

Rassegna di notizie su Giustizia, Pace, Integrità del Creato

SETTEMBRE 2018

1. AFRICA OCCIDENTALE
2. AFRICA CENTRALE
3. AFRICA ORIENTALE
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5. MIGRANTI - LIBIA
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1. AFRICA OCCIDENTALE

- **Costa d'Avorio: "L'amnistia per i prigionieri politici è una decisione storica" affermano i Vescovi**

22 agosto 2018, Agenzia Fides

<http://fides.org/it/news/64641->

[AFRICA COSTA D AVORIO L amnistia per i prigionieri politici e una decisione storica a ffermano i Vescovi](#)

"Una decisione storica". Così i Vescovi della Costa d'Avorio definiscono l'amnistia concessa dal Presidente Alassane Ouattara in occasione del 58esimo anniversario dell'indipendenza nazionale a favore di 800 persone condannate in relazione alla crisi post elettorale del 2010. "Accogliamo con gioia la storica amnistia decretata dal Presidente della Repubblica che porta un forte contributo al perdono e alla riconciliazione, tutte cose utili per la stabilità, lo sviluppo, il benessere della popolazione e lo splendore del nostro Paese" afferma un comunicato firmato da Sua Ecc. Mons. Antoine Koné, Vescovo di Odienné e Presidente della Commissione Episcopale per la Pastorale Sociale.

- **Costa d'Avorio: Liberazione dei prigionieri politici: un passo importante verso la pace**

10 agosto 2018, Agenzia Fides

<http://fides.org/it/news/64619->

[AFRICA COSTA D AVORIO Liberazione dei prigionieri politici un passo importante verso la pace](#)

Il 6 agosto 2018, alla vigilia del Giorno dell'Indipendenza, il Presidente della Repubblica della Costa d'Avorio, Alassane Ouattara ha deciso di concedere la grazia a circa 800 prigionieri politici tra cui Simone Gbagbo, moglie dell'ex Presidente della Repubblica, detenuta per crimini di guerra.

- **Mgr Ignace Bessi, Côte d'Ivoire: « Il faut que les hommes politiques sachent que c'est la réconciliation qui prime sur les intérêts politiques »**

Par Guy Aimé Ebloté, 8 août 2018, La Croix, Blog Africa:

<https://africa.la-croix.com/mgr-ignace-bessi%e2%80%89-il-faut-que-les-hommes-politiques-sachent-que-cest-la-reconciliation-qui-prime-sur-les-interets-politiciens/>

Comme suggéré il y a quelques mois par des responsables de l'Église catholique, le Chef de l'État ivoirien Alassane Ouattara a accordé l'amnistie à 800 détenus de la crise post-électorale, lundi 6 août. Dans une émission diffusée par les médias catholiques, mardi 7 août, Mgr Ignace Bessi, président de la Conférence des évêques catholiques de Côte d'Ivoire (Cecci), a invité les hommes politiques à privilégier la réconciliation.

- **"I have lost everything": In central Mali, rising extremism stirs inter-communal conflict. Once confined to the desert north, unrest is spreading south, taking lives and emptying villages as it goes**

Philip Kleinfeld, 4 September 2018, Irin News:

<https://www.irinnews.org/news-feature/2018/09/04/mali-fulani-dogon-extremism-stirs-intercommunal>

Analysts say the conflict has been triggered by the increasing presence of jihadists linked to al-Qaeda in central Mali. They have recruited heavily among Fulani herders, fuelling distrust with other ethnic groups, including the Dogon, some of whom have organised into abusive new self-defence militias. "Both sides are killing each other," said Fatou Thiam, head of the Mopti office of the UN peacekeeping mission in Mali, known as MINUSMA. The conflict underscores Mali's struggle to restore order three years after a peace deal was signed between the government and armed groups in the north, including separatist Tuareg rebels, who seized large parts of the country following a 2012 military coup in the capital, Bamako.

● **Unschooling and underfunded: How Nigeria's desperately failing its young**

By David Mba, August 6, 2018, African Arguments:

<http://africanarguments.org/2018/08/06/unschooled-underfunded-nigeria-schools-failing-young/>

Nigeria has the highest number of out-of-school children in the world. Many teachers can barely pass grade-4 tests. In the 7th century BC, the Chinese reformer Kuan Chung declared: "If your plan is for a year, plant a seed. If it's for ten years, plant a tree. If it's for a hundred years, educate your children." The same aphorism applied to Nigeria today might include some adjustments. It might begin: "If your plan is for a year, sell oil. If it's for ten years, build a refinery." But it would end in the exact same way. With a population approaching 200 million, Nigeria is by far Africa's most populous country. 60% are under the age 25, and this age group is set to expand rapidly in the coming decades. In just over 30 years, Nigeria is projected to have an overall population of more than 300 million, mostly made up of young people.

● **Nigeria is home to 500+ kinds of graft. Here's a new way to think about them.**

By Matthew Page, August 14, 2018, African Arguments

<http://africanarguments.org/2018/08/14/nigeria-500-kinds-corruption-new-framework/>

Corruption in Nigeria is complicated, far-reaching, and multi-faceted. A new taxonomy can help us make sense of it. Corruption in Nigeria runs the gamut from the jaw-dropping, to the creative, to the mundane. It encompasses the oil minister who diverted billions of petrodollars in just a few years. It includes the local official who claimed a snake slithered into her office and gobbled up \$100,000 in cash. And it involves the cop shaking down motorists for 25 cents apiece at makeshift checkpoints.

