



[Au moins 23 personnes sont mortes dans l'effondrement d'immeubles d'habitation à Casablanca, la capitale économique du Maroc, ont annoncé dimanche soir les autorités locales dans un nouveau bilan diffusé après trois jours de recherches. Quinze corps ont été retrouvés dans les ruines des trois immeubles par les services de secours pour la seule journée de dimanche.]

BURUNDI :

**Burundi : l'Institut Confucius remet 114 certificats**

lundi 14 juillet 2014 / par L'Agence de Presse © Xinhua

L'Institut Confucius de l'Université du Burundi (UB) a remis dimanche à 114 personnes des certificats de fin d'études de l'année académique 2013-2014, en présence de l'ambassadeur de Chine au Burundi, Yu Xuzhong et du vice-recteur de cette Université, Paul Banderembako.

Dans son discours de circonstance, M. Yu a déclaré "féliciter chaleureusement" les diplômés pour leur réussite de l'examen.

"En l'espace de deux ans seulement, l'institut Confucius de l'UB a connu de grands succès (..). Jusqu'à maintenant, il y a plus de 600 étudiants et lycéens ainsi que des fonctionnaires et des hommes d'affaires de toutes les catégories confondues qui se sont faits inscrire aux cours chinois", a-t-il indiqué.

Plus de 360 étudiants et lycéens ont suivi effectivement les cours de chinois avec 7 classes de différents niveaux à l'UB et 9 classes dans 5 lycées de la municipalité de Bujumbura.

Parmi les 114 personnes ayant reçu le certificat, 7 sont des fonctionnaires et hommes d'affaires qui ont suivi les cours en dehors de leurs horaires de travail.

L'ambassadeur de Chine a par ailleurs annoncé son intention de créer en septembre prochain un club de Kungfu.

"J'espère que toutes ces activités culturelles peuvent enrichir davantage la connaissance des étudiants et lycéens burundais sur la langue et la culture chinoises et promouvoir les échanges entre les deux cultures sino-burundaises", a-t-il déclaré.

RWANDA :

RDC CONGO :

UGANDA :

#### Uganda Sugar Exports Curbed by Wars, Regional Trade Barriers

By Fred Ojambo /bloomberg.com/Jul 14, 2014

Ugandan sugar processors are holding 50,000 metric tons of unsold stock as exporters of the sweetener face obstacles in East African markets ranging from wars to duties, the head of the industry association said.

"We are stuck with big volumes of sugar," Uganda Sugar Manufacturers' Association Chairman Jim Kabeho said on July 11 by phone. "This is affecting our expansion programs. We are threatened with closure."

Efforts to market sugar in Rwanda are hampered by the abundance of cheaper imports from outside East Africa, while exporters to Kenya face barriers such as duties and red tape, said Kabeho. Conflicts in South Sudan and eastern Democratic Republic of Congo have also curbed the trade, he said.

Uganda is set to produce a surplus of sugar this year, according to the association. Production may climb to 442,500 tons from 334,040 tons last year. Domestic demand is about 320,000 tons annually. The landlocked nation usually imports sugar from India and Brazil and exports to nations that border it: Rwanda, Kenya, South Sudan and Congo.

Uganda belongs to the five-nation East African Community common market, which includes Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. The EAC this year gave Rwanda a six-month extension to import duty-free sugar from outside the region to address supply shortages, the Nairobi-based East African newspaper reported in January, citing Rwandan Trade Minister Francois Kanimba.

Export Markets

"Opening up export markets is the major problem at the moment especially to the EAC partner states like Rwanda and Kenya," Wilberforce Mubiru, the association's secretariat manager, said in

an e-mailed response to questions. “Exports to the EU are almost impossible at the moment due to a large supply of sugar on the world market” from countries including India and Brazil, he said.

Members of Uganda’s manufacturing association include Kakira Sugar Works Ltd., owned by the Madhvani Group of Uganda, and Mauritius-based Rai Group’s Kinyara Sugar Ltd. Others include Sugar Corporation of Uganda Ltd., owned by the India-based Mehta Group, and Kaliro Sugar Ltd., part of Alam Group of Uganda. Kabehe declined to give this year’s sales figures.

Cyprian Batala, Uganda’s assistant commissioner in the Trade Ministry in charge of the sugar industry, declined to comment by phone.

