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Radio Parakou

Ernest Agbota (Bénin) ; Le lien entre la biodiversité et le développement; Notre environnement en question, Radio Parakou, août 2025.

Pour écouter l'émission :

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1t32D4HqfPrEV6kpTTQB0z7Nk8pn3srJT/view>

Objectif : Montrer comment la biodiversité — richesse des êtres vivants et des écosystèmes — est au cœur du développement durable, et pourquoi sa préservation est essentielle à la santé, à la sécurité alimentaire, à l'économie et à la résilience climatique du Bénin et du monde.

VertTogo

Hector Nammangue (Togo) ; Et si l'or vert du Togo se cachait dans ce que beaucoup appellent un déchet ? Vert Togo, 5 août 2025.

Tag : -.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://vert-togo.tg/et-si-lor-vert-du-togo-se-cachait-dans-ce-que-beaucoup-appellent-un-dechet/>



C'est le cas des balles de riz, ces coques fibreuses issues du décorticage du riz, souvent abandonnées ou brûlées en bordure de champs. Pourtant, derrière cette apparente inutilité se cache une solution puissante, locale et durable pour transformer notre agriculture.

Loin d'être de simples résidus, les balles de riz peuvent devenir des alliées précieuses dans la transition agroécologique du Togo. Sur le plan agricole, elles sont utilisées comme paillage naturel, réduisant l'évaporation de l'eau, freinant l'érosion, limitant la pousse des mauvaises herbes et nourrissant progressivement les sols en matière organique.

Cette approche permet de réduire significativement l'usage d'intrants chimiques tout en favorisant la biodiversité souterraine. En matière d'énergie, ces balles peuvent être transformées en charbon écologique ou en briquettes combustibles, offrant une alternative propre et économique au bois de chauffe, tout en réduisant la pression sur les forêts.

Dans le domaine de l'éco-construction, elles servent également d'isolants thermiques, ou de remblai pour certaines infrastructures rurales. Cette valorisation multifonctionnelle incarne les principes mêmes de l'économie circulaire : rien ne se perd, tout se transforme.

Elle contribue non seulement à la fertilité des sols, mais aussi à la création d'activités génératrices de revenus en milieu rural, favorisant ainsi l'autonomie des communautés locales et l'insertion des jeunes dans des filières vertes. Face aux défis climatiques, à la dégradation des terres et à l'augmentation des coûts agricoles, cette solution offre une réponse locale, accessible et reproductible.

Elle ne nécessite ni technologie complexe, ni capitaux lourds, mais simplement un changement de regard. Là où beaucoup voient un résidu, l'agroécologie voit un levier.

Il est temps de mettre en lumière ces solutions invisibles qui nourrissent la terre, protègent l'environnement et offrent des perspectives économiques durables. Valoriser les balles de riz, c'est faire le pari d'une agriculture sobre, résiliente et innovante, ancrée dans nos réalités et nos ressources.

C'est reconnaître que l'avenir de nos territoires passe aussi par ces gestes simples, silencieux, mais porteurs de transformation. Et si dans ce que nous appelions rien... se cachait l'essentiel ?

VertTogo

Hector Nammangue (Togo) ; Climat : 76 % des togolais entre inquiétude croissante et attentes fortes (Afrobaromètre 2025) ; Vert Togo, 6 août 2025.

Tag : COP 30.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://vert-togo.tg/climat-76-des-togolais-entre-inquietude-croissante/>



Une large majorité de Togolais ressent les effets du changement climatique dans leur quotidien. C'est ce que révèle la dernière enquête d'Afrobarometer publiée ce mercredi 6 août 2025. Selon les résultats, 76 % des personnes interrogées constatent une évolution marquée des conditions météorologiques par rapport aux années précédentes.

Sécheresses prolongées, inondations plus fréquentes, saisons agricoles imprévisibles... les impacts sont bien réels, notamment dans les zones rurales, où les populations dépendent fortement des ressources naturelles pour leur subsistance.

Pour une majorité significative de citoyen·ne·s interrogé·e·s, le climat est déjà en train de changer, et ses conséquences se font durement ressentir.

Cette perception est particulièrement marquée dans les régions rurales, où les impacts sont les plus directs sur les activités agricoles et la sécurité alimentaire. Par ailleurs, les Togolais attendent des actions concrètes de la part de l'État.

Selon l'étude, 59 % des personnes interrogées estiment que le gouvernement ne fait pas assez pour limiter les effets du changement climatique. Si une part non négligeable reconnaît quelques efforts, la majorité juge les mesures insuffisantes, voire déconnectées des réalités locales.

Cette insatisfaction traduit une volonté citoyenne de voir les pouvoirs publics renforcer les politiques climatiques, améliorer la gestion des ressources naturelles, et intégrer davantage les communautés locales dans la réponse aux défis environnementaux.

En somme, le sondage Afro baromètre dessine un paysage où la conscience climatique est bien présente, mais elle s'accompagne d'une exigence : celle d'une gouvernance climatique plus proactive, inclusive et efficace. À l'approche de la COP30, ces données sont un signal clair adressé aux décideurs togolais.



Ensemble de nouvelles sources

Ayele Addis Ambelu (Ethiopia) ; Africa Climate Summit in Ethiopia to Attract Between 20,000 and 25,000 for Bold Climate Action ; ENA, August 6, 2025.

Tag : ACS2.

Pour accéder à l'article : https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7087077

Addis Ababa, August 6, 2025 (ENA)— The Ministry of Planning and Development has announced that the Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS2), set to take place in Addis Ababa from September 8 to 10, 2025, is expected to attract between 20,000 and 25,000 participants.

The summit will be held at the Addis International Convention Center.

ACS2 seeks to strengthen Africa's leadership and unity in tackling climate change through innovative, sustainable, and inclusive solutions.

Under the theme *"Accelerating Global Climate Solutions: Financing for Africa's Resilient and Green Development,"* the event will highlight Africa's voice in global climate discourse, mobilize climate finance, and promote transformative initiatives such as Ethiopia's Green Legacy.

These preliminary sessions are designed to engage youth, marginalized communities, and other stakeholders to contribute their perspectives and priorities ahead of the main conference, it was learned. State Minister of Planning and Development, Seyoum Mekonnen, briefed the media that the summit's theme reflects the continent's determination to move beyond narratives of vulnerability.

Instead, Africa seeks to assert its role as a proactive source of climate innovation and solutions, he added. "The Africa Climate Summit is a pivotal moment for the continent to present a unified voice and make decisive commitments to combat climate change," Seyoum said, adding that: "Africa is no longer just a victim of climate impacts; it is a leader in creating sustainable and locally-driven responses."



Wallace Mawire (Zimbabwe) ; UN Human Rights Group On Discrimination Against Women To Conduct Mission Visit To Zimbabwe ; PanAfrican Visions, August 7, 2025.

Tag : OHCHR, UNHRC, UNIC.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://panafricanvisions.com/2025/08/un-human-rights-group-on-discrimination-against-women-to-conduct-mission-visit-to-zimbabwe/>



The visiting delegation will include Working Group Chair Laura Nyirinkindi and Vice-Chair Claudia Flores. The United Nations Human Rights Working Group on discrimination against women and girls will conduct a country visit to Zimbabwe from 28 July to 8 August 2025.

According to a statement by the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) in Zimbabwe, the independent experts will assess progress and challenges in achieving gender equality and eliminating discrimination.

UNIC said experts will examine various aspects of the lives of women and girls, particularly those who encounter multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

They said the Working Group will visit the country at the invitation of the Government and will hold discussions in Harare, Mutare, Masvingo and Bulawayo cities of the country.

UNIC said the experts will meet with national and local authorities, women and girls, civil society organisations, UN entities and other relevant stakeholders.

They added that the visiting delegation will include Working Group Chair Laura Nyirinkindi and Vice-Chair Claudia Flores.

The Working Group is also expected to present its full report to the UN Human Rights Council in June 2026.

The experts include Laura Nyirinkindi (Chair), Claudia Flores (Vice-Chair), Dorothy Estrada Tanck, Ivana Krstić, and Haina Lu, Working group on discrimination against women and girls.

According to UNIC, Special Rapporteurs/Independent Experts/Working Groups are independent human rights experts appointed by the United Nations Human Rights Council.

The UN Information Agency said together, the experts are referred to as the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council.

They said Special Procedures experts work on a voluntary basis and are not UN staff and do not receive a salary for their work.

UNIC said while the UN Human Rights office acts as the secretariat for Special Procedures, the experts serve in their individual capacity and are independent from any government or organization, including OHCHR and UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE (UNIC).

According to United Nations Human Rights, women and girls everywhere are still subject to significant disadvantage as the result of discriminatory laws and practices.

They say that equality has not been achieved in any country in the world, and pledges to eliminate discriminatory laws have not been fulfilled.

They add that the mandate was created to intensify efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls throughout the world.

At its fifteenth session in 2010, the Human Rights Council adopted by consensus resolution 15/23 to establish a working group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice.

When renewed in June 2019 through resolution 41/6, the mandate name was changed from the Working Group on discrimination against women in law and practice to the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls. The mandate was renewed in June 2022 through resolution 50/18.



Jenifer Gilla (Tanzania), UNEP, Africa NGO activists demand global plastics treaty, Ecosystems, and Public Health ; The Guardian/IPP media, August 7, 2025.

Tag: Bamako convention, Basel convention, Rotterdam convention, UNEP.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://www.ippmedia.com/the-guardian/news/read/unep-africa-ngo-activists-demand-global-plastics-treaty-2025-08-07-111933>



Photo: File, Plastic waste

CIVIL society organizations and activists from across Africa gathered at the European headquarters of the United Nations are demanding a legally binding global plastics treaty. Hellen Dena, the Pan-Africa plastics project coordinator for Greenpeace Africa, said in a background statement that Africa, despite contributing a small fraction in global plastics production, bears a disproportionate burden of pollution, much of it imported.

Gathered activists mounted a protest at the Place des Nations, marking the start of the final round of government negotiations for the treaty, in a conference running for ten days at the Palace des Nations.

Activists wearing bright yellow, red and orange to symbolize the urgency of the plastics crisis carried placards urging an end to unregulated plastics production, amid wider calls for production cuts and fair burden sharing

. "Our communities are drowning in plastic waste while contributing just a fraction in global production," the coordinator affirmed, calling for a treaty that tackles the problem at its source by cutting production rather than shifting the burden to countries that are least responsible.

She also highlighted the critical role of waste pickers, many of whom are in Africa, urging governments in Africa to maintain a united front in pushing for deep production cuts across the entire plastics life cycle.

Sarah Pima, the Human Dignity and Environment Foundation (HUDEFO) country director, said of the Basel and Bamako conventions as precedents to what needs to be done, as the new treaty needs to be aligned with existing international agreements as the precedents were designed to control the illegal dumping of hazardous waste in Africa.

Since China banned plastic waste imports in 2018, Africa has increasingly become a dumping ground, leading to toxic sites that threaten the soil, water, air and human health, she said, hailing Rwanda and Ghana for astute leadership in earlier negotiation rounds.

Inger Andersen, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) executive director, assessed UNEP the agency's existing legal framework and future goals, underlining that international legal frameworks are already in place to address dumping of plastics.

Under the Basel Convention, certain plastics are now classified as hazardous and cannot be transported across borders without prior informed consent as per the Rotterdam Convention, she stated.

She acknowledged that while some plastic waste is imported, a significant portion is also generated domestically, thus a robust global treaty is crucial for driving investments and accelerating the transition to a circular economy.

Clear international regulations would provide predictability for investors, turning what is considered waste today into a valuable commodity tomorrow. "This treaty is the pathway to reducing pollution, boosting innovation, and ensuring environmental justice," she added.

VertTogo

Hector Nammangue (Togo); Togo : Les entreprises appelées à accélérer leur décarbonation pour rester compétitives; Vert Togo, 7 août 2025.

Tag: -.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://vert-togo.tg/togo-les-entreprises-appellees-a-accelerer-leur/>



À l'heure où le changement climatique bouleverse les économies et les chaînes d'approvisionnement à travers le monde, les entreprises togolaises sont appelées à franchir un cap décisif : celui de la décarbonation. C'est l'un des messages forts portés lors de la conférence d'échanges stratégiques initiée par la coordination du Programme d'Appui à la Lutte contre le Changement Climatique en juin dernier, qui a réuni à Lomé vingt-huit (28) entreprises issues du secteur privé, du secteur public et des ministères concernés.

Selon Atsri Honam, expert en conservation et en gestion des aires protégées, il est important que les entreprises togolaises prennent sur elles de mieux contribuer à la lutte contre le changement climatique.

Pour l'expert, les entreprises togolaises se doivent de s'inspirer des exemples inspirants des autres pays. « Le changement climatique affecte directement les entreprises, notamment leurs actifs et leurs chaînes d'approvisionnement. Comprendre et intégrer les processus de décarbonation n'est plus une option, c'est une nécessité stratégique », explique-t-il.

La décarbonation : un investissement pour l'avenir

Pour mieux s'adapter aux enjeux climatiques actuels, il est essentiel que les entreprises s'approprient pleinement les démarches de décarbonation. Celles-ci constituent non seulement une réponse concrète à l'urgence environnementale, mais aussi une véritable opportunité de transformation durable.

La décarbonation commence par une évaluation rigoureuse des émissions de gaz à effet de serre générées par l'entreprise. Cette étape permet d'identifier les principales sources d'émissions et de mieux orienter les actions à entreprendre. Vient ensuite la mise en place de solutions concrètes pour réduire ces émissions, telles que l'optimisation des procédés, l'efficacité énergétique ou encore le recours aux énergies renouvelables. Enfin, les émissions résiduelles peuvent être compensées, notamment par le financement de projets carbone, comme la reforestation ou la restauration d'écosystèmes. Engager une telle démarche, c'est faire le choix d'un avenir plus résilient, compétitif et respectueux des limites planétaires. Pour Atsri Honam, l'intérêt pour les entreprises est double : sécuriser leurs chaînes d'approvisionnement et améliorer leur compétitivité. Il cite l'exemple du karité, dont la baisse de production impacte directement les sociétés qui l'utilisent comme matière première. « Des entreprises comme Nestlé ont compris très tôt l'enjeu et investissent dans des projets d'adaptation pour protéger la production de cacao ou d'autres cultures stratégiques », illustre-t-il.

Des bénéfices financiers et commerciaux

« S'engager dans la décarbonation ne relève pas uniquement d'un geste écologique. Cela ouvre aussi l'accès à des marchés financiers, à des prêts concessionnels et à des subventions. De grandes firmes internationales comme Microsoft s'inscrivent déjà dans des objectifs nets zéro -

zéro émission nette pour rester compétitives dans un environnement économique en mutation rapide. », ajoute t-il.

Au Togo, l'enjeu est aussi de renforcer la transparence et la communication des entreprises autour de leurs actions climatiques. Cette démarche, selon l'expert, conditionne leur capacité à s'adapter à un marché mondial où les critères environnementaux pèsent de plus en plus lourd dans les décisions commerciales et financières.

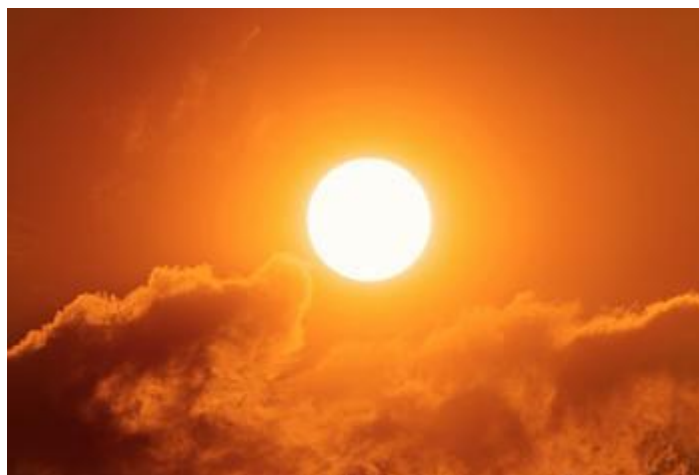
Le message adressé aux entreprises togolaises est clair : adopter dès maintenant des stratégies de durabilité et de décarbonation est la meilleure garantie pour sécuriser leurs ressources, réduire les risques liés au climat et s'ouvrir à de nouvelles opportunités économiques. Comme le résume Atsri Honam, « la décarbonation n'est pas seulement une obligation environnementale, c'est une assurance pour la survie et la prospérité de nos entreprises dans les décennies à venir ».



El Hadji Cheikh Anta Seck (Sénégal) ; Climat: la chaleur extrême touche des centaines de millions de personnes dans le monde ; Torches du monde, 7 août 2025.

Tag : OMM, Union Européenne.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://torchedumonde.com/climat-la-chaueur-extreme-touche-des-centaines-de-millions-de-personnes-dans-le-monde/>



La chaleur extrême, avec des températures diurnes et nocturnes dangereusement élevée, s'est poursuivie au mois d'août, touchant des millions de personnes à travers le monde. Selon l'agence météorologique de l'ONU (OMM), cette situation caniculaire souligne l'importance des alertes précoces et des plans d'action contre la chaleur.

Une mise à jour du Centre météorologique mondial de Pékin, publiée le 5 août, indique qu'au cours de la semaine dernière, les températures maximales ont dépassé 42 °C dans certaines régions d'Asie occidentale, du sud de l'Asie centrale, de la majeure partie de l'Afrique du Nord, du sud du Pakistan et du sud-ouest des États-Unis, avec des pics locaux dépassant 45 °C.

Les températures maximales dans le sud-ouest de l'Iran et l'est de l'Iraq ont localement dépassé les 50 °C, provoquant des perturbations dans l'approvisionnement en électricité et en eau, l'éducation et le travail.

Entre 40 et 47 °C au Maroc

Le Service météorologique national du Maroc a émis une alerte canicule pour des températures comprises entre 40 et 47 °C pour la semaine du 4 août.

« En général, pendant l'été, la combinaison d'une chaleur extrême près de la surface et d'un air froid en altitude peut entraîner des précipitations extrêmes et des crues soudaines dévastatrices sur les reliefs élevés, affectant davantage la vie des populations, les infrastructures et provoquant des glissements de terrain », a déclaré Omar Baddour, responsable de la surveillance climatique à l'OMM.

Le Japon a enregistré un nouveau record national de température de 41,8 °C (107,2 °F) le 5 août, battant le record de 41,2 °C établi le 30 juillet. Au cours de cette vague de chaleur prolongée et exceptionnelle, plusieurs dizaines de nouveaux records ont été enregistrés dans les stations météorologiques, tant pour les températures maximales diurnes que pour les températures minimales nocturnes.

Dans plusieurs régions de l'hémisphère nord, les températures maximales ont oscillé entre 38 et 40 °C, certaines zones dépassant même les 42 °C.



Tueur silencieux

Le début du mois d'août poursuit ainsi une tendance notée en juillet. Selon le service Copernicus sur le changement climatique de l'Union européenne, juillet 2025 a été le troisième mois de juillet le plus chaud au niveau mondial (après juillet 2023 et 2024).

Le sud-est de l'Europe a été confronté à des vagues de chaleur et à des incendies de forêt, avec une température record de 50,5 °C en Turquie.

En dehors de l'Europe, les températures ont été les plus élevées par rapport à la moyenne dans l'Himalaya, en Chine et au Japon, selon le bulletin mensuel du service Copernicus sur le changement climatique.

« Les chaleurs extrêmes sont parfois qualifiées de tueur silencieux, mais avec la science, les données et les technologies actuelles, le silence n'est plus une excuse. Chaque décès dû à des chaleurs extrêmes peut être évité », a déclaré Ko Barrett, Secrétaire général adjoint de l'OMM.

Selon des estimations modélisées, entre 2000 et 2019, environ 489.000 décès liés à la chaleur sont survenus chaque année, dont 45 % en Asie et 36 % en Europe. À l'échelle mondiale, il est reconnu que les diagnostics et les déclarations officiels des maladies, blessures et décès liés à la chaleur sont sous-estimés.



Feux de forêt

La chaleur extrême a alimenté des feux de forêt dévastateurs, faisant des victimes et détériorant la qualité de l'air.

Les pompiers de Chypre, de Grèce et de Turquie ont lutté contre les feux de forêt, qui ont contraint les habitants à fuir leurs maisons, fait plusieurs victimes et rempli le ciel d'épais panaches de fumée.

Si l'incendie qui s'est déclaré mardi dans une forêt de la station balnéaire de Tarifa, dans l'extrême sud de l'Espagne s'est stabilisé, des feux continuent de ravager le département

français de l'Aude. Parti mardi d'un village entre Carcassonne et Narbonne, le plus gros incendie de l'été en France a ravagé au moins 16.000 hectares mercredi soir, « plus que la commune de Paris », selon les autorités françaises.