● **Sociedade civil da Guiné-Bissau diz que eleições a 18 novembro são "inviáveis" sem violar lei**

07-09-2018, Agência Lusa

O Grupo das Organizações da Sociedade Civil para as Eleições da Guiné-Bissau afirma que é "tecnicamente inviável" que as legislativas se realizem a 18 de novembro no país sem violar a lei e pediu um novo cronograma eleitoral. Num comunicado emitido na sequência de uma reunião realizada quinta-feira, e a que Lusa teve hoje acesso, o grupo refere que é "tecnicamente inviável o cumprimento da data de 18 de novembro para a realização das eleições legislativas, sem o risco de violação da Lei Eleitoral e dos calendários previstos". A sociedade civil pede ao Gabinete Técnico de Apoio ao Processo Eleitoral (GTAPE) e à Comissão Nacional de Eleições (CNE) para "reunirem com carácter de urgência e propor um novo cronograma eleitoral".

● **Stability in Guinea-Bissau requires more than elections. Stakeholders must agree on how to make the country's long-term reform process irreversible.**

by Lori-Anne Thérroux-Bénoni, Aissatou Kanté and Paulin Maurice Toupane, 9 Aug 2018, Institute for Security Studies (ISS)

<https://issafrika.org/iss-today/stability-in-guinea-bissau-requires-more-than-elections>

The political impasse in Guinea-Bissau was once again on the agenda of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) summit held on 31 July in Lomé. Since the regional body's February decision to slap sanctions on those impeding the political process, major developments have occurred. Aristides Gomes was appointed prime minister on 16 April. This was followed by the reopening of the National Assembly on 19 April, the nomination on 24 April of a new representative government and the vote of the state budget by members of parliament in June. Attention is now being shifted to the 18 November legislative elections. But elections alone won't guarantee lasting stability in the country unless major weaknesses in the institutional architecture of the state are addressed. Important aspects of the constitution, the law on political parties, the electoral legal framework, the justice system and the defence and security sectors need to be revised or reformed.

• **Au Togo, les attaques contre les mosquées resserrent les liens**

Esther Amiot, 13 août 2018, La Croix, Blog Africa:

<https://africa.la-croix.com/au-togo-les-attaques-contre-les-mosquees-resserrent-les-liens/>

Du 27 juillet au 5 août, quatre mosquées de la capitale togolaise ont été vandalisées : les locaux ont été incendiés et les textes sacrés déchirés.

Un acte surprenant dans ce pays où les nombreuses communautés religieuses cohabitent plutôt paisiblement, malgré les tentatives d'instrumentalisation politiques.

Cette série d'actes de vandalisme dure depuis plus d'une semaine. Elle a commencé dans la nuit du 27 au 28 juillet dans la mosquée d'Agoé, un quartier nord de Lomé. Les fidèles y ont retrouvé des copies du Coran déchirées et brûlées. Puis, l'affaire s'est renouvelée entre le 31 juillet et le 5 août : d'autres mosquées du même quartier ont été incendiées.

• **Alfabetização acima dos 90% para homens e mulheres é objetivo de Cabo Verde**

07-09-2018, Agência Lusa

<https://www.lusa.pt/article/24769555/alfabetiza%C3%A7%C3%A3o-acima-dos-90-para-homens-e-mulheres-%C3%A9-objetivo-de-cabo-verde>

A diretora nacional de Educação de Cabo Verde definiu hoje como meta para a alfabetização neste país uma taxa acima dos 90% que seja igual para homens e mulheres, o que ainda não acontece. Sofia Figueiredo falava durante a cerimónia que assinala em Cabo Verde o Dia Internacional da Alfabetização, que hoje se assinala, durante a qual enalteceu os avanços em matéria de acesso ao ensino, registados nas últimas décadas neste país. A esse propósito, recordou os dados de 2017 que apontam para uma taxa de alfabetização na ordem dos 89% em Cabo Verde. Estes indicadores não são, contudo, iguais para homens e mulheres, com os primeiros a registarem uma taxa de 93% e as mulheres apenas 84%.

2. AFRICA CENTRALE

• **Sud Sudan: La pace al centro della visita ad Limina dei Vescovi di Sudan e Sud Sudan**

24 agosto 2018, Agenzia Fides

<http://fides.org/it/news/64652->

[AFRICA SUD SUDAN La pace al centro della visita ad Limina dei Vescovi di Sudan e Sud Sudan](http://fides.org/it/news/64652-)

“La nostra speranza è quella di tornare a casa con un messaggio d’incoraggiamento e di supporto” afferma, in un messaggio inviato all’Agenzia Fides, Sua Ecc. Mons. Barani Eduardo Hiiboro Kussala, Vescovo di Tombura-Yambio, Presidente della Conferenza Episcopale che riunisce i Vescovi di Sudan e Sud Sudan, che iniziano oggi, 24 agosto, la Visita ad Limina Apostolorum.