Raw sugar for October delivery closed at 17.07 cents a pound on ICE Futures U.S. in New York on July 11, 4 percent higher this year. The commodity lost 16 percent in 2013, retreating for a third year in the longest run of annual declines since 1992.

### India assures Uganda on Aid

By Henry Sekanjako/newvision.co.ug/Date: Jul 13, 2014

The Indian government has re-affirmed its commitment to ensuring better lives for several communities in Uganda through economic and social support.

Speaking during a courtesy visit to Speaker Rebecca Kadaga at parliament recently, India’s high commissioner to Uganda Dr. Ramesh Chandra said the Indian government was committed to investing in crucial sectors to boost Uganda’s economy.

“Plans are underway to step-up a food processing plant that will also double as a training center for Ugandans,” said Ramesh

Dr. Ramesh also assured that the recently elected Indian government and parliament would work together with Uganda to ensure peace in the East African community as a region.

“Uganda has a significant role to play in stabilizing its neighbors in Kenya, Somalia, south Sudan and Djibouti,” he stated.

He assured that the historical relations between Uganda and India would be enriched with better economic ties.

In her remarks, Speaker Rebecca Kadaga applauded India for its continued support to Ugandan parliament as she recalled the close historical political ties between Uganda and India.

“We need to enhance cooperation and contact between members and staff of the two parliaments, the Indian Bureau of Parliamentary studies can also partner with the institute of parliamentary studies of Uganda to build its capacity in conducting trainings,” Proposed Kadaga.

She expressed gratitude to the government of India for the vocational training center and food processing plant which she said will help to empower millions of Ugandans with much needed vocation skills.

During the 45 minute meeting between the two leaders, a number of bilateral, regional and multilateral issues to both countries were discussed.

Dr. Ramesha also delivered to Kadaga a letter from Indian parliament Speaker Sumitra Mahajan. Ramesh hailed Uganda's parliament for persevering its rich historical past following his tour of the parliament corridors where portraits for past leaders are displayed.

### Uganda: 93 people killed in tribal attacks, say police

Jul 14, 2014/firstpost.com

Kampala: At least 93 people were killed, including 10 security officers, in tribal attacks in the western part of Uganda, police said on Sunday.

The 5 July tribal attacks and criminal activities in Kasese, Ntoroko and Bundibugyo districts resulted into the loss of 93 lives and property worth millions of shillings, Xinhua quoted police spokesperson Polly Namaye as saying in a statement.

Inspector General of Police Kale Kayihura has since camped in the Mount Rwenzori region to bring an end to criminal activities and coordinate the arrests of culprits.

Some 122 suspects, including Rwenzururu Kingdom officials, are in police custody in connection with the attacks in the three districts.

"Following the recent attacks in the western region of Rwenzori, the IGP, together with other stakeholders combined efforts in search for the culprits and the 20 missing guns," said Namaye.

"The public cooperation has so far paid off with 12 guns recovered, one rocket-propelled grenade, two Singapore Assault Rifle, eight AK-47 rifles, nine tear gas canisters and 10 magazines," she said.

The tribal gunmen armed with machetes and spears on 5 July attacked Kanyamirima army barracks in Bundibugyo, killing civilians, military officers, policemen and a wildlife authority warden.

IANS

### SOUTH AFRICA :

#### Numsa rejects pay offer, strike continues

Author: Reuters/13 July 2014

The metalworkers' union threatens to widen strike to other sectors.

South Africa's metalworkers' union Numsa rejected the latest pay offer from engineering and steel sector employers on Sunday, saying black workers were still underpaid, and threatened to widen its two-week old strike.

Industrial action by 220 000 Numsa members, which followed on the heels of a crippling five-month strike in the platinum sector, has already forced General Motors to close its assembly plant in the southern city of Port Elizabeth.

Other companies affected are construction companies Murray & Roberts and Aveng, which are working on the construction of two major power plants for state power utility Eskom.

Numsa is demanding a 12-15% annual wage increase for its members and on Sunday rejected employers' latest offer of a 10% increase this year, 9.5% in 2015 and 9.0% the year after that.

Irvin Jim, general secretary of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, said Numsa would not accept anything less than a 10% annual rise over three years at the very least.

"While we are fully aware of the state of the industry in the metals and engineering sectors we are also very acutely aware of the miserable conditions of life of the majority of the black and African working class who ... survive on extremely low, colonial and very inferior racist-inspired wages," Jim told reporters.

