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



MEDIA MONITORING

24 August 2015

GENERAL NEWS

L’Afrique discute la semaine prochaine de son économie à Luanda

NOUVELLE

Source: Le Magazine du Manager (<http://www.lemagazinedumanager.com/11476-lafrrique-discute-la-semaine-prochaine-de-son-economie-a-luanda.html>)

24 août 2015 - Les ministres des Finances et des gouverneurs des banques centrales africaines se donnent rendez-vous du 27 au 28 août, à Luanda, pour une réunion du Caucus africain visant à faire entendre la voix des représentants du continent africain sur des questions importantes relatives au développement socio-économique des institutions de Bretton Woods.

« La réunion est une occasion importante pour les dirigeants africains de présenter conjointement, et ce de manière coordonnée et organisée, les préoccupations majeures et actuelles affectant les économies du continent africain, notamment la construction d’infrastructures et l’industrialisation des processus de production », lit-on dans un communiqué dont copie est parvenue à notre rédaction.

Le texte transmis indique que six tables rondes meubleront les deux jours de travaux. Les thèmes inscrits dans l’agenda sont entre autres la vision générale de l’économie régionale, la transformation et la diversification économiques, la discussion sur le Mémorandum du Caucus africain 2015 et le financement de projets régionaux liés à l’infrastructure.

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En tant que chef de file du groupe du Caucus africain en 2015, c'est l'Angola qui organise la rencontre.

« L'organisation d'un événement de la taille du Caucus africain en Angola devrait permettre à notre pays de renforcer ses relations avec les institutions financières internationales telles que le Fonds monétaire international, la Banque mondiale et la Banque africaine de développement », indique le ministère angolais de l'économie et des finances qui affirme que son objectif est de « mobiliser un soutien en faveur des besoins financiers nécessaires pour le développement du pays ».

« La tenue du forum en Angola permettra d'améliorer la visibilité du pays, ouvrant ainsi la voie à de nouvelles opportunités de diversification de l'économie », précise le ministère.

Fondé en 1963 en tant que groupe africain des gouverneurs du Groupe de la Banque mondiale et du Fonds monétaire international (FMI), le Caucus a pour objectif de renforcer la voix des gouverneurs du continent africain sur des questions importantes relatives au développement socio-économique de la région africaine, au sein des institutions de Bretton Woods.

DRC

RDC: La communauté Internationale retarde le rapatriement des FDLR au Rwanda?

NEWS STORY

Source: KongoTimes

Les chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement de la Communauté de développement de l'Afrique australe (SADC), présents les 17 et 18 août 2015 au 35ème Sommet qui s'est tenu à Gaborone (Botswana), ont appelé la communauté internationale à « faciliter le rapatriement au Rwanda des ex-combattants déjà désarmés (en RD Congo) ou leur réinstallation dans un pays tiers ».

21 août 2015 - Appelant également à « soutenir l'administration des camps de transit en République démocratique du Congo (RDC), ils ont félicité le gouvernement congolais « pour son engagement à mettre en œuvre la Déclaration de Nairobi », rapporte le communiqué final.

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Le 35ème Sommet s'est tenu sous le thème « Accélérer l'industrialisation de la SADC économique grâce à la transformation des richesses naturelles et l'amélioration du capital humain ».

Recommandations à Madagascar et au Lesotho

Le Sommet a demandé au Gouvernement de Madagascar et toutes les parties prenantes politiques à « préserver les acquis réalisés dans la construction de la nation et de la réconciliation en appliquant pleinement la feuille de route de la SADC pour Madagascar ».

Au gouvernement du Royaume du Lesotho, les chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement de la SADC ont recommandé à tous les partis politiques et les intervenants clés d' « élaborer une feuille de route pour mettre en œuvre des réformes constitutionnelles » et de considérer le secteur de la sécurité comme une question d'urgence.

Ils se sont engagés à continuer de soutenir le Royaume du Lesotho à cet égard; et réaffirmé les termes de référence de la Commission d'enquête approuvées et demandé instamment au Gouvernement du Royaume du Lesotho à publier officiellement les termes de référence de la Commission approuvée.

Le 36ème Sommet ordinaire de la SADC se tiendra à Mbabane (capitale du Swaziland), au mois d'août 2016.

COMMUNIQUE DU 35ème SOMMET DES CHEFS D'ETAT ET DE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA SADC

Gaborone, au Botswana: 17 au 18 août 2015

1. La 35e réunion ordinaire du Sommet des Chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement la Communauté de développement d'Afrique australe (SADC) a eu lieu à Gaborone International Convention Centre à Gaborone, République du Botswana les 17 et 18 Août à 2015.
2. SE Robert Mugabe a prononcé un discours et a officiellement ouvert le Sommet.
3. Le Sommet a eu lieu sous le thème: « Accélérer l'industrialisation de la SADC économique grâce à la transformation des richesses naturelles et l'amélioration du capital humain ».
4. Le Sommet a élu SE le lieutenant général Seretse Khama Ian Khama de la République du Botswana et SM le Roi Mswati III du Royaume du Swaziland en tant que président et vice-président et président entrant de la SADC, respectivement.
5. Le Sommet a également élu SEM Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, Président de la République du Mozambique et SE le Président Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete de la

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République-Unie de Tanzanie en tant que président et vice-président de la SADC sur la politique, la défense et la coopération de sécurité, respectivement.

6. Le Sommet a réuni les chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement et ou de leur suivants représentants:

Botswana: Président SE le lieutenant général Seretse Khama Ian Khama

Swaziland: SM le Roi Mswati III

Madagascar: SE le Président Hery Rajaonarimampianina

Mozambique: Président SE Filipe Jacinto Nyusi

Namibie: Président SEM Hage Geingob G.

Afrique du Sud: SE le Président Jacob Zuma Gedleyihlekisa

Zambie: SE le Président Edgar Chagwa Lungu

Zimbabwe: SE le Président Robert Gabriel Mugabe

Lesotho: Rt. Hon. Premier ministre Pakalitha Bethuel Mosisili Dr.

