



(Des débris de l'avion-cargo qui assurait jeudi la logistique d'un déplacement du président Félix Tshisekedi, dans l'est de la République démocratique du Congo (RDC), ont été retrouvés dans la province du Maniema, selon plusieurs sources à la présidence. « Les débris de l'avion ont été retrouvés à 40 kilomètres de Punia, dans la province du Maniema. Des équipes ont été envoyées sur place, affirme le conseiller de Félix Tshisekedi en matière stratégique, Vidiye Tshimanga, à Jeune Afrique. Pour l'instant, tout ce que nous savons, c'est que huit personnes se trouvaient à bord de l'appareil ».)

BURUNDI :

Burundi : Célébration de la journée internationale de la fille – 2019

Posted on : October 13, 2019/By admin

SOCIETE, GLOBALISATION, CULTURE, PHILOSOPHIE – La célébration de la journée internationale de la fille édition 2019.

GITEGA (Ecole paramédicale de Gitega), Vendredi 11 octobre 2019 – Dans le cadre des Politiques Etrangère, Globale, et Intérieure, Sociétale des Barundi, M. NIVYABANDI Martin, Ministre burundais des Droits de la personne humaine, des affaires sociales et du genre, a ouvert un atelier sous la thématique «Encourageons le développement durable de la fille burundaise », en présence de Dr TIEMOKO Richmond, Représentant résident du Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population au Burundi (FNUAP), pour célébrer la journée internationale de la fille édition 2019.

Pour Mlle MAHORU Erika Veronika, membre de DUCIS INSIMBIZO (DUCIS provenant du mot LATIN) : la fille burundaise reste encore sujette à des considérations qui ne lui permettent pas d'avancer au même pas que le garçon de même âge. Voici ses propos : « Les filles sont plus nombreuses que les garçons mais beaucoup moins d'opportunités leur sont offertes pour réaliser leur potentiel. Elles sont en outre les plus directement touchées par plusieurs problèmes comme les grossesses précoces et non désirées, l'abandon scolaire, les mariages précoces et d'autres formes d'exploitations et d'abus sexuels, avec toutes les conséquences qui en découlent »

Le BURUNDI est un pays dont les BARUNDI ont pour philosophie L'UBUNTU [<http://burundi-agnews.org/ubuntu/>], représentée par son TAMBOUR (INGOMA). L'UBUNTU s'est révélée, dans la région des Grands lacs Africains depuis au moins 7 Millions d'années avant notre ère, avec l'arrivée du premier humain sur terre qui était Africain. Pour l'UBUNTU, le genre Féminin est la cause première de tout. Elle est à la base de la création de notre Univers, IMANA (cfr. MUKA KARYENDA) et MERE de l'Humain (cfr. MUKA KIRANGA / RYANGOMBE , représentée par INKA –une vache africaine à CORNES).

Après la seconde guerre mondiale européenne (fin des années 1940), le NEOLIBERALISME, né vers les années 1930 aux USA (cfr. Walter Lippmann), s'est emparé des Nations Unis (ONU) pour y faire passer son idéologie. Ainsi, chaque année – les fameuses journées mondiales – de l'ONU permettent de réguler le monde des valeurs NEOLIBERALES. Le NEOLIBERALISME est une pensée de REGULATION du monde avec une vision occidentale (1).

Le Burundi doit mettre en place une POLITIQUE DE DECOLONISATION pour faire face à cette imposture idéologique mise en place pour le recoloniser.

(1) Livre de Barbara Stiegler, "Il faut s'adapter". Sur un nouvel impératif politique -, Gallimard, 2019

RWANDA :

Le président rwandais Paul Kagame à Marrakech pour participer à la World Policy Conference 12/10/2019/HuffPost Maroc avec MAP

Le chef d'Etat de 61 ans a été accueilli par le chef du gouvernement, Saâd Dine El Otmani

POLITIQUE - Le président de la République du Rwanda, Paul Kagame, est arrivé ce samedi 12 octobre dans l'après-midi à Marrakech, pour prendre part aux travaux de la 12ème édition de la World Policy Conference (WPC). Placée sous haut patronage royal, la conférence qui se poursuit jusqu'au 14 octobre, verra la participation d'un parterre d'éminentes personnalités du monde de la politique, de l'économie et des médias, outre des académiciens, des experts et des chercheurs issus des quatre coins du globe.

A son arrivée à l'aéroport international de Marrakech-Menara, le président rwandais a été accueilli par le chef du gouvernement, Saâd Dine El Otmani ainsi que par l'ambassadeur de la République du Rwanda au Maroc, Mathias Harebamungu.

Après avoir passé en revue un détachement des Forces Royales Air (FRA) qui rendait les honneurs, Paul Kagame a été salué par le Wali de la région Marrakech-Safi, Karim Kassi-Lahlou, le premier vice-président du Conseil régional, Samir Koudar, le président du Conseil communal, Mohamed Larbi Belcaïd, la présidente du conseil préfectoral de Marrakech, Jamila Afif ainsi que par d'autres personnalités civiles et militaires.