"We are making a very clear statement that the strike continues and we call on our members to intensify the strike."

That could mean calling 100 000 Numsa members in other industries to join the strike as well.

"Should the employers continue with their reckless shenanigans and unreasonable demands, we might be left with no option but to call for targeted solidarity in all our sectors," he said.

The Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa), which represents employers in the sector, said it was disappointed with Numsa's rejection of what it called its "very good final offer".

"We have now done everything that we could possibly have done to end the strike," chief executive Kaizer Nyatumba said in a statement, adding that the Seifsa leadership had exhausted its mandate.

Jim said Numsa was due to meet with employers again on Monday.

"Numsa's militancy is a direct product of our rejection of the inhumanity of our work and super exploitative wages and conditions," he said.

"We remain committed to return to serious negotiations on the demands of our members."

Economy under pressure

A continued or wider strike by Numsa would put further pressure on South Africa's economy, which contracted in the first quarter of the year as the platinum miners' strike hit mining and manufacturing output.

A four-week strike last year by more than 30 000 Numsa members at major automakers cost the industry around \$2 billion.

Ratings agency Standard & Poor's cut South Africa's credit rating last month while Fitch put it on negative watch, both citing poor growth prospects mainly because of strikes.

Analysts have long singled out South Africa's volatile labour environment as a deterrent to investment.

Seifsa has said the local head of U.S. vehicle maker Ford Motor was under pressure from head office to sell up its operations.

However, Ford, which has invested over R3.4 billion in two South African plants, producing its Ranger pick-up truck for the domestic market and for export to nearly 150 other markets, says it is committed for the long term.

#### David Jones shareholders back takeover by Woolworths South Africa

Australian Associated Press/ [theguardian.com/Monday](http://theguardian.com/Monday) 14 July 2014

Almost 97% of shares vote for foreign ownership of Australia's oldest department store by accepting the \$4-a-share offer

David Jones shareholders have overwhelmingly backed a \$2.2bn foreign takeover of Australia's oldest department store.

Almost 97% of shares were voted to accept the \$4-a-share offer from South African retailer Woolworths Holdings, well above the 75% threshold needed for the bid to succeed.

Some shareholders expressed concern about the sale of an "iconic" Australian business, but chairman Gordon Cairns said the offer was a "significant premium" on the value of their shares.

He said the takeover was the best way forward for the department store.

"We believe this takeover is good for shareholders, customers and staff," he told the shareholder meeting in Sydney.

There had been concern that billionaire Solomon Lew, who owns 9.9% of David Jones, could move to block the takeover amid a dispute with Woolworths SA about fashion retailer Country Road.

However, there was no word from Lew or his representative at the meeting, but he appears to have abstained from the vote.

Woolworths has offered to buy Lew's 12% stake in Country Road for more than \$200m to get the David Jones takeover across the line.

Some shareholders criticised the deal, arguing the money should have been used to increase the \$4 a share offer.

Woolworths chief executive, Ian Moir, was not at the meeting after being advised by doctors not to fly, following a back operation two weeks ago.

David Jones entered a trading halt ahead of the meeting. The stock last traded at \$3.93.

TANZANIA :

#### Woodside takes Tanzania stake

AAP/July 14, 2014

Woodside Petroleum will take a majority stake in Beach Energy's exploration project in western Tanzania.

Woodside, which is looking to build its overseas assets, said it had taken a 70 per cent interest in the Lake Tanganyika South Block which included a production sharing agreement.

The proposed work program includes seismic studies with an option for future drilling and operatorship.

Woodside chief executive Peter Coleman said the deal provided an opportunity for the oil and gas company to secure a large acreage footprint in an underexplored oil prone basin.

Beach managing director Reg Nelson said the agreement was in line with Beach's strategy of getting in early to prospective areas.

At 11.25am (AEST) Woodside shares were 3.5 cents lower at \$41.42 and Beach Energy shares were 0.75 cents higher at \$1.64.

