said.

A second attack took place in Mogadishu, The Washington Post reported, when the terror group bombed an Italian military convoy as it headed back to base from a European Union training exercise.

AFRICOM, in coordination with the Somali government, struck back. The command took out 10 terrorists and the vehicle used in the base attack with small-arms fire and an airstrike.

A separate airstrike Monday killed another terrorist near Qunyo Barrow, an area along the coast southeast of Mogadishu, officials said.

"This strike demonstrates that U.S. and Somali forces will continue to take every opportunity to counter and degrade the capacity of Al-Shabaab to plan and conduct attacks," Air Force Col. Chris Karns, an AFRICOM spokesman, said Tuesday. "Continued pressure on Al-Shabaab impacts their ability to further export violence across Somalia and elsewhere."

The U.S. has carried out 54 airstrikes on terrorist targets in Somalia this year. That includes Al-Shabaab and Islamic State in Somalia militants, fighting positions, infrastructure and equipment, according to U.S. officials.

The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project, which collects data and analysis on terror groups and violence across several continents, says Al-Shabaab has grown to become Africa's most active and lethal actor.

Since 2008, its militants have numbered more than 8,400 and have been linked to more than 22,000 deaths, according to the project.

CANADA/AFRICA :

AUSTRALIA/AFRICA :

EU/AFRICA :

A New Eurafrican Partnership

Oct 3, 2019/project-syndicate.org

To build a peaceful and prosperous future, African and European leaders must agree on a forward-looking strategy that addresses structural imbalances, harnesses the benefits of migration, and delivers tangible benefits to their citizens. Such a strategy should rest on four pillars.

ABUJA – Europe and Africa are inextricably linked by history, geography, and economic ties. Today, securing a peaceful and prosperous future on either continent requires cooperation by both – but not the donor-suppliant relationship that has defined “cooperation” in the past. Instead, leaders on both sides must build an equitable strategic relationship that benefits Europe as much as Africa, and Africa as much as Europe.

African and European leaders must now lay the foundations for such a relationship by agreeing on a forward-looking strategy that addresses structural imbalances, harnesses the benefits of migration, and delivers tangible benefits to their citizens, especially those who have been left behind or are particularly vulnerable to climate change. And they must commit to its long-term implementation.

The pillars of such a strategy have already been identified. Since being convened last year by Friends of Europe, the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, and the ONE Campaign, the EU-Africa High-Level Group – of which we are all members – has been working to identify essential steps for making progress in core policy areas. Those efforts have produced a four-point action plan for creating a more dynamic, equitable, and sustainable shared future.

The first step is to ensure adequate opportunities for young people. As of the end of 2018, youth unemployment (ages 15 to 24) in the European Union stood at 14.8%. In Africa – the world’s youngest continent – it is even higher: in Northern Africa, the youth unemployment rate is likely to exceed 30% this year, with young people 3.5 times more likely than adults to be unemployed.

Europe and Africa must work together to ensure that the next generation – that is, the 663 million people under age 14 who will inhabit the two continents in 2020 – does not share the same fate. To that end, leaders should set the specific target of guarantee that at least 20% of them – about 130 million people – have the skills they need to participate effectively in the labor force when they reach working age.

Reaching this target will require investment in formal education systems that teach both the foundational skills – critical thinking, problem solving, and literacy – and the specific skills, such as in climate-smart agriculture, that students will need in a fast-changing labor market. Digital tools that lower the cost of access and improve accountability are also needed, with special attention paid to closing the gender gap.

Entrepreneurship should be encouraged as well. But true cross-continental networks will function effectively only when populations in Europe and Africa internalize the sense of connection and a shared future. That is why the second key action that we identified is to foster people-to-people exchanges, by enabling at least 20 million people to study abroad. Governments should invest in a scaled-up version of the EU’s Erasmus scheme that includes Africans, as well as cross-continental cultural programs and networks of those working in education, technology, and creative industries. To facilitate skill-sharing without risking a brain drain, European and African leaders must also build reliable migration structures – and ensure that those who return home can thrive.

To succeed, African and European leaders must commit to another key goal: delivering hard and soft digital infrastructure – or “e-frastructure” – that benefits at least 100 million people. One way forward would be for governments to leverage public funds to de-risk investments, thereby attracting private financing. (To achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, similar strategies are needed to spur the private sector to pursue other impact investments in Africa.)