En Amérique du nord, le Canada connaît l'une des pires saisons de feux de forêt jamais enregistrées en termes de superficie brûlée. Au 3 août, plus de 6,6 millions d'hectares avaient brûlé, selon le Centre interagences des incendies de forêt du Canada. Ce chiffre dépasse la moyenne sur 25 ans, qui est d'environ 2,2 millions d'hectares, mais reste inférieur aux plus de 12,3 millions d'hectares brûlés à cette date en 2023, une année record.



Jenifer Gilla (Tanzania); Concern Mounts as Plastic Pollution Treaty Negotiations Stall in Geneva; Habitat media, August 9, 2025.

Tag: Green peace Africa, INC5.2.

Pour accéder à l'article <https://habitatmedia.co.tz/concern-mounts-as-plastic-pollution-treaty-negotiations-stall-in-geneva/>



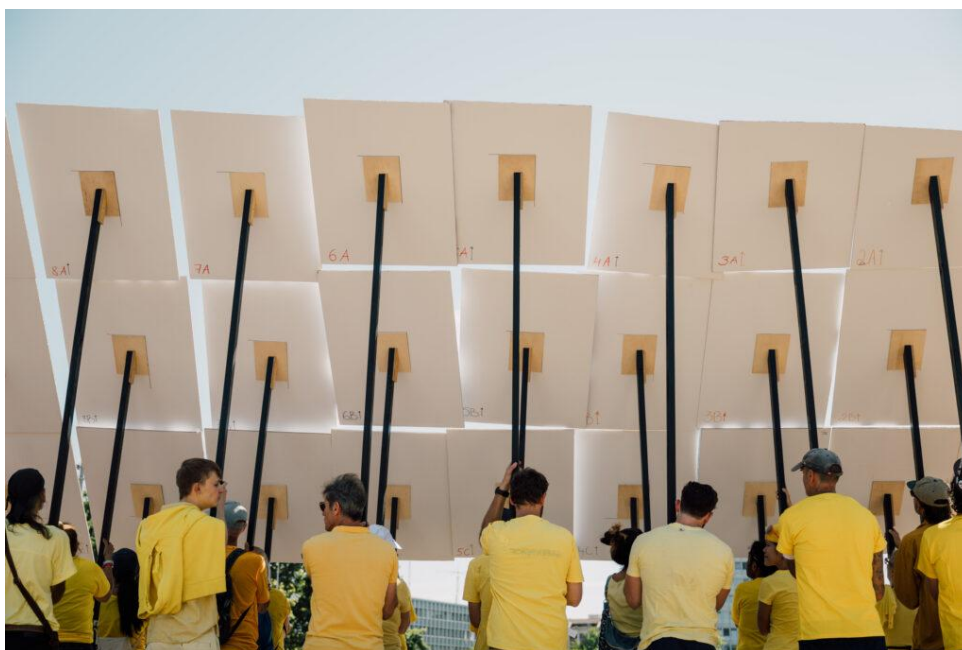
Geneva, Switzerland. Five days into the final round of Global Plastics Treaty negotiations, progress remains far from what is needed to protect people and the planet.

Campaigners say enough is enough the process must change, promises must be kept, and governments must deliver a strong treaty to end plastic pollution.

Voices from across the world including waste pickers, frontline communities, scientists, healthcare professionals, children and youth, women, businesses, and non-governmental organisations — are uniting in a single demand: governments must step up and finalise a meaningful, enforceable agreement.

Expressing his remarks on August 9, 2025, Hellen Kahaso Dena, Greenpeace Africa's Pan-Africa Plastics Project Lead, warned against delays caused by a handful of countries.

"We cannot let a few Member States derail and delay the negotiations like they have done in the last five INC meetings," she said.



Ahead of the UN negotiations hundreds of citizens and civil society organisations from across the world gather at Place des Nations in Geneva to demand an ambitious and legally binding plastics treaty that puts people and the planet before polluters. Protesters wear yellow, red and orange to symbolise the urgency of the crisis and the danger posed by the unchecked production of plastic, which is overwhelmingly derived from fossil fuels.

"Governments must seize this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, use every tool available to make progress, and end corporate capture of these negotiations. African governments must show the same leadership they have in previous negotiations and resist any attempt to leave Geneva with just a waste management treaty."

Graham Forbes, Greenpeace Head of Delegation to the Global Plastics Treaty and Greenpeace USA's Global Plastics Campaign Lead, stressed that ambition means addressing plastic production at its source.

“In Busan and in Nice, governments promised ambition and ambition means cutting plastic production,” Forbes said.

“A weak treaty would be a betrayal that further burdens the Global South and emboldens the world’s biggest polluters. All countries that promised ambition must step up, knowing the public is behind them and depending on their leadership.”

He warned that the principle of multilateralism is at stake.

“Consensus has failed due to the tyranny of the few,” he said.

“High-ambition countries must stand by their word or be remembered as the ones who let the world choke on plastic. Governments promised ambition. Now they must deliver not compromise.”



Soa Maharitra Ramarokoto (Madagascar) ; Solution en eau potable dans la capitale de Madagascar ; Journal TV, TVM, 10 août 2025.

Tag -.

Pour voir le reportage :

https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?ref=watch_permalink&v=779169431155341&rdid=INTJKSarvclWd9yi Reportage à partir de 13 minutes 45 secondes.

MONITOR

Christopher Bendana (Uganda) ; Govt courts private sector to fund climate projects ; The Monitor, August 10, 2025.

Tag : ACS2, African Union, African Union Commission, COP 30, Paris Agreement, REDD+, UNFCCC, World Ressource Institute.

To access the article : https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/special-reports/govt-courts-private-sector-to-fund-climate-projects-5150114#google_vignette



A shrinking river in western Uganda. The ACS2 summit, running under the theme "Accelerating Global Climate Solutions: Financing for Africa's Resilient and Green Development," adds on the achievements of ACS1 held in 2023. PHOTOS/FILE

What you need to know:

Public finance alone cannot meet the challenge of climate change. As such, the private sector needs to come on board. Uganda's National Climate Finance Strategy 2023/2024-2029/2030 is a blueprint to mobilise money. The strategy talks about raising climate change financing through courting the private sector and prudent international sourcing, and integrating climate change finance in the entire budget system, as **Christopher Bendana** reports.

The Grow Trees and Change Lives (GRO) Foundation's breakout session table at the first National Private Sector Engagement Forum on Climate Change held on May 10 at the Kampala Serena Hotel had the largest number of attendees. The other breakout sessions were hosted by Bank of Uganda (Green Bonds), Ministry for Water and Environment (Nature-Based Solutions), and Aceli Africa (Blended Finance and Credit Enhancement).

All sessions were aligned with the current global climate change financing dynamic to court the private sector into climate change financing. The conference, organised by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, was intended to bring the private sector into financing climate change businesses. Private capital is being touted as the facilitator of climate change actions as public funding continuously falls. The shortfall has led to large funding gaps.

The Climate Finance (CliF-VI) Vulnerability index, which integrates countries' vulnerabilities to natural and human-caused hazards with their ability to access financing to pay for prevention, recovery, and rebuilding actions, ranked Uganda 170 among the 188 countries ranked. "Climate shocks are becoming more frequent and intense, yet many of the nations facing the highest threats are also heavily indebted, limiting their access to financial markets," said Jeff Schegelmilch, the director of the National Center for Disaster Preparedness at the Columbia Climate School, who led the development of the index.

He added that traditional aid models based on GDP per capita or income level do not capture the unique and growing risks of climate exposure, along with limited access to capital to manage these risks. "The CliF-VI provides a novel and more realistic picture of risk, including access to financing to address climate vulnerabilities," he explained. Carbon markets have since been touted as the green gold to lift much of cash-stricken Africa out of poverty.

Green gold

Uganda National Determined Contributions (NDC) from 2021-2025 are estimated at \$28.1 billion (Shs99.5 trillion), a huge task to raise for a country with an increasing debt and other rising challenges such as infectious diseases and unemployment. That is why the United Nations' carbon credit trading mechanism under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement is seen as a lifeline to raise cash from the country's huge vegetation, including rainforests. Well-managed carbon markets not only bring in money but also come with mitigation and adaptation benefits.

Uganda's NDCs have a priority focus on adaptation, and the government has set the motion running with the regulations in place. However, carbon markets have had their challenges, ranging from their poorly defined market prices to stringent requirements that are difficult for many semi-illiterate small-scale land owners. Some of these include having a defined, clear demarcation of plots using satellite technology, with errors leading to disqualification.

In Zimbabwe, the Kariba REDD+ project, one of the largest forest conservation programs, was plagued with accusations of fraud in the calculation of credit, leading to the withdrawal of key partners. Even Uganda's policymakers are wary of the challenge of managing carbon markets. "We do not want to be taken advantage of. Uganda was moving cautiously to fulfill the carbon credit markets guidelines as laid down by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)," Beatrice Anywar, the state minister for Water and Environment, said during the first East African Carbon Markets Forum in May last year.

But, there is also domination of European and North American Investors.

“You must have a European or American partner, and it takes time to find a credible partner. The market is in its early days. Africa, with its virgin rainforests and huge water bodies, has the potential to be a carbon powerhouse. We hope to get our first sales before the end of the year,” said Frank Kamugisha, the founder and chief executive officer of Ecoplastile. Ecoplastile turns plastic waste into tiles. The company qualifies for carbon markets since it is involved in methane avoidance. Kamugisha believes carbon markets are a tool to promote financial inclusion.

Climate shocks are becoming more frequent and intense, yet many of the nations facing the highest threats are also heavily indebted, limiting their access to financial markets,” Jeff Schegelmilch, director of the National Center for Disaster Preparedness at the Columbia Climate School.

Learning Points

The good news is that there is evidence of good returns on investment in climate change businesses. A study by the World Resources Institute, ‘Strengthening the investment case for climate adaptation: A triple dividend approach,’ found returns of \$10.5 (Shs37,000) for every dollar invested in adaptation over ten years. The investments were compiled into the Adaptation Triple Dividend of Resilience, which details their objectives, components, costs, benefits, net present value, and economic rates of return using the standard cost-benefit analysis.

The study noted three benefits: the adaptation investment helped avoid losses, led to economic benefits, and also social and environmental benefits.

Muhindo Nzanu, a farmer in Kanjuki Ward in Kasese District, says nature-based solutions have helped him fight off pests and diseases. The land is close to the River Nyamwamba, which is prone to flooding. “I was trained in conservation by the Ministry of Water and Environment, including the digging of trenches. My proceeds jumped from zero to 700 kilograms of coffee per season from zero. The World Bank also provided us with a huller to use in our cooperative,” he says.

A huller is a machine or tool used to remove the outer layer from grains, particularly rice and coffee beans. The training is a sign that investment in adaptation really improves livelihoods.

Other adaptation businesses include Uganda Prisons Farms, which grow drought-tolerant maize varieties across the country. Nature4Climate, a global coalition of environmental organisations dedicated to promoting nature's role in tackling the climate crisis, has developed actions in its documents. First, on de-risking investments, the coalition advises the use of public finance tools such as guarantees, insurance, or first-loss capital to attract private investment. On blended finance, the coalition calls for combining public and private funding, with public capital absorbing early-stage risks or providing concessional finance to scale successful models. The coalition also calls for regulatory support advocating for the implementation of policies that redirect and incentivise private investment in nature-based solutions, including tax incentives, environmental and social standards, and anti-deforestation and peatland drainage regulations. Another area it focuses on is market enablement. Here it calls for support of high-integrity carbon markets with stable policy environments, clear harmonised methodologies, and safeguards to deliver revenue streams for nature-positive projects and outcomes.

It also calls for capacity building. Here, it calls for strengthening the institutional, technical, and financial capacity of local and regional actors to design, finance, manage, and engage effectively with investors. Finally, the coalition advocates for project pipeline development. The Investment in project preparation and technical assistance to identify, design, and scale bankable initiatives, particularly in under-financed regions.

African Union strategy

Briefing the media on Thursday, July 31, on the upcoming Africa Climate Summit 11 (ACS2) in September 2025, the African Union (AU) highlighted the precarious situations many African countries find themselves in when it comes to accessing climate finance. "Africa faces a significant climate finance gap. Only 18 percent of the annual mitigation needs are funded, while only 20 percent of the adaptation needs are covered. Only 18 percent of the total climate finance is sourced from private sources," said Moses Vilakati, the commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment, at the AU Commission.

This is far below the global averages. Vilakati added that Africa needs \$3 trillion for climate goals. However, only \$30 billion was received between 2021 and 2022.

“The Summit is our moment to lead, innovate, and deliver,” he explained.

The AU calls for more concessional loans and grants, as opposed to commercial loans, to finance climate change actions. Climate finance at a scale to adequately address adaptation and Africa’s development imperative, rooted in green industrialisation, is one of the core agendas of ACS2. “The Summit will interrogate whether the current finance mechanisms are fit for purpose, push for more accessible grant funding, and expand highly concessional financing for adaptation projects that drive social and economic benefits,” said Abbas Mohammed, the co-chair of the Content and Program Committee of ACS2.

The ACS2 summit, running under the theme, “Accelerating Global Climate Solutions: Financing for Africa’s Resilient and Green Development,” adds on the achievements of ACS1 held in 2023. It will also build Africa’s unified voice for COP 30. “African countries remain grossly disadvantaged in accessing the climate finance necessary to adapt and build resilience to the climate crisis. This forces them to spend more than five percent of their GDP responding to climate change, diverting national resources from other development priorities like health and education,” says a statement from the press conference.

Way forward

Adaptation, which is the focus of private climate change finance, receives as little as 10 percent of all climate change action money. As per the call from the AU government and its agencies, African countries should strive to first apply for grants and concession loans. In Uganda, the Climate Change Act 2021, with the provision of allocating reasonable finance for climate change action, has had little success. “We need the taxonomy policy so that companies know about green investment opportunities and the incentives given,” Kamugisha asserts. The creation of the climate finance catalogue by the Climate Change Unit in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development is an action in the right direction, as is climate change financing to the private sector by the Uganda Development Bank.



Boris Ngounou (Cameroun); Peuples autochtones : “Sans loi, nous disparaîtrons”; Environnementales, 11 août 2025.

Tag : Green peace Afrique.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://environnementales.com/2025/08/11/peuples-autochtones-sans-loi-nous-disparaitrons/>



Dans une déclaration choc, Stella Tchoukep, la chargée de la campagne forêt chez Greenpeace Afrique, dénonce l'absence totale de reconnaissance légale des peuples autochtones au Cameroun, malgré 30 ans de célébrations officielles.

Elle interpelle les autorités sur l'urgence d'adopter une loi protectrice et de mettre fin au financement de la déforestation, rappelant que ces communautés sont les véritables gardiennes des forêts et détentrices de solutions concrètes face aux crises climatiques et environnementales.

Pour voir la vidéo de l'interview : <https://youtu.be/gyu4zLyqSbM>

Le Papyrus

Edem Dadzie (Togo) ; INC-5.2 : Le dilemme du consensus et du vote ; Le Papyrus, 11 août 2025.

Tag : INC5.2.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://lepapyrus.tg/inc-5-2-le-dilemme-du-consensus-et-du-vote/>

La pollution plastique impacte l'eau, l'air, la nourriture et le corps humain. Pendant ce temps, la majorité des États continue de se laisser intimider par un petit groupe de pays producteurs de pétrole.

Leur incapacité à demander un vote lors de la séance plénière de bilan de l'INC-5.2 le samedi 9 août 2025, a mis en péril le sort du traité sur les plastiques.

Après des années de négociations sans aucune évolution et quelques jours seulement avant de pouvoir parvenir à un traité solide, la séance plénière de bilan a constitué un moment crucial pour la présidence et les États membres, leur permettant de renverser la situation en appelant à un vote afin de sortir de la paralysie du processus décisionnel par consensus.

Cependant, si de nombreux pays ont exprimé leur frustration face à l'absence de progrès et ont explicitement dénoncé les tactiques dilatoires des États pétroliers, aucun pays n'a pris de mesures pour débloquer les négociations et exercer la démocratie.

« C'est incroyable que nous soyons encore coincés avec ce texte volumineux et plein de crochets à ce stade des négociations », déclare Salisa Traipipitsiriwat de la Fondation pour la justice environnementale (EJF) participant de la Thaïlande.

« Le consensus nous empêche clairement de parvenir à un accord, et les pays n'ont pas eu le courage d'agir. Certes, le vote est une question politiquement sensible, mais nous devons la mettre sur la table si nous voulons obtenir un traité solide. C'est maintenant ou jamais », a-t-il affirmé.

Il reste une semaine aux pays pour avoir le courage de tenir leurs promesses. La Coalition dite de la haute ambition doit être à la hauteur de son titre.

Les actions du président sont également à blâmer pour ne pas avoir su saisir cette occasion importante dans les négociations.

Sa proposition de travail reprend les mêmes méthodes qui se sont avérées inefficaces et, dans un geste brusque, il a interrompu la séance plénière avant que tous les États membres en

attente n'aient reçu le micro, ce qui porte atteinte à un processus qui est censé être dirigé par les membres.

Les pays ne peuvent rester enfermés dans un processus fatalement imparfait et espérer un résultat différent. En restant silencieux, les pays ambitieux font le jeu des États pétroliers, de l'industrie pétrochimique et des combustibles fossiles.

Thais Carvajal, de Zero Waste Alliance Ecuador, explique : « Pour aller de l'avant, il est temps de voter. Le temps presse et nous ne pouvons pas rester bloqués dans un processus incomplet. Un traité qui n'a pas d'impact est bien plus dangereux qu'un traité qui ne satisfait pas tout le monde ».

Les propositions progressistes sont nombreuses : plus de 100 pays soutiennent un objectif contraignant de réduction progressive de la production mondiale, plus de 100 pays soutiennent l'élimination progressive et contraignante des produits et substances chimiques nocifs, plus de 150 pays soutiennent un mécanisme financier solide, plus de 120 pays soutiennent un article distinct sur la santé.

Il est temps de saisir cette dynamique et de montrer au monde que le multilatéralisme peut encore résoudre les problèmes mondiaux.

Merrisa Naidoo, de GAIA Afrique, déclare : « Une action procédurale plus ferme pour débloquer le vote aurait pu faire avancer les négociations sur le texte. Nous ne demandons pas la charité, nous exigeons du courage ».



Jenifer Gilla (Tanzania); African Delegates Express Frustration Over Slow Progress in Global Plastics Treaty Talks ; Habitat media, August 11, 2025.

Tag : Green peace, INC5.2, UNEP.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://habitatmedia.co.tz/african-delegates-express-frustration-over-slow-progress-in-global-plastics-treaty-talks/>



Geneva, Switzerland. As the first week of negotiations on a legally binding global treaty to end plastic pollution comes to a close, African countries have voiced frustration over the slow pace of progress and urged negotiating groups to intensify their efforts.

At the midpoint of the resumed fifth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-5.2), delegates warned that time is running out, with no clear path toward an agreement.

Four contact groups are currently working on different sections of the draft treaty, consolidating numerous country proposals before submitting them to the plenary for review. On Saturday, the contact groups updated the plenary on their progress, with most admitting

they had not advanced as far as expected and requesting more time—a development that drew strong reactions from African delegates.

Kenya’s Permanent Representative to the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), Ababu Namwamba, called on negotiators to accelerate their work so that concrete achievements could be made.



“We are not closer to an agreement while plastic pollution is not waiting—it is getting out of control,” Namwamba said.

“With seven billion tons of plastic waste circulating in the environment, and over 430 million tons of plastic products produced each year, often without proper take-back schemes in many countries, the urgency is undeniable.”

Namwamba emphasized that the treaty under negotiation is an environmental pact with the potential to restore ecosystems, protect biodiversity, and reduce risks to human health. He urged member states to deliver a strong treaty within the remaining days, warning that the world cannot afford another delay.

He also backed the African Group’s call for the treaty’s Secretariat to be located at UNEP headquarters in Nairobi, in line with the UN’s “fit for purpose” initiative to bring services closer to affected communities.

Civil society also voiced concern over the slow pace.

Graham Forbes, Head of Delegation for Greenpeace, urged negotiators to take their mandate seriously. “An ineffective treaty is a betrayal that will further burden the Global South while empowering the world’s biggest polluters,” he said.

Henry Msuya, a mechanical engineer at the Tanzania Bureau of Standards, noted that while some articles had seen progress, the most challenging phase—finalizing and “cleaning” the text—was still ahead. “Every country is making contributions, and there is goodwill. But soon we will see where countries are unwilling to compromise.

That will determine the final outcome,” he said. Msuya stressed that for countries like Kenya and its neighbors, the treaty is also about creating a level playing field, ensuring regional cooperation to curb illegal waste movements and dangerous practices such as burning plastics, which release toxic chemicals into the air.

Reasons for the Delay

According to Hamad Tymoor, Compliance Manager at the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) and a member of Tanzania’s negotiating team, many sections of the text still contain unresolved “brackets.”