KENYA :

### What really is the problem at the Coast?

By The Standard Editorial/Sunday, July 13th 2014

There are more questions than answers as to what is currently going on in the coastal region, especially Lamu. But the lack of proper and consistent information from the authorities only worsens matters. Last week, prominent Mombasa businessman Shahid Butt, the proprietor of Modern Coast Bus, was gunned down under unclear circumstances by unknown gunmen. Preliminary reports indicated he was shot down because of his terrorist-related activities. This begs the questions; if the State is mandated to fight terrorism, were State agents involved in the killing? Are there individuals licensed to carry out executions on people suspected of abetting terrorism in the country? On the other hand, it is suspected that the killing could be as a result of business rivalry. Whatever the case, an individual's right to life is enshrined in the Constitution and the Government is duty-bound to accord security to every Kenyan. The State has clearly not acquitted itself very well in this regard. Truth be told, it seems to have terribly failed in that obligation. Anarchy is taking root at the Coast. Events have confirmed that security agents have been overrun and have no inkling of what might happen next. Killers attack villages at will, shoot and hack selected people to death and walk away unchallenged to plan the next attack. The Government's stand has been curious. Inasmuch as it has endeavoured to explain the killings, it has not tackled the security threat decisively. Alternately, the public has been informed it was the Opposition using the Mungiki and MRC to kill, or that it was ethnic cleansing. The outlawed Mombasa Republican Council has been blamed, but the outfit has since denied those claims. People suspected to be terrorists have been arrested only to be released over lack of evidence. Lamu Governor Issa Timamy was also arrested but later released without any charge. Are there gang wars in Mombasa? Is there ethnic cleansing and who stands to benefit eventually? These are questions to which Kenyans demand answers. People cannot be subjected to perpetual fear as if Kenya is a failed state. The President and his deputy have never ceased or tired of telling Kenyans they are firmly in control, but have been at pains to prove it by making the country safe.

ANGOLA :

AU/AFRICA :

**Au moins 23 morts dans l'effondrement d'immeubles à Casablanca**  
le lundi 14 juillet 2014/rtbf.be

Au moins 23 personnes sont mortes dans l'effondrement d'immeubles d'habitation à Casablanca, la capitale économique du Maroc, ont annoncé dimanche soir les autorités locales dans un nouveau bilan diffusé après trois jours de recherches.

Quinze corps ont été retrouvés dans les ruines des trois immeubles par les services de secours pour la seule journée de dimanche. Une soixantaine de personnes ont également été blessées lors de ce drame survenu vendredi à 02H30 du matin, pour une raison encore indéterminée. Les autorités locales, citées par l'agence MAP, ne précisent pas s'il s'agit d'un bilan définitif.

Dimanche, 17 personnes étaient par ailleurs toujours hospitalisées. Leur état de santé exact n'était pas connu. Les opérations de secours ont été interrompues à plusieurs reprises dans la journée, en raison notamment "des risques d'affaissement d'autres habitations" voisines, dont trois ont été évacuées dès la veille par mesure de précaution.

Samedi et dimanche, les sauveteurs ont aussi dû recourir à du matériel plus sophistiqué pour mener à bien leurs fouilles, suscitant quelques critiques sur le déroulement des opérations. "Suspension des fouilles, matériel insuffisant. Trois jours pour s'en apercevoir", a commenté le journal L'Economiste sur son site internet.

Les causes du drame, qui a vu trois immeubles de quatre et cinq étages s'effondrer en pleine nuit, restent à déterminer. Selon des habitants interrogés par l'AFP, il a pu être provoqué par des "travaux anarchiques" et par le manque d'entretien général des immeubles, dont la construction remontait aux années 60 et 70.

Le parquet de Casablanca a ouvert une enquête, et "les mesures qu'impose la loi seront prises contre toute personne ayant commis un délit ou une contravention", a indiqué le Procureur du roi. Selon une source officielle s'exprimant sous couvert d'anonymat, des responsables locaux pourraient aussi être sanctionnés au regard "des conclusions de l'enquête".

Le roi Mohammed VI s'est rendu sur place vendredi et a rendu visite à plusieurs reprises à des blessés hospitalisés.

Mégapole de cinq millions d'habitants, Casablanca compte des milliers de logements insalubres, en particulier dans la vieille ville (médina). Fin 2012, deux personnes étaient mortes dans l'effondrement d'une maison d'un quartier proche de cette médina, à la suite d'intempéries.

Le ministère de l'Habitat avait alors estimé qu'entre 4000 et 7000 logements menaçaient de s'effondrer dans la ville. Plusieurs programmes de réhabilitation et de relogement ont été lancés ces dernières années, notamment à destination des habitants des bidonvilles de l'agglomération.

