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**Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes in  
Africa**



## **MEDIA MONITORING**

**20 August 2015**

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### **DRC**

#### **\$2 million to help victims of DR Congo ethnic strike: UN**

##### NEWS STORY

Source: AFP

**Some \$2 million in international funding will go to help victims of the conflict between rival Pygmy and Bantu fighters that has forced thousands from their homes in the southeastern Democratic Republic of Congo, the UN said Tuesday.**

**19 August 2015** - The money will allow the United Nations and NGOs to provide emergency shelters, food and essential household items to over 60,000 people affected by the crisis, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Fighting broke out about two years ago between a tribe of the Bantu majority, the Luba, and Pygmies from the Batwa group, who consider that they have long been marginalised, exploited and despised.

Raids on settlements and clashes have led to hundreds of people being killed as well as looting and the burning of villages in the southeastern Katanga province.

The money will also pay for schooling, a reconciliation programme and an effort to encourage the two ethnic communities to co-exist peacefully.

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Of some 15,000 people who fled an April massacre about 80% have returned home, but have done so in a “context of extreme vulnerability” because their homes had been torched and their food stocks destroyed or looted, the UN said last week. The money is drawn from a fund managed by OCHA and financed by foreign embassies, including France’s. Fund-raising continues with a goal of reaching \$5 million (4.5 million euros).

The Pygmies are a hunter-gatherer people with a deep lore of nature who have lived for generations mainly in the bush and tropical forests of DR Congo, the Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic, Cameroon and Gabon.

In DR Congo, their millennial lifestyle is threatened by deforestation and the spread of Bantu farming communities, along with mining of the country’s vast mineral resources.

Since 2013 in North Katanga clashes between the two communities have spread and the UN mission in DR Congo, MONUSCO, has reported tens of thousands displaced and dozens of villages razed.

## **Climat: la RDC veut être payée pour le rôle écologique joué par ses forêts**

### ARTICLE

Source: Belga ([http://www.rtf.be/info/monde/detail\\_climat-la-rdc-veut-etre-payee-pour-le-role-ecologique-joue-par-ses-forets?id=9056947](http://www.rtf.be/info/monde/detail_climat-la-rdc-veut-etre-payee-pour-le-role-ecologique-joue-par-ses-forets?id=9056947))

**19 août 2015** - La République démocratique du Congo (RDC) espère obtenir, pour s'adapter et atténuer les effets des changements climatiques, plus de 21,5 milliards de dollars de la part des pays pollueurs lors de la conférence mondiale (COP21) de l'ONU sur le climat à Paris, rapporte mercredi la presse kinoise, citant le ministre congolais de l'Environnement et du Développement durable, Bienvenu Liyota Ndjoli.

Entre 2021 et 2030, la RDC s'engage à s'adapter et atténuer les effets des changements climatiques. Concrètement, des mesures sont ou seront prises pour renforcer le stock carbone, en réduisant la déforestation et la dégradation des forêts.

Pour mettre totalement son imposant massif forestier à contribution dans la lutte contre les changements climatiques, la RDC réclame 21,622 milliards de dollars de la part des pays pollueurs, selon le principe du pollueur payeur, a affirmé mardi M. Liyota, lors d'une conférence de presse à Kinshasa.

Supprimer 77 millions de tonnes équivalent CO2 d'ici 2030

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Ce montant représente les besoins en financement de la "Contribution prévue déterminée au niveau national" (CPDN) de la RDC: dont 12,54 milliards de dollars pour la mise en œuvre des initiatives d'atténuation annoncées et 9,08 milliards pour les mesures d'adaptation, a précisé le ministre, notamment cité par l'agence congolaise de presse (ACP, officielle).

Selon lui, la CPDN de la RDC porte sur la période 2021-2030.

Le taux de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre prévu en l'an 2030, dans le cadre de la contribution de la RDC à l'effort mondial d'atténuation, est de 17%, soit environ 77 millions de tonnes équivalent CO2.

## RWANDA

### Kagame Meets With US Special Envoy to the Great Lakes

#### NEWS STORY

Source: The New Times (Rwanda)

By Eugene Kwibuka

**20 August 2015** - President Kagame, yesterday [19 August], received US Special Envoy to the Great Lakes Region at Village Urugwiro in Kigali.

Speaking to the media following the meeting, Thomas Perriello said that his discussions with President Kagame focused on the current political and security crisis in Burundi, the issue of the FDLR militia still roaming freely in eastern DR Congo, and how to bring about economic development in the Great Lakes region.

Perriello was appointed US Special Envoy to the Great Lakes Region early last month and he met President Kagame as part of his efforts to better understand issues in the region.

On Burundi, Perriello added that there is a need for great urgency to resume political dialogue to end the crisis in the country, and for regional leaders and the international community to support Burundians to peacefully resolve their conflict.

He said that Burundi was at a critical stage where it needs support from regional leaders and members of the international community if the government there and its opponents are to reach a peaceful resolution.

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"The most important issues right now are for leaders on all sides to seek peaceful solutions and eschewing violence," Periello said.

"But this is something that is going to have to involve all partners in the region as well as inside Burundi and the United States, the UN, and other members of the international community," he added.

Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has been mediating talks warring parties in Burundi and recently delegated his defence minister, Crispus Kiyonga, to represent him at the negotiations in the capital Bujumbura.

Speaking about the issue of FDLR, a Rwandan militia based in eastern DR Congo which is made up of remnants of perpetrators of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, the American diplomat described fighting the militia as long overdue.

"It is the position of the United States Government to pursue that issue and understand that it is something that has been around for far too long as a cause of instability; we will continue to push for progress and express our frustration where we don't see that progress being made," he said.

Several deadlines given by the UN and the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) for members of the FDLR to voluntarily lay down arms and repatriate to Rwanda have been ignored.

## **French prosecutors fail to prove genocide charges against Rwandan priest**

### **NEWS STORY**

Source: RFI

**19 August 2015** - French public prosecutors have called for charges to be dismissed in the case of a Catholic priest accused of taking part in Rwanda's 1994 genocide, 21 years after they started investigating the accusations against him.