“This situation arises from spending too much time on minor issues, with each party pushing for its own interests,” Tymoor explained. “There are times we spend over an hour just discussing whether to use the word may or shall, particularly when countries with high plastic production try to protect their interests.”

Anna Rocha, Executive Director of NipeFagio, suggested changing the negotiation system to a voting-based approach to speed up decision-making.

“The discussion-based system makes the process more difficult because too much time is spent arguing,” she said.

“At the end of the day, the plenary ends up just producing words, and nothing moves forward—while citizens are waiting for a treaty that will help them make developmental progress.”

Rocha added that people expect the treaty to address plastic-related challenges, including preventing African countries from being used as dumping grounds for plastic waste.

Urgent Call from the Chair

INC-5 Chair Luis Vayas directed co-chairs to focus on finalizing the text, resolving differences, and cleaning up the draft. He acknowledged that progress on some articles was minimal and pledged to continue consultations with contact group co-chairs to address these issues.

He stressed that the results so far were insufficient, with contact group reports showing many new brackets and unresolved positions. “There is no more time to continue adding positions already stated,” Vayas warned. “August 14 is not just a deadline—it is the date by which this committee must deliver.”



Hector Nammangue (Togo); Faire des déchets organiques une source d'énergie et un espoir durable; Vert Togo, 11 août 2025.

Tag: -.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://vert-togo.tg/faire-des-dechets-organiques-une-source-d-energie/>



Face à la double menace du changement climatique et de l'épuisement des ressources, le Togo cherche des solutions concrètes pour concilier développement et préservation de l'environnement. Dans un pays où la déforestation avance au rythme des besoins énergétiques, le biogaz apparaît comme une alternative crédible, durable et locale. Vert-Togo est allé à la rencontre d'Edwards Kokou GUINI, entrepreneur et militant de l'économie circulaire, qui

transforme les déchets organiques en énergie propre et en fertilité agricole. Un acteur de terrain convaincu qu'accélérer la transition énergétique est aussi un acte de justice climatique.

VERT-TOGO : Présentez-vous ?

Edwards Kokou GUINI : Je suis Edwards Kokou GUINI, expert en méthanisation et biogaz, entrepreneur engagé dans la transition écologique et énergétique, l'économie circulaire et le développement durable au Togo et en Afrique. Je suis fondateur et directeur-gérant de BIOPOWER AFRICA GROUP, une entreprise sociale de droit togolais spécialisée dans les bioénergies, le biogaz, la valorisation énergétique des déchets organiques, l'agrobusiness, la distribution d'équipements de biogaz et bioénergies, ainsi que la formation.

Je suis également président de l'Association Professionnelle des Acteurs du Biodigester au Togo (APAB-TOGO), qui œuvre à structurer, professionnaliser et promouvoir le secteur du biogaz au Togo. Cette association regroupe entreprises, centres de recherche, ONG et GIE intervenant dans la chaîne de valeur du biodigester. Enfin, je suis coordinateur national de CREA-AFRIQUE (Cercle de Réflexion pour l'Émergence de l'Afrique).

VTG : Pouvez-vous nous raconter votre parcours et ce qui vous a conduit à vous spécialiser dans le biogaz et l'économie circulaire au Togo ?

E.K.G : Mon parcours est le fruit d'un engagement personnel pour des solutions locales et durables face aux défis environnementaux et énergétiques que connaît notre pays. J'ai grandi en zone rurale avant mes études universitaires, et très tôt, j'ai été sensibilisé à la problématique de la déforestation liée à l'usage intensif du bois-énergie, ainsi qu'au déficit énergétique en milieu rural.

Les effets du changement climatique se font particulièrement sentir sur les exploitants agricoles, et venant moi-même d'une famille majoritairement agricole, j'ai toujours cherché des alternatives pour soulager ma communauté. Cela a renforcé mon intérêt pour l'économie circulaire et le développement durable. C'est dans cette dynamique que nous avons lancé BIOPOWER AFRICA GROUP, convaincus que les déchets organiques peuvent devenir une ressource stratégique pour produire des énergies renouvelables, fertiliser les sols et créer de la valeur locale.



Vue partielle de l'équipe de BIOPOWER AFRICA GROUP en plein montage d'un dispositif de bio gaz

Aujourd'hui, voir des biodigesteurs remplacer les fagots ou sacs de charbon, constater la joie des femmes qui bénéficient de cette technologie, ou encore mesurer l'impact de notre engrais organique riche en oligo-éléments... tout cela confirme que le pari était noble. Et surtout, capter et utiliser le méthane – un gaz à effet de serre 23 à 25 fois plus polluant que le CO₂ – grâce à nos installations prouve que nous agissons concrètement pour le climat et le bien-être des communautés.

VTG : Quel est le positionnement de BIOPOWER AFRICA GROUP au Togo ?

E.K.G : Nous nous positionnons comme un acteur innovant dans les énergies renouvelables, la gestion énergétique des déchets et l'économie circulaire. Notre élection à la tête de l'APAB-TOGO par nos pairs est une reconnaissance de notre contribution au développement de la filière. Notre mission est claire : proposer des solutions locales de valorisation des déchets organiques par la technologie du biodigester afin de répondre aux enjeux énergétiques, environnementaux et sociaux.

Nos projets vont de la conception et l'installation de systèmes adaptés aux communautés rurales et exploitations agricoles, à la production et la distribution d'engrais organiques issus de la méthanisation, en passant par la formation, la sensibilisation et le développement de partenariats locaux et internationaux.

VTG : En tant que président de l'APAB-TOGO et coordinateur de CREA-AFRIQUE, comment ces engagements renforcent-ils votre action entrepreneuriale ?

E.K.G : Ces responsabilités me poussent à viser l'excellence, à me former continuellement et à rester connecté aux réalités du terrain comme aux innovations technologiques. Avec l'APAB-TOGO, nous fédérons les acteurs du biogaz, créons des synergies et menons un plaidoyer auprès des autorités et partenaires pour développer la filière. Avec CREA-AFRIQUE, nous ouvrons un espace de réflexion et de collaboration panafricain sur l'économie, la politique et l'éducation. Ces engagements renforcent la visibilité et la crédibilité de BIOPOWER AFRICA GROUP, tout en favorisant la naissance de collaborations techniques, scientifiques et institutionnelles.



Vue partielle d'Edwards Kokou GUINI en blanc sur le terrain avec son équipe

VTG : Quels résultats concrets avez-vous obtenus ?

E.K.G : Nous avons installé plusieurs biodigesteurs fixes et mobiles, formé des techniciens (hommes et femmes) au Togo et dans d'autres pays, et accompagné des communautés rurales dans leur transition vers des pratiques plus durables. Nous avons été distingués parmi les meilleures entreprises écocitoyennes 2023 lors des Togo Top Impact Awards et avons reçu en 2024 le prix de « Meilleur acteur de développement africain » aux Grands Prix Généraux Mathieu Kérékou au Bénin.

VTG : Quels sont vos défis et ambitions pour l'avenir ?

E.K.G : Les principaux défis restent l'accès aux financements, la structuration du marché du biogaz et la sensibilisation des populations. Nos ambitions sont d'augmenter notre capacité technique, d'élargir nos projets et de devenir un acteur incontournable de la transition énergétique en Afrique de l'Ouest. Je suis convaincu que la filière connaîtra une forte croissance si les politiques publiques soutiennent davantage le secteur et si nous continuons à miser sur la collaboration et l'innovation.



Lenah Bosibori (Kenya); Water and Sanitation Crisis Facing Kenya's Kajiado's GK Prison School; Talk Africa, August 12, 2025.

Tag: WHO.

To access the article : <https://www.talkafrica.co.ke/water-and-sanitation-crisis-facing-kenyas-kajiados-gk-prison-school/>



Learners queuing at the boys' ablution block, waiting to relieve themselves as the latrines available are limited with many lacking doors/Lenah Bosibori.

Kajiado, Kenya: From the beautifully arranged school blocks, built for learners and a huge playground where students engage in sports activities, lies a hidden yet critical challenge at GK Prison Comprehensive School in Kajiado County.

Here, around 2,500 learners are forced to share just 16 pit latrines for boys and another 16 for girls, facilities that are not only almost full but are also overwhelmed by broken doors, poor sanitation and clouds of dust that sweep across the school grounds, making learning an everyday struggle.

Located just about two kilometers from Kitengela town, students navigate the challenges of education while silently enduring an overlooked sanitation crisis and lack of clean water.

This means that each toilet is shared by approximately 70 to 100 learners, undermining the World Health Organization (WHO)'s minimum standard requirement of one toilet per 25 boys plus one urinal for every 50 boys, and one toilet per 20 girls.



One of the boys' pit latrine blocks without doors/Lenah Bosibori

For 15-year-old Johnstone Ouma, a Grade 9 student and the school's Education Minister, the daily school experience is not just about books and exams. "Our toilets don't have doors; it is hard to relieve yourself with no privacy, we also have a scarcity of water," he says. "Some of the taps we are supposed to use after visiting the toilet are broken."

Ouma's experience reflects that of many others. "Sometimes the younger pupils end up urinating on walls or in bushes," Ouma explains, "because they can't wait in line or feel too shy to go into exposed spaces."

The problem, as fellow student Scovia Akinyi outlines, is not just about discomfort but also health. “We don’t have water stations, that leads to infections,” she shares. “The toilets are dirty, and girls are suffering some even with urinary tract infections (UTIs).”

Akinyi adds that the lack of sanitary disposal bins, especially for adolescent girls, creates added vulnerability. “When changing pads, you just have to throw them into the pit latrine. But it’s not safe or dignified,” she says.

Water, a Precious but Controlled Resource

Kajiado county is one of Kenya’s semi-arid counties, it often experiences prolonged dry spells and erratic rainfall. Water scarcity isn’t just seasonal but a persistent challenge that affects everything from hygiene to learning as witnessed by learners.



Rotary Club stakeholders

The school therefore relies on rainwater harvested and stored in tanks. However, this is not sustainable during prolonged droughts that is a common occurrence in Kajiado. Austine Steve, another Grade 9 student, explains that water is sometimes locked away due to rationing fears.

“Teachers say some students waste it, so they only open taps at specific times,” he says. “If you urgently need to wash your hands or clean your face, you’re stuck.”

Dusty learning environments exacerbate the situation. With classrooms often cleaned by dry sweeping, students with respiratory conditions suffer frequent coughing. “Sweeping raises dust, and it’s bad for students who are allergic,” says Ouma. “Mopping would be better, but we don’t have enough water.”

Strained Facilities with Overwhelmed Staff

Senior teacher Mr. Medrick Ater of GK Prison Comprehensive School highlights that the school hosts over 2,000 learners, around 1,000 boys and 913 girls not including the Early Childhood Development (ECD) learners.

These are young children typically between the ages of 3 and 6 years, enrolled in pre-primary levels such as baby class, nursery, or pre-unit, as commonly referred to in Kenya.

Despite this large population, the school has only 16 toilets per gender. “We are forced to manage toilet time strictly. If a student misses the break or can’t finish on time, they are chased back to class,” he says. “Some students come to the toilet just for fun or to follow their friends. But even those in real need must often wait too long.”



Catherine Kipuri, Headteacher of GK Prisons Comprehensive School, during the groundbreaking ceremony of the WASH in Schools program at the school in Kitengela. / Show Up Communications

He admits the school lacks a nurse to handle any emergencies that may arise, depending instead on nearby dispensaries. “We have seen cases of stomachaches and other illnesses, but we don’t have the resources to diagnose or treat them here.”

He adds, “When it’s dry, the dust affects the children. We used to sprinkle water on the assembly ground, but now we can’t. There just isn’t enough.”

Students and staff alike are united in their appeal to well-wishers, the county government, and Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) stakeholders to help restore dignity and health to this school.

“Just doors on toilets and working taps would be a huge relief,” says Stacy Wagaki, a soft-spoken Grade 9 student. “We are like your children too. Please help.”

Joyce Wangui, a parent at the school and one of the non-teaching staff, shares the challenges parents face when attending meetings and having to use the same latrines as the learners.

“Even when we come for parent meetings, you find that when the children rush to the latrines, it can take them an entire lesson before they all get relieved because they are so many and have to wait their turn,” shares Wangui.

Further, she adds that they have witnessed learners asking their friends to stand guard for privacy.

Learners have been forced to innovate a makeshift and put a black plastic sheet as a form of privacy where the door should be. It moves easily in the wind and doesn’t give enough privacy. Students call it “tandarua,” and it shows how hard things are when it comes to sanitation at the school.

“They ask their friends to stand guard for privacy.”

We are appealing to well-wishers to help increase the number of toilets. “Even for us parents, it’s difficult to relieve ourselves during meetings. Many of us are financially strained, which is why we haven’t been able to organize and renovate them ourselves.”

For now, plans are underway from the Rotary Club of Kitengela to support the situation as schools remain so that when they re-open in late August they get a dignified environment for

learning. For now, plans are currently underway by the Rotary Club of Kitengela, to support the situation in the school and other surrounding ones to ensure that when they reopen in late August, learners return to a more dignified and conducive learning environment.



Ferdinand Mbonihankuye (Burundi) ; Dans les champs de Ngozi, l'IA sauve les récoltes ; Ibihe News, 12 août 2025.

Tag : -.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://www.ibihe.org/dans-les-champs-de-ngozi-la-revolution-technologique-sauve-les-recoltes/>



Dans les collines du Burundi, la révolution numérique transforme discrètement l'agriculture ancestrale. Entre traditions séculaires et innovations technologiques, les agriculteurs burundais écrivent une nouvelle page de leur histoire agricole, un smartphone à la main.

Le soleil se lève sur les collines de Mubuga à Ngozi. Jean Marie Ngendahayo, un agriculteur de 42 ans, examine ses plants de maïs. Son fils, à ses côtés, tient un smartphone. Jean Marie prend en photo les feuilles de maïs pour vérifier s'il y a des signes de maladie, comme des trous ou un jaunissement. En quelques secondes, une application sur le téléphone lui donne le diagnostic : « Anthracnose détectée – traitement urgent nécessaire.

Cette scène, impensable il y a encore deux ans, se répète aujourd'hui dans plusieurs provinces du Burundi. Jacqueline fait partie des agriculteurs qui testent les nouvelles technologies numériques développées par des entreprises locales. « *Avant, je perdais souvent mes récoltes sans comprendre pourquoi* », explique-t-il en parcourant son champ d'un hectare. « *Maintenant, mon téléphone me dit exactement ce qui ne va pas avec mes plantes.* »

À Bujumbura, dans les bureaux de Hyphen Tech, Élie Bubuya supervise cette révolution numérique. À 23 ans, cet entrepreneur a créé AgriHyphen AI pour répondre aux défis de l'agriculture burundaise. « *Nous avons développé une application qui identifie les maladies des cultures à partir de photos . L'agriculteur prend simplement une photo de sa plante malade. Notre système analyse l'image et propose un diagnostic.* » détaille-t-il.



Élie Bubuya accompagné d'un membre de l'équipe qui lui apporte son aide.

L'entreprise travaille désormais avec plus de 50 agriculteurs répartis dans plusieurs provinces. Les résultats encouragent : les pertes post-récolte ont diminué de 40% chez les utilisateurs de l'application.

« À Ngozi, des producteurs de maïs et de haricots nous confirment qu'ils sauvent leurs récoltes grâce à la détection précoce des maladies », précise Élie Bubuya. Ces agriculteurs s'adaptent rapidement aux nouvelles technologies quand elles résolvent leurs problèmes concrets.

Les défis de l'agriculture burundaise

Le secteur agricole emploie 90% de la population active burundaise et génère 46% du PIB national. Pourtant, les changements climatiques menacent cette économie rurale. Les sécheresses alternent avec les pluies diluviennes, perturbant les cycles de production.

« La production agricole baisse dangereusement », observe Jean Marie Ngendahayo. « Nos méthodes traditionnelles ne suffisent plus face à ces nouveaux défis climatiques. » Cette crise alimentaire touche directement les familles : 58% des Burundais souffrent de malnutrition selon les statistiques officielles. Les pertes post-récolte atteignent parfois 50% de la production totale.

Dans ce contexte, les solutions numériques apparaissent comme une bouée de sauvetage pour les agriculteurs. L'application d'AgriHyphen AI propose des conseils personnalisés selon les conditions météorologiques locales et optimise l'usage des semences et pesticides.

Innovation locale, ambitions continentales

À Mutanga Nord, un quartier de Bujumbura, Armel Akimana développe des robots agricoles dans son atelier ANT Robotics. Cet ingénieur en génie logiciel de 28 ans veut mécaniser l'agriculture burundaise. « Mes robots peuvent semer, irriguer et pulvériser les produits phytosanitaires », explique-t-il en présentant son prototype. « L'objectif est de libérer les agriculteurs des tâches pénibles pour qu'ils se concentrent sur la stratégie. »

Armel Akimana utilise des caméras et des capteurs pour rendre ses machines autonomes. Ses robots reconnaissent les différentes plantes et adaptent leurs actions selon les besoins spécifiques de chaque culture. « J'ai programmé mes robots pour différencier un plant de maïs d'un plant de haricot », détaille l'ingénieur. « Cette reconnaissance d'images permet un traitement personnalisé de chaque parcelle. »

Malgré ces innovations prometteuses, le chemin reste semé d'embûches. Bilal Taïrou, expert en technologies numériques et coordonnateur de l'Alliance Africaine de Vérification des Faits,

identifie plusieurs défis majeurs. « L’infrastructure numérique burundaise reste fragile », analyse-t-il depuis Dakar. « La connectivité internet pose problème dans les zones rurales. L’électricité manque souvent. »

L’expert pointe également un problème de perception : « *Beaucoup considèrent encore ces technologies comme des gadgets. Ils ne réalisent pas leur potentiel pour résoudre les problèmes agricoles concrets.* »

Le manque de formation constitue un autre obstacle. Les universités burundaises forment peu de spécialistes en technologies numériques. Le secteur privé peine à recruter des ingénieurs qualifiés. « Le Burundi risque de prendre du retard par rapport à ses voisins », alerte Bilal Taïrou. « Le Rwanda développe déjà une stratégie numérique ambitieuse. L’Afrique du Sud investit massivement dans ces technologies. »

Formation et sensibilisation pour une agriculture de précision

Pour Armel Akimana, l’enjeu principal reste la formation des utilisateurs. « Ces outils sont puissants mais ils demandent un apprentissage », souligne-t-il. « L’agriculteur doit comprendre comment utiliser efficacement ces technologies. »

L’ingénieur organise régulièrement des sessions de formation dans les coopératives agricoles. Il explique le fonctionnement des robots et forme les agriculteurs à la maintenance de base.

« Mon plus grand défi, c’est l’alimentation électrique », confie-t-il. « Mes robots ont besoin d’électricité pour fonctionner. Or, beaucoup de zones rurales ne sont pas connectées au réseau. » Elie Bubuya mise sur l’accompagnement personnalisé : « Nous formons chaque agriculteur individuellement. Nous lui montrons comment photographier correctement ses plantes et interpréter les résultats. »

Ces initiatives locales s’inscrivent dans une tendance continentale. L’agriculture de précision se développe progressivement en Afrique subsaharienne, portée par la démocratisation des smartphones et l’amélioration de la connectivité. « L’agriculture de demain combinera semis traditionnels et algorithmes numériques », prédit Armel Akimana. « Nos robots travailleront aux côtés des agriculteurs, pas à leur place. »



Armel Akimana travaille dans son atelier sur l'assemblage d'un robot. Utilisant l'intelligence artificielle (IA), ce robot est conçu pour aider les agriculteurs

L'entrepreneur développe actuellement un système de caméras connectées pour surveiller les cultures à distance. Les agriculteurs pourront suivre l'évolution de leurs champs depuis leur smartphone.

Jean Marie Ngendahayo a déjà adopté cette vision. « Je consulte mon application chaque matin », raconte-t-il. « Elle me dit quand arroser, quand traiter mes plantes, quand récolter. »

L'urgence d'une stratégie nationale, un modèle qui inspire

Les experts s'accordent sur un point : le Burundi doit définir rapidement sa stratégie numérique agricole. Le pays occupe actuellement la 48ème position au classement africain de préparation aux nouvelles technologies. « Il faut intégrer ces innovations dans les programmes universitaires », suggère Bilal Taïrou expert en IA. « Les jeunes doivent maîtriser ces outils pour transformer l'agriculture. »

L'expert propose également la création d'incubateurs technologiques et d'allègements fiscaux pour les startups. « Le secteur privé peut développer des solutions adaptées aux réalités locales. »

Armel Akimana insiste sur l'investissement public : « *Le gouvernement devait financer la recherche et développement. Nous avons les compétences, il nous faut les moyens.* » L'expérience burundaise attire l'attention régionale. Des délégations du Rwanda et de République démocratique du Congo ont visité les projets d'AgriHyphen AI et ANT Robotics.

