



[President Kagame to light flame in memory of victims of 1994 massacres amid fresh diplomatic row with France. A torch commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Rwandan genocide in which 800,000 died is to be lighted in the capital Kigali, amid renewed claims of France being complicit in the killings. A flame of remembrance touring the small nation from village to village will arrive at the national genocide memorial on Monday. President Paul Kagame will light the torch that will burn for 100 days, the length of time it took government soldiers and Hutu militia to kill hundreds of thousands of people, largely Tutsis, in 1994.]

BURUNDI :

RWANDA :

[Rwanda commemorates genocide anniversary](#)

07 Apr 2014/aljazeera.com

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A torch commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Rwandan genocide in which 800,000 died is to be lighted in the capital Kigali, amid renewed claims of France being complicit in the killings.

A flame of remembrance touring the small nation from village to village will arrive at the national genocide memorial on Monday.

President Paul Kagame will light the torch that will burn for 100 days, the length of time it took government soldiers and Hutu militia to kill hundreds of thousands of people, largely Tutsis, in 1994.

Custodians of the memorial said it contains the bones of a quarter of a million people killed in massacres of brutal intensity, now carefully stored in vast concrete tombs.

Wreathes will also be laid, before ceremonies in Kigali's football stadium, where UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and several African leaders are due to attend.

But the commemorations have been overshadowed by a furious diplomatic row with France, which is now sending its ambassador in Kigali to attend the ceremonies, instead of a top level delegation.

The French government initially announced that it was pulling out of the events after Kagame again accused France, an ally of the Hutu nationalist government prior to the 1994 killings, of aiding the murder of 800,000 ethnic Tutsis.

Speaking to the weekly Jeune Afrique, Kagame denounced the "direct role of Belgium and France in the political preparation for the genocide", and said French soldiers were both accomplices and "actors" in the bloodbath.

Paris has repeatedly denied the accusations and insisted that French forces had striven to protect civilians.

Former colonial power Belgium, which unlike France has apologised to Rwanda for failing to prevent the genocide, has sent a senior delegation for the commemorations.

10,000 killed everyday

The UN chief has said the commemorations were a chance to remind the world to do all it can to ensure such crimes never happen again. The UN was heavily criticised in 1994 for not doing more to stop the killings.

"The scale of the brutality in Rwanda still shocks: an average of 10,000 deaths per day, day after day, for three months," Ban said in a statement ahead of commemorations.

He said the impact of the massacres are still being felt across an "arc of uncertainty in Africa's Great Lakes region - and in the collective conscience of the international community".

"People everywhere should place themselves in the shoes of the vulnerable, from Syria to the Central African Republic, and ask themselves what more they can do to build a world of human rights and dignity for all," Ban added.

US President Barack Obama also paid tribute to the victims, saying that the genocide was "neither an accident nor unavoidable".

"It was a deliberate and systematic effort by human beings to destroy other human beings," Obama said in a statement.

Many in Rwanda are remembering the victims in their own deeply personal and reflective way.

Rwanda's Red Cross has boosted its support staff for those hit hard by the memory of trauma.

The official "Kwibuka" mourning - meaning "remember" in Kinyarwanda - ends on July 4, Rwanda's liberation day.

### Rwanda begins mourning week for genocide anniversary

7 April 2014/BBC News

Rwanda is beginning a week of official mourning to mark the 20th anniversary of the country's genocide on Monday.

President Paul Kagame is to light a torch which will burn for 100 days - the length of time the genocide lasted.

A diplomatic row has prompted Rwanda to bar France's ambassador, Michel Flesch, from attending the event, AFP news agency reports.

At least 800,000 people - mostly ethnic Tutsis and moderate Hutus - died at the hands of Hutu extremists in 1994.

Many of the victims were hacked to death with machetes during 100 days of slaughter that began on 6 April 1994, shortly after Hutu President Juvenal Habyarimana was killed when his plane was shot down over the Rwandan capital.

The killings ended in July 1994 when the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), a Tutsi-led rebel movement that entered the country from Uganda, marched into Kigali and seized control of the country.

No 'boycott'

The week of mourning begins with a wreath-laying ceremony at the national genocide memorial followed by the lighting of a flame at the Amahoro Stadium in the capital, Kigali.

The torch has been carried across the country for the past three months, visiting 30 districts and passing from village to village.