Les travaux de cette 12ème édition porteront notamment sur les enjeux de la technologie dans la société et en politique, les cyberpuissances, la cybermenace, l'énergie et l'environnement, ainsi que sur les perspectives économiques et politiques, le commerce, l'investissement direct et la confiance, mais aussi sur l'avenir du système monétaire international, l'arme du droit et la mondialisation.

Le chef d'Etat de 61 ans, prendra part samedi soir à un dîner-débat organisé dans le cadre de la conférence annuelle sur la politique mondiale.

RDC CONGO :

RDC : des débris de l'avion assurant la logistique présidentielle ont été retrouvés dans le Maniema
11 octobre 2019/jeuneafrique.com

Des débris de l'avion-cargo qui assurait jeudi la logistique d'un déplacement du président Félix Tshisekedi, dans l'est de la République démocratique du Congo (RDC), ont été retrouvés dans la province du Maniema, selon plusieurs sources à la présidence.

« Les débris de l'avion ont été retrouvés à 40 kilomètres de Punia, dans la province du Maniema. Des équipes ont été envoyées sur place, affirme le conseiller de Félix Tshisekedi en matière stratégique, Vidiye Tshimanga, à Jeune Afrique. Pour l'instant, tout ce que nous savons, c'est que huit personnes se trouvaient à bord de l'appareil ».

Jeudi, un avion-cargo de type Antonov 72 opéré par la force aérienne de la RDC, assurant la logistique présidentielle, a perdu contact avec le centre de contrôle (...) 59 minutes après son décollage de Goma », peut-on lire dans un communiqué de l'autorité de l'aviation civile (AAC).

Officiellement, quatre membres d'équipage et quatre passagers civils se trouvaient à l'intérieur de l'appareil.

Le chauffeur principal de Félix Tshisekedi fait partie des victimes du crash. Un membre du cabinet de la présidence, sous couvert d'anonymat, indique par ailleurs la présence dans l'appareil de trois personnes de la garde rapprochée du chef de l'État congolais ainsi que l'intendant général adjoint de ce dernier.

« Même toi Maréchal, tu n'as pas su résister à cette volonté divine », regrette Michee Mulumba, l'assistant de Félix Tshisekedi, à propos du conducteur décédé.

UGANDA :

Activists defiant as Uganda proposes death penalty for gay sex

CNN/October 12, 2019

Kampala, Uganda (CNN)The Ugandan government's plan to reintroduce a bill that could impose the death penalty for homosexuality is being met with defiance from the LGBTQ community in the East African nation, activists told CNN.

Ugandan Ethics Minister Simon Lokodo, in an interview with local media Thursday, said present laws criminalizing gay sex - which in theory can come with a life sentence - were not tough enough.

When asked by a presenter on local NTV why the bill is being introduced now, Lokodo said, "The penal code only criminalizes the act [gay sex]. ...Now we're saying anything, like recruitment,

promotion, exhibition...amounts to committing a crime against that law."

CNN made several calls to Lokodo but was unable to reach him for comment

'Legalized homophobia'

Uganda made headlines in 2009 when it introduced the anti-homosexuality bill that included a death sentence for gay sex. The country's lawmakers passed a bill in 2014, but they replaced the death penalty clause with a proposal of life in prison.

President Yoweri Museveni signed the bill but it was later annulled by the country's constitutional court on a technicality.

Museveni told CNN in an exclusive interview in 2014 that sexual behavior is a matter of choice and gay people are "disgusting."

But members of Uganda's LGBTQ community have vowed to fight this bid to reintroduce the bill.

Local activism played a major role in resisting the 2014 Bill.

"The bill was meant to make us go underground, but instead the community organized to fight," Clare Byarugaba, an LGBTQ activist at the human rights organization Chapter Four, told CNN.

This involved petitioning the courts to repeal the law, lobbying MPs and encouraging international partners to impose economic sanctions, Byarugaba said.

Byarugaba added that the community will resist "legalized homophobia" this time around, too.

The activist, who headed a coalition that successfully fought the last anti-gay law and now works with the parents of LGBTQ people in Uganda, said the government is "underestimating the resilience and strength that exists within the Ugandan LGBTQ community."

'Preach love, not hate'

In a Friday statement, Amnesty International called on Ugandan MPs to "resoundingly reject any plan to legalize this kind of bigotry and witch hunting of anyone who is perceived as being different."

Transgender activist Javan (officially named Ronald Mugisha) told CNN she was not surprised by the move and has also vowed to challenge the homophobic legislation.