Angola: Vice-président SE Manuel Domingos Vicente

Seychelles: Vice-président SE Danny Faure

République-Unie de Tanzanie: Honorable Premier ministre, Mizengo Kayanza Pinda

RDC: Honorable Raymond Tshibanda N'tungamulongo, Ministre des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération internationale

Malawi: Honorable George Chabonda, ministre des Affaires étrangères et de la Coopération internationale

Ile Maurice : Honorable Marie Joseph Moël-Etienne Ghislain Sinatambou, ministre des Affaires étrangères, de la Coopération régionale, Intégration et Commerce international

7. Le Sommet a été également assisté par SE Dr. Lawrence Stergomona, Secrétaire exécutif de la SADC

Étaient également présent, le vice-président de la Commission de l'Union africaine, Dr Erastus Mwencha, et des représentants de la CEA, la Banque

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africaine de développement, la CIRGL, la COMESA et le Forum parlementaire de la SADC.

8. Président SE le lieutenant général Seretse Khama Ian Khama, Président entrant et l'hôte du 35e Sommet a accueilli les chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement de la SADC et d'autres délégués à la République du Botswana.

Le Président Khama a rendu hommage au Président sortant de la SADC, SE le Président Robert Gabriel Mugabe de la République du Zimbabwe pour avoir fourni un excellent leadership de la région au cours son mandat.

9. Le Sommet a également été honoré par les chefs d'État et de gouvernement nouvellement élus, à savoir, Rt. Hon. Premier ministre Pakalitha Mosisili du Royaume du Lesotho, SE Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, Président de la République du Mozambique, SE Dr Hage G. Geingob, Président de la République de Namibie, SEM Edgar Lungu, Président de la République de Zambie, qui a prononcé leurs premiers discours, dans lequel ils ont réaffirmé l'engagement de leurs gouvernements à l'intégration politique et économique de la SADC et programme de développement.
10. Le Sommet a félicité les peuples et les gouvernements des six (6) membres de la SADC, à savoir le Botswana, le Lesotho, Maurice, Mozambique, Namibie et en Zambie pour la tenue d'élections pacifiques, libres, justes et crédibles au cours des douze derniers mois.
11. Le Sommet a félicité leurs Excellences le lieutenant-général Seretse Khama Ian Khama, Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, le Dr Hage Geingob G., Edgar Lungu, le Rt. Hon. Anerood Jugnauth et Rt. Hon. Pakalitha Mosisili pour sortir victorieux dans les élections tenues dans leurs pays respectifs.
12. Le Sommet a reçu un rapport du Président sortant de la SADC sur la Politique, la Défense et la Coopération de sécurité, SE Jacob G. Zuma, Président de la République d'Afrique du Sud, et l'a félicité pour diriger avec succès l'Organe sur la Politique, la Défense et de la coopération de sécurité de la SADC au cours de son mandat.
13. Le Sommet a noté l'amélioration significative de la situation de la sécurité en RDC, couplé avec le renforcement des capacités opérationnelles des FARDC et de la nécessité de soutenir la réduction progressive des troupes de la MONUSCO en RDC.
14. Le Sommet a exhorté la communauté internationale à appuyer soutenir l'administration des camps de transit en République démocratique du Congo (RDC en RDC), et faciliter le rapatriement au Rwanda des ex-combattants déjà désarmés ou leur réinstallation dans un pays tiers.

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Le Sommet a également félicité le Gouvernement de la RDC pour son engagement à mettre en œuvre la Déclaration de Nairobi.

15. Le Sommet a appelé le gouvernement de Madagascar et toutes les parties prenantes politiques à préserver les acquis réalisés dans la construction de la nation et de la réconciliation en appliquant pleinement la feuille de route de la SADC pour Madagascar en appliquant pleinement la feuille de route de la SADC pour Madagascar;
16. Le Sommet a exhorté le Gouvernement du Royaume du Lesotho, et tous les partis politiques et les intervenants clés pour élaborer une feuille de route pour mettre en œuvre constitutionnelle et la sécurité, et considérer les réformes sectorielles comme une question d'urgence, et se sont engagés à continuer de soutenir le Royaume du Lesotho à cet égard.
17. Le Sommet a réaffirmé le mandat de la Commission d'enquête approuvée et demandé instamment au Gouvernement du Royaume du Lesotho de publier officiellement les Conditions de référence de la Commission approuvée.
18. Conscients que le terrorisme est une menace mondiale et que la région a besoin d'une approche commune et coordonnée pour prévenir et combattre les actes de terrorisme international et terrorisme intérieur, le Sommet a approuvé la stratégie régionale de la SADC contre le terrorisme.
19. Le Sommet a noté le rôle crucial joué par le programme de convergence macroéconomique pour faciliter la stabilité et l'approfondissement du marché et l'intégration financière, et a exhorté les États membres à intensifier et mettre systématiquement en œuvre des politiques régionales et des programmes ainsi que des réformes économiques, des plans et des stratégies à des États membres pour résoudre les défis qui affectent les économies de la SADC pour le chemin de la croissance durable.
20. Le Sommet a noté les progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre du Plan de développement 2015-2020 et de la stratégie d'industrialisation et feuille de la feuille de route 2015-2063, et résolu de surveiller en permanence l'actualisation des jalons clés à ses sommets ordinaires;
21. Le Sommet a noté la nécessité d'explorer les moyens durables de financement des programmes de la SADC, en particulier la mise en œuvre du RISDP révisée et stratégie d'industrialisation.
A cette fin, le Sommet a instruit le Conseil à finaliser les travaux en cours sur les sources alternatives de financement et de rapport au prochain Sommet ordinaire.
22. Le Sommet a résolu d'intensifier la mise en œuvre de l'infrastructure régionale en tant que facilitateur clé de l'intégration économique à l'appui de l'industrialisation.
23. Le Sommet a noté les progrès accomplis en matière de représentation des femmes dans la vie politique et des postes de décision et a félicité les États

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membres qui ont atteint la haute représentation des femmes à la direction d'État, aux niveaux législatif et judiciaire, et à d'autres postes de direction à la fois dans le secteur public et privé.

Le Sommet a également exhorté les Etats membres à adopter des mesures appropriées pour améliorer et pérenniser ces réalisations.

24. Le Sommet a noté la situation régionale de la sécurité alimentaire qui indiquait une baisse globale de la production des céréales et de la disponibilité, en grande partie en raison de conditions météorologiques défavorables qui a été caractérisé par de longues périodes sèches, les inondations et les cyclones. Par conséquent, la région nécessitera une aide alimentaire et humanitaire durant La campagne de commercialisation 2015/2016.