« Nos solutions peuvent s'adapter aux autres pays de la région », estime Élie Bubyua. « Les défis agricoles sont similaires en Afrique de l'Est. » L'entrepreneur envisage une expansion régionale d'ici deux ans. Son application pourrait bientôt diagnostiquer les maladies des cultures dans toute la région des Grands Lacs. Pour Jean Marie Ngendahayo, l'avenir semble plus prometteur : « *Mes enfants n'auront pas les mêmes difficultés que moi. Ils maîtriseront ces nouvelles technologies dès leur plus jeune âge.* »



Hector Nammangue (Togo) ; Le Togo démarre l'élaboration de son projet de document de budget vert exercice 2026 ; Vert Togo, 12 août 2025.

Tag : -.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://vert-togo.tg/le-togo-demarre-lelaboration-de-son-projet/>



Pionnière la budgétisation verte, le Togo mobilise ses acteurs à l'élaboration de son troisième document de budget vert.

Dans le cadre de la poursuite d'une gestion budgétaire respectueuse des enjeux climatiques et environnementaux, le ministère de l'économie et des finances avec l'appui du Programme de Modernisation de l'Administration et du Développement du Secteur Public (PMADS) financé par la Banque mondiale, organise un atelier de marquage et d'élaboration du projet de document de budget vert exercice 2026 du 11 août au 05 septembre 2025.

L'objectif général des travaux est d'élaborer le projet de document budget vert, exercice 2026 qui fera partie intégrante du projet de loi de finances. Il s'agira spécifiquement de : Faire le marquage climatique et environnemental des activités des actions et des projets ;consolider les

informations nécessaires à l'élaboration du document du budget vert exercice 2026 ; identifier les priorités climatiques et environnementales pertinentes pour chaque ministère ; formuler des indicateurs de performance des activités liés au climat et à la protection de l'environnement ; élaborer le premier draft du budget vert 2026 sur la base des tendanciels des DPPD-PAP préliminaires.

Cet atelier revêt une importance majeure et vise à intégrer les principes du développement durable dans le processus budgétaire, en mettant l'accent sur le marquage des activités selon les grandes dimensions climatiques et environnementales, tels que l'adaptation aux effets des changements climatiques, l'atténuation, la préservation de la biodiversité, la gestion des ressources en eau, la lutte contre la pollution et la gestion des déchets.



Vue des participants lors de l'atelier qui a débuté ce lundi à Lomé

Sous la coordination attentive du Directeur général du budget et des finances, monsieur Essokiza ANAKPA, les travaux sont conduits et dirigés par Madame Akouvi S. KOUHOUE, Point focal national de la budgétisation verte au Togo.

Ce cadre garantit une conduite rigoureuse et efficace des travaux d'élaboration, réunissant plus de 160 participants de tous les ministères et institutions, favorisant ainsi la production d'un document participatif et opérationnel.

En réunissant les points focaux budget vert, les Directeurs de la planification, les Directeurs des affaires financières..., des ministères et institutions, cette activité favorisera le partage d'expertises et le renforcement des capacités techniques des équipes impliquées. Elle contribuera et continuera ainsi à renforcer les bases d'une gestion financière innovante et responsable de la protection de l'environnement.

La Direction générale du budget et des finances réaffirme son engagement à promouvoir une gouvernance budgétaire transparente, efficace et durable, au service du développement harmonieux du pays.



Jenifer Gilla (Tanzania) ; Scientists Urge Global Plastics Pact to Address Agriculture, Ecosystems, and Public Health ; Habitatmedia, August 13, 2025.

Tag: INC5.5, INRAE.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://habitatmedia.co.tz/scientists-urge-global-plastics-pact-to-address-agriculture-ecosystems-and-public-health/>



Geneva, Switzerland. Scientists have urged negotiators of the new global plastics treaty to strike a careful balance between the benefits, trade-offs, and sustainability of plastics in the food and agriculture sector, while prioritizing human health.

Speaking at a side event during the second part of the Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-5.2) in Geneva, experts warned that plastic waste is accumulating in agricultural lands, harming soil health, disrupting ecosystems, and threatening sustainable farming.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization's 2021 report *Assessment of Agricultural Plastics and Their Sustainability*, agricultural value chains consumed 12.5 million tonnes of

plastic products in plant and animal production and 37.3 million tonnes in food packaging in 2019 alone.

Dr Maries Dignac of the French National Research Institute for Food and Environment (INRAE) explained that microplastics can reduce agricultural productivity by damaging plant roots and disrupting nutrient cycles such as nitrogen, carbon, and phosphorus.

They also harm soil biodiversity — including earthworms and other organisms essential for soil health — alter water cycles, and can enter edible plant parts through roots and leaves.



Scientists' coalition briefing journalists on the impact of plastic on human health at the ongoing INC 5.2.

On human health, Dr Dignac welcomed the treaty's proposed standalone Article 19 on health but urged that health protection be embedded throughout all treaty provisions.

"Some studies show that microplastics can enter plants through roots and possibly leaves, meaning they can be present in the edible parts consumed by people," she said.

Prof Richard Thompson of the University of Plymouth called for strong measures in key sections of the treaty, including Article 3 on products and chemicals of concern, Article 5 on product design, and Article 6 on reducing plastic supply.

He stressed that protecting the environment and human health must go hand in hand, as plastics pose both direct and indirect health risks.

Prof Bethany Almroth of the University of Gothenburg noted that integrating health considerations across the treaty would not only improve public health but also strengthen environmental protections.



“We have an opportunity to enshrine human health at the heart of this treaty and I am hopeful that we will see that happen,” she said.

Dr Winnie Jones, also from the University of Plymouth, emphasized the need for broad and comprehensive criteria for sustainable plastic pollution management covering water justice, environmental impacts, and human health.

She proposed that these standards be developed by a future subsidiary body under the treaty and be based on a wide understanding of impacts on ecosystems, public health, socio-economic systems, and cultures.

“There are many aspects to consider,” she said.

“One is chemical toxicity, including substances present in recycled plastics. Another is ensuring a just transition for workers across the entire plastics life cycle. As we adopt new technologies and systems, we must assess them carefully to ensure they are truly sustainable, safe, and the best path forward.”



Edem Dadzie (Togo) ; Sustainable Network Egypt (SNE): Plastics Treaty : Weak Leadership and Flawed Processes; Le Papyrus, August 13, 2025.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://lepapyrus.tg/plastics-treaty-weak-leadership-and-flawed-processes/>

Tag : INC, UNEA, UNFCCC.

In the labyrinth of the plastics treaty negotiations, one creature thrives : the INFINF, the “informal-informal.” Behind closed doors, in off the record meetings, key text is shaped out of sight. It’s billed as efficient; in reality, it’s exclusion by design.

Smaller delegations, often from the Global South, simply cannot be in every room at once, leaving critical provisions rewritten without their voice.

But the INFINF is only a symptom of a deeper problem : a decision-making process that hands the power of paralysis to the most obstructionist states. Like the UNFCCC, the INC relies on consensus, meaning a single delegation can hold the entire process hostage.

We’ve seen this movie before ; years lost, ambition gutted, trust eroded ; all under the guise of “*inclusive*” decision-making.

The Chair's job was to design a process capable of meeting UNEA's mandate : a treaty covering the full lifecycle of plastics, with measures on production, just transition, and a robust financial mechanism.

Instead, leadership has leaned on informal spaces and avoided the hard procedural choices needed to overcome deadlock. UNEA, too, must share the blame for allowing a framework that repeats the UNFCCC's mistakes.

Yes, industry lobbying is a problem ; the petrochemical sector is ever-present in the corridors ; but so too are the delegations from developed economies, who have stalled agreement on the financial mechanism and a just transition.

There is enough obstruction to go around while communities most affected by plastic pollution will bear the costs.

It is the Chair's responsibility to navigate these tensions, protect the integrity of the process, and ensure that every delegation ; regardless of size or power ; has a fair voice in shaping the treaty.

Leadership means not only managing the negotiations but actively preventing imbalance from becoming injustice.

Without that, the process will remain tilted toward the loudest and wealthiest, and the promise of a plastics treaty that serves all nations will slip away.



Doreen Ampofo (Ghana); Global Plastics Treaty negotiations face uncertainty as countries disagree on key issues; Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, August 14, 2025.

Tag: EU, INC5.2.

To access to the article : <https://www.gbcghanaonline.com/general/global-plastics-treaty-negotiations-face-uncertainty-as-countries-disagree-on-key-issues/2025/>



International negotiations for a plastics treaty ongoing in Geneva hit a snag after the majority of participating countries described the draft proposal as unacceptable. The draft treaty which is being considered at the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-5.2) on the Global Plastics Treaty in Geneva aims to end plastic pollution by developing an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment.

This resolution, adopted in March 2022, provides for negotiations toward a treaty that would address the entire life cycle of plastics, from production to disposal. It is on this basis that the negotiations were convened.

The biggest issue at the negotiations in Geneva has been whether the treaty should impose caps on producing new plastic or focus instead on things like better design, recycling and reuse. About two-thirds of the countries want ambitious actions that limit the production of plastics as well as tackle cleanup and recycling. Many have said it is essential to address toxic chemicals.

Ghana, Kenya and the EU described the draft as very disappointing and unacceptable at this stage. This follows similar statements from several Latin American countries. Ghana indicated that the draft is a setback that does not take into account the work of science. A vast majority of African countries support a more ambitious proposal, following the lead of countries such as Ghana and Kenya.

Powerful oil and gas-producing nations such as Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Russia and the Pacific countries as well as the plastics industry supported the proposed text and opposed production limits. They want a treaty focused on better waste management and reuse.



The draft contains one mention of plastic production in the preamble, reaffirming the importance of promoting sustainable production and consumption of plastics. It is however silent on chemicals.

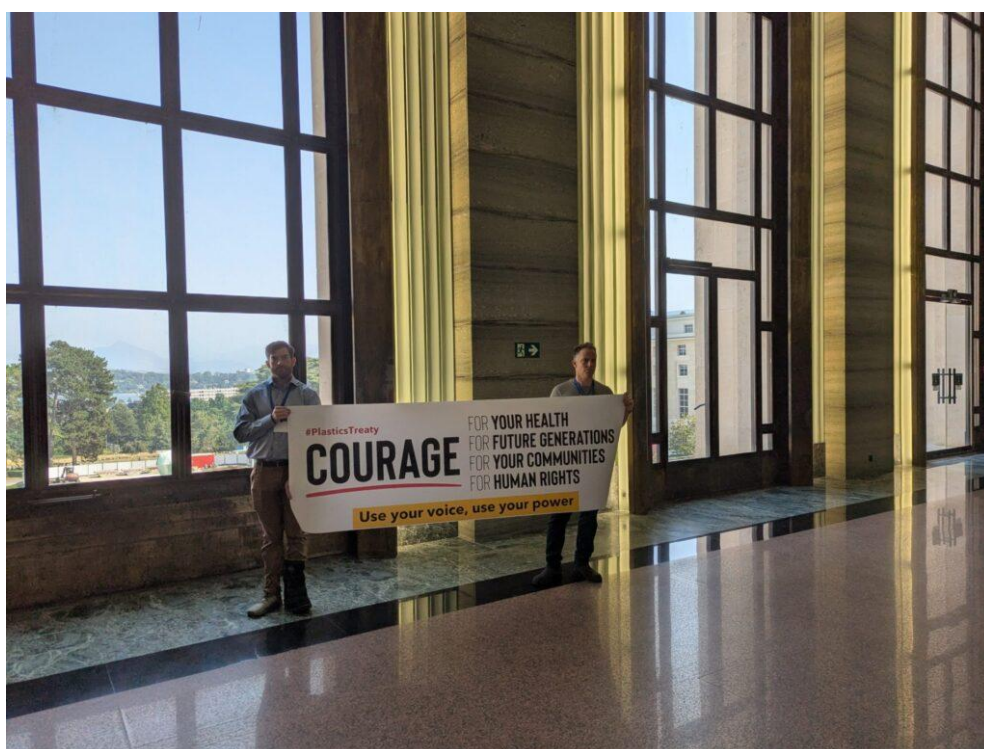
The new provisions seek to reduce the number of problematic plastic products that often enter the environment and are difficult to recycle and promote the redesign of plastic products, so that they can be recycled and reused. This will mean that parties to the treaty would improve their waste management.

France has requested that the agreement be adopted if 120 countries agree on the document, in order to avoid waiting years before having an international instrument.

Chair of the negotiating committee, Luis Vayas Valdivieso, noted he wrote the draft based on the views expressed by nations over the course of the negotiations. He added that he did it to move them closer to a legally-binding instrument, which can be shaped and improved.

With little time left, he said, it's time to build bridges, not dig in over red lines.

Luis Vayas Valdivieso convened a meeting with the heads of delegations to work on a new draft which could change significantly. A new version is expected Thursday August 14, the last scheduled day of the negotiations which began on August 5.



Le Papyrus

Edem Dadzie (Togo) ; INC-5.2 : An unacceptable basis for further negotiations ; Le Papyrus, August 14, 2025.

Tag : INC5.2.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://lepapyrus.tg/inc-5-2-an-unacceptable-basis-for-further-negotiations/>

With just one more day left of the plastics treaty negotiations, countries and civil society universally rejected the Chair's latest proposed text as an unacceptable basis for further negotiations.

The new text represents the lowest common denominator, catering to petro-states and the fossil fuel industry instead of the vast majority of aligned countries, and most notably excludes the article on reducing plastic production, flouting the treaty mandate to address the full life-cycle of plastic.

Ana Rocha, GAIA Global Plastics Policy Lead stated, « This new text sends a clear message to the world : we do not care about your health. We do not care about the science. We do not care about human rights. We do not care about your future. We only care about consensus ».

« The Chair's text is a clear reflection of a weak process, and the provisions do not provide meaningful ways to end plastic pollution », says Mohamed Kamal, Greenish Foundation, Egypt.

Juan Carlos Monterrey Gomez, Head of the Panama delegation stated of the text, « Our redlines and redlines of the majority of countries represented in this room were *not only stomped, they were spat on and they were burned...This is not about closing a treaty at any cost. It is about closing a wound that we're leaving open in people's lungs, in our rivers, in our oceans. But the text presented here makes that wound fatal and we will not accept it. This is repulsive. It is not ambition, it is surrender, and we will not sell out future generations for a text as weak as this* ».

The Chair's process for creating this latest draft reflects the lack of transparency and democratic processes that have come to define his conduct over the past INCs. While most Member States

were kept busy in Contact Groups and informals, a new text was crafted, moving the needle of ambition below the bare minimum that anyone expected to see.

SiPeng of C4 Center in Malaysia stated, « *These back-handed maneuvers are undemocratic, and leave civil society and ambitious Member States in the dark* ».

The plenary, in which Member States criticized the low ambition of the text for over three hours, ended with regional consultations to be followed by a Heads of Delegation meeting.

« *No treaty is better than a bad treaty* », stated Thais Carvajal of Alianza Basura Cero Ecuador. « *If we come out of INC-5.2 without an agreed upon text, it means that ambitious Member States stood up and refused to compromise to fossil fuel interests. If they take that brave step, civil society will have their backs* ».



Halili Letea (Tanzania) : Geneva's breakdown must be the alarm bell the world can no longer ignore; Habitat media, August 15, 2025.

Tag: Green Peace Africa.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://habitatmedia.co.tz/genevas-breakdown-must-be-the-alarm-bell-the-world-can-no-longer-ignore/>



Geneva, Switzerland. After two years of tense negotiations, the long-awaited Global Plastics Treaty talks ended without the breakthrough many had hoped for.

Ministers came to Geneva with the chance to strike a historic deal—one that could have curbed plastic pollution at its source. But the final hours revealed a deep rift. A coalition of nations pushed for urgent and binding cuts to plastic production. On the other side, a small bloc of petroleum-dependent states—backed by powerful petrochemical interests—used procedural tactics to block consensus.

Environmental advocates warned that this deadlock is a dangerous signal that the world is running out of time to confront the accelerating plastics crisis.

Hellen Kahaso Dena, Greenpeace Africa’s Pan-Africa Plastics Project Lead, said governments were putting political and economic interests before people and the planet.

She warned that while leaders stall, “the planet burns, our oceans choke, and our children breathe, drink and eat microplastics.”

This delay, she said, allows polluters to continue flooding the world with plastic. Frontline communities remain trapped in the dire consequences of the crisis.

Still, she believes the opportunity is not lost. “The chance to secure a plastics treaty that protects our health, biodiversity and climate is still within reach,” she said.

Dena urged member states to “up their game, step up with courage, and deliver a treaty that cuts plastic production.” This, she argued, is the only way to relieve communities from the damaging impacts of plastic pollution.

Graham Forbes, Greenpeace Head of Delegation to the Global Plastics Treaty negotiations and Global Plastics Campaign Lead for Greenpeace USA, called the Geneva outcome a wake-up call. ng plastic pollution, he stressed, means confronting fossil fuel interests head-on.

Le Papyrus

Edem Dadzie (Togo) ; Les pays ambitieux refusent un traité faible sur les plastiques ; Le Papyrus, 15 août 2025.

Tag : INC5.2, PNUE.

Pour accéder à l'article : https://lepapyrus.tg/les-pays-ambitieux-refusent-un-traite-faible-sur-les-plastiques/#google_vignette

À la clôture des négociations sur le traité sur les plastiques (INC-5.2), des États membres ambitieux ont résisté à une pression immense et à un processus biaisé, et ont refusé de mettre fin à l'INC-5.2 avec un traité faible qui n'aurait pas réussi à répondre à la menace existentielle du plastique et aurait répété les erreurs fatales des négociations climatiques de Paris.

Ana Rocha, directrice de la politique mondiale sur les plastiques à l'Alliance mondiale pour les alternatives aux incinérateurs (GAIA), déclare : « Mieux vaut ne pas avoir de traité qu'un mauvais traité. Nous soutenons la majorité ambitieuse qui a refusé de reculer et d'accepter un traité qui manque de respect aux pays véritablement engagés dans ce processus et trahit nos communautés et notre planète. Une fois de plus, les négociations ont échoué, entravées par un processus chaotique et biaisé qui a laissé même les pays les plus engagés dans l'impossibilité de se faire entendre. Un processus défaillant et opaque ne produira jamais de résultat équitable. Il est temps d'y remédier, afin que les populations et la planète aient enfin une chance de s'en sortir ».

Malgré le fait que la grande majorité des pays s'est mis d'accord sur la nécessité de réduire la production de plastique, d'éliminer progressivement les produits chimiques nocifs, d'assurer une transition juste, en particulier pour les récupérateurs de déchets, d'établir un nouveau fonds dédié et de prendre des décisions par un vote à la majorité des 2/3 lorsque le consensus ne peut être atteint, entre autres mesures ambitieuses, un petit groupe d'États pétroliers se faisant appeler les « pays partageant les mêmes idées » a saboté chaque cycle de négociations en insistant sur le consensus pour bloquer l'ambition et en menaçant de piéger les négociations dans un débat procédural si jamais les États membres demandaient un vote.

La présidence et le Programme des Nations unies pour l'environnement (PNUE) n'ont pas réussi à préparer le terrain pour des négociations équitables et efficaces. De nombreux lobbyistes des énergies fossiles et de la pétrochimie ont submergé les discussions, tandis que la société civile était fréquemment exclue. La présidence a favorisé la minorité à faible ambition, tout en ignorant fréquemment les pays à forte ambition du Sud. Lorsque les pays puissants ont utilisé de leur argent, de leur influence politique pour contraindre ces nations à reculer, le silence à la tribune était assourdissant. Ce n'est pas cela l'esprit du multilatéralisme, c'était de la coercition.

« Nous ne pouvons pas confondre accord procédural et ambition significative. Pendant des années, les pays du Sud ont été à l'origine des propositions les plus ambitieuses, mais la paralysie du consensus nous a empêchés de mettre en œuvre le traité dont le monde a urgemment besoin », déclare Eskedar Awgichew Ergete d'Eco-Justice Ethiopia.

L'INC-5.2 a laissé les pays ambitieux perdus dans le processus : des changements surprenants dans le calendrier, un manque flagrant de transparence, des réunions nocturnes commençant à 2 heures du matin et une plénière finale qui a commencé avec un préavis de 40 minutes à 5h30 du matin, moins de quatre heures après la publication du projet final du président et plus de 14 heures après l'heure prévue.

« Le contenu est déjà difficile à accepter, mais les failles du processus aggravent la situation. Deux ans et demi après, le règlement intérieur n'est toujours pas approuvé et le mécanisme de vote est toujours en suspens. Un nouveau cycle de négociations est le bienvenu, mais il ne servira à rien si nous ne corrigeons pas le processus », a affirmé Salisa Traipipitsiriwat de la Fondation pour la justice environnementale (EJF) Thaïlande.