Some 800,000 people, mainly from the Tutsi ethnic group, were massacred, before the Hutu-dominated government fell to Rwandan Patriotic Front.

Although Wenceslas Munyeshyaka's behaviour and statements during and after the slaughter "raise very many questions", the inquiry has been unable to conclusively

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confirm any "certain and specific actions" that prove his active participation, prosecutor François Molins said in a statement Wednesday.

Judges will now have to decide whether to send Munyeshyaka to trial or not.

In 1994 he was priest of a parish in the capital, Kigali, where people fleeing the violence took refuge.

Having fled to France with the help of the church he was arrested in 1995 at the request of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, which then handed the case over to the French courts.

In 2005 the international court accused him of taking part in meetings to plan massacres, handing Tutsi civilians over to Hutu militias, murdering three young Tutsis and encouraging or committing rape.

Munyeshyaka, who is now priest of a parish in northern France, has always denied all the charges and claimed that Hutu militias accused him of protecting Tutsis.

Up to 30 legal cases relating the Rwandan genocide have been opened in France.

The first trial to take place, in 2014, jailed presidential guard officer Pascal Simbikangwa for 25 years for complicity in crimes against humanity.

He is appealing.

Two former local officials, Tito Barahira and Octavien Ngenzi, are expected to face trial in 2016.

## **Rwanda: EU Lauds Rwanda's Peacekeeping Efforts**

### NEWS STORY

Source: The New Times (Rwanda)

By Collins Mwai

**19 August 2015** - The European Union has commended Rwanda's efforts in peace keeping across the world as well as commitment to the cause despite the recent incident in which five Rwanda Defence Force (RDF) peacekeepers were killed in Bangui, Central African Republic (CAR) by their colleague, over a week ago.

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Michael Ryan, Head of the EU Delegation in Rwanda, conveyed a message of condolence to the nation and the families of the bereaved while meeting the Senate president, Bernard Makuza, at Parliament Buildings, yesterday.

The soldiers were serving under RWABATT 2 contingent which is deployed under the United Nations Multi-dimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).

Ryan said Rwanda's efforts and commitment to peacekeeping missions in Africa and elsewhere was admirable and very impactful.

Rwanda has more than 5,000 peacekeepers in various peacekeeping missions across the world making it the fifth largest troop contributor to UN peacekeeping missions.

In CAR, Rwanda last year deployed about 850 RDF peacekeepers whose mandate includes protecting civilians, restoring security and order, and protecting the head of state, amongst other senior officials.

Ryan promised that the European Union would continue to support Rwanda's political and economic development.

"EU has been a partner of Rwanda for decades and continues partnership in the political and economic development of the country," he said.

He said areas of support include parliament, Abunzi (grassroots mediation committees).

Senate president Bernard Makuza said Rwanda had for long enjoyed warm ties with the European Union.

The envoy was also briefed on the recent countrywide consultations on the possible amendment of article 101 of the constitution, on presidential term limits.

In September, last year, Rwanda and the European Union signed a €460 million grant covering the next six years, to focus on energy, agriculture, governance and accountability.

Between 2008 and 2013, EU disbursed a total of Euro 290 million in general budget support under the Millennium Development Goals programmes.

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## BURUNDI

### Burundi: Washington envisage de sortir le pays de l'AGOA

#### ARTICLE

Source: Agence d'Information d'Afrique Centrale

Par Nestor N'Gampoula

**Les États-Unis menacent les autorités burundaises de sortir leur pays du programme Agoa, la loi sur la croissance et les opportunités en Afrique, en raison des violences qui se sont intensifiées depuis la réélection controversée, le 21 juillet, du président Nkurunziza.**

**19 août 2015** - Lors d'une conférence de presse mardi, la sous-secrétaire d'État aux Affaires africaines, Linda Thomas-Greenfield, a indiqué que son pays était en train d'envisager de retirer le Burundi de la liste des pays sub-sahariens qui bénéficient du programme Agoa. Un programme qui soutient l'économie des pays africains en leur facilitant l'accès au marché américain.

Une fois réalisée, cette mesure fera suite à une autre déjà prise par Washington contre le Burundi. En effet, lors de la dernière présidentielle, le gouvernement américain avait décidé de suspendre son assistance technique à la Commission électorale burundaise. Par ce geste, les autorités américaines dénonçaient « les efforts continus du président Pierre Nkurunziza pour violer l'accord d'Arusha, briguer un troisième mandat et maintenir le calendrier électoral, sans fournir les conditions nécessaires à des élections crédibles ».

« Il y a au sein du programme Agoa un processus de révision pour examiner les pays qui ne sont pas en synchronisation avec ce que nous voudrions voir arriver politiquement et démocratiquement, en terme de droits de l'Homme, la sous-secrétaire d'État aux Affaires africaines », a expliqué Linda Thomas-Greenfield. « Il y a des discussions au sein du gouvernement des États-Unis pour réexaminer la présence du Burundi dans ce programme. Nous ne sommes pas encore tous d'accord sur ce point pour le moment mais je pense que ça arrivera dans un avenir proche si la situation ne se résout pas très rapidement. », a-t-elle poursuivi.

Le gouvernement américain a brandi ces menaces alors qu'à Bujumbura, l'opposition juge Pierre Nkurunziza responsable des violences qui se poursuivent dans le pays et l'appelle à démissionner d'ici au 26 août, date d'expiration de son actuel mandat, le jugeant responsable de l'escalade de la violence à travers le pays.

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« Un chaos général s'installe dans le pays et des tueries ciblées inspirées par les hautes sphères de l'État se font au grand jour dans la capitale burundaise », a dénoncé le Conseil national pour le respect de l'Accord d'Arusha et de l'État de droit (Cnared), qui regroupe des partis de l'opposition burundaise. « Le Cnared demande encore une fois au président Pierre Nkurunziza de prendre conscience de sa responsabilité personnelle dans la précipitation de la Nation burundaise vers l'hécatombe et de démissionner sans délai avant le 26 août », selon un communiqué.

Au pouvoir depuis 2005 et réélu le 21 juillet, Pierre Nkurunziza doit, d'après la Constitution, prêter serment devant le Parlement d'ici le 26 août. En attendant ce jour, ses adversaires estiment qu'il ne sera plus légitime après cette date.