Les États membres ont été invités à poursuivre la mise en œuvre régionale de la Politique agricole et des protocoles pertinents en vue d'améliorer la production agricole et la sécurité alimentaire.

25. Dans le domaine des changements climatiques, le Sommet a souligné la nécessité pour la région de continuer à travailler avec tous les partenaires progressistes pour assurer la protection de la planète et nous nous efforçons de bâtir un consensus à l'échelle continentale en préparation pour la CdP 21 pour être tenue à Paris, en France, en Décembre, 2015.

Le Sommet a résolu que la région travaille ensemble pour veiller à ce que la région contribue à une loi de succession de la Protocole de Kyoto qui expire en 2020. À cette fin, le Sommet a chargé les ministres de l'Environnement de finaliser la position commune pour COP21 de la SADC, au cours de leur réunion en octobre à 2015.

26. Le Sommet a pris note des réalisations enregistrées dans la lutte contre le fardeau du VIH et du SIDA, de la tuberculose et le paludisme. À cette fin, le Sommet a chargé le Secrétariat de surveiller la situation et de coordonner les interventions régionales nécessaires avec les États membres afin de veiller à ce que le VIH et le SIDA sont plus une menace pour la santé publique.
27. Le Sommet a approuvé la résolution sur la mise en place de l'Afrique australe du Tribunal administratif de développement communautaire (de SADCAT) et la Déclaration sur le Développement de la Jeunesse et de l'autonomisation de la SADC.
28. Le Sommet a chargé le Secrétariat d'élaborer un mécanisme pour honorer l'héritage des pères fondateurs de la SADC, qui sera soumis pour examen à la prochaine réunion ordinaire du Sommet.

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29. Le Sommet a approuvé les appels internationaux pour le Royaume-Uni à la fin de sa célérité occupation illégale de l'archipel des Chagos, y compris Diego Garcia, avec une vue de permettre à Maurice d'exercer efficacement sa souveraineté sur l'archipel, sans lequel la pleine décolonisation de l'Afrique est pas complète.

30. Le Sommet a également reçu le discours d'adieu de SE Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete Président de la République-Unie de Tanzanie, qui arrive à la fin de son mandat tel que stipulé dans la Constitution de la République-Unie de Tanzanie.

Sa déclaration était prononcé en son nom par le Très honorable, Mizengo Kayanza Pinda, Premier Ministre de la République-Unie de Tanzanie dans lequel il a souligné l'importance de la SADC à continuer à travailler ensemble pour une cause commune. Il a exprimé son appréciation pour l'occasion de servir la SADC.

31. Le Sommet a été officiellement fermé par la SADC Président, Président SE le lieutenant général Seretse Khama Ian Khama de la République du Botswana.

32. Le vice-président du Sommet, Sa Majesté le Roi Mswati III du Royaume du Swaziland a adressé un message de remerciements et a invité les chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement et tous les délégués au prochain Sommet ordinaire qui se tiendra à Mbabane, au mois d'août 2016.

33. Le Sommet a exprimé sa gratitude au Gouvernement et au peuple de la République de Botswana pour accueillir le Sommet et pour la chaleureuse hospitalité à tous les délégués.

Fait à Gaborone, au Botswana

18 août 2015

Convicted Congolese Warlord Appeals for Early Release

NEWS STORY

Source: Associated Press

21 August 2015 - A Congolese warlord convicted of using child soldiers appealed Friday to the International Criminal Court for early release from his 14-year sentence, saying he wants to go to university to research the causes of ethnic conflicts.

Thomas Lubanga, the first person convicted by the court, deployed children in a brutal conflict in the eastern Ituri region of Democratic Republic of Congo in 2002-2003.

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His lawyers argue that Lubanga has been in custody — including time spent incarcerated before and during his drawn-out trial — for more than 12 years and is eligible for early release after serving more than two-thirds of his sentence.

However, prosecutors urged judges not to release him, saying he allegedly has been interfering with witnesses in another case linked to the conflict in Congo. Lubanga denied the allegations.

Luc Walley, a lawyer representing Lubanga's victims, said they fear his release could spark renewed tensions in war-ravaged eastern Congo, "and could ultimately lead to renewed armed conflict."

Lubanga has always denied knowingly using child soldiers in the armed wing of his Union of Congolese Patriots political movement, saying that he actively tried to demobilize children who had been recruited. On Friday he told judges, "to my mind, there is no place in an army for children."

He said that he wants to return to Congo and embark on doctoral studies in the city of Kisangani aimed at fostering peace between different ethnic groups in his country.

"I hope to help identify a new form of sociology that will help the tribal groups to live together in harmony," he said.

Judges did not immediately say when they would issue their decision.

Les FDLR sommés de rentrer au Rwanda natal d'ici fin septembre

NOUVELLE

Source: ACP / MCN, via mediacongo.net

(http://www.mediacongo.net/show.asp?doc=87828#.VdsLz_mqpHw)

Kisangani, 24 août 2015 - Le représentant spécial du Secrétaire général des Nations-Unies au Congo, Martin Kobler a, déclaré samedi 22 août 2015, à l'issue d'une visite effectuée au camp général Bahuma à Kisangani, que les éléments FDLR hébergés sur ce site doivent regagner leur Rwanda natal d'ici fin septembre.

Martin Kobler qui était en compagnie du vice-gouverneur de la Province Orientale, Pascal Mombi Opana, a indiqué que ce retour dans leur pays a l'avantage d'offrir un avenir meilleur à leurs dépendants, spécialement aux enfants vivant dans des conditions infra humaines ne pouvant aucunement favoriser leur scolarisation notamment.

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Bien plus, a-t-il ajouté, le budget de la Monusco, qui a inscrit d'autres priorités dans leur programme en RD Congo, ne permet plus de nourrir ces éléments FDLR hébergés à Kitona, à Kamina, à Kanyabaonga et à Walungu, en plus de ceux de Kisangani. Le représentant spécial du Secrétaire général des Nations-Unies en RD Congo, est à sa énième visite à ce site qui loge ces éléments FDLR, désarmés, depuis novembre 2014.

BURUNDI

Opposition activist shot dead in Burundi

NEWS STORY

Source: Deutsche Presse-Agentur

Bujumbura, 23 August 2015 - A Burundian opposition activists has been shot dead east of the capital Bujumbura, witnesses said on Sunday, as violence linked to the controversial election victory of President Pierre Nkurunziza persists.