L'élan créé par la société civile et les peuples autochtones tout au long du processus du traité sur les plastiques est indéniable. Il n'y a pas si longtemps, la pollution plastique était considérée comme un problème essentiellement lié à la gestion des déchets. Aujourd'hui, les données scientifiques sont plus claires que jamais sur les moyens de résoudre cette crise, la sensibilisation et l'inquiétude du public sont à leur comble, et plus de 100 pays ont déclaré leur soutien à la réduction de la production de plastique, grâce à un mouvement mondial fort visant à mettre fin à la pollution plastique, de l'extraction à l'élimination finale.

Aujourd'hui plus que jamais, les conditions sont réunies pour un changement profond et transformateur, avec ou sans traité sur les plastiques. Des relations solides nouées entre les États membres et les groupes de défense de la justice environnementale fourniront aux pays l'expertise nécessaire pour honorer leurs engagements. Les modèles économiques seront contraints de s'adapter et de s'aligner sur les systèmes de réutilisation. Les données scientifiques sont claires, les impacts sanitaires incontestables, la voie à suivre clairement définie, et le déni n'est plus une option. Thais Carvajal, de l'Alianza Basura Cero Équateur explique : « Le traité n'a pas abouti, mais nous ne reculons pas : le processus et ses défis nous ont renforcés. Nous avons changé de discours et continuerons à lutter contre la pollution plastique ».



Jenifer Gilla (Tanzania); Scientists Urge Global Plastics Pact to Address Agriculture, Ecosystems, and Public Health ; The Guardian/IPPmedia, August 15, 2025.

Tag: -.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://www.ippmedia.com/the-guardian/news/local-news/read/global-plastics-treaty-negotiations-collapse-2025-08-15-104251>



Photo: File Plastics

NEGOTIATIONS on a global plastics treaty ended here yesterday without a finalized treaty, with the intergovernmental negotiating committee expecting that the talks will likely resume in the future to address outstanding issues.

A statement by the conference organising committee affirmed yesterday that the second part of the fifth session committee for a global plastics treaty was concluded August 14, 2025 in Geneva without a consensual declaration.

Earlier, the negotiations met with sharp disagreements as a draft text was rejected by several countries, primarily developing nations, who argued it lacked binding provisions needed to effectively address the crisis.

The talks involved delegates from 184 countries, with disagreements centred on sharing out responsibilities between major plastic-producing countries and non-producers that would provide the treaty's scope and its core provisions.

Calls for legally binding provisions dominated the discussion, as on Tuesday when a draft text was presented, countries like Panama immediately rejected it, claiming it was designed to suppress developing nations that are often used as dumping grounds for plastic waste.

The position was unchanged on Wednesday as four working groups struggled to amend the text, where around 100 countries, including many from Africa and the Pacific, were pushing for legally binding clauses to limit plastic production at the source.

They also wanted controls inserted on the use of hazardous chemicals in plastics, with Juan-Carlos Monterrey Gómez, the Panamanian delegate, arguing that the draft focuses too much on waste management and recycling instead of tackling the root cause of the problem: production. "Our goal is to end plastic pollution, not just to reach any kind of agreement," he said, partly echoed by Dr Deborah Barasa, Kenya's Environment minister, who urged delegates to find a genuine solution rather than a political compromise.

She called for an acceleration of talks to reach concrete agreements, emphasizing the need for face-to-face consultations to find common ground, similar to what Tanzania expressed on the issue of national interests.

Aloyce Ngonyani, principal chemist with the Government Chemist Laboratory Authority (GCLA), indicated that Tanzanian delegates were also working to ensure the treaty does not negatively impact the country's effort to protect ongoing oil and gas exploration and production.

The key regulator who participated in discussions on sustainable production and the plastics life cycle, acknowledged that negotiations were unlikely to be concluded by the deadline due to sharp disputes.

A key point of contention is whether the treaty should cover the entire plastics life cycle, from production to waste, lamenting that the delegations stopped there without reaching a common position on how to move forward.

Debates on banning broad categories of plastics altogether and funding mechanisms for the different spheres of combating plastics pollution remained upfront, with Emmanuel Gwae, a member of a working group, sketching out a controversial list on which types of plastics should be banned.

While many delegates proposed clear criteria for identifying polluting products, others felt it was unnecessary, amidst a strong push to ban toxic polymer chemicals found in plastics, as they can harm humans through microplastics entering the food chain.

Delegates from some plastic-manufacturing countries opposed such bans, while others insisted on them due to evidently associated health risks, with the working group member affirming that a widely supported proposal was to promote the production of sustainable plastics that can be reused multiple times.

Angela Kileo, chief legal officer at the National Environment Management Council (NEMC), reported that the working group she was involved in failed to agree on the establishment of a dedicated environmental fund. These disputes between plastic-producing and non-producing nations disrupted the final stages of the preparation for a global treaty, she added.

Le Papyrus

Edem Dadzie (Togo); INC-5.2 : « Consensus is not democracy » ; Le Papyrus, August 15, 2025.

Tag : INC5.2.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://lepapyrus.tg/inc-5-2-consensus-is-not-democracy/>

Demonstrating strong unity, Global South Member States and Civil Society called for ambitious, legally binding global measures to curb plastic production, in a media briefing on the closing day of the second part of the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-5.2), held by the Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives (GAIA).

The event brought together civil society organizations (CSOs) from across the Global South, including the Association de l'Education Environnementale pour les Futures Générations (Tunisia), C4 Center (Malaysia), and Acción Ecológica Mexico. It also featured distinguished delegates from Ethiopia and Fiji, including Hiwot Hailu, Chief of Staff at the Environmental Protection Authority of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and Dr. Sivendra Michael, Permanent Secretary at Fiji's Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

This gathering took place against the backdrop of the Chair's latest text, which was universally rejected by countries and civil society groups. The text leaves out a key article on reducing plastic production, going against the treaty's mandate to address plastics across their full life cycle, amongst other pressing issues. This position shaped the demands voiced by the panellists during the media briefing.

Merrisa Naidoo, GAIA Africa's Plastics Program Manager, stressed that a flawed process cannot deliver good outcomes. « *Consensus is not democracy. It ignores the will of the vast majority of member states and, unfortunately, has to cater to the wish list of the petro-states and fossil fuel industry* ».

This sentiment was further emphasised by Semia Gharbi, Chairperson & Co-Founder, Association de l'Education Environnementale pour les Futures Générations, who stated that the article on health in the Chair's text was deleted in the current version. « *We have to remind our*

delegates that we must protect the environment. With a growing plastic crisis, we cannot ignore science ».

SiPeng Wong of C4 Center in Malaysia stated, *« If we don't control the amount of waste being produced, it will end up exported to my country and region. In Southeast Asia, the volume of waste that reaches our backyard is unmanageable ».* SiPeng noted that Malaysia alone receives over 415 million kg of waste from Global North countries. *« Without reducing the generation of waste, we will end up having to manage it ».*

Dr. Larisa de Orbe of Acción Ecológica México powerfully expressed that plastic pollution already exceeded the limits of what people and nature can handle. *« Our government must negotiate free from industry pressure in order to truly safeguard the health and well-being of current and future generations ».*

During the briefing, distinguished Member State representatives addressed questions about the role of Global South leadership in the treaty process. They were asked whether the critical priorities of the Global South were reflected in the Chair's latest draft text, their reactions to it, and how civil society can support efforts to uphold ambitious commitments.

Responding to the question, Distinguished delegate from Fiji, Dr. Sivendra Michael, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Fiji Government, said, *« The last iteration of the text, which came out yesterday, we know is a serious regression from the UNEA Mandate 5/14 given to us as governments. We all agreed at UNEA 5 that we would address the full lifecycle of plastic ».*

Furthermore, he highlighted, *« There are many metaphors that we use, but one is that we can't continue mopping the floor without turning the tap. We need legally binding global measures to control production ».*

Distinguished delegate from Ethiopia, Hiwot Hailu, Chief of Staff, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Environmental Protection Authority, commented on the supportive role played by civil society within the INC-5.2, calling them the engine of the negotiating process.

« We need civil society to continue to be a partner, providing pressure from the outside to ensure negotiations don't lose sight of our shared goals, and to continue advocacy for a legally binding

plastic treaty that protects people and our planet », stated the distinguished delegate from Ethiopia.



Jenifer Gilla (Tanzania); “ Global Plastics Treaty Stalls as Geneva Talks end without Agreement”; Habitat media, August 15, 2025.

Tag : Green Peace Africa, UNEA, UNEP.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://habitatmedia.co.tz/global-plastics-treaty-stalls-as-geneva-talks-end-without-agreement/>



Geneva, Switzerland. After ten days of intense negotiations, including late-night sessions, countries have left the United Nations Palais des Nations without delivering the long-awaited global treaty to curb plastic pollution. The talks brought together over 2,600 participants, including 1,400 delegates from 183 member states, nearly 1,000 observers from more than 400

organizations, and 70 ministers and vice-ministers. Thirty other high-level officials also joined informal roundtables on the sidelines.

This was intended to be the final round of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) discussions, paving the way for the world's first legally binding plastics treaty. Instead, the session ended in deadlock, echoing the collapse of the previous round in South Korea last year.



The meeting adjourned on Friday morning without agreement. The committee announced that negotiations will resume at a later date yet to be confirmed, leaving the United Nations Environment Assembly's (UNEA) 2022 vision for a treaty — originally targeted for completion by the end of 2024 — unfulfilled.

A World Choking on Plastics

According to the UNEP report *Drowning in Plastics: Marine Litter and Plastic Waste Vital Graphics*, the world produces roughly 400 million tonnes of plastic each year, much of which ends up polluting oceans, rivers, soils, and even human bodies. The UN-led process is built around three main goals: reducing plastic production, boosting recycling, and promoting sustainable alternatives.

In Geneva, discussions began with a draft text prepared by the committee chair. However, deep divisions quickly emerged. Some countries pushed for strict caps on plastic production, while others prioritized waste management and recycling measures.

Calls for Renewed Commitment

Closing the session, UNEP Executive Director Inger Andersen acknowledged the disappointment but vowed to continue the fight against plastic pollution — “pollution that is in our groundwater, our soil, our rivers, our oceans, and yes, in our bodies.”

INC Chair Ambassador Luis Vayas Valdivieso urged delegates not to lose hope, saying that while the failure “may bring sadness and frustration,” it should instead inspire them to “regain our energy, renew our commitments, and unite our aspirations.”

“The day will come when the international community joins hands to protect our environment and safeguard the health of our people,” he said.

Jyoti Mathur-Filipp, Executive Secretary of the INC Secretariat, added that the session had clarified the challenges ahead, stressing that “progress must now be our obligation.”



Civil Society Frustration

Civil society groups expressed strong disappointment that, after three years of talks, no treaty has been agreed upon.

Karen Landmark, Managing Director of GRID-Arendal, called the treaty “already overdue” and warned that without binding mechanisms, results will not follow. She noted that some major plastic-producing countries refused to compromise, blocking progress on addressing plastics’ full life cycle, including production.

Ana Rocha, Global Plastics Policy Director at the Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives (GAIA), argued that no treaty is better than a weak one, saying, “A broken and non-transparent process will never deliver a just outcome.”

Hellen Kahaso Dena, Greenpeace Africa’s Pan-Africa Plastics Project Lead, warned that delays benefit polluters while communities suffer. “Our oceans choke, and our children breathe, drink, and eat microplastics,” she said, urging countries to “step up with courage” and cut plastic production.

Eskedar Awgichew Ergete of Eco-Justice Ethiopia cautioned that procedural agreement should not be mistaken for ambition, pointing out that consensus paralysis has stalled the most far-reaching proposals, many championed by the Global South.

What’s Next?

With no deal reached in Geneva, the path toward a global plastics treaty remains uncertain. Negotiations will resume, but environmental advocates warn that every delay worsens the crisis. Without strong, binding commitments, they caution, even a signed treaty may fail to address the escalating global plastic problem.



Reliable News Source

Ayele Addis Ambelu (Ethiopia) ; Private Sector Urged to Actively Participate in Second Africa Climate Summit ; ENA, August 15, 2025.

Tag : ACS2, African Union.

To access the article : https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7133716



Addis Ababa, August 14, 2025 (ENA)—The private sector should play a positive role in the efforts of mitigating climate change impacts while participating in the Second Africa Climate Summit that will be held in Addis Ababa early next month, Planning and Development State Minister Seyoum Mekonnen said.

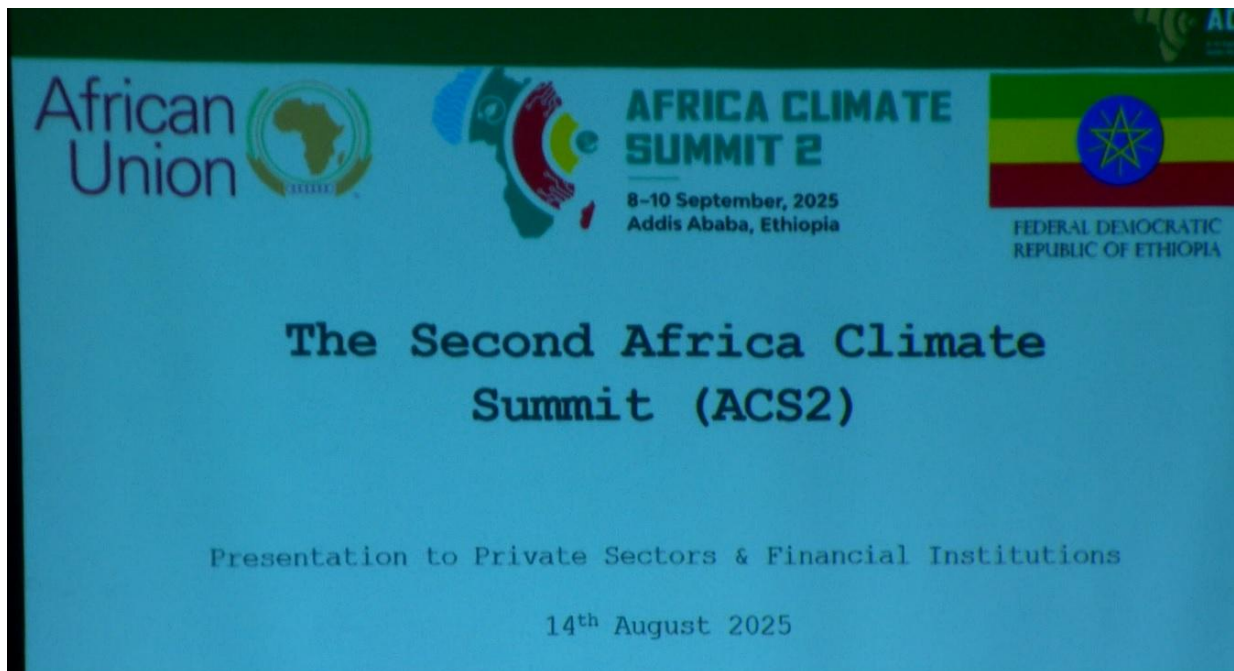
According to him, one of the issues on the agenda of the summit focuses on the roles and engagement of private sectors in mitigating impacts of climate change.

The state minister stressed that the private sector, including financial institutions, is a major actor in accelerating global climate solutions.



And it is impossible to achieve climate resilient economy without the involvement of the private sector, he noted, adding that it is also a victim of climate change impacts.

Seyoum therefore urged the private sector to actively participate in the summit by generating ideas, showcasing their climate adaptive solutions, and financially.



Speaking at the half day-panel discussion today, he briefed representatives of the private sector and financial institutions on how they can participate in the summit Ethiopia will be hosting in partnership with the African Union.

The state minister emphasized the concrete steps Ethiopia has been taking to combat climate change, adding that the country will present its best practices and the measures it has taken to combat climate change impacts.

Seyoum described the summit as a major gathering where decisions will be made to prevent and cope with climate change, which is a challenge for humanity.



Moreover, the summit will be a place where many solutions will be proposed to mitigate the impact of climate change and where continental capacities will be created to address climate change.

The Second Africa Climate Summit under the theme, “Accelerating Global Climate Solutions: Financing for Africa's resilient and Green Development,” is expected to be a platform for

Africans to not only make their voices heard but also to show the world that they are at the forefront of climate change solutions.



Reliable News Source

Ayele Addis Ambelu (Ethiopia); Impressive Strides in Implementing Climate-Resilient Green Economy Strategy Equip Ethiopia to Host Africa Climate Summit: Ministry of Water & Energy ; ENA, August 15, 2025.

Tag: ACS2.

Pour accéder à l'article : https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7141430



Addis Ababa, August 15, 2025 (ENA)— Ethiopia's remarkable strides in implementing its Climate-Resilient Green Economy Strategy qualifies the country to host the Second Africa Climate Summit, according to Ministry of Water and Energy.

Ethiopia's Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy focuses on integrating climate resilience into all sectors of the economy, particularly agriculture, forestry, energy, and transportation.

Water and Energy State Minister Sultan Welle said Ethiopia has been undertaking various endeavors to ensure its ambition of realizing the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy which is a key component of the Ten-year Development Plan.

According to the state minister, the success gained in building a green economy enables Ethiopia to host the Second African Climate Summit that will be held in Addis Ababa from September 8 –10, 2025 under the theme "Accelerating Global Climate Solutions: Financing for Africa's Resilient and Green Development".



The summit seeks to center Africa's ambition and homegrown solutions, positioning the continent as a driving force in the global climate response, it was learned .

Sultan affirmed that Ethiopia is building its economy based on mitigating climate change impacts, emphasizing the endeavors being undertaken on renewable energy to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate the impact of climate change.

He further stated that the significant success gained in renewable energy and Green Legacy Initiative showcases the government's strong commitment in building a climate resilient green economy.

For the state minister, the endeavors being undertaken to realize the climate resilient green economy has been boosting agricultural production and productivity.

The strategy has been also showcasing Ethiopia's unwavering commitment in mitigating climate change impacts.

Ethiopia has taken big steps in hydropower, wind, and solar energy and Green Legacy initiatives, symbolizing its commitment to realizing climate resilient green economy and sustainable development, Sultan elaborated.

Over the past six years, over 40 billion seedlings were planted as part of the Green Legacy Initiative, demonstrating the country's enduring commitment to mitigating climate change impacts.

This initiative was launched in 2019 by Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed with the aim to combat deforestation, increase forest coverage, and promote climate resilience.



Environnement & Développement

Ayele Addis Ambelu (Ethiopia); Impressive Strides in Implementing Climate-Resilient Green Economy Strategy Equip Ethiopia to Host Africa Climate Summit: Ministry of Water & Energy ; ENA, August 15, 2025.

Tag : ACS2, African Union.

Pour accéder à l'article : https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7089020

Climate Summit to Take Steps that Enable Implementation of Effective Solutions for Africa



Addis Ababa, August 6, 2025 (ENA)—Ethiopia will host the Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS-2) which is expected to take steps towards implementing effective climate action solutions while securing genuine international commitments to support environmental and climate initiatives in the continent.

ACS-2 is a platform for unifying Africa's voice and leadership in global climate action, advancing African-led climate solutions and catalyzing bold financial and political commitments.to position Africa not only as

Briefing journalist about the summit today, Planning and Development State Minister Seyoum Mekonnen said a steering committee under the Office of the Prime Minister, along with a national coordination committee led by Ministry of Planning and Development and the African Union, has been established to facilitate the summit scheduled to take place from September 8-10, 2025.



The summit will be preceded by pre-summit events from 5-7 September, it was learned.

Under the theme “Accelerating Global Climate Solutions: Financing for Africa's Resilient and Green Development,” the summit aims to amplify Africa’s voice in global climate discussions, mobilize climate finance, and highlight innovative local solutions such as Ethiopia’s Green Legacy Initiative.

With over 20,000 participants expected, including heads of state, policymakers, climate experts, financial institutions, private sector leaders, and youth representatives, ACS2 will serve as a high-level platform for coordinated green action and climate resilience across the continent.

The state minister said the summit also intends to shift the narrative that Africa is merely a victim of the climate crisis.

Instead, it will emphasize the continent's active role in climate action solutions and mechanisms to address the impacts of climate change.

In this regard, the summit would prove that Africa won't wait for someone to save it; it is shaping its own future and becoming part of the solution, he noted.

ACS2 will feature side events and exhibitions showcasing achievements in combating climate change, including advancements in climate-smart agriculture, and green energy development.

As the host country, Ethiopia will present its successes in green development projects, including the Green Legacy Initiative, the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam and sustainable transportation initiatives.

The state minister indicated that topics of the summit will include technological and agricultural solutions for climate change, climate adaptation, resilience, and building early warning systems, culminating in a political declaration to be known as the "Addis Ababa Declaration".



Available News Sources

Ayele Addis Ambelu (Ethiopia) ; Ethiopia Enhances Regional Integration by Supplying Electricity to Neighboring Nations ; ENA, August 17, 2025.