• **Sud Sudan: I combattimenti continuano nonostante gli accordi di pace; distrutto un centro del Jesuit Refugee Service**

25 agosto 2018, Agenzia Fides

<http://fides.org/it/news/64655->

[AFRICA SUD SUDAN I combattimenti continuano nonostante gli accordi di pace distrutto un centro del Jesuit Refugee Service](http://fides.org/it/news/64655-)

In Sud Sudan continuano i combattimenti. Nelle scorse settimane, secondo un rapporto pervenuto all'Agenzia Fides, milizie locali hanno attaccato e distrutto nel campo profughi di Maban, nell'Upper Nile State, le proprietà di otto agenzie umanitarie tra le quali il Jesuit Refugee Service. Grazie all'intervento della Chiesa locale, il principale complesso del JRS è stato risparmiato, ma il Centro Arrupe, dedicato alla formazione dei rifugiati, è stato preso d'assalto e gravemente danneggiato. Nonostante l'accordo siglato il 6 agosto firmato da governo e gruppi ribelli la violenza in Sud Sudan rimane alta.

• **All you need to know about South Sudan's new power-sharing accord. Will it help end the war and improve civilian life?**

Samuel Okiror, 14 August 2018, Irin News

http://www.irinnews.org/analysis/2018/08/14/briefing-all-you-need-know-about-south-sudan-s-new-power-sharing-accord?utm_source=IRIN+-

[+the+inside+story+on+emergencies&utm_campaign=da8b4cb59a-](http://www.irinnews.org/analysis/2018/08/14/briefing-all-you-need-know-about-south-sudan-s-new-power-sharing-accord?utm_source=IRIN+-)

[RSS EMAIL CAMPAIGN ENGLISH AFRICA&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_d842d98289-da8b4cb59a-75472233](http://www.irinnews.org/analysis/2018/08/14/briefing-all-you-need-know-about-south-sudan-s-new-power-sharing-accord?utm_source=IRIN+-)

After months of negotiations aimed at ending a civil war that has killed tens of thousands of people and forced some 4.5 million from their homes since December 2013, South Sudan's President Salva Kiir and rebel leader Riek Machar signed new power-sharing and ceasefire agreements on 5 August. The conflict, coupled with a dire national economy, the difficulty of delivering humanitarian aid to warring areas, and the widespread disruption of livelihoods, has left some 60 percent of the population at risk of not getting enough to eat.

• **Au Cameroun, des candidats à l'élection présidentielle soutiennent l'initiative de paix du Cardinal Tumi**

Jean-François Channon Denwo (à Yaoundé), 5 septembre 2018, La Croix, Blog Africa:

<https://africa.la-croix.com/au-cameroun-des-candidats-a-lelection-presidentielle-soutiennent-linitiative-de-paix-du-cardinal-tumi/>

Le 25 juillet, des responsables religieux chrétiens et musulmans avec, à leur tête le cardinal Christian Tumi, archevêque émérite de Douala, ont annoncé la tenue d'une conférence générale visant à trouver une solution à la crise anglophone. Des candidats à l'élection présidentielle du 7 octobre soutiennent cette initiative. Des leaders religieux camerounais parmi lesquels le cardinal Christian Tumi, archevêque émérite de Douala, le pasteur Babila George Fochang, de l'Église presbytérienne du Cameroun (EPC), l'imam Tukur Mohammed Adamu, de la mosquée centrale de Bamenda, et le chef imam Alhadji Mohammed Aboubakar, de la mosquée centrale de Buea, ont annoncé leur décision de s'investir dans la résolution de la crise sécessionniste qui secoue le nord-ouest et le sud-ouest du Cameroun depuis deux ans.

• **Cameroon's church walks line of neutrality amid attacks, possible civil war. Leaders from Catholic, Protestant, Muslim faiths hope to broker peace talks in November**

Aug 20, 2018, by Jonathan Luxmoore, National Catholic Reporter

<https://www.ncronline.org/news/world/camerouns-church-walks-line-neutrality-amid-attacks-possible-civil-war>

When church-brokered peace talks in Cameroon were postponed in August, it testified to the worsening plight of the West African country, where English-speaking separatists have been fighting French-speaking government forces. In a statement, the talks' chief sponsor, Cardinal Christian Tumi of Douala, pledged he and his Muslim and Protestant partners would go on seeking a solution as "politically neutral servants of God." But while people of all political leanings had

backed the peace initiative, Tumi added, "voices of skepticism, doubt and hostility" had also shown more time was needed. Even if the talks at Buea go ahead in November, those in charge will face a hard task. Cameroon's president, Paul Biya, now 85, is seeking re-election this October for a seventh consecutive term on a hardline, anti-separatist ticket.

● **Au Cameroun, à l'initiative de religieux, une conférence générale anglophone aura lieu les 29 et 30 août**

Par Lucie Sarr, 31 juillet 2018, La Croix, Blog Africa:

<https://africa.la-croix.com/au-cameroun-a-linitiative-de-religieux-une-conference-generale-anglophone-aura-lieu-les-29-et-30-aout/>

Le 25 juillet, des responsables religieux chrétiens et musulmans ont annoncé la tenue d'une conférence générale anglophone, les 29 et 30 août.

Leur but est de trouver une solution à la crise sécessionniste qui secoue le Nord-Ouest et le Sud-Ouest du Cameroun depuis de longs mois.