Investments in energy and connectivity – the backbone of shared future prosperity – should begin in countries that stand ready to lead in the digital economy, facilitated by a fast-track approval process that emphasizes quality and cost-effectiveness. And they should be backed by investments in skills training and market linkages, to enable entrepreneurs to take advantage of this new infrastructure to expand their businesses and create the jobs Africans need.

The fourth and final priority that we identified is a reset in the Europe-Africa relationship that establishes the geopolitical alliance as a top priority. In the context of an equitable partnership based on mutual respect and a shared future, Europe and Africa should build legal and regulatory frameworks that facilitate inter-continental trade integration, boost transparency and strengthen tax collection, and improve investment conditions. We hope the African Union and the EU appoint senior leaders to work exclusively on strengthening the EU-Africa partnership.

Africa and Europe are facing a hugely attractive co-investment opportunity. But making the most of it will require difficult policy reforms and large-scale policy coordination, with government, business, and philanthropists all playing a role. If everyone does their part, the social returns promise to be as potent as the economic ones.

The proposals advanced here reflect the discussions of the EU-Africa High Level Group: Ayodeji Adewunmi, Co-Chief Executive Officer of Gokada; Bono, Co-Founder of the ONE Campaign; Gunilla Carlsson, a former Swedish minister for international cooperation and development, and Deputy Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS); Joaquim Alberto Chissano, former president of Mozambique and of the African Union; Tanja Gönner, a former social affairs minister for the German state of Baden-Württemberg and Chief Executive Officer of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; Arancha González, Executive Director of the International Trade Centre; Pascal Lamy, a former director-general of the World Trade Organization and European commissioner for trade, and President Emeritus at the Notre Europe Jacques Delors Institute; Festus Mogae, former president of Botswana; and Vera Songwe, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

CHINA/AFRICA :

Africa urged to continue enhancing China-Africa relations
1 October 2019/iol.co.za

INTERNATIONAL - It is in the best interest for Africa to continue working on enhancing relations with China because it is one sure way of promoting economic growth on the continent, a peace and development specialist has said on Saturday.

Universal Peace Federation-Zambia Chapter Vice Secretary General Lawrence Banda told Xinhua in an interview that China has demonstrated in many ways that it is committed to assisting Africa in meeting its development goals as well as promoting global peace.

Banda called on African governments to work towards enhancing cooperation between the continent and China through people-to-people exchange programs and trade.

According to him, Zambia has witnessed unprecedented development in the area of infrastructure in the form of roads, hospitals and communication facilities, which made trade and commerce easier to undertake and improved people's well-being.

He cited a range of infrastructure projects that China has helped put in place in Africa as well as China's reform and opening-up policy, which has seen a lot of African products on the Chinese market.

"It is an established fact that infrastructure is key to sound economic growth and China has long been helping Africa with infrastructure projects," Banda said.

"China is has demonstrated that it is possible to attain economic growth in record time and lift millions of people out of poverty. This alone presents great lessons for Africa and gives a lot of hope for the continent to aspire to attain such growth," Banda said.

XINHUA

INDIA/AFRICA :

BRAZIL/AFRICA :

Brazil and South Africa conclude development of A-Darter AAM
Jane's Defence Weekly/02 October 2019

The Brazilian Air Force has accepted the data package and type certificate of Denel Dynamics' A-Darter air-to-air missile (AAM), signaling the closure of the project's development cycle.

The data package that contained the material that included all the knowledge that was produced was handed over by the Armaments Corporation of South Africa (ARMSCOR) to the Brazilian Air Force's Department of Aerospace Science and Technology (DCTA) at the end of September.

The certificate issued by DCTA's Institute for Industrial Development and Coordination (IFI) and the Directorate System Integrity (DSI) of the South African Air Force (SAAF) to Denel Dynamics acknowledges that the technical, operational, logistical, industrial and safety requirements were met.

The end of development is expected to lead to the first production orders of the missile for Brazilian F-39E/F Gripen and SAAF's Gripen C/D fighter jets.

The A-Darter project began in October 2006, through a contract between the Brazilian Air Force and ARMSCOR, with work carried out by Denel Dynamics, was for the development of a state-of-the-art ITAR-free wingtip 5-generation short-range air-to-air missile with lock-on after launch (LOAL) and memory tracking capabilities

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