Tag: ACS2.

Pour accéder à l'article : https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7150753



Addis Ababa, August 17, 2025 (ENA) -- The Ministry of Planning and Development has reported that Ethiopia is creating a new dynamic for regional cooperation by extending its progress in renewable energy far beyond its borders, utilizing clean and sustainable power to integrate the region.

Mensur Dessie, Climate Institutional Development Advisor at the Ministry, emphasized that the country is leveraging strategic partnerships and climate agreements to integrate the region with a shared, sustainable power grid. Speaking to ENA, Mensur stated that Ethiopia's renewable energy initiatives are setting a precedent for sustainable development across Africa, extending their impact beyond the country's borders.

The country's achievements in renewable energy, including the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD), benefit not only Ethiopians but also the entire region by providing a clean and sustainable energy source, Mensur noted.

Ethiopia has taken proactive measures to combat climate change through comprehensive policies and strategies, he said, stressing that the country has diligently implemented its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), a commitment aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change impacts.

According to Mensur, Ethiopia's NDC, which will remain in effect until 2030, indicates the country's long-term commitment to environmental sustainability, which is supported by the nation's Climate Resilient Green Economy Development Strategy.

These ambitious measures of the country not only address immediate environmental concerns but also lay the groundwork for a sustainable future, he added.

"Ethiopia is actively implementing its NDC, aimed at minimizing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change impacts," he stated, adding, "The country has adopted Long Term Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development Strategy that runs from 2021 to 2050 and focuses on achieving net zero and even negative carbon emissions in the long run."

Mensur acknowledged that while other African nations are also formulating and submitting their strategies to the United Nations, Ethiopia's comprehensive approach and commitment to climate action is evident in its practical initiatives, including the Green Legacy Initiative and the development of renewable energy sources such as hydropower and wind energy.

These efforts are intended to foster environmental stewardship while promoting economic growth, he stressed.

A key aspect of Ethiopia's renewable energy development is its hydropower projects, which have enabled the country to export electricity to its neighbors, which not only boosts regional energy security but also positions Ethiopia as a key player in Africa's energy market.

Mensur further noted that these initiatives are vital for integrating the region and fostering cooperation among African countries.

“The practical climate mitigation efforts of Ethiopia through initiatives like the Green Legacy initiative and the development of renewable energy from water, wind, and other sources. Notably, the nation’s hydropower projects are enhancing regional integration by supplying electricity to neighboring nations,” he elaborated. He also explained that Ethiopia's progress in renewable energy and environmental conservation is creating a healthier environment for its citizens and helping to mitigate climate change.

This proactive approach, he added, is inspiring other nations to follow Ethiopia's lead and demonstrates the country's commitment to addressing global climate challenges.

Ethiopia is set to showcase its achievements and climate response measures as a model for sustainable development at the second Africa Climate Summit, scheduled for September 8-10, 2025, in Addis Ababa. According to Mensur, the nation's successes can serve as a model for sustainable development that other countries in the region can emulate.

It was learnt that Ethiopia has significant renewable energy potential with hydropower estimated at 45 gigawatts, while wind and geothermal have a combined potential capacity of 15 gigawatts.



Mohamed Houmed (Djibouti) ; Climat : Djibouti éclaire l’Afrique – Grand format de la rédaction ; RTD, 20 août 2025.

Tag : ACS2, PNUD.

Pour voir le reportage :

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1950849265714008&rdid=sUE8Etdkm6gzRppO>

Djibouti innove face au dérèglement climatique : énergie 100 % renouvelable, projets solaires et éoliens, adaptation et résilience.



Revue de Presse
Environnementale

René Bagalwa (RDC) ; Kivu : l'avocatier, un arbre qui lutte contre la sécheresse et contribuer à la sécurité alimentaire dans la région ; Afrique Environnement Plus, 20 août 2025.

Tag : -.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://afriquenvironnementplus.info/rdc-kivu-lavocatier-un-arbre-gui-lutte-contre-la-secheresse-et-contribuer-a-la-securite-alimentaire-dans-la-region/#:~:text=Cet%20arbre%20avec%20des%20racines,r%C3%A9chauffement%20climatique%20au%20Sud%2DKivu.>



L'avocatier, un arbre fruitier sous repêchage en République Démocratique du Congo, grâce aux initiatives et l'engagement des communautés locales du Sud-Kivu. « Stopper l'érosion grâce à des arbres fruitiers à fort système racinaire plantés sur les berges et zones sensibles.

C'est entre autres l'un des objectifs que se fixe le Programme dénommé « **Kivu climat Action** » en collaboration avec les jeunes, les femmes et les leaders religieux du territoire de Walungu situé dans la partie Ouest de la Province du Sud-Kivu, région située à ouest du Rwanda, pays voisin.

Dans une dynamique commune, l'organisation La Prunelle RDC asbl et les communautés du territoire de Walungu issues des villages de Bideka, Buhesi, Lurhala, Kahembarhi, Bava, Kashe,

Nnfuzi, et Manunga, tous se sont réunies le vendredi 08 Aout 2025 à Walungu pour lancer ce programme de reboisement. Pour les initiateurs de Ce programme, ce projet aura un impact considérable sur l'écologie, l'environnement et à l'économie des habitants de ce coin.

La lutte contre le changement climatique, étant le combat et un engagement de toute l'humanité, ces communautés s'engagent à planter sept mille arbres fruitiers à Bideka et dans d'autres villages avant la fin de 2025.

Placé au cœur de ce projet, l'avocatier, fruit rependu dans cette région et reconnu pour sa durabilité et sa consommation, est l'espèce choisi et ciblé par le programme. L'avocatier est une espèce de plantes à fleurs de la famille des Lauracées. Il s'agit d'un arbre fruitier qui tire son origine au Mexique en Amérique centrale.

Son fruit d'avocat est apprécié souvent par des milliers des personnes et riches en lipides. Ce fruit est un arbre cultivé souvent dans la zone tropicale et subtropicale. Cet arbre peut atteindre même vingt mètres de hauteur et son fruit contiennent des lipides qui luttent contre les maladies. Il produit aussi de l'huile qui est utilisé comme produit cosmétique pour la peau et les cheveux.

Cet arbre avec des racines, est une espèce antiérosive, est envisagé par plusieurs personnes en Afrique. Son arbre considéré comme fruit et antiérosif et à la fois sera partagé à plusieurs ménages pour contribuer à la lutter contre le réchauffement climatique au Sud-Kivu.

Ce programme rencontre la vision d'autres organisations impliquées dans l'approche d'amélioration de l'environnement. Ces arbres, sont Considérées comme des alliés écologiques et de sécurité alimentaire grâce à la plantation d'arbres fruitiers qui contribuent à la nutrition des familles et à la protection du sol En Afrique. D'autres territoires sont concernés par ce programme notamment Kalehe, kabare, Fizi dans le secteur de Baraka. Ce programme s'inscrit dans la logique de restaurer le paysage environnemental de la région du Kivu et sauver les villages qui sont aux alentours de la réserve de Kahuzi-Biega envoie de disparition.

Poursuivant leur engagement, les membres de cette organisation ont procédé également aux lancement des travaux de curage des rivières de walungu. Ceci pour mettre fin au débordement des eaux des rivières dans cette partie du Sud-Kivu.

5plus

Jean Marie Gangaram (Ile Maurice); Projet ROC (Resilient Organic Community), Quand la résilience prend racine à Ville-Noire; 5 Plus Dimanche, 21 août 2025.

Tag : OIF.

Pour accéder à l'article : https://5plus.mu/quand-la-resilience-prend-racine-a-ville-noire-20250821-1710?fbclid=IwQ0xDSwMUGPBjbGNrAxQY6mV4dG4DYWVtAjExAAEejNcAy7bGRNjspbYFcEM96pejUJX5saaCsdf7ievL1kc0fOyG-0XMDe2-H7Q_aem_8Gh7k0y1kT2FENIZA_oN3A&sfnsn=wa

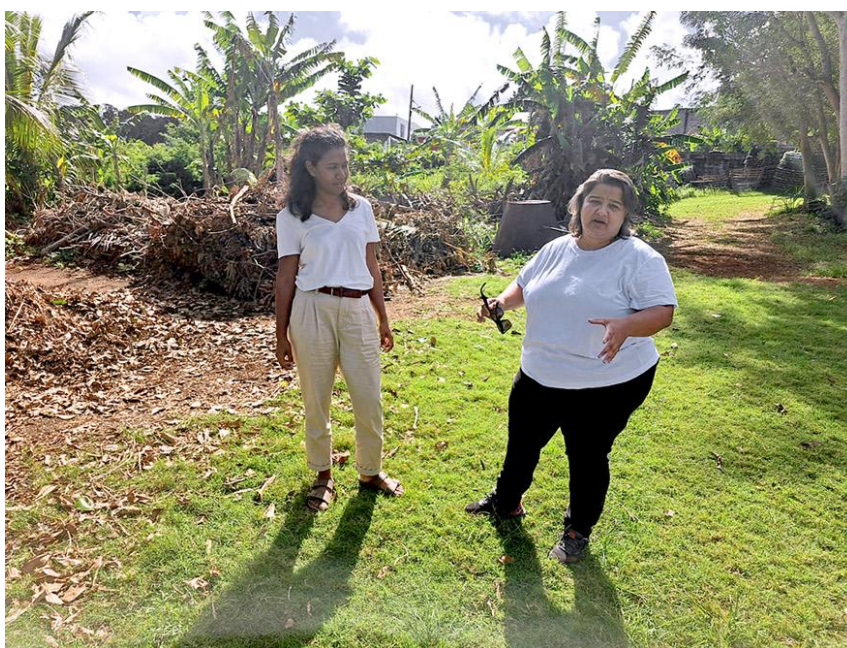


Sébastien Renel, tout fier de son travail au service de «mama later».

Le projet ROC (Resilient Organic Community) d'Eco-Sud, lancé en décembre 2020 à Ville-Noire, a pour but de promouvoir la sécurité et la souveraineté alimentaire à Maurice. Il agit dans trois domaines : renforcer les liens dans la communauté, encourager une agriculture durable et respectueuse de l'environnement, et promouvoir les produits du terroir. Une visite s'impose. Récit...

Sous un soleil tamisé par des nuages d'hiver en cette fin de juillet, une petite ferme pleine de vie se trouve tout près de la mer. On y entend des rires, des outils qui frappent la terre, des voix qui s'élèvent autour d'une bonne tisane maison composée d'un savant mélange de citronnelle,

goyave, limon, grenadine et feuille de mangue. C'est une spécialité locale qui surprend par sa douceur. Bienvenue au cœur du projet ROC (Resilient Organic Community), une initiative de l'organisation non gouvernementale (ONG) Eco-Sud qui réinvente l'avenir en revenant à l'essentiel : la terre, le lien humain et une assiette pleine de sens. Cet ambitieux projet a été imaginé en mars 2020 en pleine crise sanitaire et écologique, à savoir le confinement du Covid-19 et le naufrage du MV Wakashio, et mis sur pied en décembre 2020.



Rachele Bhoyroo et Caroline Fitz-Gibbon nous expliquent cet ambitieux projet lancé en décembre 2020.

Pour Caroline Fitz-Gibbon, coordinatrice du projet, ces événements ont été un véritable électrochoc pour des familles de la région sud du pays. «Nou finn gagn lide pou fer bann dimounn vilnerab tras lavi lor later. Nou fer zot devlop enn bwat zouti pou zot pa give up», confie-t-elle. En d'autres mots : permettre aux plus vulnérables de reconstruire leur vie à partir du sol, au sens propre. Le projet se développe autour de trois axes : communauté, agriculture durable et alimentation saine. Mais plus encore, ROC est une aventure profondément humaine. Ici, on travaille ensemble, on apprend ensemble, on guérit ensemble. «L'approche est participative. Les bénéficiaires sont impliqués dès la conception des activités», explique Caroline.



Louis Gérard Monty tenant dans ses mains des grains fraîchement cueillis.

Cette méthode est connue comme community-based. Elle renforce l'efficacité du projet et le sentiment d'appartenance. La ferme ROC à Ville-Noire cultive bien plus que des légumes. Sur les parcelles ombragées, on trouve des papayers, des bananiers, du manioc et des brèdes, cultivés selon des pratiques agroécologiques. «L'idée, c'est de préserver la biodiversité locale tout en renforçant notre autonomie alimentaire», explique Louis Gérard Monty, un des fermiers. Toute l'année, des ateliers permettent aux Mauriciens et aux volontaires comprenant des familles, des jeunes, des retraités d'apprendre à composter, semer, récolter, nous dit, pour sa part, son collègue Sébastien Renel. Le compostage est d'ailleurs le dada de Léon Razafindrakoto, un autre fermier. Il est passé maître dans l'art.

Cuisine du terroir

L'autre pilier du projet ROC, c'est la cuisine du terroir – permettre aux gens de se reconnecter à leur alimentation à travers la terre. Dans un coin de la ferme, un atelier cuisine bat d'ailleurs son plein. On y prépare des plats traditionnels à base de légumes fraîchement cueillis. Mais au-delà du goût, il y a l'intention : valoriser des produits locaux, en circuit court, accessibles et sains.



La ferme a une partie réservée uniquement pour les semences.

En 2021, Laboutik Solider complète le dispositif ROC. En collaboration avec Caritas Mahébourg, Mahébourg Espoir et d'autres ONG locales, elle a proposé des produits alimentaires de base à prix réduits (jusqu'à 70 % du prix du marché) pour des familles identifiées comme vulnérables.



On trouve des papayers, des bananiers, du manioc et des brèdes, cultivés selon des pratiques agroécologiques.

«En quatre ans, nous avons touché environ 350 familles à travers Laboutik, les initiations à l'agroécologie et un soutien psychosocial», précise Rachele Bhoyroo, responsable de communication chez Eco-Sud. Aujourd'hui Laboutik Solider s'est transformée en un espace d'autonomisation à travers l'agroécologie et la transformation des produits alimentaires. Grâce à l'appui de l'Organisation internationale pour la francophonie (OIF), ROC a lancé une formation gratuite en entrepreneuriat pour les femmes. «L'objectif est de permettre aux femmes de pouvoir acquérir des connaissances en agriculture et la transformation des produits agricoles locaux afin de pouvoir générer des revenus», précise Rachele.



Léon Razafindrakoto, le spécialiste du compostage.

Le projet : Plante, Kwi, Transmet vise à former 60 femmes et les accompagner dans la mise sur pied de leur business «À travers ce projet, ROC devient un levier pour soutenir et accompagner les femmes à concrétiser leur projet d'entrepreneuriat», souligne Rachele. Elle explique que c'est aussi une transmission de valeurs et de connaissances pour de nombreuses femmes. «Zot transmet seki sorti dan later ziska zot lasiet», confie-t-elle. ROC n'est pas qu'un projet agricole. C'est une réponse globale à la fragilité croissante des communautés face aux chocs environnementaux et sociaux. Il incarne une autre façon de faire. Une manière d'habiter le monde avec respect, solidarité et bon sens.

Envie de participer ?

Les inscriptions pour participer au projet de formation Plante, Kwi, Transmet sont ouvertes. Aucune qualification n'est requise, juste l'envie d'apprendre et d'avancer. Les inscriptions se font sur place à la ferme. Ceux et celles qui souhaitent passer une demi-journée à la ferme ROC pour s'initier à l'agroécologie ou à la cuisine locale peuvent le faire de 8 heures à 13 heures avec déjeuner. Rendez-vous sur ecosud.mu pour plus d'infos à ce sujet.



Ayele Addis Ambelu (Ethiopia) ; Ethiopia Gears Up to Welcome Guests for the Second Africa Climate Summit ; ENA, August 21, 2025.

Tag: ACS2, African Union.

Pour accéder à l'article : https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7176750

Addis Ababa, August 21, 2025 (ENA)— Following Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed's announcement that Ethiopia will host the Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS2) from September 8–10, 2025, in collaboration with the African Union, the country is progressing well to welcome guests, according to Office of the Prime Minister.

The ACS2 will be held under the theme: "Accelerating Global Climate Solutions: Financing for Africa's Resilient and Green Development", and will convene Heads of State and Government, development partners, intergovernmental organisations, academia, civil society, women & youth groups, and others.

According to the office, the Summit is built around two core strategic pillars including showcasing African solutions for climate action and unlocking scalable climate finance for climate action.

It aims to position Africa as a unified force to influence COP30, G20, UNGA, and other global outcomes; drive concrete reforms to scale grant-based climate finance and investment



mechanisms; showcase African-led climate solutions with potential for global impact; and build strategic partnerships to support Africa’s resilient and green development pathways.

This grand pan-African gathering is expected to adopt the African Leaders’ Addis Ababa Declaration and launch a flagship report on initiatives and strategic partnerships at national, regional, continental, and global levels.

The Summit is a demonstration of Ethiopia’s proven commitment to African-led climate action and leadership, to hosting ACS2, and to advancing bold, continent-wide solutions.

Leaders, innovators, and change-makers in Addis Ababa this September are anticipated to join to shape Africa’s climate future.

MONITOR

Christopher Bendana (Uganda) ; Agriculture is a driver for East Africa's industrialisation ; The Monitor, August 24, 2025.

Tag : EAC, UNECA.

To access the article : https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/special-reports/agriculture-is-a-driver-for-east-africa-s-industrialisation-5165354#google_vignette



Children are a big part of the community development activities. PHOTO | GEORGE KATONGOLE

What you need to know:

- Experts in the sector say working through the value chain will lead to an increase in the quality of the agricultural products we export as a region. There is a need to shift from volumes to value as improved productivity will lead to increased incomes, fueling demand for manufactured goods, and thereby stimulating industrial growth, as Christopher Bendana writes.

Hennessy Cognac whisky at a supermarket in Kira, Wakiso District, is sold for Shs2.1 million. The prices at another supermarket in Nalya, also in Wakiso, also reveal a goldmine in the agricultural sector. Corned Brazilian beef (340g) is sold at Shs17,000. Freez Tamarind Mix (300mm) from Lebanon goes for Shs7,000, while Wydojone Milk (500mm) from Poland is sold at Shs15,600. The woman at the counter, who just purchased these items - all imported - had paid Shs3m. The expression on her face is one of satisfaction. The milk in her shopping cart could have been sourced locally, while the whiskey could have been replaced with Tonto (banana beer) with some slight improvement in processing.

African agricultural imports have been increasing over the years. A sample survey in Ugandan supermarkets found food imports from Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, and Brazil. A 2021 study by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa found that in 2018, agriculture imports to Africa were worth \$15 billion. It is estimated that these imports would reach a high \$110 billion in 2025. The Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU) is now advancing the proposition that agriculture can be a driver for industrialisation in the region. Last month, at the second Annual Regional Industrialisation Conference (RIC 2025), PSFU Executive Director Stephen Asiimwe emphasised the importance of regional integration and called for the strengthening of partnerships.

The East African community, re-established in 2000, has had benefits for its 330 million members, as well as setbacks, especially for business people. There is free movement of people across the borders, but inter-regional trade remains at a minimum, below 20 percent, limited mainly by Non-Trade Barriers (NTBs). On several occasions, Kenya has blocked Uganda's milk and sugar from being transported into their country. On the other hand, Tanzania has a myriad of restrictions and permits targeting foreign traders, including traders from the regional block.

Importance of the sector

David Wozemba, the country director of Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), pointed to the huge potential of agriculture in the region's industrial transformation, wondering why the sector with a huge comparative advantage was being ignored. "The EAC countries are yet to allocate 15 percent of their annual budgets to agriculture as per the Maputo Protocol. The sector contributes between 25 and 40 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of most countries, employing close to 80 percent of the population. Agriculture should be recognised as an important input in the industrial agenda," he says. AGRA is a continental agricultural organisation modelled on the practices of the Green Revolution that helped improve agricultural productivity in Mexico, India, and the Philippines.

It supports small-scale farmers to adopt new technologies to improve their productivity and incomes. "The continent lags in the use of quality seed, irrigation, application of fertilisers, and mechanisation. Post-harvest losses are a key barrier to competitive trade. Other challenges include a lack of access to technology and high transport costs," the agribusiness development expert explains. He called for collaborative industrialisation and value addition, and emphasised the importance of climate-smart agriculture. "Incentives should be offered on condition of value addition and skills enhancement. Let's build regional value chains, regional infrastructure, a regional industrial policy, and the standard gauge railway," he said.

Businge Rwabwogo, the general manager, operations, at Mukwano Industries, called for harmonising of regional policies like the removal of Non-Trade Barriers. "Instead, each partner state is coming up with its policies. There is a problem of overlapping agreements and regulatory disparities. For instance, Kenya initiated trade agreement discussions with the United States of America. Such agreements can distort markets, especially when importing from a country with a large economy," he noted. Rwabwogo called for specialisation within the region, as it was during the colonial times, as opposed to the costly option of one company having factories in each East African country.