Le 25 juillet, des leaders religieux camerounais parmi lesquels le cardinal Christian Tumi, archevêque émérite de Douala, le pasteur Babila George Fochang, de l'Église presbytérienne du Cameroun (EPC), l'imam Tukur Mohammed Adamu, de la mosquée centrale de Bamenda, et le chef imam Alhadji Mohammed Aboubakar, de la mosquée centrale de Buea, ont annoncé leur décision de s'investir dans la résolution de la crise sécessionniste qui secoue l'extrême Ouest du Cameroun.

● **États-Unis-Rwanda: une bataille de chiffonniers**

Par Olivier Rogez, 16 août 2018, RFI

<http://www.rfi.fr/emission/20180816-etats-unis-rwanda-une-bataille-chiffonniers>

Il n'y a pas que l'Europe et la Chine qui pâtissent des restrictions commerciales lancées par Donald Trump, le Rwanda est aussi victime des droits de douane américains. Depuis le 31 juillet, l'administration américaine a enlevé au Rwanda les avantages commerciaux dont ses textiles bénéficiaient aux États-Unis. Une mesure prise en rétorsion alors que le Rwanda cherche à protéger son marché des vêtements de seconde main importés des États-Unis.

● **New phase of lawlessness grips RD Congo's Kasai region. Civilians face spiralling violence from government forces, militia fighters, and armed robbers**

Luke Dennison, 28 August 2018, Irin News

<https://www.irinnews.org/special-report/2018/08/28/new-phase-lawlessness-grips-congo-s-kasai-region>

In the Democratic Republic of Congo's southern Kasai region, the mass graves and massacres of 2017 have given way to general insecurity marked by banditry, military abuses, and – after two years of poor harvests – hunger and malnourishment.

Conflict erupted in Kasai towards the end of 2016 as a new anti-government movement called the Kamuina Nsapu clashed with the Congolese security forces, the FARDC, who were accused of indiscriminately killing civilians during raids against the group.

● **En RD Congo, les évêques s'inquiètent de l'évolution processus électoral**

Lucie Sarr, 5 septembre 2018, La Croix, Blog Africa:

<https://africa.la-croix.com/en-rd-congo-les-eveques-sinquietent-sur-levolution-processus-electoral/>

Dans une correspondance adressée au Conseil de Sécurité des Nations unies, datant du 27 août, la Conférence épiscopale nationale de RD-Congo (Cenco) s'inquiète des manquements dans le processus électoral, à quelques semaines du scrutin présidentiel.

La Conférence épiscopale nationale du Congo (Cenco) tire l'alarme sur les insuffisances du processus électoral. Les évêques congolais ont exprimé cette inquiétude un mois après la décision du président Joseph Kabila de ne pas se présenter à l'élection du 23 décembre.

● **RD Congo: les catholiques célèbrent le retrait de Kabila par une messe**

15-08-2018, RFI

<http://www.rfi.fr/afrique/20180815-rdc-catholiques-retrait-kabila-messe-president-clc-laic-comite-coordination>

En République démocratique du Congo (RDC), le Comité laïc de coordination (CLC) a organisé ce mardi 14 août 2018 une messe à la paroisse Saint-Joseph du quartier Matonge à Kinshasa pour avoir obtenu la non-candidature de Joseph Kabila à la présidentielle du 23 décembre.

Plusieurs centaines de personnes ont assisté à cette messe dite d'« action de grâce » à la paroisse Saint-Joseph du quartier de Matonge, à Kinshasa, la capitale de la République démocratique du Congo (RDC) pour célébrer l'annonce de Joseph Kabila de ne pas briguer de troisième mandat à la tête du pays.

● **Uganda: Bobi Wine, l'idole de la jeunesse ougandaise qui fait trembler Kampala**

Par Tirthankar Chanda, le 27-08-2018, RFI

<http://www.rfi.fr/afrique/20180827-bobi-wine-yoweri-museveni-afrobeat-kampala-bidonville-artistes-femi-kuti-dictature>

Sous la pression des artistes du monde entier qui avaient signé une pétition réclamant la libération du chanteur et député ougandais Bobi Wine, détenu depuis le 14 août et inculpé pour trahison, un tribunal du nord de l'Ouganda vient de le libérer sous caution ce lundi. Idole de la jeunesse ougandaise qu'il a fait danser sur les rythmes entraînants de ses chansons engagées, le chanteur s'est imposé, depuis son élection au Parlement il y a un an, comme une figure majeure de l'opposition. Détracteur virulent du président Yoweri Museveni, il milite pour le départ à la retraite de ce dernier au pouvoir depuis 40 ans. Bobi Wine est devenu l'ennemi à abattre du régime vieillissant et aux abois, plus soucieux de se perpétuer au pouvoir et d'exploiter les richesses du pays que de s'occuper du chômage, de la pauvreté et de la corruption. Portrait de l'artiste qui fait trembler Kampala.

● **Un ex-négociant en pétrole condamné pour corruption au Congo et en Côte d'Ivoire**

Par Olivier Rogez, le 28-08-2018, RFI :

<http://www.rfi.fr/afrique/20180827-corruption-congo-cote-ivoire-gunvor-suisse-ex-negociant-petrole-condamne-public-eye>

Ce mardi 28 août, un tribunal suisse va condamner Pascal C. à 18 mois de prison avec sursis. C'est l'aboutissement d'une « procédure simplifiée » négociée entre la justice suisse et l'accusé, ancien employé du négociant pétrolier Gunvor. Pascal C. se voit reprocher le versement de pots-de-vin au Congo et en Côte d'Ivoire. Une corruption qui éclabousse le clan du président congolais Sassou Nguesso, d'après la justice suisse.