Belga



## Libye: affrontements autour de l'aéroport de Tripoli, vols suspendus

AFP / 13 juillet 2014

Tripoli - Des affrontements opposaient dimanche matin des groupes armés autour de l'aéroport de Tripoli, où les vols ont été suspendus, a-t-on appris de source aéroportuaire.

Des roquettes ont explosé dans le périmètre de l'aéroport vers 06H00 (04H00 GMT). Des affrontements ont suivi entre des ex-rebelles de Zenten qui contrôlent l'aéroport et d'autres groupes qui veulent les chasser, a expliqué cette source sous couvert de l'anonymat.

Les vols ont été suspendus jusqu'à nouvel ordre, a-t-on ajouté de même source.

Des tirs d'armes lourdes étaient entendus depuis le centre-ville, selon un correspondant de l'AFP.

Ces affrontements interviennent après des appels lancés sur les réseaux sociaux par des milices islamistes pour chasser les ex-rebelles de Zenten des sites qu'ils occupent à Tripoli, dont l'aéroport, situé à 25 km de la capitale.

L'attaque contre l'aéroport a été revendiquée notamment par la Cellule des opérations des révolutionnaires de Libye, composée de plusieurs milices islamistes, considérées comme le bras armé du courant islamiste en Libye.

Sur sa page Facebook, cette milice indiquait dimanche que les forces des révolutionnaires arrivent dans le périmètre de l'aéroport de Tripoli et s'affrontent avec des groupes armés qui s'y trouvaient.

Depuis la chute de Mouammar Kadhafi en octobre 2011, l'aéroport de Tripoli est sous le contrôle de ces ex-rebelles de Zenten, une ville à 170 km au sud-ouest de Tripoli.

Bien implantées dans la capitale, les Zentanais contrôlent l'aéroport et plusieurs sites militaires sur la route menant de Tripoli à l'aéroport.

Hostiles aux islamistes, ils sont considérées par leurs rivaux comme le bras armé du courant libéral, et sont parmi les brigades les plus disciplinées et les plus armées de Libye. Elles dépendent officieusement du ministère de la Défense, et ont revendiqué l'attaque du 18 mai contre le Congrès général national (CGN, Parlement), réclamant sa dissolution.

Les autorités de transition ont jusqu'à présent échoué à dissoudre ou désarmer ces groupes d'ex-rebelles qui font la loi dans le pays et contrôlent toujours plusieurs installations stratégiques.

## Ebola Crisis In West Africa Worsened By Patients Shunning Treatment

Reuters/07/13/2014

- \* Scores of patients, fearing death, shun treatment centers
- \* Guinea forest communities try to shut out health workers
- \* Many see Ebola as "death sentence", avoid hospitals
- \* Disposal of Ebola victims disrupts burial practices

By Saliou Samb and Adam Bailes

CONAKRY, Guinea/KENEMA, Sierra Leone, July 13 (Reuters) - Governments and health agencies trying to contain the world's deadliest ever Ebola epidemic in West Africa fear the contagion could be worse than reported because suspicious locals are chasing away health workers and shunning treatment.

From Guinea, where the four-month-old outbreak claimed the first of more than 500 lives, to Sierra Leone, scores of patients are hiding away, believing hospitalization is a "death sentence".

In Guinea's southeastern Forest Region some terrified villagers are shutting off their communities to medical workers, even blocking roads and downing bridges.

Over the border in Liberia's Lofa County, health workers trying to screen two communities for the deadly disease were chased off by locals armed with cutlasses, knives, and stones, according to an internal U.N. report seen by Reuters.

In eastern Sierra Leone, police had to fire tear gas to stop relatives trying to recover bodies of Ebola victims for family burial - a serious contagion risk - amid popular suspicions the cadavers might be used for experiments or macabre rituals.

"We are seeing a lot of mistrust, intimidation and hostility from part of the population," Marc Poncin, emergency coordinator for medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) in Guinea, told Reuters.

The MSF treatment center at Gueckedou, 650 kilometers (400 miles) southeast of Conakry, was monitoring only one suspected case. Two weeks ago it had been treating around 25 Ebola patients.

But this was not, Poncin warned, because the disease was waning, but because he believed "dozens" of suspected cases were hiding out from medical teams in the surrounding forest region.

"What we are now seeing are villages closing themselves off, not allowing us to enter, sick people hidden in the community. They don't come and seek healthcare any more," he said.