Pontien Barutwanayo was gunned down at a bar in Isale, 30 kilometres east of Bujumbura late Saturday. Three other people were injured in the attack.

Barutwanayo was a member of the main opposition party National Liberation Forces (FNL), which boycotted a parliamentary election in June and a presidential ballot a month later.

Nkurunziza's bid for a third term in office sparked months of violent protests in which about 80 people were killed. Critics said his candidacy violated the constitution and the 2000 Arusha agreement, which led to the end of a 12-year civil war in 2005.

Nkurunziza's victory has been followed by explosions and killings in Bujumbura. More than 20 people have been killed, according to Burundi's National Independent Human Rights Commission (CNIDH).

Fatalities have included people who opposed Nkurunziza's third term, as well as a former army chief and a former intelligence chief.

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Burundi used acid and iron bars to torture opposition: Amnesty

NEWS STORY

Source: AFP

24 August 2015 - Burundi security forces used iron bars and acid to force confessions and crush opposition during President Pierre Nkurunziza's successful bid for a third term in office, Amnesty International said Monday.

Testimonies recorded by Amnesty in the report accuse both the police and National Intelligence Service (SNR) of carrying out "torture and other ill-treatment" since April 2015 against people suspected of participating in protests against Nkurunziza's controversial re-election bid.

Police beat people with electric cables and batons, while the SNR used iron bars, as well as "forcing detainees' heads under dirty water," said the report read, titled "Just tell me what to confess to."

One man arrested in the central African nation in June showed Amnesty the marks from his treatment, which started with being beaten with iron bars, before he was made to strip naked.

"They took a five-litre container full of sand and tied it to my testicles. They left it on me for more than an hour, I fainted," one man told Amnesty, in the report released in the Kenyan capital Nairobi.

"After I came around, they made me sit in a shallow pool of battery acid... it burned terribly."

Burundian journalist Esdras Ndikumana, 54, correspondent of Agence France-Presse (AFP) and Radio France International (RFI), was himself subjected to severe beatings by the SNR for around two hours. His testimony is also included in the report.

"Detainees were subjected to a pattern of human rights violations: unlawful arrest and detention, torture and other ill-treatment, and a lack of access to lawyers, family members and doctors," the report read.

None of those interviewed were given access to lawyers or their families during their detention, the report added, which said those interviewed warned the use of torture "was on the rise" in the country.

Amnesty said it had tried to contact the police and SNR, but had received no response to the report.

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Nkurunziza's third term has been condemned as unconstitutional by the opposition and provoked months of protests. There has been a string of killings since his re-election, including of his top security chief, assassinated in an ambush last month.

Nkurunziza, an ex-rebel turned born-again Christian who believes he is in power by divine choice, was sworn into on office last week.

After taking the oath of office, he warned rebels they would be crushed by God.

"They will be scattered like flour thrown into the air -- as the God of heaven is a witness, the Burundians will be at peace," he said.

Others said they had been threatened to make confessions.

"They told me if you don't confess, we'll kill you," one man told Amnesty. "But I said 'How can I confess when I know nothing - you'll have to just tell me what to confess to'."

Thousands attend funerals of former Burundi intelligence chief

NEWS STORY

Source: Xinhua

23 August 2015 - Thousands of people Saturday attended the funerals of Lieutenant General Adolphe Nshimirimana, former Burundian intelligence chief, assassinated by gunmen in an ambush early this month.

Ceremonies started with a church service in memory of the late general at Regina Mundi Cathedral in the capital Bujumbura.

Then, ceremonies continued in Kamenge, a neighborhood where he was killed, where he was buried. Burundi's newly-appointed First Vice-President Gaston Sindimwo, Second Vice-President Joseph Butore, National Assembly Speaker Pascal Nyabenda and Senate President Reverien Ndikuriyo attended the ceremonies.

As a Xinhua reporter witnessed, security was tight in the capital such that traffic was restricted for more than 10 hours in major streets.

"Lieutenant General Adolphe Nshimirimana was a good and a kind man.

"He was a reconciler and he was courageous," said Alain Guillaume Bunyoni, Permanent Secretary of the National Security Council.

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Bunyoni recalled that Nshimirimana was, in April 1994, one of the founders of the Forces for the Defense of Democracy (FDD), the army branch of the former National Council for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD) political wing of the then rebel group.

When the CNDD-FDD signed a ceasefire with the Burundian government in 2003, Lieutenant General Adolphe Nshimirimana became the Burundian army deputy-chief of staff and from September 2005 to November 2014, he was the east African country's intelligence chief.

After that, he became a senior official in charge of missions at the Office of the Burundian President until he was killed in an ambush in Kamenge in the capital Bujumbura on August 2.

During the gunmen's ambush against his car, Nshimirimana was killed along with two of his guards.

Nshimirimana was known to have played a key role in neutralizing protests against President Pierre Nkurunziza's third term bid from late April to June.

He also played a key role in battling coup plotters who attempted to overthrow Nkurunziza and his government on May 13.

Burundi: 14 300 réfugiés entrés en RDC depuis mars 2015, selon le HCR

NOUVELLE

Source: RadioOkapi.net

23 août 2015 - Depuis les prémices en mars 2015 de la crise politique qui secoue le Burundi, avec comme point focal la réélection à un troisième mandat jugé un temps inconstitutionnel par l'opposition du président Pierre Nkurunziza, le Haut-Commissariat des Nations unies pour les Réfugiés (UNHCR) a évalué que 14 300 citoyens burundais étaient entrés sur le territoire congolais, comme réfugiés politiques.

Un camp de réfugiés, à Lusenda, en territoire de Fizi, près d'Uvira, au Sud-Kivu, avait été aménagé pour accueillir les réfugiés burundais. Selon le HCR, 7 000 personnes y résident aujourd'hui. Mais certains ont préféré continuer leur route, jusqu'à Lubumbashi notamment, jugeant les conditions d'accueil dans le camp de Lusenda insuffisantes pour garantir leurs droits.