● **Soudan: les rebelles du Darfour renforcent leur présence en Libye**

Par RFI, 17-08-2018

<http://www.rfi.fr/afrique/20180817-soudan-rebelles-darfour-renforcent-leur-presence-libye>

Selon l'ONU, les rebelles de la région du Darfour au Soudan seraient en train de renforcer leur présence en Libye. D'après un rapport confidentiel, il s'agit pour ces groupes armés de consolider leur présence en Libye, devenue une source importante de leur financement.

Le rapport confidentiel des Nations unies explique en 53 pages comment les groupes rebelles du Darfour renforcent leur présence en Libye, qui constitue leur principale source de financement, afin de retourner combattre au Soudan.

3. AFRICA ORIENTALE

● **Etiopia - Chiese incendiate e sacerdoti uccisi nella Regione del Somali**

8 agosto 2018, Agenzia Fides

<http://fides.org/it/news/64614->

[AFRICA ETIOPIA Chiese incendiate e sacerdoti uccisi nella Regione del Somali](http://fides.org/it/news/64614-AFRICA_ETIOPIA_Chiese_incendiate_e_sacerdoti_uccisi_nella_Regione_del_Somali)

Addis Abeba (Agenzia Fides) – Il Patriarca Matthias I e il Santo Sinodo della Chiesa ortodossa Tewahedo d'Etiopia hanno deciso di offrire i 16 giorni di digiuno e preghiera che precedono e seguono la solennità liturgica della Dormizione di Santa Maria Madre di Dio – celebrata il 15 agosto), per invocare il dono della pace e della riconciliazione a Jijiga e nella Regione dei Somali, dopo le violenze di carattere etnico che nei giorni scorsi sono esplose in quella parte dell'Etiopia, provocando circa 30 vittime. Proprio la Chiesa ortodossa etiopica ha pagato un alto prezzo alla spirale di violenza: secondo informazioni fornite dai media locali, almeno sette chiese ortodosse sono state assaltate e date alle fiamme, e fonti locali parlano di almeno sei sacerdoti e diversi fedeli uccisi.

● **Somalia** - **La Caritas Somalia: sostegno alle popolazioni locali, nel rispetto per la loro fede islamica**

8 settembre 2018, Agenzia Fides:

<http://fides.org/it/news/64720->

[AFRICA SOMALIA La Caritas Somalia sostegno alle popolazioni locali nel rispetto per la loro fede islamica](http://fides.org/it/news/64720-)

La sicurezza è ancora un problema e i rapporti con le istituzioni locali non sono sempre facili, ma la Caritas Somalia continua a lavorare con i somali e per i somali. “Il nostro lavoro è complesso”, spiega all’Agenzia Fides Maria Jose Alexander, messicana, da un anno direttrice di Caritas Somalia. “Dobbiamo lavorare su un terreno difficile. In molte zone del Paese sono ancora presenti i miliziani jihadisti di al Shabaab (organizzazione legata ad al Qaeda). Questi si finanziano con i rapimenti degli stranieri e con “tassazioni” locali stile mafia. Per chi non è somalo, anche se cooperante, è difficile risiedere in pianta stabile nel Paese. Per questo motivo, ci avvaliamo di collaboratori locali. Poi non vanno dimenticati i frequenti attentati anche se quelli, purtroppo, colpiscono tutti”.

● **Kenya: à Nairobi les expulsions se poursuivent, habitants et ONG protestent**

le 11-08-2018, RFI

<http://www.rfi.fr/afrique/20180811-kenya-nairobi-expulsions-poursuivent-habitants-ong-protestent-kibera>

Au Kenya, différentes agences gouvernementales procèdent depuis plusieurs mois à la destruction d’habitations informelles construites sur des terrains publics pour faire place à la construction d’infrastructures. Des milliers de personnes se retrouvent ainsi sans abris. Des représentants des quartiers affectés et associations des droits de l’homme ont manifesté cette semaine dans Nairobi avant de présenter une pétition au gouvernement. Ils dénoncent des évictions forcées et demandent au gouvernement de tenir ses promesses en terme de logement.

● **Tanzania: The tentative but rising resistance to Magufuli’s repression**

By Erick Kabendera, August 14, 2018, African Arguments

<http://africanarguments.org/2018/08/14/tanzania-tentative-rising-resistance-magufuli-repression/>

President Magufuli has clamped down hard on various freedoms. But as his popularity plummets and defiance grows, something may have to give. From the moment the relatively unknown Minister of Works John Pombe Magufuli became Tanzania’s president in 2015, he has stamped his mark on the country. In an initial whirlwind of activity, he fired absent officials, cancelled frivolous spending and vowed to combat corruption, winning plaudits from across the region. But there soon emerged a darker side to his determined mode of governance.

4. AFRICA MERIDIONALE

● **Angola: PIB por habitante vai registrar quarta queda consecutiva em 2018**

14-08-2018, Jornal Vanguarda

<http://www.angonoticias.com/Artigos/item/58716/pib-por-habitante-vai-registar-quarta-queda-consecutiva-em-2018>

Com base nas informações do Banco Mundial (BM), Programa de Desenvolvimento Nacional (PDN) 2018-2022 e o documento do Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE) sobre a projecção da população de 2014 até 2050, o Jornal Vanguarda prognostica um crescimento negativo de menos 0.81% no Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) por habitante em 2018.