This was increasing the risk of further propagation, adding to the challenge for medical authorities of an unprecedented epidemic spread across three nations that threatens one of the poorest regions of the world. Weak local health systems and porous national borders were magnifying the infection risk.

The World Health Organization reported on Friday a total of 888 Ebola cases including 539 deaths since February, saying the epidemic had surged in Liberia and Sierra Leone and calling the situation "precarious".

To handle the increased Sierra Leone cases, MSF was doubling the number of beds at its treatment center in Kailahun. It warned it was racing against time to stop the spread of the disease and feared it was just seeing "the tip of the iceberg".

West African governments who met under WHO auspices earlier this month agreed a coordinated regional strategy but experts say more is needed in terms of effort, cooperation and funds.

"If we are to break the chain of Ebola transmission, it is crucial to combat the fear surrounding it and earn the trust of communities," said Manuel Fontaine, UNICEF Regional Director for West and

Central Africa.

"We have to knock on every door, visit every market and spread the word in every church and every mosque," he added.

"More people, more funds, more partners" were urgently needed, the U.N. children's agency said.

"LIKE A DEATH SENTENCE"

Ebola causes fever, vomiting, bleeding and diarrhea and was first detected in then Zaire, now Democratic Republic of Congo, in the mid-1970s. Spread through contact with blood and body fluids of infected people or animals, it is one of the world's deadliest viruses, killing up to 90 percent of those infected.

Effective treatment needs cooperation from local communities to allow screening and contact-tracing of suspected cases, and then their isolation in properly equipped treatment centers.

But Poncin said people in Gueckedou were now shunning the center there, where only 2 in 10 infected patients survived the disease.

"People see people arrive more or less OK and then they die there. So they start to mistrust the treatment center," he said.

It was a similar story in Kenema in eastern Sierra Leone. "They think if you go to the hospital, you will die, like Ebola is a death sentence," said Red Cross worker Augusta Boima.

In contrast, at a treatment center in Telimele in north Guinea, where more trusting patients had come forward earlier, the recovery rate was higher, over 75 percent, Poncin said.

At roads in and out of Kenema, a still bustling trading town, police and health authorities have set up checkpoints, questioning travelers and checking temperatures for fever.

"People say after they check you they will take you to the hospital and you will not come out again. So this is why so many people are afraid, why they will not come here," a fish trader at the checkpoint, who asked not to be named, told Reuters.

He complained his fish trade was "very bad", because people were avoiding coming to town, fearful of screening.

Across the three affected countries, 'outreach' teams are explaining the risks of Ebola and the need for treatment.

But they are often not welcome.

At one village in Guinea's forested Gueckedou prefecture, locals even dismantled a bridge to block health workers' vehicles, Poncin said, On another occasion, an MSF car was surrounded by threatening youths who came out of the forest.

In Liberia's Lofa County, health workers who visited two communities, Bolongoidu and Sarkonedu in Voinjama district, were intercepted by village elders and a mob of angry residents.

"They said the villagers were not interested in messages on Ebola because as far as they were

concerned Ebola does not exist and that they should leave immediately or they would be beaten up," was how the incident was reported back to the U.N. mission.

## "BODIES IN BAGS"

Poncin said that in Guinea's southeastern forest region, where age-old animist beliefs exist side-by-side with imported Christianity, many locals shunned the modern world and its medicine, preferring instead to rely on traditional healers.

This had led to some associating Ebola with witchcraft and sorcery, or branding it an evil brought in by foreigners.

Because of contagion risk, authorities say the cadavers of Ebola victims must be disposed of securely. But families in West Africa, where the washing of the deceased by family members is part of traditional burials, often struggle to understand this.

"For us to now have to give our beloved dead relatives away to people who will wrap them in a plastic bag and dump them in a grave without us washing and honoring them is hard to stomach," a traditional Sierra Leone leader said, asking not to be named.

This incomprehension can tap into deeper fears, still common in West Africa, of body parts being used for ritual or magic.

"Putting people in body bags creates a lot of suspicion in the minds of people; they think parts of the body are being cut, and that's why the body is not being allowed to be displayed," said Kenema health officer Sheku Bockarie.

While daily life goes on in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, whose people have suffered years of conflict, poverty and disease, the Ebola fears are affecting some social habits.