"As Ugandans we have the right to be who we are," she said. "And Ugandans (need to) start respecting LGBT people. These are your children, they are sisters, they are mothers, they are brothers. ... Let's not preach hate but preach love. Together we stand as the LGBT community in Uganda."

Joan Nyanyuki, Amnesty International's director for East Africa, the Horn and the Great Lakes, described the move as "outrageous" and warned that it will "fire-up more hatred in an already homophobic environment."

Moral breakdown

Uganda is a socially conservative country, and in 2014 it introduced the Anti-Pornography Act which included a "mini-skirt ban." In recent years the law has resulted in the arrest of revenge porn

victims.

In May, Uganda's "ex-gay" community petitioned Uganda's parliament to bring back the 2014 Anti-Homosexuality Bill to "create awareness on sexual orientation," according to a statement on the parliament website.

"If this Bill is re-tabled, it will help expose the extent of the moral breakdown especially with the children and the youth. We aim at promoting moral and spiritual values since they are just recruited and not born as gays or lesbians," the group's leader, George Oundo, was quoted as saying in the statement.

This petition came few days after Kenya's High Court ruled to uphold its own colonial anti-homosexuality law, which was being challenged by activists.

Arrests and attacks

Ugandan activists told CNN they have noted worrying trends of arrests and attacks on the LGBTQ community.

Last Friday, a young gay paralegal, Brian Wasswa, was bludgeoned to death at his home in Jinja, LGBT group Sexual Minorities Uganda (SMUG) said.

According to Justine Balya at the Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum (HRAPF), this is the third murder her organization has recorded of an LGBTQ community member in just two months. On August 2, a transgender woman was murdered in a mob attack by motorbike taxi drivers. On August 12, a gay man was beaten in Kampala and died six days later from the injuries he sustained, according to HRAPF.

"We are concerned about the current political environment and homophobic comments being made by government personnel," said Balya, referencing Lokodo's announcement, as well as Ugandan Minister for Security Gen. Elly Tumwine's claim that LGBTQ people are connected to "terrorism."

"All this is feeding the homophobia and violence against LGBT people," she added.

Accusations of terrorism by the Minister for Security linking the LGBTQ community to Bobi Wine, a Ugandan musician-turned-opposition politician - who has made homophobic comments publicly in the past - are false and a distraction tactic, activists say.

Byarugaba told CNN that the proposed reinstatement of the bill is likely being used as a "political decoy from the spate of the government's crackdown on Bobi Wine."

Trinah Kakyö, an LGBTQ fashion designer and activist, said that she believes the issue continues to resurface because "queerness confronts the oppressive systems we have in place, so it's been a main target of deviating the Ugandan public from actual social issues."

SOUTH AFRICA :

There's No Quick Fix for South Africa's Hobbled Tax Agency

13 octobre 2019/bloomberg.com

SARS is in a 'deep hole,' but is climbing out, Kieswetter says

Commissioner is starting revenue-recovery project, met unions

The new head of South Africa's tax agency says rebuilding the organization will be a long haul after management was "dismantled" and it lost public trust.

"In the five months I've been there we've done a significant amount of work, but it's not a one-trick pony -- it's a multi-dimensional, multifaceted piece of work," South African Revenue Service Commissioner Edward Kieswetter said in an interview at Bloomberg's Johannesburg office Thursday.

Kieswetter, who took over as head on May 1, inherited an institution that suffered "massive failure of governance and integrity" after the appointment of former head Tom Moyane in 2014, a commission that probed problems at the body found. SARS had a climate "characterized by fear and intimidation, with compliant managers that felt they were under a command-and-control structure," and unwittingly or unconsciously carried out work that didn't serve the organization, the new head said.

Turning around the tax agency is crucial to lift South Africa out of an economic slump. The state institution was one of the more effective during the 2000s, when efficient collection and strong growth led to revenue surpluses and space for the government to offer tax cuts.

Rebuilding Trust

The National Treasury started reversing those concessions in 2015 as the economic expansion waned and skilled professionals left the organization, hindering its ability to improve collections. Revenue fell 57.4 billion rand (\$3.9 billion) short of the budget estimate in the year that ended March 31, the agency said in April.

"How do I rebuild the trust and improve the morale? My answer is one person at a time -- you have to connect with each of the 12,500 people and demonstrate to that individual that you truly care," Kieswetter said. "Trust isn't built by making big promises, it's by doing many small things."

Kieswetter said he's met with labor unions and about 90% of the institution's staff to share his plans for the future.

'Deep Hole'

He also started a revenue-recovery project and is implementing the recommendations of the inquiry into SARS's management.

It has recovered money paid to Bain & Co., the Boston-based consultancy company that was hired to assist in restructuring SARS in 2015, and is in discussions with Gartner Inc. after the U.S. technology-research firm secured a contract without proper procurement processes being followed, Kieswetter said. The institution has also referred some matters to the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation for further inquiries.