Os documentos acima mencionados demonstram que o indicador está a declinar porque o crescimento real da economia não consegue desde 2015 acompanhar o crescimento populacional, ou seja, a população está a crescer mais rápido do que a riqueza produzida dentro do país. Assim sendo, os cidadãos angolanos estão a ficar cada vez mais pobres.

• **Angola: Polícia detém promotores de Movimento Independentista de Cabinda no acto da apresentação**

14-08-2018, VOA (Voice of America)

<http://www.angonoticias.com/Artigos/item/58713/policia-detem-promotores-de-movimento-independentista-de-cabinda-no-acto-da-apresentacao>

Treze promotores do Movimento Independentista de Cabinda (MIC) continuam detidos depois de, no passado sábado, dia 11, terem pretendido apresentar a nova organização. Eles são acusados pelo Ministério Público de crime contra a segurança do Estado.

O grupo é constituído por estudantes provenientes de vários países europeus e que realizava em Cabinda um acto político alegadamente do conhecimento das autoridades, para a proclamação, instalação e apresentação pública do MIC.

• **Angola tem défice agrícola de 30% a 45% e precisa de 5 milhões de toneladas de cereais por ano**

9 agosto 2018, Agência Lusa

<https://www.lusa.pt/article/24633633/angola-tem-d%C3%A9fice-agr%C3%ADcola-de-30-a-45-e-precisa-de-5-milh%C3%B5es-de-toneladas-de-cereais-por-ano>

Angola tem um défice de produção agrícola de 30% a 45% e precisa anualmente de ser abastecida com cinco milhões de toneladas para fazer face às necessidades alimentares, fabrico de rações e de sementes, assumiu hoje o Governo angolano. Citado pela agência noticiosa angolana ANGOP, Marcos Alexandre Nhunga, que falava à margem do primeiro Conselho Consultivo do Ministério, que decorre na cidade do Luena (província do Moxico, leste), referiu que o país produz atualmente apenas cerca de dois milhões de toneladas de cereais.

• **Sociedade civil moçambicana pede revogação de novas taxas à comunicação social**

13 agosto 2018, Agência Lusa

<https://www.lusa.pt/article/24654443/sociedade-civil-mo%C3%A7ambicana-pede-revoga%C3%A7%C3%A3o-de-novas-taxas-%C3%A0-comunica%C3%A7%C3%A3o-social>

Um grupo de representantes de organizações da sociedade civil vai submeter uma petição para a revogação do decreto que impõe novas taxas de licença de órgãos de comunicação social e acreditação de jornalistas. "Com estas taxas, isto é mais uma grande pressão para eliminar uma grande parte do espectro da comunicação social existente no país", disse Fernando Lima, um dos jornalistas moçambicanos que integra o grupo, falando momentos após uma reunião com o Provedor de Justiça de Moçambique. O Governo moçambicano vai passar a cobrar 500 mil meticais (7.469 euros) pela acreditação de jornalistas estrangeiros e igual valor pela renovação, segundo um novo decreto aprovado pelo executivo.

• **Três mil adolescentes abandonaram escola em Moçambique devido a gravidez em 2017**

05-09-2018, Agência Lusa

<https://www.lusa.pt/article/24757680/tr%C3%AAs-mil-adolescentes-abandonaram-escola-em-mo%C3%A7ambique-devido-a-gravidez-em-2017>

Cerca de três mil adolescentes com menos de 18 anos abandonaram a escola em 2017 por estarem grávidas, estima o Ministério da Educação e Desenvolvimento Humano de Moçambique, que defende uma maior sensibilização da sociedade para o fenómeno.

● **Heroin hits South Africa along the ‘highway to impunity’. Have South Africa’s ports and authorities been absorbed into the heroin economy?**

by Simone Haysom, Peter Gastrow and Mark Shaw, 3 Aug 2018, Institute for Security Studies (ISS)

<https://issafrica.org/iss-today/heroin-hits-south-africa-along-the-highway-to-impunity>

The volume of heroin being trafficked through Southern and East Africa’s coastal countries has risen dramatically in recent years. This Southern Route – or, as some jaded observers call it, the ‘highway of impunity’ – is part of a major transit path for heroin being shipped from Afghanistan to Europe, and a few other markets. Conflict and improved policing along the main land-based drug-trafficking route to Europe via the Balkans, as well as skyrocketing poppy production in Afghanistan, are the main reasons for increased use of this route. This has caused not only a public health emergency but also a slow-burning political crisis in Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa over the past 15 years. Like all slow-burning problems it has been barely noticeable – highlighted mainly by maritime seizures by foreign navies.

5. MIGRANTI - LIBIA

● **The Tebu: the little-known community at the heart of Libya’s people smuggling trade**

By Tom Westcott, 6 September 2018, Irin News

http://www.irinnews.org/news-feature/2018/09/06/tebu-community-libya-people-smuggling-trade?utm_source=IRIN++the+inside+story+on+emergencies&utm_campaign=ead1a4909-RSS_EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_ENGLISH_MIGRATION&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_d842d98289-ead1a4909-75472233

If you’re a migrant who has made your way into Libya, chances are you’ve met a Tebu. Nearly all the smugglers plying the busiest migration route from Agadez in Niger to the outskirts of the Libyan people smuggling hub of Sebha belong to this indigenous Saharan ethnic group, which since 2011 has become one of Libya’s most marginalised minorities.