"We have decided to ask our children to not play with any other child because we do not know who is the carrier. Also, I do not shake hands. I only speak and wave," said Liberian mother Marie Wleh in Logan Town, Monrovia. (Additional reporting by Alphonso Toweh in Monrovia, Umaru Fofana in Kenema, Sierra Leone, Misha Hussain in Dakar and Pascal Fletcher in Johannesburg; Writing by Pascal Fletcher; Editing by Will Waterman)

## **Marc Faber: Africa is Not Going to Be Another Southeast Asia**

Jul 13, 2014/marketoracle.co.uk

Georgi Ivanov writes: In the last Squawkonomics interview with Marc Faber, we addressed an entire range of questions impacting regions of the global economy, including one of the most tantalizing topics: will Africa become another Southeast Asia and become the new hotspot growth region of the global economy? After decades and centuries of predictions of an African rise, will it finally be Africa's turn for robust economic development?

No, according to Faber. Here's why: its strengths are the resources, but the volatile politics of the continent are in the way. That, however, doesn't prevent current investment in Africa, nor should it do so in the future.

China is knee-deep investing in Africa, but it is doing so in the resources and agricultural sector, not in manufacturing. Namely, Chinese investment focuses on mining and arable land, two areas where

China has some strategic liability for sustaining not only the economy, but its continued growth, albeit at a slower pace. Africa's economic profile is, for now, different than the Asian economies and a good comparison cannot be made. In 2014, foreign direct investment in Africa is expected to reach \$80 billion, \$67 billion of which comes from the BRICS group of countries. The BRICS blow away the West by far in terms of investment in Africa, and this is before plans such as the BRICS bank initiative really gets started. The West, comparably, has left Africa in the weeds with a startlingly low percentage of FDI in the continent coming from Western countries. Africa is thus becoming an investment flashpoint of influence, in which BRICS countries are clearly outperforming Western countries in their goal for influence and resource leverage over the continent, driving a linchpin and securing Chinese strategy in Africa in the area through sheer economic influence.

Chinese and UAE money compete with Japanese and Malaysian money building rival ports in the east of Africa in countries like Djibouti, Kenya, and Tanzania. It is a continent-wide contest to see who can build the infrastructure that will be the dominant pipeline bringing in goods from the East to the African continent. The clear trend of what can be seen from large port investments is that the Western countries are largely not participating in the infrastructure rush to connect Africa. If all Western countries do is build bases and project a military presence while the East brings in investment, what is going to happen?

George Friedman's latest piece, *The Inevitability of U.S. Foreign Entanglements* talks about how war is a part of American foreign policy, and always has been. That seems to validate the case at least initially to the reader that a military foot forward in Africa seems to be the way to go. However, Friedman also lays out how the US when confronted between siding between a United Kingdom, a country the US previously went to war with- twice- and the much more ideologically aligned France, the US chose to support the UK at the time of the French Revolution in 1789. Why? Friedman espoused that the founding fathers realized that continued US prosperity through the necessity of trade with the much more economically influential United Kingdom was necessary for the country's growth. Even though militarily there was tension between the United Kingdom and the US at that time, the US set out to keep economic ties with the UK at the sake of losing France as its ally.

Africa currently is being sought out by many partners, some military, some economic. Africa is ultimately going to align itself with what it perceives as the country most economically necessary to its development, rather than simply the dominant military power on the planet. If China is that country, then the US better have a wakeup call and realize its military projection is not automatically going to bring Africa to align to itself and the greater West.

China is not well liked by the locals in Africa. But as the Americans found themselves aligning themselves with their old rival Britain instead of more politically-aligned France, the Africans may find themselves finding a way how to deal with their alignment with a China that is culturally, politically, and ideologically very different than themselves- and will do so out of economic necessity in order to further expand trade and therefore prosperity and livelihoods in Africa.

China is also investing in the development of critical infrastructure in Africa, from ports to roads to other large-scale projects, which not only benefits the locals, but also improves China's image on the continent as an investor without the colonial stigma, which is a significant issue for the Western countries operating in Africa. Still, local African pushback against a throng of Chinese ethnic population settlement and claims of uneven working conditions and packages for the locals vis a vis the Chinese population is a bone of contention, and an additional source of tension and stress between the Africa-China relationship.