“We have reached a point of inflection -- we are in a deep hole, but we are not digging ourselves into the hole, we are climbing,” he said. “There can be no once-off wonders.”

South Africa needs to push for accountability in South Sudan

13 October 2019/iol.co.za

Exactly 20 years ago I travelled through South Sudan investigating the link between the emerging oil industry and the ongoing civil war between Sudan and South Sudan.

Travelling by road with a team from Doctors Without Borders, the devastation of the civil war was all too apparent. Khartoum’s helicopters frequently dropped barrel bombs on villages, forcing locals to jump into makeshift bunkers below ground to try and escape the carnage, that included crude bombs which sprayed nails and shrapnel at everything they touched.

There was little development to speak of, and sleeping sickness caused by tsetse flies ravaged villages. The evenings spent in grass huts were punctuated by the sound of funeral services.

The adults in the villages had plenty of stories to tell about Omar al-Bashir’s militias and how they went about implementing their scorched-earth policy against South Sudan’s communities. What that meant in practice was clearing the people off the land by burning their villages to the ground, all to make way for oil exploration by multinational oil companies.

How oil in the south fuelled the civil war

The civil war, which had begun in 1983, had become all the more ferocious with the exploration for oil, which was increasingly being dubbed South Sudan’s new curse.

It was in 1999, when I did my tour through the south, that oil started being pumped through the new pipeline from the southern oil fields to Port Sudan in the north, and exported from there. The fight to control South Sudan’s oil fields was on, and the race by European, Chinese and the Canadian oil company Talisman to discover new oil deposits left death and destruction in their wake.

In those years the fight for South Sudan’s liberation from the north had gained traction, and it was thought that independence would be the panacea to the developmental challenges.

Khartoum was exploiting the oil from the south and not ploughing any of the profits back into basic development. For much of its history, South Sudan was probably one of the most under-developed areas on the planet.

When the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the north and south was finally signed in 2005, 21 years after the civil war began, there was much cause for celebration, as the newest member of the UN assembly was born.

How independence led to a competition for resources

Tragically, the elation was short-lived as the newly independent South Sudan descended into frenzied chaos, as factions within the south vied for political power, and control of resources.

South Sudan has the third-largest oil reserves in sub-Saharan Africa. Oil accounts for 98% of the government’s annual operating budget and 80% of its gross domestic product. This was a recipe for

corruption, which is precisely what happened, leaving the rest of the population in dire poverty, and at the mercy of marauding militias seeking to control territory and political power.

The civil war in South Sudan officially began eight years after independence in 2013, and evolved beyond the power struggle between President Salva Kiir and Riek Machar, Kiir's former vice-president. The strategy of opposition armed forces was to disrupt oil production.

According to some UN officials, the current armed conflict in South Sudan "is being driven primarily by the need to control the oil-producing areas in Unity and Upper Nile states" and "oil revenues, and income from other natural resources, such as illegal teak logging have continued to fund the war, enabling its continuation and the resulting human rights violations".

The growing humanitarian crisis

The ongoing conflict has led to drastic economic decline, a severe humanitarian crisis and widespread violations of human rights.

South Sudan is ranked the third most fragile nation out of 178 this year. Almost 7 million people, or 61% of the population, are food insecure, and an estimated 4.5 million will not have access to sufficient health care services this year. It is the world's fastest-growing refugee crisis, with more than 1.9 million people having been forced to flee their homes, and over 2 million having fled to neighbouring countries.

Eighty-two percent of refugees are women and children, 65% under the age of 18. About 2.2 million school-aged children are out of school due to the war. Approximately 65% of women and girls have experienced physical and/or sexual violence, and one out of four reported cases of conflict-related sexual violence as a child. South Sudan has one of the world's highest rates of sexual and gender-based violence.

Corruption and the oil industry threaten peace

Transparency International considers South Sudan the third most corrupt nation. George Clooney's NGO The Sentry and UN officials have warned that endemic corruption facilitated by the oil industry, combined with a lack of accountability and transparency in the economy, continues to threaten lasting peace, and that oil companies could be accused of complicity in war crimes.

A recent report by The Sentry exposed how individuals and corporations globally have been complicit in the hijacking of state institutions and looting of the country's resources. The report also documents how multinational oil consortiums in South Sudan have been providing material support to a pro-government militia that commits atrocities, including the burning of entire villages.

Oil revenue from South Sudan's state oil company, Nile Petroleum Corporation, has been used to fund militias responsible for horrific acts of violence against civilians in the form of fuel, equipment, funds, food and supplies and airtime for satellite phones, according to reports by The Sentry and Global Witness.

Throughout the civil war the government was buying weapons with oil proceeds, something that since 2018 was against a UN-imposed arms embargo, but by which time the government had procured most of what they needed.