Jeudi 20 août, Fransisco Sergio Calle Norena, représentant régional-adjoint du HCR pour la République Démocratique du Congo (RDC), a répété à l'occasion d'un point

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presse à Kinshasa que tout était prévu pour accueillir ces réfugiés à Lusenda. « Là-bas, les conditions sont clairement établies pour qu'ils puissent jouir de leurs droits, nous sommes prêts à faciliter le retour de réfugiés au camp s'ils le souhaitent », a-t-il notamment déclaré au micro de Radio Okapi.

Sa déclaration intervient après qu'un millier environ de réfugiés ait préféré ne pas s'arrêter à Lusenda. Certains réclament que d'autres camps soient ouverts et aménagés pour leur accueil. « Ceux qui ne veulent pas, pour des raisons personnelles, retourner à Lusenda sont libres de s'établir là ils veulent », a-t-il répondu, en martelant que « aucun autre camp ne pourra être ouvert » pour ces réfugiés.

De plus, dans le cas où les réfugiés préfèrent s'établir ailleurs, le HCR ne « peut pas les assister ni pérenniser une assistance. S'ils veulent rester, c'est à leurs risques et périls ». L'aide ainsi promulguée à une partie de ces réfugiés, à Lubumbashi et dans le reste de l'ex-Katanga, « ne saura se poursuivre ni être étendue à d'autres ».

Avant l'afflux de réfugiés burundais depuis mars 2015, la RDC accueillait déjà 9 000 réfugiés du Burundi, selon le Haut-Commissariat des Nations unies pour les Réfugiés. Le total des réfugiés burundais s'élève donc aujourd'hui sur le sol congolais à 23 000.

In Burundi looms new civil war

OPINION

Source: The Independent (Uganda)

24 August 2015 - Most nights, the city rattles with bursts of automatic gunfire and the blasts of grenades.

It started as street protests three months ago, with furious citizens demonstrating against Burundi President Pierre Nkurunziza's now successful bid for a third term in power. But while the demonstrators who blocked city streets in daily protests are now gone, analysts warn the nature of violence has shifted -- and some fear they may have already seen the opening shots in a new civil war.

In Africa's troubled Great Lakes region, an area with a grim history of massacres and war, "a new rebellion is being born before our eyes", a Burundian analyst said.

The UN Security Council on Monday expressed "deep concern on the political and security" situation.

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UN Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights Ivan Simonovic warned about an escalation, with his spokesman saying “the risk of severe violence, of a spiralling out of control of the situation in Burundi is, indeed, very real”.

Burundi had been slowly getting back on track after the 1993-2006 conflict, in which some 300,000 people were killed.

Back then, the battlefields were green hills and farmlands where rebels from the majority Hutu people clashed with an army dominated by the minority Tutsi.

Today, the violence is mainly in the capital, Bujumbura. Most nights, the city rattles with bursts of automatic gunfire and the blasts of grenades. “The war, in reality, has already begun,” said Innocent Muhozi, a key civil society leader. At dawn, signs of the fighting become visible: the blackened remains of burnt-out vehicles and corpses lying in the streets.

Opposition arming themselves-

“At night, neighbourhoods are barricaded with armed men patrolling,” said one resident describing young men carrying AK-47 rifles in the dark.

“Peaceful demonstrators before the election were accused of being insurgents -- now they have become that,” said the analyst, who declined to be identified.

Some 200,000 people have fled fearing further violence into neighbouring Tanzania, as well as to Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo. Nkurunziza’s successful effort to bulldoze his way into a third term in a controversial July election fuelled protests, a sweeping crackdown and an exodus of citizens fleeing the unrest.

When his candidacy was announced in April, it was condemned as unconstitutional by the opposition and sparked months of protests. In mid-May, generals attempted a coup, which failed, with its leader Godefroid Nyombare -- a powerful Hutu army commander -- vanishing. His supporters have since promised to topple Nkurunziza.

Now security forces are hesitant to return to neighbourhoods opposed to the government, fearing they will be attacked.

Earlier this month, insurgents used a rocket to assassinate top general Adolphe Nshimirimana, who was widely seen as the country’s de-facto internal security chief.

Now people are living in fear of further attacks. The city is rife with secrets and rumours of young men vanishing overnight, leaving to join an underground rebellion, or of desertions within the army.

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Rebels are growing in strength with greater professionalism and “increased operational capacity”, the analyst said.

A Western security source confirmed recent reports about apparently well-trained men infiltrating into the capital’s opposition neighbourhoods.

Burundi’s government has pointed the finger of blame at neighbouring Rwanda -- the base of many opposition figures who have fled into exile -- a claim Kigali has not commented on. Nkurunziza, a 51-year-old former sports teacher, and born-again Christian, was a key Hutu rebel leader during the civil war.

But his opponents now appear to be fellow Hutus, not only the members of the Tutsi minority he battled in the 1993-2006 conflict.

Main opposition leader Agathon Rwaswa -- who led a different Hutu rebel faction in the war, the National Liberation Forces -- denounced Nkurunziza’s win but took his seat in parliament.

But on the ground, Rwaswa’s traditional supporters are on the “front line” in the hills surrounding Bujumbura, from where they are bringing in guns into the capital, the Burundi expert added.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Red Cross workers hurt in Central African Republic clashes

NEWS STORY

Source: AFP

22 August 2015 - Two Red Cross workers were injured in sectarian clashes in the Central African Republic that have left at least 10 people dead, the aid group said Saturday.

On Thursday an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) team and its leader as well as volunteers from the Central African Red Cross went to evacuate the wounded and the dead when they were attacked by demonstrators, ICRC spokesman Germain Mwehu said.

The local leader, who is of "European origin", and a Central African Red Cross volunteer "were slightly injured with a knife but their lives are not at risk," Mwehu added.

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"This attack on aid workers is very serious," said Mwehu. "We hope this is an isolated act."

The Central African Republic descended into bloodshed after a 2013 coup against longtime leader Francois Bozize that unleashed a wave of violence in the former French colony, pitting Christian anti-balaka militias against Muslim Seleka rebels.

Driven from power in January 2014 following an international military intervention, the former Seleka rebel coalition had based its top commanders in Bambari, an area that has regularly been shaken by sectarian violence ever since.

On Saturday tensions were subsiding in Bambari, though improvised barricades were still blocking access to certain neighbourhoods.

Young demonstrators, from both the Muslim and Christian communities, erected the barriers to protect themselves from gunfire and keep militia fighters from their neighbourhoods.