"There should be one hub. The comparative advantage of each country should bring in compliments rather than competition. We should also have a clear regulatory framework on trade. Can you imagine that the Tanzanians have come during sunflower harvesting time and are buying off everything, yet we cannot do the same in Tanzania?" He asked. As Uganda remains open to all importers, Rwabwogo notes that regulation is not limited to external players. Even a lack of local regulation can destroy established industries. "If we do not apportion what each factory should do, internal competition will kill an industry, yet we must compete for the same market with new entrants who have tax holidays.

This is beside the challenges of expensive road networks and a lack of suitable finance,” he says. Dr Victoria Ssekitoleko, the chairperson of Uganda Agribusiness Alliance (UAA), a network of agribusiness and agribusiness-related apex organisations working towards an inclusive and competitive agribusiness industry in Uganda, emphasised the role of working through the value chain.



James Mulwana, a tomato farmer in Nakifuma. He says high fertiliser prices mean high costs of production which call for sustainable means of production. PHOTO | GEORGE KATONGOLE

“Agricultural productivity starts with scientists recommending the right soil, the seeds, and spacing. Extension workers should recommend the right agronomic practices from weeding to fertiliser and water application. The produce dealers and farmers should do the right drying, packaging, and branding. Once specialists are involved at every stage, the insurance and banking institutions will find it easy to work with the farmer,” she advised. Speaking via video link, Stephen Ruzibiza, the chief executive officer of Rwanda Public Sector Federation, argued that NTBs are hampering industrialisation in the region. “The NTBs are an additional cost. We need regional policies that compel international corporations investing in the region to work with a local partner,” he said.

Ezra Muhumuza Rubanda, the Executive Director of Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA), said Uganda's industrialisation policy lacks direction. "We have a policy circus rather than a nexus. It is wrong to aggregate trade and tax policies with investment and industrial policies as they have different objectives. Trade and tax policies are short-term mainly regulatory, while investment and industrial policy are long-term and work at the implementation stage," he said. Muhumuza called for the enactment of policies that are regional rather than domestic, such as an East African development bank that uses our own money and encourages savings.

"On the NTBs, the problem is that countries produce the same low-quality products, and because they cannot compete with prices, they resort to NTBs. Countries are producing according to current needs rather than having a strategic agenda for industrialisation," he explained. Until EAC countries address that problem, NTBs will remain, even as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and South Sudan join the production lines. The solution is a move from trade policies to industrial policies. Government response Dr Joshua Mutambi, the commissioner of Processing and Marketing at the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives, did not have all the answers to concerns raised by traders but argued that the Standard Gauge Railway was on course.

"He noted that there were developments of free zones, industrial parks, and energy. However, NTBs will likely stay for some time because doing business is a lifetime venture. As you solve some NTBs, others come up," he said. Sarah Kagingo, the vice chairperson of the PSFU board of directors, said plants across the region were operating at a 54 percent capacity because of limited demand for products. "Our markets should be interlinked. What is key is to make agriculture more productive.

While milk production per cow has increased significantly, it is still below what a cow produces in the Netherlands. There is also a need for quality assurance, as many consumers in advanced countries are concerned about their health," she explained. Agriculture can drive industrialisation because it provides the raw materials needed for many industries, such as food processing, textiles, and pharmaceuticals.
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How agriculture contributes to industrialisation

The link between agricultural productivity and industrialisation is undeniable. Several studies highlight the importance of policy and institutional factors in ensuring agricultural growth translates into industrial development. For instance, investments in infrastructure, research and development, and supportive policies are essential for maximising the industrial benefits of agricultural growth.

Raw material supply:

Agriculture provides essential raw materials for various industries, including food processing, textiles, and pharmaceuticals. For example, cotton from farms is used in textile mills, and crops are processed into food products.

Demand creation:

Increased agricultural productivity can lead to higher rural incomes, which translates to increased demand for manufactured goods, driving industrial growth.

Capital accumulation:

Profits from agriculture can be reinvested in other sectors, including industry, facilitating industrial development.

Employment generation:

Agriculture employs a large portion of the workforce in developing countries, and its modernization can create new employment opportunities in agro-industries.

Forward and backward linkages:

Strong linkages between agriculture and industry, both upstream and downstream, are crucial for sustainable industrial development. *Source: Internet.*



Wallace Mawire (Zimbabwe) ; Joint Conference For Global Partnerships Between African Higher Education Institutions and Historical Black Colleges and Universities Announced; Pan African Visions, August 25, 2025

Tag :

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://panafricanvisions.com/2025/08/joint-conference-for-global-partnerships-between-african-higher-education-institutions-and-historical-black-colleges-and-universities-announced/>



UNCF's Institute for Capacity Building (ICB), in strategic collaboration with the Historic African Diaspora Placement Program (HADIP) and the Association of African Universities (AAU) have announced the convening of a groundbreaking virtual symposium on September 17, 2025 under the theme "From Dialogue to Action: Advancing Partnerships between Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and African Higher Education Institutions," expected to bring together academic, philanthropic and industry leaders to discuss new pathways for partnership

and innovation between HBCUs and institutions on the African continent and across the diaspora.

The Symposium seeks to catalyze sustainable partnerships among HBCUs and African higher education institutions by bringing together government leadership, university presidents, provosts, policymakers, researchers, philanthropists and resource partners from both continents.

The event's format will feature dignitary-led plenaries, comparative insights on African and U.S. higher education systems, panel discussions, and a strategic dialogue on resource mobilization and institutional transformation. "This is more than just an event—it's a launch pad for coordinated action," said Ed Smith-Lewis, UNCF senior vice president, strategic partnership and institutional programs. "We're setting the stage for executive leadership development, joint research efforts and mutual investment in transformative education systems."

The event builds on collaborative efforts between HADIP and AAU, which exists to promote, strengthen and represent African higher education by fostering collaboration, enhancing institutional quality and serving as the collective voice of universities across the continent.

A HADIP representative stated, "This partnership is a significant step towards creating a unified approach to higher education across Africa and the diaspora. By working together, we can enhance the quality of education and research, ensuring that our institutions thrive in an interconnected world."

The Secretary-General of AAU Olusola Bandele Oyewole remarked, "The Association of African Universities is excited to foster partnerships with historically Black colleges and universities. Together, we aim to strengthen education and address challenges, creating a brighter future for our students and communities."

The Symposium was announced formally during UNCF's annual **UNITE Summit, which was held on July 20 to 24, 2025**, signaling a commitment to cross-continental collaboration and inviting broader stakeholder engagement.

The event marks another milestone for UNCF as it seeks to elevate partnerships between HBCUs and the African continent.

As part of the commitment, UNCF ICB has already identified 8B Education Investments as a pilot partner to explore financing solutions for African students studying in U.S. institutions.

UNCF ICB also sponsored the recently concluded 4th Annual HBCU Africa Education Coalition (HAEC) Conference.

Key sessions at the HAEC Conference spotlighted institutional transformation, diaspora engagement and the future of African higher education.

UNCF is one of the nation's largest and most effective supporters of higher education and serves as a leading advocate for college-bound students. Since its founding in 1944, UNCF has raised more than \$6 billion to support students' access to higher education, provide scholarships and strengthen historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs). Each year, UNCF supports more than 50,000 students at more than 1,100 colleges and universities across the country including 37 UNCF-member HBCUs. Through its efforts, UNCF has helped generations of students to get to and through college. We believe a college education plays a vital role in fortifying the pipeline of leaders and professionals who contribute to the advancement of our society.

UNCF's Institute for Capacity Building (ICB) is a registered subsidiary of the United Negro College Fund, a 501(c)(3) organization.

UNCF ICB partners with Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) to drive institutional transformation, student success, and community advancement. Its mission centers on equipping these institutions with the tools, strategies, and partnerships needed to thrive in a rapidly evolving higher education landscape.

The Historic African Diaspora Placement Program (HADIP) aims to reconnect African diaspora professionals in the U.S. with the continent through immersive cultural and professional experiences that foster sustainable development and strengthen transnational ties in alignment with the African Union's Agenda 2063.

The Association of African Universities (AAU) is an international non-governmental organization set up by universities in Africa to promote cooperation among themselves and with the international academic community. Founded with an initial membership of 34 public

universities on November 12, 1967, in Rabat, Morocco, the AAU's membership has grown to over 450.



Wallace Mawire (Zimbabwe) ; African Ministers Kick Off Regional Forum on Health; Pan African Visions, August 25, 2025.

Tag : WHO.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://panafricanvisions.com/2025/08/african-ministers-kick-off-regional-forum-on-health/>



African ministers of health gathering in the Zambian capital Lusaka today opened the Seventy-fifth session of the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Committee for Africa, the highest decision-making body on health on the continent.

The ministers from the 47 countries of the WHO African Region, meeting from 25 to 27 August 2025, will deliberate on measures to address challenges as well as endorse key resolutions to improve and promote people's health.

Opening the meeting, Zambia's President Hakainde Hichilema pointed out that lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic were crucial in "strengthening health diplomacy to address inequalities" and called on regional leaders to position health "as a driver of regional trade and industrialization", as well as to harmonize public health regulations across countries.

The president also called for "collaboration and a commitment to humanity in making decisions that enhance health and well-being across the region."

On his part, Zambian Minister of Health Dr Elijah Muchima called for united action and deeper collaboration to address the continent's health challenges.

"The complexities of today's health threats demand that we stand united. No single nation can overcome these challenges in isolation," said Dr Muchima. "We must deepen regional collaboration, share best practices, harness African expertise and innovation, and build long-term resilience across borders. The outcomes of this Session will guide our collective action towards a more secure, equitable, and sustainable future for all."

WHO Director-General Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said that the Seventy-fifth session of the WHO Africa Regional Committee "comes at a vital time for the continent and WHO as we chart a more sustainable future for the health of all people in Africa."

"WHO is working in lockstep with African nations to overcome the financial and security challenges many face and to capitalize on the great potential Africa offers in health. Our goal is clear: to support our Member States in Africa in their drive to build robust national health systems, built on self-reliance, efficacy and a commitment to deliver health for all," said Dr Tedros.

Faced with a challenging global financial landscape, WHO Regional Director for Africa, Dr Mohamed Janabi, underscored the importance of collaboration among countries to lead the transformation of the health architecture to be "accountable, transparent and responsive to African realities", and called for robust health systems to serve the needs of the people.

“We must reframe health not as a cost, but as a cornerstone of prosperity,” said Dr Janabi. “We must build systems that are efficient, inclusive and sovereign and we must place people – especially the most vulnerable – at the centre of every policy, programme and partnership.”

Over the next three days, the ministers will deliberate on priority issues. They will adopt a resolution to fast-track progress on oral health, long neglected despite affecting millions, to ensure improved services across the region by 2030. Delegates will also debate how to end chronic blood shortages that endanger mothers, children and patients with sickle cell disease, with a new plan to modernize supply systems and expand voluntary donations.

The meeting will consider strategies to expand access to rehabilitation services, which remain unavailable to two-thirds of Africans in need, and to transform care for women, children and adolescents—an area where the region still accounts for 70% of global maternal deaths. Ministers are expected to review proposals to accelerate progress against malaria, which continues to claim thousands of lives in Africa, and to close the continent’s critical health workforce gap, currently less than half the global standard.

Health security will also be under the spotlight, with new plans to strengthen early detection and crisis preparedness in a region that recorded more than 250 public health events in 2024 alone. Decisions taken in Lusaka this week are expected to set Africa’s health agenda for the future, laying the foundations for stronger systems, healthier communities, and a more resilient continent.



Reliable News Source

Ayele Addis Ambelu (Ethiopia); Ethiopia Long Recognizes Urgency of Climate Change: Minister of Planning & Dev't ; ENA, August 25, 2025.

Tag : ACS2, Paris Agreement.

Pour accéder à l'article : https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7198356



Addis Ababa, August 25, 2025 (ENA) -- Ethiopia has long recognized the urgency of climate change, Minister of Planning and Development Minister Fitsum Assefa said during the launch of the fifth Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice.

The fifth edition of the Nairobi Summer School on Climate Justice (NSSCJ), an initiative pioneered by the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) was launched at Addis Ababa University today as a prelude to the Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS2) which Ethiopia hosts from September 8 -10, 2025. In her remarks at the occasion, the Minister highlighted the nation's profound commitment to combating climate change, asserting that its strategy was in place long before the 2015 Paris Agreement.

She cited remarkable achievements of Ethiopia's pioneering role as a leader in global climate ambition.

Ethiopia's proactive stance on climate action is rooted in its national commitment, she said.

Fitsum noted that the country introduced its Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy back in 2011, making it a forerunner in developing a national climate plan.

This framework was designed to foster economic growth while simultaneously limiting greenhouse gas emissions and strengthening the nation's ability to withstand climate shocks, she stated.

According to the minister, the country developed climate resilient green economy strategy, long ago, long before the Paris Agreement was signed in 2015, she stated.

This strategic foresight has since been updated, with the country now finalizing its third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), she added.

The Minister also revealed that Ethiopia has "crafted our long-term low emission development strategy, which envisions creating a net zero economy by 2050."

Fitsum provided several concrete examples of Ethiopia's "homegrown climate actions" and "nature-based solutions."

The Green Legacy Initiative launched by Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed in 2019, has planted over 48 billion seedlings thus far, with a target of reaching 50 billion in 2026, the minister stated.

She added that this effort has "restored degraded land, reduced soil erosion, improved food security, and created green jobs."

According to her, Ethiopia's energy sector is a cornerstone of its climate strategy.

"Ethiopia generates over 96 percent of electricity from renewable sources," she stated.

Minister Fitsum pointed to urban projects that are making cities sustainable, mentioning the promotion of "e-mobility" and the "riverside development project."

These actions, she said, "are not just some climate actions, they are foundations of a vision where development and sustainability work hand in hand."

Fitsum mentioned Africa's role in the global climate agenda.

Finally, the minister acknowledged that Africa "has not contributed that much to climate change," emphasizing that "now Africa has solutions, solutions that work, homegrown solutions."

She urged the global community to support these efforts, stating, "If the world is to come around those solutions and finance those solutions, we are ready to accept that."



Milliam Murigi (Kenya) ; Kenya's Arid Lands, Solution to Food Security, Climate Change ; Science Africa, August 25, 2025.

Tag: -.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://news.scienceafrica.co.ke/kenyas-arid-lands-solution-to-food-security-climate-change/>



When most people think of Kenya's breadbasket, their minds often drift to the green highlands of Rift Valley or Western Kenya. Yet the country's greatest agricultural potential lies elsewhere, in the vast Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) that cover nearly 80 per cent of the nation.

Long dismissed as barren and unproductive, these landscapes may hold the key to feeding Kenya's growing population and mitigating the country's vulnerability to climate change.

"All research, innovation, and technologies should be focused on ASAL areas. These areas have the potential to make our country food and nutrition secure," said Phyllis Njane, Policy analyst, Ministry of Agriculture, during the Kenya National Research Festival 2025.

According to Njane, Kenya's traditional breadbaskets are facing declining productivity due to land fragmentation, soil degradation, and climate variability. With all these challenges, expanding production in the highlands is no longer sustainable. The ASALs, though harsh, offer the land mass and climate niches that can support a new model of agriculture if strategically developed.

She notes that the foundation for transformation already exists. Research institutions such as the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) and international partners like the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) have developed drought-tolerant varieties of sorghum, millet, cowpea, and pigeon pea crops that thrive where maize fails. Livestock research has also introduced improved breeds and rangeland management practices that can boost productivity under dryland conditions.

"Technological innovations are proving effective in pilot projects across Turkana, Kitui, and Garissa. The challenge is scale. Most initiatives remain donor-driven and localized, with limited integration into national agricultural policy frameworks," Njane added.

According to Prof. Abdulrazak Shaukat, Principal Secretary for Science, Research, and Innovation, office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary the lack of scale means that many of the innovations developed remain out of reach for the farmers who need them most. Without proper systems to extend research from the laboratory to the farm, valuable knowledge continues to sit in research institutions, gathering dust on shelves instead of driving agricultural transformation in the ASALs.

To ensure that this is solved, the Ministry of Education is working to create an ecosystem that connects innovators with investors and financial institutions. The goal is to ensure that promising agricultural innovations are not only developed but also scaled up, reaching farmers across the country and making a tangible impact on food security.

“We already have strong innovations that are well-suited for the ASALs, but they are not being fully utilized. It is time for research in this country to move beyond academic journals and be translated into practical solutions that reach the farmers,” said Prof. Shaukat.

According to him, Kenya cannot afford to keep importing food while vast tracts of land remain underutilized. The ASALs provide ideal conditions for drought-tolerant crops such as sorghum, millet, cowpea, green gram, and pigeon pea. Unlike maize, these crops can withstand the harsh impacts of climate change and are increasingly in demand both locally and regionally. Scaling up their production would not only diversify diets but also reduce dependence on imports and build greater national resilience.

He revealed that unlocking ASAL agriculture could contribute significantly to GDP and rural incomes. Livestock alone, largely raised in ASALs, accounts for about 12 per cent of Kenya’s GDP and employs nearly 90 per cent of the population in those regions. Expanding crop production through dryland farming could diversify incomes and reduce overreliance on pastoralism.

“If Kenya is serious about food security and climate resilience, a policy shift toward ASAL-focused investment is urgent. This means that increasing public research funding targeted specifically at dryland agriculture and integrating indigenous knowledge with formal research to improve adoption,” added Prof Shaukat.



Boris Ngounou (Cameroun); Pavillon camerounais éclaboussé : le scandale du Sky White relance la polémique sur la pêche INN ; Environnementales, 27 août 2025.

Tag : Union européenne.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://environnementales.com/2025/08/27/pavillon-camerounais-eclabousse-le-scandale-du-sky-white-relance-la-polemique-sur-la-peche-inn/>

Le navire camerounais *Sky White*, immatriculé en février 2024, a été radié le 19 août dernier pour pêche illicite et transport de stupéfiants. Le bateau de type remorqueur a été intercepté au large des Canaries en possession de plus de 3 tonnes de cocaïne. Aucun membre de l'équipage n'étant camerounais, ce scandale jette une lumière crue sur le fléau des pavillons de complaisance et la pêche illégale qui continuent de ternir l'image du pays d'Afrique centrale au niveau international.

Le navire *Sky White*, battant le pavillon camerounais, a officiellement été radié du registre national le 19 août 2025, selon un document transmis par le ministère des Transports. Le bateau, inscrit comme navire de pêche depuis février 2024, était sous surveillance pour son implication présumée dans un réseau de trafic opéré depuis le Maroc. Intercepté le 14 août 2025 au large des Canaries, il transportait plus de 3 tonnes de cocaïne réparties en 80 paquets. L'opération, menée en collaboration avec les marines espagnole, marocaine et américaine, a conduit à l'arrestation de cinq membres de l'équipage, constitué d'un vénézuélien et de quatre bangladais.

Ce cas illustre la vulnérabilité persistante du système camerounais dans la délivrance des licences et la gestion des pavillons. Selon l'Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF), le Cameroun a attribué plus de 200 licences à des navires de divers types, dont une majorité détenue par des armateurs étrangers. Ce laxisme a valu au pays un carton rouge de l'Union européenne en 2021. Un carton rouge renforcé en janvier 2023 par une décision des autorités européennes,

suspendant jusqu'à nouvel ordre, l'importations de produits halieutiques provenant du Cameroun.

Cette dérive soulève des questions cruciales sur l'intégrité du pavillon camerounais. Un rapport de *Windward* révèle que la flotte camerounaise a connu une croissance vertigineuse entre 2018 et 2020 : avec plus de 75 nouveaux navires immatriculés, dont de nombreux tankers, elle affiche un risque de conformité élevé, avec près de 42 % des nouveaux navires présentant des comportements jugés douteux avant même d'être sanctionnés.

Indicateur	Valeur estimée
Navires licenciés (divers types)	> 200
Nouveaux navires enregistrés (2018–2020)	> 75
Pourcentage à risque élevé (comportements suspects)	42%

Voici un aperçu chiffré du pavillon camerounais

L'affaire *Sky White* n'est pas un simple incident policier. Elle intervient alors que le Cameroun tente de normaliser ses pratiques en matière de pêche durable. Le pays a en effet adhéré le 29 avril 2025, lors de la 10e conférence Our Ocean à Busan, en Corée du Sud, à la Global Charter for Transparency in Fisheries, qui promeut une transparence accrue dans les licences, le suivi des navires et l'identification des propriétaires bénéficiaires. Mais sans réformes ambitieuses et une supervision rigoureuse, le risque demeure que le pavillon camerounais reste un refuge pour les opérations illicites en haute mer, sapant les efforts de réhabilitation de sa réputation.



Wallace Mawire (Zimbabwe), UN Working Group on Discrimination Against Women and Girls.... says GBV remains widespread and underreported in Zimbabwe ; The Blast, August 29, 2025.