International leaders including former British Prime Minister Tony Blair, former South African President Thabo Mbeki and UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon are due to attend the ceremony.

On Sunday, hundreds of people attended a Mass at Sainte-Famille Catholic church in Kigali to remember those who died in the church itself and elsewhere.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Rwandan government said France would not be represented at the events to mark the genocide.

Mr Flesch told AFP that he had received a telephone call from the Rwandan foreign ministry to "inform me that I was no longer accredited for the ceremonies".

Earlier, the French foreign ministry said Mr Flesch would represent France at the events after Justice Minister Christiane Taubira cancelled plans to attend following an accusation by Mr Kagame that France had participated in the mass killings. France was a close ally of Mr Habyarimana's government.

In an interview with the French-language weekly news magazine Jeune Afrique, Mr Kagame denounced the "direct role of Belgium and France in the political preparation for the genocide".

The French foreign ministry said the comments went against reconciliation efforts between the two countries.

Rwanda responded by accusing the French government of overreacting.

France has previously acknowledged that serious errors were made during the genocide in Rwanda.

A Rwandan commission in 2008 said France was aware of preparations for the genocide and helped train ethnic Hutu militias who participated in killings.

Paris said its forces had helped protect civilians as part of a UN-mandated intervention in Rwanda. But Mr Kagame said French troops had protected the militias carrying out the killings.

In recent years, there has been a thaw in relations between the two countries, with a visit by Mr Kagame to Paris in 2011 and the establishment by France of a genocide investigation unit.

Last month, a Paris court sentenced former Rwandan spy chief Pascal Simbikangwa to 25 years in jail for his role in the genocide - the first such conviction in France.

### Génocide au Rwanda: l'ambassadeur français "persona non grata"

Par Le Figaro.fr avec AFP/le 07/04/2014

Les autorités rwandaises ont retiré l'accréditation de l'ambassadeur de France au Kigali aux cérémonies de commémoration du 20e anniversaire du génocide de 1994 au Rwanda, l'empêchant d'y représenter Paris, a annoncé aujourd'hui le diplomate.

M. Flesch ne pourra comme prévu remplacer, à la cérémonie officielle de lancement des commémorations, la garde des Sceaux française, Christiane Taubira. Son déplacement avait été annulé après que le président rwandais Paul Kagame eut de nouveau accusé la France d'avoir joué un "rôle direct dans la préparation du génocide" et d'avoir participé "à son exécution même".

### France Pulls Out of Event to Mark Rwanda Genocide

Sam Frizell @Sam\_Frizell/time.com/April 6, 2014

French Justice Minister Christiane Taubira canceled plans to attend events after Rwandan President Paul Kagame accused France of playing a "direct role" in the genocide 20 years ago that killed 800,000 Rwandans

The French government has withdrawn from Monday's 20th-anniversary commemorations for the genocide in Rwanda, after the country's President accused France of participating in the 1994 mass killings.

French Justice Minister Christiane Taubira canceled plans to attend the events in Kigali on Monday following Rwandan President Paul Kagame's denunciation of the "direct role of Belgium and France in the political preparation for the genocide," the BBC reports.

President Kagame's remarks were made to the French-language weekly newsmagazine *Jeune Afrique* in an interview on March 27. The French Foreign Ministry said Kagame's remarks hurt the reconciliation process between France and Rwanda.

More than 800,000 people were killed in Rwanda — mostly ethnic Tutsi, but also moderate Hutus — after the death of President Juvénal Habyarimana, an ethnic Hutu, on April 6, 1994. The violence only ended after Kagame's Tutsi-led group defeated government forces in July 1994.

Kagame's faction, which has held the government since, has long blamed France for aiding the genocide. France was an ally of Habyarimana's government, and a Rwandan commission found France helped train ethnic Hutu militias, who prepared in the mass killings, and was aware of preparations for the genocide.

France has acknowledged serious errors it made during the genocide, but has said its forces protected civilians during the violence.

RDC CONGO :

UGANDA :

SOUTH AFRICA :

**UPDATE 2-Nigeria surpasses South Africa as continent's biggest economy**

Sun Apr 6, 2014/By Chijioke Oluocha/Reuters

ABUJA, April 6 (Reuters) - Nigeria has overtaken South Africa as Africa's largest economy after a rebasing calculation almost doubled its gross domestic product to more than \$500 billion, data from the statistics office showed on Sunday.