## Four killed in Burundi bar after police weapon raids

### NEWS STORY

Source: AFP

**19 August 2015** - Gunmen killed four men in a bar in Burundi's capital Bujumbura, police said Wednesday, in the latest of a string of killings after the controversial reelection of President Pierre Nkurunziza.

"Unidentified gunmen entered and shot them," a police spokesman, Pierre Nkurikiye, told AFP.

Residents of Musaga, a largely opposition district where the killings took place late on Tuesday, said the men were accused of being police informers.

The killings followed police raids in Musaga earlier on Tuesday in which "a large quantity" of guns were seized, Nkurikiye said, adding "witnesses said that these people had been accused of having informed the police."

Violence erupted in Burundi in April when Nkurunziza launched his now successful but controversial bid for a third term in power, despite weeks of protests and a failed coup against him.

Nkurunziza must be still formally sworn into power before an August 26 deadline.

African Union chief Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma on Sunday called for "utmost restraint" by all sides, warning of potential "catastrophic consequences" for troubled Burundi and the wider region if rivals do not resolve political differences peacefully.



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Last week gunmen shot dead Colonel Jean Bikomagu, a key figure in the former Tutsi-dominated army.

Last month, top general Adolphe Nshimirimana -- widely seen as the country's de-facto internal security chief -- was killed in a rocket attack.

The day after the general's killing, civil rights activist Pierre-Claver Mbonimpa, who had repeatedly accused Nshimirimana of ordering the deaths of government opponents, was himself wounded in an assassination attempt.

The opposition and international community claimed a third term violated the Arusha accords that had brought the 1993-2006 civil war to an end.

## UGANDA

### Uganda: Vurra Customs Border Post Reopens

#### NEWS STORY

Source: The Monitor (Uganda)

By Clement Aluma

**19 August 2015** - Vurra customs post on the Uganda-DR Congo border, which had been closed for two months, has been reopened amid jubilation from citizens of the two countries.

The customs post was closed by Uganda authorities after Congolese youth erected a barrier 300 metres inside Uganda and erected other structures in the area, claiming it was part of DR Congo territory.

The impasse was resolved after a joint technical commission on border demarcation meeting held from August 7 to 9 in Bunia, DR Congo.

Previous meetings by Uganda and DR Congo officials had failed to resolve the wrangle.

Vurra customs post, which is the main exit and entry point into DR Congo, was opened on Monday evening.

During the opening of the customs post, the Zombo Resident District Commissioner, Mr Rex Achilla, who is also the chairman of West Nile regional security committee, said: "We must consider the issue of dialogue as Africans to resolve conflicts."

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The manager of Vurra customs point, Mr Sam Arom, said Uganda lost more than Shs100 million during the period when the border post was closed.

Ms Maria Eyotaru, a resident of Arua, said: "The cost of all commodities had gone up yet locals here are very poor. We are happy that our leaders have solved this matter without shading blood as we had feared."

The administrator for Aru in the DR Congo, Mr Henry Kosi Vennet, said they would respect the resolutions of the joint technical committee and ensure business returns to normal. restart flights to Goma in eastern Congo is a welcome step toward MONUSCO's withdrawal.

## **RDC-Ouganda: la frontière de Vura rouverte**

### REPORTAGE

Source: Radio Okapi

**19 août 2015** - La frontière de Vura, en territoire d'Aru dans la province de l'Iruti est rouverte depuis lundi 17 août. Cette frontière qui sépare la République démocratique du Congo de l'Ouganda a été unilatéralement fermée par les autorités ougandaises le 10 juin dernier, suite à un litige frontalier entre les deux pays.

Sa réouverture est consécutive à l'application de la convention signée à Bunia entre les autorités ougandaises et congolaises au début du mois d'août.

Les opérateurs économiques sont satisfaits de la reprise du commerce transfrontalier.

« Je vous confirme que nous sommes dans la joie. Les opérateurs économiques ont déjà commencé à franchir la frontière pour aller confirmer leurs commandes qui étaient abandonnées dans d'autres villages, à cause des longues distances à parcourir », a affirmé le président de la Fédération des entreprises du Congo (Fec) en Ituri, Robert Amisi.

Il espère que la réouverture de cette frontière va aussi occasionner la baisse de prix des produits de première nécessité, parce que les commerçants ne seront plus obligés d'emprunter des chemins détournés. Ce qu'ils faisaient pendant la fermeture de la frontière.

Robert Amisi a cependant déploré le maintien du prix du visa à 100 dollars américains comme fixé par le gouvernement ougandais au lieu de 50 auparavant. L'administrateur

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du territoire d'Aru a salué cette réouverture de la frontière, précisant par ailleurs que la barrière congolaise n'a pas été déplacée de là où la population l'avait placée.

La phase actuelle consiste à sensibiliser la population de deux côtés de la frontière, pour bien accueillir la commission conjointe des experts qui viendront retracer la limite entre les deux pays, a-t-il souligné.

Les autorités politiques et administratives du territoire d'Aru, avaient récupéré en 2007 une borne de signalisation des limites frontalières à Vura. Les autorités congolaises avaient jadis fait remarquer que cette borne récupérée en présence des officiers douaniers ougandais, avait été arrachée il y a très longtemps par des inconnus.

## **Ouganda: Vision Group a lancé un site web d'information dédié aux élections générales de 2016**

### ARTICLE

Source: Agence Ecofin (<http://www.agenceecofin.com/internet/1908-31481-ouganda-vision-group-a-lance-un-site-web-d-information-dedie-aux-elections-generales-de-2016>)

Par Assongmo Necdem

**19 août 2015** - Un site web d'information en continu entièrement dédié aux élections générales prévues en Ouganda en 2016. La plateforme a été lancée par le groupe de communication Vision Group, l'un des plus grands du pays mais aussi des sous-régions Afrique Centrale et de l'Est.

Le site ([www.elections.co.ug](http://www.elections.co.ug)) propose les profils des candidats et des partis politiques, leurs manifestes et programmes de campagne, les résultats des sondages d'opinions, l'actualité au jour le jour, ainsi que l'histoire des précédentes élections. L'information viendra de toutes les régions du pays, a dit le rédacteur en chef, Barbara Kaija. « Le site web permettra aux Ougandais de savoir ce qui se passe dans les différentes régions du pays en temps réel, parce que nous allons utiliser le vaste réseau de nos correspondants », explique-t-elle.