Although increasingly ashamed of the role their young men now play in illegal immigration and desperate to improve their situation, community leaders insist people smuggling will not stop unless there is significant local and regional development to help improve the dire economic situation in southern Libya and offer other opportunities.

● **Returning from Libyan detention, young Gambians try to change the migration exodus mindset. The belief that you can only make it in Europe is deeply entrenched**

By Louise Hunt, 16 August 2018, IRIN

http://www.irinnews.org/feature/2018/08/16/returning-libyan-detention-young-gambians-try-change-migration-exodus-mindset?utm_source=IRIN++the+inside+story+on+emergencies&utm_campaign=6f1240524f-RSS_EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_ENGLISH_MIGRATION&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_d842d98289-6f1240524f-75472233

Mustapha Sallah knows all about taking the “back way”, the Gambian expression for migrating to Europe, a journey that for many citizens comes to a brutal halt in a Libyan jail.

Having experienced detention first-hand, 26-year-old Sallah and the group he set up last year, Youths Against Irregular Migration, are now using the airwaves in his home country, as well as social media and roadshows, to try to deter others from following in his footsteps.

● **UNHCR moves detained refugees out of harm’s way in volatile Libyan capital**
Report

30 Aug 2018, ReliefWeb:

<https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/unhcr-moves-detained-refugees-out-harm-s-way-volatile-libyan-capital>

UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, in a joint effort with IOM, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), UNOCHA and the Libyan Department for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM), organised on Tuesday an urgent evacuation of some 300 refugees and migrants held in Ain Zara detention centre in Tripoli. Tensions have been on the rise in the capital in recent days and armed groups are fighting in the immediate vicinity of the centre. Hundreds of refugees and migrants detained in Ain Zara were in clear danger of getting caught in the hostilities.

Those evacuated were mainly Eritrean, Ethiopian and Somali nationals. All have been moved to the Abu Salim detention centre, which is in a relatively safer location where international organisations can provide aid to them.

● **Why are migrants from the Horn flocking to war-torn Yemen?**

By Idil Osman, August 9, 2018, African Arguments:

<http://africanarguments.org/2018/08/09/why-are-migrants-from-the-horn-flocking-to-war-torn-yemen/>

In the past few years, hundreds of thousands of Ethiopian and Somali migrants have charted a new route to the Gulf. Refugees and migrants line up on a Somalia beach to board the boats that will take them across the Gulf of Aden to Yemen. In a military style operation, the passengers board the small smugglers' boats in groups of 10. The overcrowded boats can take days to cross. Credit: Alixandra Fazzina.

When Yemen's civil war erupted in 2015, it was widely expected that migration to the country would nosedive. Typically when a nation goes to war, outsiders stay away for obvious reasons. But in Yemen's case, the ongoing deadly instability was not enough to deter the 100,000 people that arrived last year or the 117,000 who arrived in 2016. Despite widespread insecurity that has led more than two million Yemenis to flee their homes, migrants continue to disembark on the Gulf nation's war-torn shores.

● **As the world ignores the ignominious 500th anniversary of the buying and selling of slaves between Africa and the Americas, historians uncover its first horrific voyages**

By David Keys, 17 August 2018, The Independent

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/transatlantic-slave-trade-voyages-ships-log-details-africa-america-atlantic-ocean-deaths-disease-a8494546.html>

Almost completely ignored by the modern world, this month marks the 500th anniversary of one of history's most tragic and significant events – the birth of the Africa to America transatlantic slave trade. New discoveries are now revealing the details of the trade's first horrific voyages.

Exactly five centuries ago – on 18 August 1518 (28 August 1518, if they had been using our modern Gregorian calendar) – the King of Spain, Charles I, issued a charter authorising the transportation of slaves direct from Africa to the Americas. Up until that point (since at least 1510), African slaves had usually been transported to Spain or Portugal and had then been transhipped to the Caribbean.

6. AMBIENTE – RISORSE NATURALI

● **L'Afrique du Sud suspend ses projets nucléaires. Koeberg va rester la seule centrale nucléaire d'Afrique du Sud.**

le 27-08-2018, RFI

<http://www.rfi.fr/afrique/20180827-afrique-sud-suspend-projets-nucleaires-centrale-electricite-energie>

C'était un projet controversé initié par Jacob Zuma et combattu par Cyril Ramaphosa, son successeur à la tête de l'Afrique du Sud. La construction de six à huit nouveaux réacteurs

nucléaires est repoussée aux calendes grecques. Le ministre de l'Énergie mise désormais sur les énergies renouvelables pour sortir de la dépendance au charbon.

● **Kenya, l'énergie solaire a le vent en poupe**

Par Sébastien Nemeth, 15 août 2018, RFI

<http://www.rfi.fr/emission/20180815-kenya-energie-solaire-le-vent-poupe-serie-ete>

Le Kenya est le pays idéal pour l'industriel solaire. Depuis plusieurs années, des kits composés de lampes, radio ou encore télévisions, tous alimentés par la lumière du jour, se répandent dans les villages. Vendue par plusieurs sociétés kényanes, cette technologie a changé la vie de nombreuses localités.