GDP for 2013 in Africa's top oil producer was 80.22 trillion naira, or \$509.9 billion, the Nigeria Bureau of Statistics said, up from the 42.3 trillion estimated before the rebasing.

The new figure shrank Nigeria's debt-to-GDP ratio to 11 percent for 2013, against 19 percent in 2012, statistics chief Yemi Kale told reporters in the capital of Abuja.

Most governments overhaul GDP calculations every few years to reflect changes in output, but Nigeria had not done so since 1990, so sectors such as e-commerce, mobile phones and its prolific "Nollywood" film industry - now worth 1.4 percent of GDP, Kale said - had to be factored in to give

a better picture.

Growing attention from foreign investors was forcing Nigeria to more accurately calculate its statistics, including GDP, Kale said, adding that the base year would now be recalibrated every five years, in line with global norms.

Nigeria, Africa's most populous country with 170 million people, has been growing as an investment destination owing to the size of its consumer market and growing capital markets.

The jump in the official GDP figure ranks Nigeria as 26th biggest economy in the world, up from 33rd before the rebasing, Kale said. It comes at a time of rising investor interest in the African continent's growth potential and expanding middle class.

Finance Minister Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala told Reuters last week that billions of dollars of foreign and domestic investment were envisaged for this year, including \$1.5 billion in agriculture.

But political risks as Nigeria approaches what will be hotly contested elections next February remain a concern, as do multiple security headaches, especially an insurgency waged by Boko Haram, an Islamist sect, in the under-developed northeast.

"VANITY"

Analysts said the recalculated GDP would raise Nigeria's profile, but change little on the ground.

"Is the money in your bank account more on Sunday than it was on Saturday? If you had no job yesterday, are you going to have a job today?" asked Bismarck Rewane, CEO of Lagos-based consultancy Financial Derivatives.

"If the answer to those questions is 'no', then this is an exercise in vanity," he added, though he said the new figure was more accurate.

Many Nigerians shrugged off the GDP news.

"I'm not really impressed. I don't feel it in my pocket," said Richard Babs-Jonah, 47, a small farmer, rubbing his thumb against his index and middle fingers to signify cash, before fumbling in his pocket for small change to buy traditional 'suya' - spicy grilled meat served at roadside barbecues.

"It's not the masses who are rich. Those controlling the economy, those with government contracts, get all the money," he added, expressing the common view that Nigeria's economy is rigged in favour of a handful of well-connected oligarchs.

Though GDP per capita rose to \$2,688 last year from an estimated \$1,437 in 2012, poverty and inequality widened.

"We need to work hard on infrastructure, governance, corruption and building a social safety net," Okonjo-Iweala said. "Inequality has been rising."

Services replaced farming as the biggest sector, worth 41.9 trillion naira, compared with 17.6 trillion naira for farming. Most services growth came from telecoms and real estate.

Nigeria's annual GDP growth for 2013 is expected to come in at 7.41 percent after the rebasing, compared with about 6.5 percent in 2012, Kale said.



## NIGERIA VS SOUTH AFRICA

Nigeria's taking the title of Africa's biggest economy will fuel a longstanding rivalry with South Africa.

South Africa currently represents Africa at the G20, as well as in the "BRICS" group of the most powerful emerging economies, which also includes Brazil, Russia, India and China. Nigeria may argue that it should join those clubs too.

It will also enliven competition for investor capital at a time when South Africa faces challenges such as striking workers and high current account and budget deficits.

Despite its roaring growth of recent years and now a bigger GDP, Nigeria still trails South Africa in basic infrastructure - power and roads - necessary to lift its people out of poverty.

Its mobile telephone network is one of the least reliable in Africa, internet quality is poor, roads are potholed and its ports and airports clogged by bad infrastructure and obstructive officials. The power grid provides barely four hours a day.

President Goodluck Jonathan's suspension in February of respected central bank chief Lamido Sanusi after Sanusi had questioned massive oil revenue leakages at the state oil firm reinforced Nigeria's reputation as a byword for corruption.

South Africa, by contrast, is seen as one of few African destinations where the rule of law safeguards investments.

By every measure, South Africa has a more sophisticated, developed and diversified economy, with advanced financial markets, while Nigeria relies heavily on oil. But investors say South Africa cannot afford to be complacent.