Sur le bien-fondé du nouveau site, le directeur général de Vision Group, Robert Kabushenga, déclare qu'il s'agit d'une réponse à une attente du public à l'endroit du groupe. Pour lui, l'entreprise de média a le devoir de tenir les citoyens informés sur cette importante échéance. En plus, Vision Group veut relever le défi d'améliorer son offre d'information par le billet du numérique et des médias sociaux.

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« Nous sommes impatients de mieux servir le public et lui permettre d'interagir avec nous via ce portail. Cette interaction se fera par divers moyens, y compris les médias sociaux tels que Facebook et Twitter. L'information est présentée dans des récits, des histoires, des images, des vidéos et des documents sonores. Ce sera la seule plateforme qui servira de point de rencontre entre les candidats et les électeurs. Elle permettra d'échanger des idées. L'occasion sera ainsi donnée aux candidats de présenter leurs manifestes. Les électeurs auront la chance de donner leurs points de vue », signale Barbara Kaija. Cette plateforme est la première du genre en Ouganda, et les responsables de Vision Group misent sur l'accès à l'Internet via les appareils mobiles.

Vision Group est partie du quotidien «The NewVision » lancé en 1986. Au fil des années, l'entreprise s'est diversifiée en créant d'autres titres, mais surtout en investissant dans la télévision, la radio, l'Internet, l'impression commerciale, la publicité et la distribution. Elle est aujourd'hui cotée à la bourse d'Ouganda.

## ANGOLA

### Ugandan President Special Envoy Ends Visit to Angola

#### NEWS STORY

Source: Angola Press

**19 August 2015** - The special envoy of the President of Uganda, Defense minister, Chrispus Kiyonga, ended Wednesday, his three-day working visit to the country, aimed at delivering a Yoweri Museveni's message to his Angolan counterpart, José Eduardo dos Santos.

During his stay in the country, the envoy was received in audience, on Tuesday, by the Angolan Head of State, to whom he handed over the letter from the Ugandan statesman, and they discussed the current state of cooperation between the two countries.

Speaking to ANGOP at 4 de Fevereiro International Airport, Chrispus Kiyonga said that within the institutions to which they belong, including the African Union (AU) and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), both states share ideas and have cooperated strongly to promote peace in the region.

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The Republics of Angola and Uganda develop excellent cooperation relations, especially in the political and diplomatic fields as well as in the defense and security sector, particularly within the ICGLR, an institution which both states are members.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### U.N.'s Central Africa force hit by new allegations of rape

#### NEWS STORY

Source: Reuters

By Louis Charbonneau and Michelle Nichols

**19 August 2015** - The United Nations' troubled peacekeeping mission in Central African Republic has been hit with new allegations of rape by peacekeepers, including one underage victim, a U.N. spokeswoman said on Wednesday.

Last week the head of the Central African Republic (CAR) mission, known as MINUSCA, was sacked after a series of allegations of sexual abuse and excessive use of force by peacekeepers. MINUSCA chief Babacar Gaye was replaced by Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, who was named the mission's acting chief.

"A new series of disturbing allegations of misconduct have recently come to light," U.N. spokeswoman Vannina Maestracci told reporters.

"The events allegedly took place in recent weeks," she said. "These new allegations concern a report that three young females were raped by three members of a MINUSCA military contingent."

She said one of the women was a minor and the incident occurred in Bambari, where troops from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) are deployed.

The allegations were reported to MINUSCA's human rights division on Aug. 12 by the families of the three women, Maestracci said.

U.N. sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, confirmed to Reuters that the accused troops were from DRC. The sources said the United Nations in New York was made aware of the allegations on Aug. 17 and the Congolese authorities the same day.

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"The troop contributing country has been asked to indicate within 10 days if it intends to investigate the allegations itself," Maestracci said. "Should the member state decline to investigate or fail to respond the United Nations would rapidly conduct its own investigation."

MINUSCA has been asked to preserve all evidence.

Maestracci said that since its establishment in April 2014, MINUSCA has received 61 allegations of possible misconduct. That includes 13 cases of possible sexual exploitation and abuse.

She said that so far two U.N. police officers and four soldiers have been repatriated on disciplinary grounds, which is in addition to 20 soldiers who were sent home "on administrative grounds" for suspected excessive use of force pending the conclusion of an investigation. Allegations of misconduct by U.N. troops are not new. U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has vowed to crack down on abuse and misconduct by peacekeepers and is pushing to ensure greater transparency and accountability by governments of those found guilty of such behaviour.

## **Des casques bleus mis en cause dans trois nouveaux cas de viol en République centrafricaine**

### ARTICLE

Source: Le Monde.fr avec AFP

**19 août 2015** - Le scandale s'étend autour de la Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée des Nations unies pour la stabilisation en République centrafricaine (Minusca). Selon une porte-parole de l'Organisation des Nations unies (ONU), des casques bleus, chargés du maintien de la paix, ont été mis en cause dans trois nouveaux cas de viol : « Ces nouvelles allégations font état du viol de trois jeunes femmes par trois membres du contingent militaire de la Minusca. »

Elles s'ajoutent aux accusations de viol d'une fillette de 12 ans ainsi qu'aux « deux homicides aveugles », révélés le 11 août par l'organisation de défense des droits de l'homme Amnesty International. Selon l'ONG, le viol et « l'homicide d'un adolescent de 16 ans et de son père » s'étaient déroulés dans la nuit du 2 août lors d'une opération menée par des policiers et des gendarmes rwandais et camerounais sous mandat des Nations unies dans l'enclave musulmane PK5 à Bangui.

### **Enquête interne**

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Après l'ouverture d'une enquête interne, Ban Ki-moon, le secrétaire général des Nations unies, a relevé de ses fonctions son représentant spécial en République centrafricaine, le diplomate sénégalais Babacar Gaye, 64 ans, qui a été remplacé par le Gabonais Parfait Onanga-Anyanga.