The Sentry report mentions a South African aviation firm that had a joint venture with South

Sudan's National Security Service, which it said is an agency documented to have played a key role in human rights abuses against the civilian population.

While the signing of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan last September has contributed to a reduction in fighting between the main parties, there is no real peace in South Sudan and mass atrocities continue.

A UN panel warned last month that the failure to implement the agreement risks "plunging the country back into full-scale conflict".

While the atrocities continue, South Sudan launched its 2020 oil and gas licensing round in Cape Town this week, which is part of plans to double oil production by 2020. If profits from future oil production are to be used for the good of the people, then the government and contractors should disclose information on all oil payments and revenues, as is required by law (which UN experts found has not been happening). Oil payments should also be made directly into the account of the Bank of South Sudan to promote transparency and make secret conflict financing harder.

In May, South Africa signed a deal for the exploration and production of oil in South Sudan as part of a R14.5 billion investment, which has been widely criticised for being clouded in secrecy. South Africa has a particular responsibility to ensure greater transparency in oil payments to South Sudan, and to push for accountability and the full and urgent implementation of the Revised Peace Agreement. If the security situation slides towards civil conflict again, South Africa will find itself complicit given that it has become an investor in the oil industry.

TANZANIA :

Tanzania: Magufuli Speaks Out on Refugees Repatriation

12 October 2019/The Citizen (Dar es Salaam)

Dar es Salaam — President John Magufuli yesterday told off the people whom he said were benefitting from keeping refugees in Tanzania and urged the refugees--particularly those from Burundi--to voluntarily return to their home country.

"Let no one lie to you. Go back to your home countries and take part in development," said President Magufuli as he addressed residents of Tanganyika District in Katavi Region; an area known for being a gateway for refugees entering Tanzania from the neighbouring countries.

The President's remarks come less than a month after the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) asked Tanzania and Burundi to respect their commitments on refugee repatriation. UNHCR said it was important that refugees return to their countries without being forced.

Early this October, nearly 600 Burundian refugees from Tanzania returned to their country - being the first batch in the mass repatriation of hundreds of thousands of people who fled political violence in Burundi four years ago, the UN said.

Speaking for the first time since UNHCR's statement, President Magufuli noted that some refugees living in Tanzania engaged in criminal offences such as robbery, endangering state security and

peace.

"Some of the refugees are civilized and have lived in Tanzania for many years and there are those who have even been granted citizenship. But there are a few who ruin the reputation of their fellow refugees because they engage in robbery around Tongwe Forests in Katavi Region," said the Head of State.

He said Burundi was now peaceful and there was no reason for refugees to continue staying in Tanzania.

He ordered the regional and district authorities and security organs in the region to effectively supervise security operations to mitigate the illegal migration of the refugees.

"We don't have a problem with civilized refugees, but don't force to be a refugee or seek to acquire the citizenship of another country while your country is already stable," he said. He added: "I acknowledge that there are people who benefit through the refugees as they get paid for keeping them."

He tasked Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces (TPDF) to safeguard Kilibasi Airport in Katavi in efforts to mitigate the illegal migration of refugees. He also ordered the 201st Brigade of Tabora to supervise the security operation in the entire region of Katavi.

"No one can mess up with this country. If there is a refugee who has been sent to interfere with our peace, he or she is lost," he warned.

More than 400,000 Burundians left the country following a surge of political violence in 2015 when President Pierre Nkurunziza ran for a third disputed term in office and opponents accused him of breaching the constitution.

Currently, over 300,000 Burundians are living in three camps in Tanzania's Kigoma Region, according to the UN. The UN refugee agency, UNHCR, said recently it had organised 590 Burundian refugees' journey home in coordination with the UN's International Organization of Migration (IOM).

It further urged the governments of Tanzania and Burundi to respect their commitments to uphold international obligations and ensure that any refugee returns remain voluntary and that no refugee or asylum seeker is returned to Burundi against their will.

A UN commission on Burundi reported last month that there was a risk of a fresh wave of atrocities as the 2020 election approaches in the tiny landlocked East African nation with its current political crisis unresolved.

But Burundi and Tanzania agreed in August to start repatriating the refugees, saying that conditions in Burundi had improved.

However, some refugees have expressed fears that they might be forcibly returned to Burundi, but government spokesman Hassan Abbasi was quoted recently saying that "nobody will be forced to go back".

Nevertheless, he insisted "Burundi is peaceful and they are busy preparing for elections next year".

"Tanzania respects the international agreements on refugees and will ensure the refugees' relocation

process is handled carefully," he told reporters.

KENYA :

Kenya: des policiers meurent dans l'explosion d'un engin artisanal

12 octobre 2019/voaafrique.com

Plusieurs policiers kényans sont morts samedi après-midi lorsque le véhicule qui les transportait a sauté sur une mine artisanale près de la frontière avec la Somalie, a-t-on appris de source policière.