"South Africa was historically the 'go-to' country for investment in Africa. However, the reality is that other regions are increasingly asserting their economic voice," said Roelof Horne, a portfolio at Investec Asset Management in Cape Town. (Writing by Tim Cocks; Editing by Gareth Jones)

### Shrien Dewani due to be extradited to South Africa

Caroline Davies/The Guardian/Monday 7 April 2014

Briton accused of organising wife's murder is expected to fly from Heathrow on Monday and to appear in court on Tuesday

A British businessman accused of organising his wife's murder while on honeymoon in Cape Town is due to be flown to South Africa this week after a hard-fought legal battle against extradition.

Shrien Dewani, 34, a care-home owner from Bristol, will reportedly fly from London Heathrow airport on Monday night and is expected to make a brief court appearance the following day.

He is accused of ordering the murder of his wife, Anni, 28, in November 2010, who was shot as the couple travelled in a taxi through the Gugulethu township while on honeymoon.

His lawyers had argued he should not be forced from the UK to face trial until he had recovered

from mental health problems including depression and post-traumatic stress disorder. But he exhausted legal avenues in March when judges at London's high court rejected all his grounds for appeal against removal and denied him the chance to take the case to the supreme court.

He will be detained in the high-security Valkengern psychiatric hospital in Cape Town as he awaits any trial. The hospital accommodates some of South Africa's most violent criminals.

Dewani denies any involvement in the killing of Anni, who was shot as the couple's taxi was apparently carjacked in the township. He claims the couple were kidnapped at gunpoint and he was released unharmed.

A South African man, Xolile Mngeni, was convicted of the murder and jailed for life. Zola Tongo, a taxi driver, was jailed for 18 years after he admitted his part in the killing while another accomplice, Mziwamadoda Qwabe, pleaded guilty to murder and received a 25-year prison sentence.

The pair testified that Dewani had arranged the murder, but concerns have been raised over the conduct of the police investigation, including allegations of torture.

Dewani is expected to appear at Western Cape high court in Cape Town for a brief hearing on Tuesday morning, and his mental health will then be assessed by a doctor.

Hindocha's family welcomed the decision to send Dewani back to South Africa, saying that the prolonged legal proceedings had been "torture".

After the March high court ruling, her father, Vinod Hindocha, said: "We are quite happy with the decision and we hope to get the answers that we have been seeking for the past three and a half years.

"I really don't know what happened to my daughter. We need answers. We hope to get justice."

Her family will back media applications to televise any trial. "I have been asked if I have any objection and my answer is that I do not. I feel the world wants to know what happened to Anni," her father told the Mail on Sunday. Several TV and radio networks have sent applications to the Judge President, arguing there is a valid public interest in live coverage

### **Platinum strikes continue, possible sell out in South Africa**

7 April, 2014 /Ben Hagemann/miningaustralia.com.au

Sibayne Gold has shown interest in the wake of suggestions that South African platinum producers may sell out strike affected platinum mines.

Anglo American Platinum, Impala Platinum and Lonmin have all indicated their intentions to sell Rustenburg mines, after three months of strike action have resulted in potential revenue losses of more than a billion dollars US.

Sibayne Gold spokesperson James Wellsted said "There is nothing specific on the table right now, but we're open to the idea [of buying these mines]."

Sibayne Gold was formed in 2012 by Gold Fields, has gained 64 per cent in share value over the last year, to \$US9.14, and now claims to be the largest producer of gold in South Africa.



Amplats is the platinum unit of Anglo American, which has declared a force majeure on Rustenburg operations, and has already indicated that it will exit Union mines.

Amplats still has mines which are not affected by the strike, and continues to produce around 60% of its capacity.

Anglo American chief executive Mark Cutifani said the company can continue to supply the market without depleting inventories.

The platinum mine strikes in South Africa have been going since around 80,000 workers downed tools on January 23,

The action has caused considerable social and economic strain in the region, with local business owners telling South African media that shops are closing down, with business down to a quarter of the January level, and retailers are unable to restock without custom from the mining workers.

The Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union (AMCU) called the strike in order to double workers entry level wages to 12,500 rand per month, which is around \$1275 at current exchange rates.

The AMCU said it would not budge despite workers having collectively lost five billion rand in wages.

The three major miners involved (Amplats, Implats and Lonmin) say that the wage demands are unrealistic and would put the platinum mines out of business.