Dans une affaire séparée, Paris enquête sur des allégations d'abus sexuels commis par ses soldats sur des enfants en République centrafricaine entre décembre 2013 et juin 2014. Ces accusations visent notamment quatorze militaires français qui faisaient partie de l'opération « Sangaris », menée par la France en République centrafricaine, et n'étaient pas sous le commandement de l'ONU.

## **Le prix Sergio Vieira de Mello honore le travail des responsables religieux de Centrafrique**

ARTICLE

Source: La Croix

Par Pierre Cochez

**Depuis deux ans, l'archevêque, l'imam et le pasteur de Bangui unissent leurs efforts de paix dans une plate-forme interreligieuse.**

**19 août 2015** - Les efforts des trois chefs religieux centrafricains ont été salués mercredi 19 août par la remise du prix Sergio Vieira de Mello à Genève.

L'archevêque de Bangui, Monseigneur Dieudonné Nzapalainga, l'imam Oumar Jobine Layama et le Pasteur Nicolas Guérékoyamnè-Gbangou trouvent ainsi une reconnaissance internationale à la plate-forme interreligieuse pour la paix (Interfaith Peace Platform) qu'ils ont construite en 2013, en pleine guerre centrafricaine.

**« UN EXEMPLE DE CE QU'IL PEUT ÊTRE FAIT EN CAS DE CRISE MAJEURE »**

Ce prix récompense des hommes et des femmes qui « œuvrent pour la réconciliation de peuples divisés par un conflit ». Il a été créé par la Fondation Vieira de Mello, qui perpétue l'idéal de l'ancien représentant du Secrétaire Général des Nations unies en Irak, mort à Bagdad le 19 août 2003 dans l'attaque d'une voiture piégée.

« Interfaith Peace Platform est un exemple de ce qu'il peut être fait en cas de crise majeure dans un pays victime de fractures sociales, culturelles et religieuses conduisant à la violence » a estimé Laurent Vieira de Mello, fils du représentant assassiné, et directeur de la Fondation.

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## **LA PRESSION DES GROUPES ARMÉS**

Le renversement en mars 2013 du président François Bozizé par une rébellion à dominante musulmane, la Séléka, a plongé la République centrafricaine dans la plus grave crise de son histoire.

Des milices anti-balakas, composées d'animistes et de chrétiens, se sont organisées pour attaquer la Séléka. Des tueries de masse entre communautés musulmanes et chrétiennes ont été constatées.

Malgré l'intervention de forces internationales, dont les Français de l'opération Sangaris, une partie du territoire reste soumise à la pression de groupes armés.

### **« LES JEUNES SONT MANIPULÉS PAR DES GROUPES POLITIQUES »**

C'est dans ce contexte que la plate-forme interreligieuse pour la paix essaie de travailler. L'imam et l'archevêque sillonnent ensemble le pays depuis le début du conflit.

« Les anti-balakas ne sont pas des milices chrétiennes, mais des milices d'autodéfense qui veulent venger leurs frères. Aucun responsable religieux n'est à leur tête. C'est la même chose côté Séléka, ce ne sont pas des milices musulmanes. Les jeunes sont manipulés par des groupes politiques », répète l'archevêque. « Cette guerre n'est pas religieuse », insiste l'imam Omar Kobine Layama.

### **« CELA NOUS POUSSE À ESPÉRER »**

Les deux hommes sont devenus un symbole de paix et de rassemblement. Pour Noël 2014, Mgr Dieudonné Nzapalainga livrait ce témoignage dans La Croix : « Sur cette terre marquée par de grandes atrocités, certains ont eu la lucidité de dire que l'être humain est sacré. Avec le pasteur et l'imam, j'ai tenté de tenir ce discours. Dans ce pays où beaucoup de jeunes se trouvent à la merci de groupes qui peuvent les emporter, certains se sont engagés bénévolement, parfois chrétiens et musulmans ensemble, pour enseigner et véhiculer un message de paix. Cela nous pousse à espérer et à croire que tout n'est pas perdu. »



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## KENYA

### ICC to Reconsider Kenya's Lack of Cooperation

#### NEWS STORY

Source: VOA

**19 August 2015** - The International Criminal Court will re-examine whether Kenya failed to cooperate in a case of crimes against humanity against Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta.

The appeals decision refers to whether Kenya obstructed evidence that ICC prosecutors say they needed to build their case against Kenyatta. Presiding Judge Silvia Fernandez read the decision that concludes trial judges made mistakes.

“The appeal chamber finds that the trial chamber erred in the exercise of its discretion by conflating the non-compliance proceedings with the criminal proceedings against Mr. Kenyatta, by failing to address whether judicial measures had been exhausted, and by assessing the sufficiency of evidence and the conduct of the prosecutor in an inconsistent manner,” the judge said.

Kenyatta had been charged as an “indirect co-perpetrator” in violence following Kenya’s 2007 election. But last December, ICC prosecutors dropped charges of crimes against humanity against him, accusing the Kenyan government of blocking their investigations. He has maintained his innocence and the government said it complied with prosecution demands.

Judge Fernandez ordered the lower court to reconsider its decision not to report Kenya to the ICC’s governing body for non-compliance.

#### Cautious reaction

In Nairobi, Amnesty International’s East Africa campaigner Victor Odero reacted cautiously, saying the rights group is waiting for the trial court’s reconsideration of its ruling.

“Amnesty International’s position is that states have to respect and abide by the obligations and international human rights law. And this is in fact the matter to be determined. Whether Kenya abided by its obligations in the statute,” said the judge.

The ICC has made non-compliance referrals to the governing body before, including on cases dealing with Sudan, Chad and the Democratic Republic of Congo. That body can

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then impose sanctions, but so far has not done so. Kenya's Deputy President William Ruto is still on trial at the ICC on charges similar to those against Kenyatta.

## SOUTH SUDAN

### UN Security Council to vote over South Sudan sanctions

#### NEWS STORY

Source: News24

**20 August 2015** - The United States on Wednesday circulated a draft resolution at the UN Security Council that would impose an arms embargo and additional sanctions on South Sudan unless a ceasefire agreement is signed, the UN diplomats said.