Unlike Central Africa's capital Bangui, which has experienced relative calm in recent months, numerous other areas are still prey to armed groups and crime.

SOUTH SUDAN

South Sudanese rebels accuse government of renewed fighting

NEWS STORY

Source: Sudan Tribune

23 August 2015 - South Sudanese rebels under the leadership of former vice president, Riek Machar, have accused president Salva Kiir's government of launching new military offensives against their positions across the country despite regional and international efforts to end the war.

Rebel leader's spokesperson on Sunday said fighting erupted in three states of Unity, Central Equatoria and Eastern Equatoria, accusing the government of not committing to peace and working to derail the Addis Ababa process brokered by IGAD-Plus in rejection to sign a peace agreement, which the armed opposition group had already signed on 17 August.

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“We are dismayed by the renewed aggression by Salva Kiir’s government. Our forces came under unprovoked attack on Sunday morning in different states of the country,” Machar’s press secretary, James Gatdet Dak, said in a press statement he issued on Sunday.

“Government forces came out from Unity state’s capital, Bentiu, and attacked our positions around Nhialdiu on Sunday morning. They were however repulsed and retreated back to Bentiu,” he said.

He added that their forces were also attacked on Sunday in Central Equatoria state by government troops in a separate incident on Juba-Yei road towards Lainya, resulting into heavy losses on the part of the government.

He claimed that six military trucks were destroyed and 20 people killed on the side of the government.

Dak also said a third attack by government soldiers took place on Saturday evening at River Acca in Eastern Equatoria state, adding the attack was also repulsed, leaving a number of weapons captured from the government.

“This is a serious attempt by government to abandon the path to peace and resort to military solution to the conflict,” he said.

He called on the regional and international mediation to put pressure on the president Kiir’s government to sign the peace agreement and stop the fighting.

The renewed violence came barely a week after president Kiir refused to sign the final peace agreement to end the 20-month long civil war. Rebel leader, Machar, signed the peace deal document and called on his rival to ink the deal so as to stop the war and rebuild the country.

United Nations has warned of imposing sanctions against a party that will refuse to sign the peace agreement, with indications that United States and United Kingdom have already started working on a draft on the would-be sanctions should president Kiir fail to sign the agreement within the 15 days he requested for further consultations with his political and military officials in Juba.

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Russia weighs UN arms embargo on South Sudan

NEWS STORY

Source: New Vision (Uganda)

21 August 2015 - Russia said Thursday it needs more time to study a draft UN resolution on imposing an arms embargo and sanctions on South Sudan if President Salva Kiir refuses to sign a peace deal.

The United States presented the draft resolution to the Security Council late Wednesday, hoping to schedule a quick vote, possibly as early as Friday.

But Russia's Deputy Ambassador Petr Ilichev said "it's a complex draft. We need time to think about it."

The draft text would impose an arms embargo and targeted sanctions on individuals deemed responsible for the failure of the latest effort to end the 20-month war that has killed tens of thousands of people.

Rebel chief Riek Machar met a Monday deadline to sign the power-sharing agreement, but Kiir only initialed part of it and said he would return to the table in early September to finalize the accord.

According to the State Department, Kiir told US Secretary of State John Kerry that he planned to sign the deal.

Russia and China, both veto-wielding powers in the 15-member council, have expressed reservations about resorting to sanctions to turn up the pressure on the warring sides in South Sudan.

Ilichev noted that UN sanctions imposed on six generals last month had prompted two commanders to break away from the rebel forces, complicating the situation on the ground.

"Instead of helping the peace process, we have another obstacle," he told AFP.

"We should be very careful about those radicals hanging around Kiir and Machar and how they are going to react," he said.

The Russian envoy said the United States had yet to circulate a new list of names to be added to the UN blacklist.

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The draft resolution calls for a travel ban and assets freeze to come into effect from September 6 against "individuals, including the senior political leaders of the government of South Sudan, as well as individuals or entities that violate the terms of the ceasefire."

The international arms embargo would also go into effect on September 6.

But both measures will be scrapped if Kiir signs the peace deal by September 1 and all sides implement a ceasefire, according to the draft.

The world's youngest nation, South Sudan has been torn by fighting between forces loyal to Kiir and rebels allied with Machar, his former deputy, since December 2013 and the violence has imploded along ethnic lines.

Nearly 70 percent of the country's population facing food shortages and some 200,000 terrified civilians are sheltering in UN bases.

Media Blackout in South Sudan after Reporter's Death

NEWS STORY

Source: Sudan Tribune

21 August 2015 - South Sudanese journalists voted unanimously Friday to down tools for 24 hours to protest the killing of reporter Peter Moi, who was gunned down in Juba this week.

The media blackout took effect from 11 a.m. Juba time, and affected all events across the country.

"We hope to raise awareness among the readers and listeners of radios and newspapers in South Sudan that we journalists are not happy with the way the government has been handling things, and to put pressure on the government to move quickly to get the killer of this boy," the chair of the Association for Media Development in South Sudan (AMDISS), Alfred Taban, said.

Journalists also hope their protest will get President Kiir to explain what he meant with a threatening statement he made to the media before he left Sunday for Addis Ababa.

Kiir said at Juba International Airport: "Freedom of the press does not mean that you work against your country. If anybody does not know that this country will kill people, we will demonstrate on them."

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Mr. Kiir was supposed to sign a deal in the Ethiopian capital to end the 20-month war in South Sudan, but refused. One event that appeared to fall victim to the media blackout was a rally in Juba that was called by a pro-government group to show support for Mr. Kiir's refusal to sign the peace deal.

Only a handful of demonstrators -- and no journalists -- showed up for the rally.

Taban said the media have faced increasing harassment and had to deflect numerous threats and shutdowns in recent days. Two newspapers -- The Citizen and Al Rai -- and Dutch media group Free Voice have been shut down by government security forces in the past two weeks. Kiir's statement and Moi's death came hard on the heels of those closures.

International condemnation

The international community condemned what it called increasing violence and intimidation against journalists in South Sudan.

State Department spokesman John Kirby extended condolences to the slain reporter's family and called on President Kiir to retract the statement he made Sunday before leaving for peace talks in Addis Ababa.

Kirby said the United States is "obviously deeply concerned" by President Kiir's statement "and we call on him to disavow those words."

Nothing antagonistic

But a spokesman for South Sudan's Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mawien Makol Arik, said the president had not said anything "antagonistic" against journalists.