Tag : OHCHR, UNHRC, UNIC.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://theblast.co.zw/2025/08/29/un-working-group-on-discrimination-against-women-and-girls-says-gbv-remains-widespread-and-underreported-in-zimbabwe/>



Following its recent visit to Zimbabwe the United Nations (UN) Group on Discrimination Against Women and Girls made a final assessment mission report saying that Gender Based Violence (GBV) remains widespread and underreported in the country, among other challenges and positive outcomes. Claudia Flores, Vice-Chairperson of the Group thanked the Government of Zimbabwe for its

openness and excellent cooperation throughout their mission.

‘We are also grateful to the many individuals and organizations who generously shared their time, experiences, and insights with us. Zimbabwe has adopted a strong legal and policy framework that, with a few exceptions, aligns closely with its international human rights commitments. But translating these commitments into meaningful change for women and girls requires urgent and sustained implementation, particularly in dismantling systemic gender-based discrimination, Flores said.

Flores said despite its progress, women and girls in Zimbabwe continue to face real and persistent challenges to equality.

She said the challenges often begin in childhood and endure across generations. According to her, Gender-Based Violence remains widespread and underreported. She said GBV survivors continue to face stigma, limited support services and significant barriers to justice.

Other issues highlighted by the Group include child sexual abuse remaining a serious concern, with girls left behind by migrant worker parents, unaccompanied minors, girls with disabilities, orphaned girls, and girls belonging to religious sects being particularly vulnerable. Flores said they also heard troubling accounts of how GBV is increasingly manifesting in digital spaces. She said the online platforms, vital for education, connection, and expression are becoming increasingly unsafe for girls and women, limiting their free expression. Cyberbullying, revenge porn, victim-blaming, and gendered disinformation are reported to be frequent, targeting women and girls precisely because of their gender. Another issue highlighted is the growing crisis of drug and substance abuse among young men which was also raised as a factor heightening GBV risks for women and girls, especially in certain provinces.

‘We have recommended that the Government urgently prioritize both prevention and protection. This includes expanding anti-GBV sensitization campaigns, providing trauma-informed training to law enforcement and judicial actors, and ensuring accountability for all perpetrators. Shelters and one-stop centers for survivors are essential services,’ Flores said. She said especially in light of declining donor support, there must be fully funded as a core state responsibility.

The Group said it also deeply concerned by the intersecting discrimination faced by rural women

and girls, pregnant women and mothers in prison, those with disabilities, sex workers, and LGBTIQ+ individuals.

She said in prisons, they observed inadequate facilities for women, especially those with children.

She added the pregnant women and mothers in detention are entitled to appropriate accommodations, healthcare, and protection from degrading conditions, standards that must be urgently strengthened.

The mission said these groups encounter overlapping barriers that further restrict access to education, healthcare, and justice.

Another critical area highlighted is on sexual and reproductive health. Flores said girls must be able to access accurate, stigma-free information and services. She said comprehensive sexuality education, which they understand is part of the school curriculum offers an important platform for instilling values of bodily autonomy, consent, and respect for human dignity.

The Group said that they also note important concerns for women working in the public and private sectors.

They said women face significant pay disparities in the private sector and remain underrepresented in senior leadership in both sectors.

They said informal sector workers, including women cross-border traders and artisanal miners, often operate without social protections or legal safeguards.

In the political sphere, they said while gender quotas have contributed to greater representation, many women in elected office continue to face significant structural barriers including limited access to resources and exposure to harassment that undermine their ability to participate on equal footing.

The mission said women and girl human rights defenders also face increasing restrictions due to the enactment of the Private Voluntary Organisations (PVO) Amendment Act which fosters self censorship among them and imposes burdensome requirements for reporting on civil society organizations.

They said progress on gender equality also requires leadership by those most affected and empowering women and girls to participate meaningfully in shaping the policies and systems that impact their lives is not only just but is essential to building resilient, inclusive, and thriving

communities.

The mission has urged all stakeholders to remember that gender equality is not a zerosum goal.

They said a more equal Zimbabwe benefits everyone men and boys included.

‘We call on the Government to promote public awareness and prioritize human rights education for all children grounded in the values of equality, dignity, and autonomy. Gender equality must move beyond aspiration. It must become a lived reality for every woman and every girl, in every community across Zimbabwe, Flores said.

The United Nations Human Rights Working Group on discrimination against women and girls conducted the country visit to Zimbabwe from 28 July to 8 August 2025.

According to a statement by the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) in Zimbabwe, the independent experts assessed progress and challenges in achieving gender equality and eliminating discrimination.

UNIC said experts examined various aspects of the lives of women and girls, particularly those who encounter multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

They said the Working Group visited the country at the invitation of the Government and held discussions in Harare, Mutare, Masvingo and Bulawayo cities of the country. UNIC said the experts met with national and local authorities, women and girls, civil society organisations, UN entities and other relevant stakeholders.

They added that the visiting delegation included Working Group Chairperson Laura Nyirinkindi and Vice-Chair Claudia Flores.

The Working Group is also expected to present its full report to the UN Human Rights Council in June 2026.

The experts include Laura Nyirinkindi (Chair), Claudia Flores (Vice-Chair), Dorothy Estrada Tanck, Ivana Krstić, and Haina Lu, Working group on discrimination against women and girls. According to UNIC, Special Rapporteurs/Independent Experts/Working Groups are independent human rights experts appointed by the United Nations Human Rights Council.

The UN Information Agency said together, the experts are referred to as the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council.

They said Special Procedures experts work on a voluntary basis and are not UN staff and do not receive a salary for their work.

UNIC said while the UN Human Rights office acts as the secretariat for Special Procedures, the

experts serve in their individual capacity and are independent from any government or organization, including OHCHR and UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE (UNIC). According to United Nations Human Rights, women and girls everywhere are still subject to significant disadvantage as the result of discriminatory laws and practices. They say that equality has not been achieved in any country in the world, and pledges to eliminate discriminatory laws have not been fulfilled. They add that the mandate was created to intensify efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls throughout the world.

At its fifteenth session in 2010, the Human Rights Council adopted by consensus resolution 15/23 to establish a working group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice.

When renewed in June 2019 through resolution 41/6, the mandate name was changed from the Working Group on discrimination against women in law and practice to the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls. The mandate was renewed in June 2022 through resolution 50/18.



Thuku Kariuki (Kenya), People in northern Kenya struggle to find drinkable water ; DW, August 29, 2025.

Tag : UNESCO, WFP.

Pour accéder à l'article : <https://www.dw.com/en/people-in-northern-kenya-struggle-to-find-drinkable-water/video-73807016>



In northern Kenya, Turkana and Marsabit counties struggle to get fresh water. Until now, the saltwater Lake Turkana in between them has not been a source of drinking water. But the United Nations is helping people in villages find new solutions.

At dawn in Moite village, Achino Lobok begins her daily two-kilometer trek for water — unsafe but essential. A mother and shopkeeper, Lobok says the struggle often forces her to close her business. Like many in Kenya's arid north, residents face severe water insecurity. Contaminated water causes illness, especially in children. A Dutch-funded UNESCO-WFP project is now studying Lake Turkana to explore clean water solutions. Lobok pleads: "We need help accessing clean water — for our health and livelihoods."



Vel Moonien (Ile Maurice) ; Des journalistes de la zone formés sur les enjeux environnementaux ; Radio One, 29 août 2025.

Tag : COI, UNESCO.

Pour accéder à l'article : https://r1.mu/des-journalistes-de-la-zone-formes-sur-les-enjeux-environnementaux/?fbclid=IwY2xjawMemQ5leHRuA2FlbQlxMABicmlkETFRSjBZaFJScE1KT3JDZWJDAR5x82cUlnG-tc6chYSDkWa6MpC5Kjl4A0gT0oRWozPssAGA2DyHHQAgEpXLcQ_aem_lVe6pHltOfFERI9VZUKUdQ



Les participants ont pu constater de visu les projets mis en place pour remplacer les filaos par des plants endémiques sur la plage de Flic-en-Flac, la disparition de la plage de La Preneuse en raison des projets de développement sur le littoral de l'Ouest, et la plantation des mangroves à Case Noyale.

Des journalistes et des chargés de communication d'organismes étatiques des Petits États insulaires en développement (PEID) et des Pays les moins avancés (PMA) de l'Afrique de l'Est ont participé, en mai dernier à Port-Louis, à une formation de trois jours axée sur le changement

climatique et la désinformation. Elle était dispensée par l'Unesco, avec Africa21, la Commission de l'océan Indien (COI), le Media Trust (l'organisme d'État mauricien chargé de la formation des journalistes) et l'Université de Maurice. Au nombre de 27, les participants sont issus des Comores, de Djibouti, de Madagascar, de Maurice, de Rodrigues et des Seychelles.

Cette formation cadre avec l'Initiative mondiale pour l'intégrité de l'information sur le changement climatique, lancée par les Nations unies, l'Unesco et le gouvernement brésilien en novembre dernier. Son objectif consiste à renforcer la capacité des médias à lutter contre le changement climatique, notamment en permettant aux lecteurs d'évaluer l'information de manière critique, tout en faisant la distinction entre les faits scientifiques et les récits trompeurs. La crise a surtout un impact pour les PEID et les PMA, qui sont les plus exposés à certaines des plus graves conséquences du changement climatique.

Les formateurs étaient Mégnon Didier Bébadà, expert d'Africa 21 ; Christina Chan-Meetoo, maître de conférence en Sciences de l'information et de la communication à l'Université de Maurice ; Abdoollah Earally, journaliste multimédia comptant trois décennies d'expérience et correspondant mauricien de RFI, France 24, TV5 Monde et Réunion La 1ère ; André Kamga Foamouhoue, coordinateur régional du projet Hydromet de la COI et ancien directeur de l'African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development ; Adèle de Toma, biologiste marin française spécialisée en gestion intégrée des zones côtières et pilote du projet Résilience des populations et des zones côtières du Sud-ouest de l'océan Indien (Recos) ; et Raj Mohabeer, chargé de mission de la COI.

« C'est la première fois que nous organisons un événement de ce genre avec l'Unesco, Africa 21, la COI et l'Université de Maurice. Nous sommes très heureux d'avoir pu rassembler les journalistes de la région autour d'un thème qui nous affecte tous. Nous avons déjà commencé à travailler avec l'Unesco pour qu'il y ait une suite. Une plateforme régionale sera mise en place et, peut-être, nous reviendrons ici dans moins d'un an pour faire le point sur nos avancées », déclare Shehzad Ali Joomun du Media Trust. La représentante régionale de l'Unesco, Misako Ito, a assuré que l'organisation va mobiliser ses partenaires pour consolider ce partenariat et continuer à accompagner les journalistes, notamment dans la mise en œuvre de stratégies d'éducation aux médias et à l'information.

Aux yeux de Zoubeida Andhilane, d'ORTC/Comores, « cette formation a été une opportunité idéale pour renforcer mes capacités et mes connaissances dans le domaine du changement climatique, notamment à Mohéli, qui est particulièrement touchée par les inondations et la montée du niveau de la mer. C'est donc une réelle opportunité, et cela m'a donné de nouvelles perspectives pour impliquer la population à ce sujet, notamment à travers la sensibilisation ». Pour David Casimir, journaliste à MBC Rodrigues, cette formation a aidé les participants à mieux comprendre les enjeux climatiques dans la région et les problématiques communes aux différentes îles.

Pour Karina Zarazafy, journaliste de Bleen Media à Madagascar, la formation a permis d'affiner une stratégie d'éducation aux médias et à l'information. « Il s'agit de développer une stratégie propre à chaque rédaction, mais adaptable aux autres rédactions des îles de l'océan Indien, pour mieux sensibiliser les populations, en particulier celles vivant dans les zones enclavées, aux enjeux climatiques et environnementaux », fait-elle ressortir. Dans le cadre de la formation, les participants ont pu constater de visu les projets mis en place pour remplacer les arbres de filao par des plants endémiques sur la plage de Flic-en-Flac, la disparition de la plage de La Preneuse en raison des projets de développement sur le littoral de l'Ouest et la plantation de mangroves à Case Noyale.



Publications: 29/08/2025

Ayele Addis Ambelu (Ethiopia); Green Investment Key to Unlocking Africa's Potential Amid Climate Challenges: Planning, Dev't Minister ; ENA, August 29, 2025.

Tag : ACS2, AfDB.

Pour accéder à l'article : https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7227307



Addis Ababa, August 29, 2025 (ENA)—Unlocking green investment is vital for Africa, which has been emerging as a land of opportunity and hope for investors amid climate challenges, Planning and Development Minister Fitsum Assefa said.

“Africa is not a place for charity, but a destination for smart, high-return investments,” the minister noted.

In an article published on Project Syndicate on 28 August 2025 under the title “Africa’s Green Economy Is a Good Investment,” she said the Addis Ababa Climate Summit that takes place next month will be a decisive moment to declare Africa’s green economy as “a wave of smart investment just waiting to be unleashed.”

The summit will bring together heads of state and government, scientists, private-sector leaders, civil-society and youth representatives as well as global development partners to chart a new course for climate action and green investment on the continent.

The minister cited the African Development Bank, which noted that Africa faces severe climate threats with droughts, floods, and extreme weather cutting GDP by 5–15 percent annually.

She also stated that the continent holds 60 percent of the world's best solar resources but accounts for only 1 percent of global solar capacity, receiving just 3 percent of global energy investments.

Furthermore, Fitsum cited Ethiopia as an example where the national grid runs almost entirely on renewable energy, led by hydropower.

The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) is already generating 2,350 megawatts and will reach 5,150 MW at full capacity, while also supplying power to neighboring countries, including Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan, and Tanzania.

In the article, she also highlighted renewable projects such as Gambia's 23 MW Jambur Solar Power Station, South Africa's 330 MW Impofu Wind Complex, and Kenya's solar-powered green ammonia production initiative on the continent.

According to the minister, the forthcoming Africa Green Industrialization Initiative and ACS2 Flagship Report will provide frameworks for scaling up such projects with the support of governments, the private sector, and development finance institutions.

Challenging perceptions of Africa as dependent on aid, Fitsum said: "Africans are not asking to be rescued. Our continent's young demographics, abundant resources, and innovation make green investments among the most promising worldwide."

She further underlined Africa's critical role in global climate solutions, noting that "the road to a stable climate and fair economy runs through Africa."

As world leaders and investors prepare to gather in Addis Ababa in September, she said they face a choice between investing in Africa's green economy for sustainable growth or allowing climate change to worsen instability and missed opportunities.



Available News Sources

Ayele Addis Ambelu (Ethiopia) ; UNECA Climate Center Chief Spotlights Continental Climate Action, Praises Ethiopia's Green Legacy as Global Model; ENA, August 30, 2025.

Tag : ACPC, African Union Commission, AfDB, UNECA.

Pour accéder à l'article : https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7234797



Addis Ababa, August 30, 2025 (ENA)—James Murombedzi, Head of the African Climate Policy Center (ACPC) at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), highlighted the center's crucial role in helping African countries tackle climate change and advance sustainable development.

In an exclusive interview with ENA, Murombedzi also underscored Ethiopia's global leadership through the Green Legacy Initiative, which has planted tens of billions of trees.

For him, Ethiopia's success not only helps stabilize ecosystems but also enhances their capacity to absorb carbon dioxide.

Explaining the role of the African Climate Policy Center in supporting African nations' efforts to mitigate climate-induced impacts, Murombedzi said the center serves as the secretariat for Climate of Africa, a continental initiative jointly led by UNECA, the African Union Commission, and the African Development Bank.

The program, he noted, is designed to help African member states invest in weather and climate observation systems, analyze climate data, and develop effective climate-related policies, strategies, and plans.

Most importantly, he emphasized, the center supports countries in preparing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), implementing the Africa Climate Change Strategy, and securing access to climate finance to translate plans into action.

"It's a pan-African initiative, implemented across multiple countries, addressing investment, policy support, capacity building, and sustainable development," he added.

According to him, drawing on the center's extensive research and data on the impacts of climate change on African economies, it has been supporting governments across the continent in strengthening their capacity to implement climate actions.

In this regard, he pointed to a recent landmark achievement—the development of the Africa Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy, which was adopted by the Committee of African Heads of State on Climate Change in 2023.

However, the head stressed that financing remains the continent's biggest challenge in mitigating climate impacts and building an environmentally friendly economy in the continent.

"Africa accounts for less than 5% of global emissions yet receives less than 15% of climate funds, most of which are loans rather than grants," Murombedzi noted. "This adds to an already significant debt burden, limiting the continent's fiscal space for climate action. While African countries are contributing increasingly from their own resources—sometimes up to 9% of GDP—this comes at a cost to other development priorities, including health, education, and infrastructure."



Despite these challenges, Africa has immense opportunities for climate solutions.

“Our natural ecosystems, renewable energy potential—such as solar, wind, and hydropower—and initiatives like Ethiopia’s Green Legacy, which has planted billions of trees, provide pathways for sustainable development while mitigating carbon emissions,” he said.

Reflecting on Ethiopia’s leadership, Dr. Murombedzi lauded its Green Legacy Initiative, which he noted not only stabilizes ecosystems but also enhances carbon absorption.



“Ethiopia is a global leader through the Green Legacy Initiative, which has planted many billions of trees, which are going to contribute towards not only stabilizing ecosystems, but also increasing their capacity to absorb carbon dioxide...”

He urged African countries to follow Ethiopia's footsteps in building resilient and sustainable environments for the future.

He further pledged the African Climate Policy Center's support for Ethiopia's green development journey, praising its success as a model of sustainability.

Speaking on the already completed Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD), Murombedzi expressed his confidence that the dam will be contributing towards generating clean energy in the region.



“One of the things that Ethiopia has done is you have invested Ethiopia's own resources in the construction of GERD. This is going to be a major contribution towards generating clean energy for Ethiopia and moving the country out of the use of fossil fuels.

One of the results is that Ethiopia is now the leading country in importation as well as the distribution of electric vehicles. Electric mobility is becoming the key model of mobility in Ethiopia. This is because Ethiopia can generate clean energy from the renaissance dam,” he elaborated.



Available News Source

Ayele Addis Ambelu (Ethiopia) ; Ethiopia to Host Second Climate Change Week Ahead of 2nd African Climate Summit ; ENA, August 31, 2025.

Tag : ACS2, COP 30, GGGI, UNFCCC.

Pour accéder à l'article : https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7236379

Addis Ababa; August 31, 2025 (ENA) -- The second Climate Week of 2025 (CW2) is scheduled to take place from September 1 to September 6, 2025, in Addis Ababa, under the theme "Dialogues for Ambition and Implementation."

Following the global Climate Week, the second Africa Climate Summit is set to take place from September 8 to September 10, 2025. These two significant events Ethiopia is hosting are expected to shape the trajectory of global and African climate action. The second Climate Week of 2025 and the Second Africa Climate Summit offer an opportunity to advance Africa's climate agenda on the world stage, ensuring that the continent's priorities are reflected in international climate discourse and efforts to mobilize climate finance.

Ethiopia's Ministry of Planning and Development, in partnership with the Government Communication Service and the Global Green Growth Institute, conducted a training session aimed at raising awareness about the summit among journalists in Bishoftu.



The second global Climate Week, organized by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), will be hosted at the Addis Ababa International Convention Centre from September 1 to September 6, 2025.

The Lead Executive Officer for Environment and Climate Change Agreements and Strategic Partnerships at the Ministry of Planning and Development, Mensur Desse, indicated that around 1,500 delegates are anticipated to attend the Climate Week.

During the week, Mensur said a new narrative will be highlighted, moving away from the idea that African nations are simply victims of climate change. The focus will instead be on the continent's practical and innovative solutions.

Africa is already putting its own solutions in place to create long-term mechanisms for addressing climate change, rather than just making promises. For example, he cited Ethiopia's Green Legacy Initiative has planted billions of seedlings on its own, without waiting for outside support.

According to him, this program is not only helping to fight climate change but also contributing to food security and national development. Ethiopia is also using technology and innovation to support its climate change mitigation efforts.

He said Climate Week will be a forum where a strong call is made to turn countries' visions and political commitments into tangible change.

The week will also produce policy ideas for the second Africa Climate Summit and help to formulate a common agenda for the 30th UN Climate Change Conference (COP 30) to be held in Belém, Brazil.

Mensur highlighted the importance of media professionals reporting on key developments related to the climate agenda, advocating for the interests of Africa.

Senior representatives from African nations, policymakers, international and regional organizations, civil society organizations, experts, and various stakeholders will engage in the second Climate Week.

The week will include high-level consultations, side discussions, sharing of experiences, exhibitions, and networking opportunities.

This event is part of the bi-annual Climate Change Week series organized by the United Nations.

The first Climate Week of 2025 (CW1) took place in Panama in May 2025.

The UN has stated that the week aims to foster a movement that transforms climate change commitments into tangible actions and to provide a platform for establishing agendas for upcoming events.