Les faits se sont déroulés entre les localités de Liboi et Damajale, dans le comté de Garissa, frontalier de la Somalie.

"Malheureusement, nous avons perdu des policiers et le véhicule à bord duquel ils voyageaient a été gravement endommagé", a indiqué dans un communiqué le chef de la police kényane, l'inspecteur général Hilary Mutyambai, sans préciser le nombre exact de victimes.

Ce dernier a ajouté que les policiers effectuaient une patrouille dans la zone et que des renforts y avaient été dépêchés.

Selon une autre source policière qui a requis l'anonymat car elle n'est pas autorisée à parler aux médias, les victimes seraient "environ une dizaine" et "on soupçonne que l'engin piégé a été placé par des membres des shebab", les insurgés islamistes radicaux somaliens.

Le comté de Garissa et ceux plus au nord de Wajir et Mandera sont régulièrement le théâtre d'attaques surprises des shebab, notamment contre les forces de sécurité kényanes déployées, entre autres, pour surveiller la frontière.

Le 15 juin, au moins huit policiers avaient péri dans des circonstances similaires dans le comté de Wajir.

L'utilisation d'engins artisanaux contre les patrouilles de police et de l'armée dans les régions frontalières du nord et de l'est est relativement commune. Les shebab ont par le passé revendiqué plusieurs attaques de ce type qui ont tué des dizaines de policiers et soldats kényans.

Affiliés à Al-Qaïda, ils ont juré la perte du gouvernement fédéral de Mogadiscio, soutenu par la mission de l'Union africaine en Somalie (Amisom). Ils ont commencé à perpétrer des attentats meurtriers et des attaques sur le sol kényan à partir de 2011 et l'intervention des troupes kényanes dans le sud de la Somalie.

ANGOLA :

Angola: le HCR facilite le rapatriement volontaire des réfugiés congolais

VOA/11 octobre 2019

En Angola, le HCR a commencé à faciliter le rapatriement volontaire des réfugiés congolais du camp de Lovua, dans la province de Lunda Norte. Le premier convoi de 200 réfugiés est arrivé hier au centre de transit de Mungamba, dans la province du Kasai. Claire Morin-Gibourg a joint à

Tshikapa le représentant adjoint du HCR en RDC qui était présent pour accueillir ce premier convoi. Olivier Beer.

AU/AFRICA :

Manifestations en Guinée : Général "Baffoé" donne une consigne à la Police...

Africaguinee.com/Dimanche 13 octobre 2019

CONAKRY-A la veille de la manifestation de ce lundi 14 octobre, le Général Ansoumane Camara, « baffoé » a donné une consigne aux services de Police.

Le Directeur Général et Inspecteur Général de Police interdit tout usage d'armes à feu pendant les opérations de maintien d'ordre.

« En application de la Loi L/No 009/2015/AN portant maintien de l'ordre public en République de Guinée, en son chapitre II et section II concernant le recours aux armes et moyens conventionnels ; il me revient le devoir de rappeler à l'attention de l'ensemble des services chargés du maintien et du rétablissement de l'ordre public que l'usage de toutes armes non conventionnelles est formellement interdit lors des manifestations », a averti le Général Baffoé, dans une note parvenue à notre rédaction.

Toute violation de la présente consigne entraînera son auteur devant les juridictions compétentes pour répondre de ses actes, ajoute-t-il. Par ailleurs, les chefs d'unité sont chargés chacun en ce qui le concerne de veiller à l'application stricte du contenu de la présente note circulaire.

Cette consigne intervient après une décision prise par l'Etat-major Général des armées, consignnant tous les militaires dans les casernes à partir du lundi.

UN/AFRICA :

US/AFRICA :

South Africa's Gupta brothers sanctioned by US over 'corruption'

10 October 2019/bbc.com

The US Treasury has imposed sanctions against the Gupta family and an associate over alleged corruption in South Africa.

The sanctions were targeted at brothers Atul, Ajay and Rajesh Gupta, and South African businessman Salim Essa.

They are accused of using their friendship with Jacob Zuma, South Africa's former president, to profit financially and influence ministerial appointments.

The accused have denied any wrongdoing.

Mr Zuma, who was forced to resign as president in February 2018, has faced allegations he oversaw

a web of corruption while in office.

He was replaced by his then-deputy, Cyril Ramaphosa, who promised to tackle corruption in South Africa.

"The Gupta family leveraged its political connections to engage in widespread corruption and bribery, capture government contracts, and misappropriate state assets," said Sigal Mandelker, the Treasury Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence.

The Treasury said the sanctions would target the Guptas' "pay-to-play political patronage" in South Africa, but did not elaborate on the details.

"We will continue to exclude from the US financial system those who profit from corruption," the Treasury added.

In a statement, South Africa's Department of Justice said the sanctions will ensure the accused "are prohibited from conducting any business in the USA or with any American company worldwide".