Faber pointed out how the political and security situation make business hard in Africa, despite the high growth rates. Boko Haram in Nigeria, Libya's inability to pick up the pieces 3 years after Qaddafi and Egypt's annual revolutions are only a few of the issues on the continent. And periodic violent spats of worker uprisings against Chinese bosses continue to be part of the operational tapestry across Africa. Yet, if one picks up a newspaper from 100 years ago and reads about Africa, one would find similar headlines then- solidifying the age old claim of the more things change, the more they remain the same.

Resources will be the best investment in Africa for a while longer still, especially in places like Libya, South Africa and Nigeria, which are traditional resource producers, but also in more undeveloped markets, such as Angola, Zimbabwe or Mozambique, the last of which will have a key role in southern Africa for resource exports to Asia and compete with Kenya for commercial control of the Africa eastern seaboard; these access points will also be critical for suppliers from the interior.

In the global supply chain ,therefore, Africa relies on resource-driven economies to create employment, growth, added value and heighten its competitiveness. As the Asian economies mature over time, their growth rates will slow and profit margins will decline to the point, where they will become comparable to Western economies in terms of their dynamics: high productivity, low growth, and net investors. At that point, we could see Africa's advantageous demographics be utilized for mass-scale manufacturing, but until then, the focus of that added value will be Asia.

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**PM leaves for Brazil, BRICS bank on cards**

Girja Shankar Kaura/Tribune News Service/ July 13

In his first multilateral engagement, Modi to hold bilateral talks with Russian, Chinese, Brazilian leaders

New Delhi, July 13

Looking to present a changed economic atmosphere in India, Prime Minister Narendra Modi today left to attend the five-nation BRICS summit in Brazil, which would be his first multilateral engagement where he would also hold bilateral talks with Russian, Chinese, Brazilian and South African leaders.

The sixth BRICS Summit, being held in Fortaleza and capital Brasilia over two days on July 15-16, is expected to see finalisation of setting up of the long-discussed BRICS bank - a major initiative of the grouping that together represents 18 per cent of the world trade.

The BRICS Development Bank and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement are seen as an alternative to the Western-dominated financial organisations — the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The bloc comprising Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa accounts for over 40 per cent of the global population and has a combined GDP of \$24 trillion.

In a statement before leaving for Berlin en route Fortaleza in Brazil, Prime Minister Modi said he would discuss and address regional crisis and security threats to restore a climate of peace while advancing global economic stability. He said India looked forward to the BRICS initiative for setting up the New Development Bank and Contingent Reserve Arrangement.

The BRICS Development Bank with a corpus of \$100 billion will fund projects in a number of countries. Its headquarters may either be in New Delhi or Shanghai.

The summit will be held on July 15 in Fortaleza, one of the host cities for the 2014 FIFA World Cup.

Modi will hold bilateral meetings with Presidents Vladimir Putin of Russia, Xi Jinping of China, Dilma Rousseff of Brazil and Jacob Zuma of South Africa on the sidelines of the summit. He will also meet the heads of government of 11 South American countries, including Argentina, Bolivia and Venezuela who have been invited by President Dilma Rousseff to Brazil.

Modi is accompanied by Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Nirmala Sitharaman, National Security Advisor Ajit Doval and Foreign Secretary Sujatha Singh.

Modi said the meeting was taking place at the time of political turmoil, conflict and human crisis in several parts of the world. There were also persisting weaknesses and unrest in the global economy.

Many emerging economies had experienced a slowdown which had increased the challenge of pursuing inclusive and economic development.

“I look at the BRICS Summit as an opportunity to discuss with my BRICS partners how we can contribute to international efforts to address regional crises, address security threats and restore a climate of peace and stability in the world,” he said.

“I also look forward to our discussions to further advance intra-BRICS economic cooperation and our collective efforts to advance global economic stability and prosperity. In particular, I look forward to the successful conclusion of major BRICS initiatives like the New Development Bank and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement, which have seen significant progress since their launch in New Delhi in 2012,” he said.

Modi said the Summit theme, “Inclusive Growth; Sustainable Development”, will enable us to shape the post-2015 development agenda being discussed in the UN.

He said the summit “will also be an occasion for my first meetings as Prime Minister with the leaders of our important global partners - Brazil, China, Russia and South Africa. I look forward to meaningful meetings with them to intensify bilateral relations and exchange views on global and regional developments.

“South America’s all round progress makes it a potentially important pole of the global economy and a land of enormous opportunities for us. My interactions would enable us to explore new ideas on further consolidating and expanding our ties with South America,” the Prime Minister said.

BRAZIL/AFRICA :

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