Makol said journalists in South Sudan enjoy the right to freely express themselves.

"We are a democratic country. Journalism is free here," he told South Sudan in Focus.

"All the media house express their views, and they talk freely about the government, about their opinion with the peace process. The government has no interference with that whatsoever," he said.

Around two weeks before Moi was shot dead, government security forces shut down two newspapers and a Dutch media group.

'Deeply shocked'

Like the United States, other members of the international community do not see the state of journalism in South Sudan through the same eyes as Makol.

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The German Federal Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Aid, Christoph Straesser, said he was deeply shocked by Moi's death and called the intimidation of South Sudanese journalists unacceptable.

"This gives us great concern," Straesser said in a statement. "It cannot be that people who are committed to peaceful coexistence, transparency and truth are persecuted and intimidated."

Irina Bokova, the director general of the United Nations' cultural organization, UNESCO, called for Moi's killing to be thoroughly investigated.

"Citizens rely on the media to make informed choices, which is why journalists must be able to practice their profession in safe conditions," she said.

Moi was shot several times by as yet unknown assailants. A funeral service for Moi is expected to be held Saturday in his hometown of Kajo Keji, around 45 miles outside Juba.

SUDAN

U.N. calls for end to impunity for crimes in Darfur, Sudan

NEWS STORY

Source: Reuters

By Stephanie Nebehay

21 August 2015 - Sudanese police and security forces have shot, killed and abducted civilians in Darfur with near-total impunity, the United Nations said on Friday in a report also documenting crimes committed by rebels last year in the remote western region.

The military conducted aerial bombing and ground attacks on civilians and burned villages in its campaign to end the insurgency in North and South Darfur in 2014, the U.N. human rights office said, citing serious violations of international law.

Peacekeepers from the African Union and U.N., whose joint force in Darfur is known as UNAMID, documented 411 cases of abuses by all sides in the conflict, affecting 980 people, the report said. Nearly one-third involved sexual violence.

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"These included abductions, physical assault, and armed attacks against civilians, particularly IDPs (internally displaced persons), causing injury or death, sexual and other forms of gender-based violence cases, including allegations of rape, gang-rape and sexual harassment," the report said.

The true figures are believed to be higher due to fear of reprisals, social stigma, and a lack of trust in authorities to take action, it said.

Sudan's government has faced a rebellion in Darfur since 2003 and a separate but linked insurgency in Blue Nile and South Kordofan since South Sudan seceded in 2011. More than 300,000 people have been killed in the Darfur conflict, the U.N. says.

UNAMID documented the killing of 392 civilians across Darfur last year.

"Cases which involved Government security elements and affiliated militia tend to illustrate the weakness of law enforcement institutions and the degree of impunity in which violations are committed," the report said.

Sudanese armed forces are alleged to have committed mass rape of more than 200 women and girls in Tabit, North Darfur, but UNAMID investigators were repeatedly denied access by Sudanese authorities, it said.

"The authorities must bring an end to the endemic impunity in Darfur," said Zeid Ra'ad Al-Hussein, U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Zeid urged the Khartoum government and rebel movements to cooperate with both domestic investigations and those at the International Criminal Court, which began in 2005.

The Hague-based ICC has issued an arrest warrant for Sudanese President Omar Hassan al-Bashir on charges of war crimes and genocide in Darfur.

On Thursday he proposed a two-month ceasefire with rebels and set a date for a new meeting in a national reconciliation process that collapsed in January.

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Sudan's Bashir urged president Kiir to sign peace deal: official

NEWS STORY

Source: Sudan Tribune

23 August 2015 - The Sudanese president Omer Hassan al-Bashir has urged his South Sudan counterpart, Salva Kiir to sign the internationally-backed regional mediated peace deal aimed at ending the 20-month old conflict in the world's youngest nation.

A South Sudanese presidential aide told Sudan Tribune, that al-Bashir cited challenges his government continues to face in the implementation of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), including the self-determination clause in the peace accord, which was the basis for South Sudan's secession in 2011.

"We signed the CPA, but did we complete its implementation up to now," the Sudanese leader reportedly told president Kiir in the Ethiopian capital, last week.

According to the presidential aide, Bashir said some provisions in the CPA may still be unimplemented, but that this did not mean they would remain the way they are.

"We are not saying they will not be implemented, but you can take the lesson from us," the South Sudanese presidential aide further quoted Bashir to have explained.

Different sources told Sudan Tribune that Bashir was infuriated by the attitude of the South Sudanese president who refused to sign the agreement despite the insistence of the IGAD leaders.

"Salva (Kiir) does not want to help himself," he told a Sudanese journalist when he was heading to the airport.

Analysts have interpreted the remarks of the Sudanese leader to mean some contentious matters in the agreement cannot stop its signing, however, difficult they may appear.

The presidential aide said Bashir was indirectly referring to the border issue, issues of the two areas (South Blue Nile and Nuba Mountains) and Abyei, which remains contentious between parties to the CPA during the interim period and after secession.

South Sudanese rebel leader, Riek Machar signed the long-awaited final peace agreement to end the 20-month long civil war in the youngest world's nation on Monday, but president Kiir declined to sign the same agreement, requesting for more time to consult with his political and military officials back in the capital, Juba.

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The agreement signed on Monday, 17 August, which originated from the 24 July Compromise Peace Proposal by the East African regional bloc, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and its international mediation partners, saw some changes in the course of negotiations in Addis Ababa between the two rival leaders, president Kiir and Machar before the signing ceremony by the two leaders minus Kiir.

On power sharing deal, president Kiir's government will no longer control 100% of seven of the ten states as the armed opposition faction of the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement (SPLM-IO) under the leadership of Machar will now get 15% of seats in each of the seven states of Warrap, Lakes, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Central, Western and Eastern Equatoria states.

Likewise, Machar's faction will no longer control 53% of the governments of the three states of Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states. In the three states, government will get 46%, SPLM-IO 40% and former detainees and political parties, 7% each. While SPLM-IO will nominate governors for the two oil-rich states of Unity and Upper Nile, government will nominate governorship position for Jonglei state.

At the national level, the power sharing ratio remained as the original proposal of 53% for government, 33% for SPLM-IO and 14% split equally between former detainees and political parties.