The draft resolution, which would impose a deadline for reaching a ceasefire agreement, comes after the South Sudanese government rejected a peace deal on Monday to end hostilities between President Salva Kiir and rebel leader Riek Machar.

The council was expected to vote on the resolution "as soon as possible", said Peter Wilson, Britain's deputy ambassador to the UN.

Gerard van Bohemen, New Zealand's ambassador to the UN, said it was "quite a technical resolution" and it might require some time for all Security Council members to agree on the text. He noted the resolution would impose an arms embargo and additional sanctions.

Currently, three army and three rebel commanders are under UN-imposed sanctions including asset freezes and travel bans.

US National Security Advisor Susan Rice said on Tuesday that the US was pursuing sanctions after Kiir "yet again squandered the opportunity to bring peace" to South Sudan.

Tens of thousands have been killed since the conflict started in mid-December 2013. Both government and rebel troops have been accused of widespread atrocities against civilians often on the basis of their ethnicity.

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## South Sudan's Kiir tells U.S. he will sign peace deal: U.S. spokesman

### NEWS STORY

Source: Reuters

By Lesley Wroughton

**19 August 2015** - South Sudan's President Salva Kiir told U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry on Wednesday he intends to sign a peace deal to end a 20-month-old conflict, a State Department spokesman said.

"President Kiir assured the secretary that he has every intention of signing the peace agreement," spokesman John Kirby told reporters after Kerry called Kiir. "He said he needed a couple of more days of consultations but he made it very clear it was his intention to sign, which is encouraging."

Kiir told Kerry that he had some concerns that had now been addressed, Kirby added.

On Monday, Kiir refused to sign the deal brokered by regional leaders to end the conflict, which broke out in December 2013 when a political row between Kiir and his deputy Riek Machar spiraled into clashes.

Washington said on Tuesday it was consulting with other countries about imposing United Nations sanctions against South Sudan leaders who undermined the peace process.

"It is the actions of signing that matters (rather) than the pledge to do so," Kirby added.

## US Proposes UN Arms Embargo on South Sudan

### NEWS STORY

Source: Associated Press

By Cara Anna

**19 August 2015** - The United States is proposing that the U.N. Security Council impose an arms embargo on South Sudan after its president shocked rebels and observers by refusing to sign a peace deal.

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The U.S. circulated a draft resolution to council members Wednesday evening, and diplomats said they expected a vote very soon. "Imminent, I think that was the word," New Zealand Ambassador Gerard van Bohemen told reporters.

The draft, seen by The Associated Press, says that if South Sudan's government doesn't sign the peace deal by Sept. 1, additional people "including the senior political leaders of South Sudan" will face sanctions.

The text circulated shortly after South Sudan President Salva Kiir told U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry in a phone call that he would sign the peace deal after "a couple of more days of consultation."

Rebel leader Riek Machar signed the deal Monday. The U.S. called Kiir's refusal to do the same "outrageous." Previous peace agreements to end South Sudan's conflict, which has killed thousands since late 2013, have failed.

Kiir on Monday said he needed another 15 days to think about signing the agreement. If those 15 days end without the government signing, diplomats said the draft resolution's punitive actions would take effect.

It was not clear whether all five permanent council members, including Russia and China, support the draft. "It's quite a technical resolution, so I think it will take quite a bit of work to get everyone on the same page," van Bohemen said.

A Russian diplomat who attended the meeting did not comment to reporters on the draft. A U.S. Security Council diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity because he was not authorized to speak publicly about the draft, later said China "has been playing a very constructive role."

Oil-rich South Sudan has been at war since December 2013, when a split within the security forces in Juba escalated into a violent rebellion led by Machar, who commands the loyalty of some senior army officers and soldiers.

Kiir's ethnic Dinka people are pitted against Machar's Nuer, and the ethnic nature of the violence has alarmed the international community. Well over 100,000 South Sudanese have taken shelter in U.N. bases throughout the country for months.

In June, the London-based Conflict Armament Research reported that Sudan has been supplying South Sudanese rebels with weapons and ammunition, saying that 70 percent of the ammunition it examined was recently manufactured there. Some ammunition was made in China, it added.

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In July, after more than a year of warnings, the Security Council imposed its first sanctions on six generals for fueling the fighting.

The U.S. diplomat said all council members are tired of seeing either South Sudan's leaders or the rebels "continue a dead end in a deadly war."

The deputy U.N. secretary-general, Jan Eliasson, told reporters that even if a South Sudan peace deal is reached, "It's going to be a very difficult implementation." He said the signing of an agreement must be accompanied by respect for a cease-fire.

## Les USA souhaitent un embargo sur les armes au Soudan du Sud

ARTICLE

Source: Reuters

Par Michelle Nichols; Pierre Sérurier pour le service français

**Washington, 19 août 2015** - Les Etats-Unis vont proposer l'instauration d'un embargo sur les armes à destination du Soudan du Sud ainsi que d'autres sanctions ciblées, indique un diplomate au Conseil de sécurité de l'Onu mercredi.

Un projet de résolution doit être distribué aux représentants des quinze pays membres siégeant au Conseil de sécurité, a ajouté ce diplomate sous couvert de l'anonymat. Il n'a pas précisé si un vote interviendrait sur le texte.

Cette initiative américaine intervient alors que le président sud-soudanais, Salva Kiir, a affirmé au secrétaire d'Etat américain, John Kerry, qu'il avait l'intention de signer un accord de paix pour mettre fin à 20 mois de conflit interne avec son ancien vice-président Riek Machar.

## South Sudan Disappointed With AU Statement on Peace Deal

NEWS STORY

Source: VOA

By James Butty

**19 August 2015** - South Sudan's government said it is disappointed with African Union Commission chairperson Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, who reportedly warned South

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Sudan's warring parties will bring "disaster" on themselves and the region if no peace deal is signed to end the country's civil war.

Information Minister Michael Makuei said Dlamini-Zuma was party to the decision by the government not to sign the document Monday in Ethiopia.

"The statement of her Excellency is really unfortunate because she was a party to the decision we made. And the government of South Sudan initialed the agreement with reservations and concerns and that, after 15 days, the government will come back and negotiate all the outstanding issues before the signing of the agreement. This was done with her full knowledge and actually I'm surprised that she's talking as if she was not a party to all that took place in Addis," he said.