The Guptas have fled South Africa, and are said to be living in Dubai.

Who are the Guptas?

The Gupta brothers are a family of businessmen from India.

They relocated to South Africa from India's northern state of Uttar Pradesh in 1993, just as white minority rule was ending and the country was opening up to the rest of the world.

They were small businessmen back home but their parent company Sahara Group - which has no links to the Indian giant of the same name - had an annual turnover of about 200m rand (\$22m; £14.3m) as of early 2018.

As well as computers, they have interests in mining, air travel, energy, technology and media.

They are said to have met President Zuma more than 10 years ago when he was a guest in one of their parties.

CANADA/AFRICA :

New Partnership Between Fertilizer Canada and Tractors for Africa Presents the Opportunity to Advance Sustainable and Resilient Farming in Africa

Oct 11, 2019/prnewswire.com

MOU seeks to improve on-farm mechanization, access to training for farmers

OTTAWA, Oct. 11, 2019 /PRNewswire/ -- Today, Fertilizer Canada and Tractors for Africa signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), intended to advance sustainable agriculture in Ghana as part of the 4R Solution Project. The project is supported by Global Affairs Canada and focuses on the incorporation of the 4R Nutrient Stewardship (Right Source @ Right Rate, Right Time, Right Place®) into fertilizer management practices in order to increase incomes for up to 80,000 smallholder farmers, particularly women.

"Fertilizer Canada is pleased to be partnering with Tractors for Africa to advance sustainable and

resilient agriculture creating new opportunities for smallholder farmers," said Clyde Graham, Executive Vice President of Fertilizer Canada. "Mechanization is an important tool for agricultural crop production. Farmers who have access to improved tools and technologies have the opportunity to shift from subsistence farming to market-oriented farming. Farm equipment also improve the precision of fertilizer application," said Graham.

Fertilizer Canada and Tractors for Africa have complementary objectives and goals to increase agricultural productivity and standards of living in developing countries. This MOU reflects the organizations' commitment to improve food security, promote climate smart agriculture and support the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, Fertilizer Canada and Tractors for Africa agree that co-operatives, other private sector actors, government extension workers and other future partners are critical to the success and sustainability of their joint initiatives for the 4R Solution project.

"Tractors for Africa is excited to partner with Fertilizer Canada to enable the goal of raising living standards for African farm families," said Louis Ricard, Co- Founder and Treasurer of Tractors for Africa. "Our core mission is to deliver mechanized solutions and provide training to farming cooperatives on equipment, business systems, and soil management. Incorporating Fertilizer Canada's 4R Solution Project in the yearly training will show farmers how to use these critical inputs in an economic and sustainable way, contributing to higher yields and a pattern of sustainable agriculture into the future."

By providing farmers with the equipment and training they need, a reduction in poverty and improved food security can be met, which is the main purpose of the 4R Solution project.

The 4R Solution Project is an innovative partnership that will leverage Canadian funding and expertise to integrate the principles of co-operative development and sustainable agriculture management using 4R Nutrient Stewardship to support improved socio-economic opportunities for men and women smallholder farmers. The project is in partnership with the Co-operative Development Foundation of Canada and International Plant Nutrition Institute Canada.

Fertilizer Canada represents manufacturers, wholesale and retail distributors of nitrogen, phosphate, potash and sulphur fertilizers. The fertilizer industry plays an essential role in Canada's economy, contributing \$23 billion annually and over 76,000 jobs. The association is committed to supporting the fertilizer industry with innovative research and programming while advocating sustainability, stewardship, safety and security through standards and Codes of Practice. Please visit fertilizercanada.ca.

Tractors for Africa refurbish unused secondhand tractors and provide them to African farmer cooperatives that are able to share in the upkeep, maintenance, and benefits of the tractor. They also provide vital implements which maximize utility of the tractor from planting to harvest. Many of these implements, such as planters and sprayers, are not available locally. In addition to providing equipment, Tractors for Africa provide farmers with comprehensive training on tractor use, maintenance, safety, agronomy, and agricultural business practices to sustainably increase food production and grow their business. For more visit: <https://tractorsforafrica.org/>

AUSTRALIA/AFRICA :

EU/AFRICA :

EU-Morocco: stage set for a new partnership

euractiv.com/11 oct. 2019

EU/Morocco relations have enjoyed a resurgence after a period in the doldrums. Now they can move forward towards an ambitious partnership, writes James Moran.

James Moran is Associate Senior Research Fellow at the Centre for European Policy Studies and former EU Ambassador to Egypt & Jordan

After a period in the doldrums, it has been a good year so far for EU-Morocco relations. Early in 2019, the European parliament approved amendments to the EU-Morocco Association and fisheries agreements that resolved the dispute over the inclusion of Western Sahara in the scope of those accords.