The current 325 membership of the national parliament in Juba will be maintained with rebelled members reinstated to their previous parliamentary memberships before 15 December 2013. SPLM-IO will appoint 50 additional members to the national parliament while the former detainees will appoint one additional member and political parties will appoint 17 additional parliamentarians.

On security arrangements, the partially signed peace deal will declare the national capital, Juba, a demilitarized zone, with a radius of 25kms. Foreign troops, particularly from the IGAD countries and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) will take charge of the capital for 30 months of the period of the transition until elections are conducted.

The two rival armies will also maintain separate commands for a period of transition with president Kiir being the commander-in-chief of the South Sudan army (SPLA) and rebel leader Machar also as the commander-in-chief of his forces until unification process is completed per the agreement.

IGAD-Plus officials said the peace deal signed by the two leaders was final and that president Kiir would only be expected to sign it without further renegotiations to the deal.

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Sudan conflicts to end in 2016 – Bashir

NEWS STORY

Source: AFP

23 August 2015 - PRESIDENT Omar al-Bashir has said that conflicts roiling Sudan's Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile regions would end in 2016, the day after he offered rebels a two-month ceasefire to join a national dialogue. Bashir, who is wanted on war crimes charges related to the conflict in Darfur, has been pressing efforts to launch a national dialogue he announced last January to address Sudan's myriad problems. "The year 2016, God willing, will be the end of the insurgency and the security problems in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Darfur," Bashir said at a meeting of the shura council of his ruling National Congress Party. Khartoum has been battling rebels in Darfur since 2003, and the Sudan People's Liberation Army-North (SPLA-N) in South Kordofan and Blue Nile since 2011. In his speech, Bashir said that "the insurgency in Darfur has ended" and that "the remnants" were sheltering in Libya and South Sudan, an allegation Sudanese officials have made previously. Bashir's comments came a day after he offered rebels a two-month ceasefire and an amnesty to join talks. The insurgents have yet to issue a response but they, along with most opposition groups, have previously said they will not attend because there is not a conducive atmosphere for the talks to take place. Darfur erupted into conflict when ethnic insurgents mounted a campaign against the Arab-dominated Khartoum government, complaining of marginalisation. Since 2003, tribal conflict and rising criminality in parts of the region have seen Darfur sink further into violence. The SPLA-N rebelled against Bashir in the Blue Nile and South Kordofan states for similar reasons. Some 300,000 people have been killed in Darfur and nearly 2.5 million displaced, the UN says, while the International Criminal Court has indicted Bashir for alleged war crimes committed during the conflict.

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Sudan appoints new defence minister: state news

NEWS STORY

Source: AFP

23 August 2015 - Sudan appointed a new defence minister Sunday, state news agency SUNA reported, naming a former army officer and intelligence chief to the post two months after the cabinet was named.

"President Omar al-Bashir, supreme commander of the armed forces, issued a presidential decree appointing Lieutenant General Awad Mohamed Ahmed bin Awaf as the defence minister," SUNA said.

The statement gave no further details.

Awaf was previously head of intelligence for the Sudanese Armed Forces and held a diplomatic post in Oman after retiring from the military several years ago.

Bashir -- who is wanted for alleged war crimes in the western Darfur region -- swept April elections with more than 94 percent of the vote, which was boycotted by mainstream opposition parties.

He unveiled a new cabinet in June, in which an interim minister took over the defence ministry from Abdelrahim Mohamed Hussein, also indicted by the International Criminal Court for charges related to the Darfur conflict.

TANZANIA

Tanzania: Let Election Campaigns Be Peaceful and Orderly

NEWS STORY

Source: Tanzania Daily News (Dar-Es Salaam)

23 August 2015 - This is an election year, naturally it will be hectic as political parties are expected to start from today to peddle their candidates of choice in the hope of bagging more votes than other contestants come voting day.

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Election campaigns were officially allowed to start yesterday and from what has been transpiring in the past few months, notable is the growing fervent competition between opposing political parties and their candidates.

It has also been noticeable over the years that Tanzania has shown political maturity as a democratic state, with individuals and organisations with divergent views and opinions showing responsible conduct by tolerating one another.

But with the start of the campaigns and in a year where there is strong political fervour, anything should be expected. Thus one can only appeal to all political players from both side of the fence to ensure whatever they do to seek votes, wisdom should prevail.

And it is only the wise and right thinking people will focus on reaching out to voters by responsible methods, which include spreading one's agenda, policies, ideologies and reasons why you should be voted and not other candidates. Contrary to that, at stake will be the country's peace, stability and harmony.

We do not expect people who want to become leaders of the country to use language that would incite people to turn against one another and in the process breach the peace.

The idea behind democratic elections is to allow the electorate to vote in people of their choice, by that it means that the people should also be able to make informed choices.

As such, sincerity on the part of parties and candidates is a must. It is expected that serious and sincere candidates will deter from using abusive language against others or other underhand means just to have their way and instead stick to informing the public why he or she is the right person to vote for.

There is no need for divisive campaigns, whatever it is that politicians do, please let it maintain peace and order and leave Tanzanians more unified and forging forward as one.

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La Tanzanie en campagne électorale

REPORTAGE

Source: BBC Afrique

La campagne en vue de la présidentielle tanzanienne du 25 octobre a débuté par un meeting du Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), le parti au pouvoir.

23 août 2015 - Le CCM a organisé son premier meeting à Dar es Salaam, en présence de son candidat, l'ancien ministre John Magufuli, selon l'AFP.

Ce candidat âgé de 55 ans est investi pour succéder à Jakaya Kikwete, qui termine son second mandat. Il a promis de mettre fin au fléau de la corruption.

Plusieurs partis d'opposition se sont réunis autour de l'ancien Premier ministre Edward Lowassa, qui porte leur candidature.

Lowassa, 61 ans, a quitté le parti au pouvoir en juillet dernier, faute d'avoir obtenu son investiture pour la présidentielle.

Chef du gouvernement de 2005 à 2008, il a démissionné après avoir été impliqué dans un scandale de corruption.

Le premier meeting de campagne de l'opposition est prévu le week-end prochain.

L'élection présidentielle du 25 octobre aura lieu en même temps que des élections législatives et locales.

Avec un peu moins de 50 millions d'habitants, la Tanzanie affiche une croissance annuelle de plus de 7 %, selon la Banque mondiale.

L'agriculture est le principal secteur de l'économie.