Dlamini-Zuma reportedly said in a statement, "Deadlock in the peace process can only spell further disaster for South Sudan and its people, with far reaching implications for regional security and stability."

Makuei said Dlamini-Zuma was one of those who accepted that the deal on the table was not the final document, and in fact told the South Sudan delegation: "Government of South Sudan, go and consult with your people and come back on the 15th day so that you can resume your negotiation with the rebels on the outstanding issues.' How does she expect us to sign the final agreement?"

U.S. State Department spokesman John Kirby said Secretary of State John Kerry called South Sudan's President Salva Kiir Wednesday who assured him that he intends to sign a peace deal to end the country's 20-month-old conflict.

"President Kiir assured the secretary that he has every intention of signing the peace agreement. He said he needed a couple of more days of consultations, but he made it very clear it was his intention to sign, which is encouraging," Kirby said.

Rebel spokesman Stephen Par Kuol told VOA this earlier this week that Kiir refused to sign Monday's peace deal because he is afraid of power sharing. Makuei said the government did not sign the agreement because it has concerns over security arrangements. He noted it directly affects the integrity and sovereignty of the government and people of South Sudan.

"Our problem is the security arrangement which is connected with the integrity and the sovereignty of the government and people of South Sudan. It is unacceptable because it has never happened anywhere whereby the security of a state and the head of an elected government are handed over to a foreign element," he said.

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He said the former vice president and rebel leader Riek Machar has no right to dismantle an existing system and hand over the integrity and sovereignty of the state. Makuei said his government raised these concerns with the mediators during the talks in Addis Ababa, but they were “adamant.”

Meanwhile, the U.S. has circulated a draft resolution in the U.N. Security Council calling for an arms embargo and additional sanctions, if a peace agreement between the two sides is not signed within the 15-day extension.

A U.S. official said the absence of a South Sudanese government signature on August 17th agreement was "outrageous." The official said the U.S. circulated the resolution to address the security situation on the ground and serve as an incentive for both sides to sign the peace deal.

## Soudan du Sud: tout sur l'accord de paix

### ARTICLE

Source: AFP via Le Point Afrique ([http://afrique.lepoint.fr/actualites/soudan-du-sud-tout-sur-l-accord-de-paix-19-08-2015-1957725\\_2365.php](http://afrique.lepoint.fr/actualites/soudan-du-sud-tout-sur-l-accord-de-paix-19-08-2015-1957725_2365.php))

Par Michelle Nichols; Pierre Sérurier pour le service français

### **Le président Salva Kiir refuse de signer l'accord visant à mettre fin à 20 mois de guerre civile au Soudan du Sud. Un document déjà paraphé par Riek Machar.**

**20 août 2015** - Chef des rebelles qui affrontent l'armée sud-soudanaise depuis décembre 2013, l'ancien vice-président Riek Machar a signé lundi le document, à l'inverse du président Salva Kiir qui s'est vu accorder le délai de 15 jours qu'il réclamait. Le gouvernement sud-soudanais a ensuite estimé ne "pas pouvoir accepter" cet accord, qualifié de "capitulation", faisant naître des doutes sur une future signature. L'accord visant à mettre fin à 20 mois de guerre civile au Soudan du Sud "n'est plus négociable et il ne reste qu'à le signer", a affirmé tard mardi le chef de la médiation est-africaine, Seyoum Mesfin, à Addis-Abeba. Voici les principaux points de l'accord publié par la médiation:

### **Cessez-le-feu**

Un "cessez-le-feu permanent" entre en vigueur dans les 72 heures suivant la signature de l'accord par les parties au conflit.

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Dans les 30 jours, elles procèdent "à la séparation, au rassemblement et au cantonnement" de leurs forces combattantes en vue notamment de l'enregistrement et du stockage des "armes, munitions et autres équipements" et de mesures de "désarmement, démobilisation et réintégration".

L'accord prévoit à terme "l'unification" des forces belligérantes au sein des Forces nationales de défense du Soudan du Sud (NDFSS).

**Départ des forces étrangères**

Les forces régulières étrangères - essentiellement l'armée ougandaise qui combat au côté des troupes gouvernementales sud-soudanaises - doivent avoir quitté le territoire sous 45 jours après la signature.

Les forces non gouvernementales étrangères - principalement des milices soudanaises - doivent, elles, être "désarmées, démobilisées et rapatriées" dans un délai de 90 jours.

À l'issue de ces mêmes 90 jours, aucune force militaire ne doit subsister dans un rayon de 25 km autour de la capitale Juba. Seules la garde présidentielle, les unités surveillant les infrastructures militaires et la police sont autorisées dans la capitale.

Les enfants-soldats et les prisonniers de guerre doivent être libérés et le libre accès des organisations humanitaires doit être garanti.

**Partage du pouvoir**

Une "période transitoire" de 30 mois, durant laquelle Salva Kiir reste président, s'ouvre 90 jours après la signature.

Au côté de l'actuel vice-président, un poste de "premier vice-président" est attribué aux rebelles. Il est probable que Riek Machar récupère ce poste, dont il avait été limogé par M. Kiir six mois avant que n'éclate le conflit qui plonge ses racines dans la rivalité entre les deux dirigeants à la tête du régime.

Durant la période transitoire, les décisions doivent être "collégiales" et le président exerce ses pouvoirs "en consultation avec le vice-président en vue de parvenir à une entente et un accord mutuel". Un mécanisme, renvoyant au conseil des ministres, est prévu en cas de blocage.

Un "gouvernement transitoire d'union nationale" est formé et entre en fonction à l'ouverture de la "période transitoire". Il compte 30 ministres: 16 attribués au gouvernement actuel, dix à la rébellion et quatre aux "autres forces politiques".



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Une assemblée transitoire comprend les 332 députés actuels, auxquels s'ajoutent 50 députés de la rébellion et 18 d'autres forces politiques.