● **Bénin: transformer des graines de neem en engrais bio**

Par Delphine Bousquet, le 17-08-2018, RFI

<http://www.rfi.fr/emission/20180815-benin-serie-afrique-cree-35-transformer-graines-neem-engrais-bio>

Transformer des graines de neem, un arbre aux nombreuses vertus, en engrais et en pesticides bio. C'est l'idée qu'a eue Gildas Zodome, jeune ingénieur agronome béninois qui a créé Bio Phyto. Depuis 2016, ses produits ont la certification Ecocert, un organisme de contrôle bien connu. Et les agriculteurs, de plus en plus nombreux à utiliser ses produits, ont conscience de protéger les sols et leur santé.

Delphine Bousquet s'est rendue à Allada, à une heure de route au nord de Cotonou, où se trouve l'usine de production de Bio Phyto.

● **Sénégal: «Save Dakar», collectif citoyen contre la dégradation de la capitale**

le 16-08-2018, RFI

<http://www.rfi.fr/afrique/20180816-senegal-save-dakar-ville-capitale-civisme-saete-urbanisme-mandione-laye-twitter>

Fait-il encore bon vivre dans la capitale sénégalaise ? Pour le collectif « Save Dakar », la réponse est non. Explosion démographique, saleté, embouteillages, désordre permanent : autant de maux qui minent le quotidien des habitants et sapent la réputation de la ville. « Save Dakar », une initiative citoyenne née sur les réseaux sociaux, a fait de la lutte contre l'incivisme dans la ville son cheval de bataille.

● **Le typha : une plante envahissante du fleuve Sénégal transformée en énergie verte**

23/06/2018, Obsmedia

<http://www.obsmedia.info/le-typha-une-plante-envahissante-du-fleuve-senegal-transformee-en-energie-verte/>

Le projet Typha Sénégal donne une bouffée d'espoir dans la lutte contre la déforestation au Sénégal. Dans le WALO, ce programme, mis en œuvre par l'ONG GRET et ses partenaires (l'ISSET de la Mauritanie et l'UGB), promeut une nouvelle énergie domestique propre à partir de la plante envahissante, en alternative au charbon de bois. La production du charbon bio de typha se veut de changer les habitudes de consommation des populations de sa zone de production en combustible pour la cuisson. Le projet porté par l'ONG GRET a été financé par la Fondation Cartier et a bouclé sa première phase avec succès. Au départ, il s'agissait d'un projet de recherche, avec un transfert de technologie de la Mauritanie vers le Sénégal. Les volets techniques et de suivi environnemental ont été réalisés par l'ISSET de Rosso et l'UGB de Saint-Louis.

● **Eni anuncia “marco significativo” no projeto de gás natural de Moçambique**

06-09-2018, Agência Lusa

<https://www.lusa.pt/article/24763524/eni-anuncia-marco-significativo-no-projeto-de-g%C3%A1s-natural-de-mo%C3%A7ambique>

O casco da plataforma flutuante de exploração de gás natural do Norte de Moçambique começou hoje a ser construído e representa "um marco significativo" para o projeto, anunciou a petrolífera italiana Eni, uma das líderes do consórcio. "O início da construção do casco representa mais um marco significativo no progresso da construção da Fábrica Flutuante de Gás Natural Liquefeito de Coral Sul (FLNG), que será instalada na Bacia do Rovuma", anunciou em comunicado. A Eni e os parceiros da Área 4 participaram hoje numa cerimónia alusiva ao evento nos estaleiros da Samsung Heavy Industries (SHI) da ilha de Geoje, na Coreia do Sul. A cerimónia foi presidida pelo ministro dos Recursos Minerais e Energia de Moçambique, Max Tonela, 15 meses após o lançamento do Projeto Coral Sul, "demonstrando o compromisso dos parceiros da Área 4 em iniciar a produção de gás natural liquefeito (GNL) em finais de 2022", acrescentou a Eni.

● **Moçambique aderiu a processo de certificação internacional de diamantes**

05-09-2018, Agência Lusa

<https://www.lusa.pt/article/24758646/mo%C3%A7ambique-aderiu-a-processo-de-certifica%C3%A7%C3%A3o-internacional-de-diamantes>

Moçambique aderiu a um processo de certificação internacional que permite determinar a origem de diamantes e evitar a transação de pedras preciosas procedentes de áreas de conflitos, disse hoje o vice-ministro dos Recursos Minerais e Energia, Sousa Fernando.

● **Diamants de sang : pourquoi il faut réformer le processus de Kimberley »**

Par Elise Rousseau, le 28-08-2018, Le Monde

https://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2018/08/28/diamants-de-sang-pourquoi-il-faut-reformer-le-processus-de-kimberley_5346971_3212.html

Depuis janvier, l'Union européenne assume la présidence tournante annuelle du Processus de Kimberley (PK), un forum international tripartite réunissant acteurs étatiques, membres de la société civile et d'autres de l'industrie du diamant, chargé de surveiller le commerce mondial de diamants bruts afin d'empêcher la diffusion des diamants de conflit.

Selon la définition retenue par l'ONU, les diamants de conflit sont « des diamants bruts utilisés par les mouvements rebelles pour financer leurs activités militaires, en particulier des tentatives visant à ébranler ou renverser des gouvernements légitimes ». Cette définition restrictive, adoptée en 2000, s'adapte mal aux réalités conflictuelles contemporaines et gagnerait à être étendue.