This helped to pave the way to the joint declaration at the successful Association Council in June which sets out a number of ambitious goals on joint security, migration management, climate, trade and development, and many other areas. As the EU's outgoing High Representative Federica Mogherini said at the time, 'we have now turned the page'.

Shared interests

The change in tone and substance reflects a strategic reappraisal by both sides of their core interests. With Tunisia and Algeria in political transition, Libya mired in internal conflict, and persistent insurgencies in the Sahel, Morocco is for the EU a rare example of political stability in its turbulent southern neighbourhood and has proved to be a reliable and effective partner in control of terrorism and migration. On the latter, in 2018/19, some 135,000 irregular migrants were prevented from reaching Europe via maritime routes off the Moroccan coast, 38,000 were rescued at sea and over 300 people smuggling networks were disbanded.

With conflict and instability dogging the North African region, and by extension Europe itself, the EU has a strong interest in supporting a peaceful solution to the Western Sahara dispute, and in the joint declaration welcomed the 'serious and credible' efforts led by Morocco to that end, under the auspices of the UN.

European commercial interests are also strong in Morocco, with large stocks of European investment, notably in the Auto industry. In the bigger picture, since rejoining the African Union, Rabat is one the EU's more important partners in taking forward its Africa strategy, which has been identified by the current Finnish EU Presidency as a major priority.

For Morocco, the EU remains by far its most important economic partner, accounting for well over

half of its trade and investment, and it has very significant links to Europe through the sizeable Moroccan-origin communities in Spain, France and elsewhere, which generate major remittances, and tourism. It shares interests in controlling illegal migration and terrorism, both of which can threaten its own stability, and fighting climate change. It also needs European understanding and support in dealing with the Western Sahara.

Human rights and democracy remain bones of contention, although relative to many other countries in the middle east and north Africa, Morocco has had some success in fostering political inclusion and government accountability, areas where King Mohammed VI has shown strong leadership.

Time for delivery

So, the stage is now set for a step change in relations and it is likely that the new EU leadership, once confirmed, will quickly understand the potential for greater cooperation.

Indeed, Ms Mogherini's designated successor as High Representative, Josep Borrell is a frequent visitor to Morocco and as Spanish Foreign Minister, he has been vocal in calling for better relations and greater EU support for the country. One of his first tasks will be to review the EU's southern neighbourhood policy, in which Morocco is a key participant, and given his record one would expect that he will give a high priority to delivering on the joint declaration.

Three areas stand out for urgent attention:

A return to talks on a mobility partnership, where the key quid pro quo will as ever involve the EU facilitating legal migration for business people, students and young workers and the like in return for Morocco further intensifying cooperation on control of illegals, including on return and readmission.

In the past, this has proved difficult, not least because of Morocco's reluctance, in common with the rest of the southern neighbourhood countries, to readmit third country nationals. If it is to work this time, the EU will doubtless have to provide greater incentives than those already available, such as financial support for development and trade preferences.

Both sides' strong commitment to the Paris convention means that cooperation on climate change is an area where there could be low hanging fruit: Morocco is already a leader in its region in renewable energy (it is home to the world's largest concentrated solar energy farm) and greater EU investment, using grant aid resources in combination with loans from its development banks should be a top priority.

Last but by no means least, both sides have committed to relaunch negotiations on a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA). The talks have been stalled since 2014 and there is opposition within some sectors of the Moroccan economy that fear that opening up will jeopardise their businesses.

The EU needs to be flexible in its approach here, and a new offer will be needed if talks are to get underway again. But there is wide recognition that a DCFTA would provide a shot in the arm to EU Foreign Investment and the creation of jobs that go with it, a major challenge for Rabat as it struggles to deal with its 'youth bulge'.

In all, there are high hopes on both sides of the Med that 2020 will provide proof of the pudding

cooked last June. And when it comes to bets on where the EU can have the most positive impact in the south, Morocco is at, or near the top of the list.

CHINA/AFRICA :

INDIA/AFRICA :

Zambia set to host India-Southern Africa Regional Conclave Summit

By CGTN Africa/12/10/2019

Zambia will host the India-Southern Africa Regional Conclave Summit aimed at bolstering economic ties between India and Africa, a senior government official said on Friday.

According to Christopher Yaluma, minister of Commerce, Trade and Industry, the 2-day summit starting on Monday has attracted 221 companies who have already confirmed participation.

He told reporters at a press briefing that the summit will help Zambia acquire knowledge on how big economies like India manage to grow.

He said Zambian President Edgar Lungu will officially open the summit where Zambia will play host on behalf of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), he said.

He underscored that India held similar meetings in Uganda in 2017, with Nigeria having done the same in 2018.

According to Yaluma, Zambia stands to benefit immensely through learning from India.

He has since urged both the public and private sectors to participate in the summit which has potential to sharpen the country's economic trajectory.

BRAZIL/AFRICA :

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