Dans sept des dix États qui composent le pays, le gouvernement actuel récupère 85% des postes des exécutifs locaux contre 15% pour les rebelles. Ceux des trois États d'Unité, du Haut-Nil et du Jonglei, principaux champs de bataille du conflit, sont répartis à 46% pour le gouvernement et à 40% pour les rebelles, le reste allant aux autres forces politiques.

Des élections doivent être organisées au plus tard 60 jours avant la fin de cette "période transitoire". Soit début 2018, si M. Kiir signe l'accord à l'issue du délai de 15 jours.

**Crime de guerre**

Les signataires "s'excusent sans réserve auprès du peuple sud-soudanais pour les souffrances et la détresse" causées par le conflit, marqué par des massacres et atrocités, qui a fait des dizaines de milliers de morts et chassé de chez eux quelque 2,2 millions de Sud-Soudanais.

Une "commission vérité, réconciliation et guérison" est chargée de "recenser les violations des droits humains, les transgressions de l'État de droit et les abus de pouvoir" depuis 2005, signature d'un accord de paix avec Khartoum ayant abouti à l'indépendance du Soudan du Sud en juillet 2011. Elle recevra les plaintes des victimes et identifiera les auteurs des violations et crimes.

Un "tribunal hybride pour le Soudan du Sud" (HCSS), indépendant, sera mis en place par la Commission de l'Union africaine pour enquêter et poursuivre les "crimes graves" commis durant le conflit, notamment les possibles actes de génocide, crimes contre l'humanité et crimes de guerre.

Les individus inculpés ou condamnés par ce tribunal ne pourront participer au gouvernement de transition et à ses successeurs, et aucune immunité n'est recevable.

**South Sudan: Salva Kiir's peace snub 'mind-boggling'****NEWS STORY**

Source: BBC

**19 August 2015** - South Sudanese President Salva Kiir's refusal to sign a deal to end an 18-month civil war was "mind-boggling", the chief mediator has said.

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Regional body Igad would say "enough is enough" if he failed to sign in 15 days, Seyoum Mesfin told the BBC.

Fighting between government and rebel forces has resumed following Mr Kiir's failure to endorse the deal on Monday.

Nearly two million people have been left homeless since conflict broke out in the world's newest state in 2013.

Rebel leader Riek Machar signed the accord in Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa, on Monday - the deadline set by mediators.

He accused Mr Kiir of choosing war over peace.

International sanctions had been threatened by mediators if both sides failed to reach an agreement on Monday.

**South Sudan's elusive peace:**

1. At least seven ceasefires agreed and broken since conflict started in December 2013
2. Nearly one in five South Sudanese displaced by the current conflict, from a total population of 12 million
3. Former rebel leader Salva Kiir became president of South Sudan, the world's newest state, when it gained independence in 2011
4. South Sudan has been at war for 42 of past 60 years

**Five obstacles to peace in South Sudan**

Mr Kiir's chief negotiator has said the deal is a sell-out that cannot not be implemented as the rebels were split.

But Mr Seyoum told the BBC that all the government's concerns had been addressed.

This included issues around the formation of a power-sharing government and the deployment of a neutral force to the capital, Juba, he said.

"This is a senseless war," Mr Seyoum added.

He said the UN and African Union would be asked to "take over" if Mr Kiir failed to sign in 15 days.

"South Sudanese leaders have missed numerous opportunities to end the conflict but second chances don't come always," Mr Seyoum told the BBC.

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Rebel general James Koang Chuol said his troops had seized the key town of Pageri, near the border with Uganda, after beating back government forces, AFP news agency reports.

Fighting also took place in the Manyo district in oil-producing Upper Nile state, where government troops repulsed a heavy attack by rebels, army spokesman Philip Aguer told AFP.

The claims of both sides could not be independently verified.

Conflict broke out in 2013 after Mr Kiir accused Mr Machar, his former deputy, of plotting a coup.

## TANZANIA

### TANZANIE: La Tanzanie renforcera la sécurité à l'aéroport

#### ARTICLE

Source: Agence de presse Xinhua

**20 août 2015** - Les autorités aéroportuaires de Tanzanie ont déclaré mercredi qu'elles comptaient mettre en place un système d'information sur les passagers et un réseau de partage des informations afin de renforcer la sécurité à l'aéroport international Julius Nyerere à Dar es Salaam.

Le directeur général de l'Autorité aéroportuaire de Tanzanie (TAA), Suleiman Saidi Suleiman, a déclaré que les autorités installeraient tout d'abord le système de partage d'informations avec les écrans de surveillance pour détecter les passagers et les cargaisons de contrebande, y compris d'ivoire et de drogue.

"Nous accélérons l'installation du réseau de partage d'informations", a déclaré M. Suleiman, ajoutant que son bureau avait déjà contacté Rapiscan Systems, une compagnie privée mondiale spécialisée dans les portiques détecteurs de métaux et machines à rayons-X pour le contrôle des bagages et cargaisons à l'aéroport.

"Nous veillerons à ce que ce système soit opérationnel d'ici octobre", a-t-il dit.

Le coût d'installation du système de partage d'informations sera connu après l'évaluation des techniciens de Rapiscan Systems, a déclaré M. Suleiman.

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Grâce à ce système, les informations seront partagées entre le personnel et les machines de contrôle et une équipe de personnel membre d'institutions gouvernementales, qui travailleront dans un poste de travail séparé derrière les écrans, a-t-il dit.

Ces institutions comprendront la TAA, les services de sécurité de l'État, de police, d'immigration, de douane, et les services de protection des ressources naturelles, agricoles et minières, et les services de lutte contre le trafic de drogue.

"Avec cette surveillance des écrans en équipe, cela compliquera toute éventuelle collusion entre du personnel officiel et des passagers animés de mauvaises intentions", a déclaré le chef de la TAA.

Concernant le système d'informations avancées sur les passagers (APIS), M. Suleiman a déclaré que celui-ci visait à connaître les origines des passagers étrangers qui comptent visiter la Tanzanie.

L'APIS est un système d'échange de données électronique mis en place par les services de protection des douanes et des frontières des États-Unis et permettant le transfert d'un nombre limité de données, comprenant les données des papiers d'identité et les informations de vol essentielles, auprès des compagnies aériennes commerciales et des opérateurs et vers le système informatique du pays de destination. Fi

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