#### Pistorius va témoigner lors de son procès

Par Le Figaro.fr avec Reuters/le 07/04/2014

L'athlète paralympique sud-africain Oscar Pistorius sera pour la première fois entendu comme témoin aujourd'hui à la reprise des audiences de son procès pour le meurtre de son ancienne compagne Reev Steenkamp l'an dernier.

Pistorius tentera de démontrer qu'il est innocent des charges retenues contre lui et qu'il a abattu par accident sa compagne avec un pistolet en croyant qu'un cambrioleur s'était introduit dans les toilettes de sa luxueuse résidence à Pretoria. Pistorius est le premier témoin que la défense entend appeler à la barre après un ajournement de plus de deux semaines en raison d'un problème de santé d'un des assesseurs du tribunal.

L'accusation a achevé le 25 mars l'exposé des éléments recueillis contre le champion âgé de 29 ans. S'il est reconnu coupable des faits qui lui sont reprochés Oscar Pistorius risque une peine d'emprisonnement de 25 années.

TANZANIA :

#### Tanzanian investors set for China training stint

By Correspondent David/SOURCE: THE GUARDIAN/7th April 2014

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Dr Lu Youqing has announced major plans to empower Tanzanian investors to boost the country's economy, in a bid to realise its vision 2025.

He said the plans include sending some of the investors to China for entrepreneurship trainings that will empower them to expand their investment into international markets.

He was speaking in an exclusive Interview with The Guardian shortly after a memorial ceremony last Thursday, held at the Chinese experts' cemetery grounds in Gongo la Mboti, Dar es Salaam to honour 65 Chinese experts who died working in the country.

Dr Youqing said for Tanzania's economy to grow faster there should be expansion of investment by Tanzanian entrepreneurs through better investment policies.

"Expansion of both local and foreign investments is very important for the growth of the economy," he said.

"To achieve this, there must be good investment policies, market outreach and mobilisation of local resources," he added, calling on the government to formulate good foreign investment policies which will attract foreign investors to share their experience with their Tanzanian counterparts, "... and this will lead to joint ventures," he explained.

Chinese investments in the country are currently worth over USD 2.5bn/- creating over 150,000 jobs among other benefits.

He revealed that already, his embassy is in discussions with the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) to identify entrepreneurs in the production and trade sectors to attend the training in China.

He said through the training, entrepreneurs will sharpen their skills and unlock doors to more opportunities in international trade.

As for poverty reduction measures, the ambassador said there should be better national policies and economic expansion plans in accordance with the regional demands.

"With good policies on poverty reduction, people in the country will work hard as Tanzania is a rich land full of diverse resources," he said.

Dr Youqing also spoke of the agriculture sector saying China offers zero tariff policy on agricultural exports from Tanzania.

The Dar es Salaam Regional Commissioner Said Meck Sadick who also attended the event acknowledged the contributions of the deceased Chinese experts, saying they will forever be remembered for their sacrifice and their invaluable contribution to the country's development.

The Chinese experts died working in the country during the construction of the 1860.5km Tanzania-Zambia railway (TAZARA) which started commercial operations in July 1976.

Between 1970 and 1975, over 50,000 Chinese experts came into the country for the construction of the TAZARA railway line and in the course of their work, 65 experts unfortunately lost their lives. The construction of the railway line was financed through an interest free loan of RMBY 988 Million (equivalent to US Dollars 500 Million) from the Peoples Republic of China.

KENYA :

**Row rages over Aden Duale remarks**

Sunday, April 6th 2014/By KAMAU MAICHUHIE and JACOB NG'ETICH /standardmedia.co.ke

Kenya: A section of Central Kenya MPs have told off National Assembly Majority Leader Aden Duale over his recent remarks that he may withdraw support for Jubilee over what he termed as arbitrary arrests of his people. Led by Kandara MP Alice Wahome, the lawmakers dared Duale to make good his threat and quit Jubilee if he is not happy with the crackdown. The legislators included Kigo Njenga (Gatundu North), Jude Njomo (Kiambu town), among others. Meanwhile, Duale has clarified he is not about to quit Jubilee saying as a founder member he had a stake in the ruling coalition. He, however, said as Garissa Township MP he had the responsibility to champion the rights of his constituents and all Kenyans.

ANGOLA :

AU/AFRICA :

**Nigeria: Economy \$510B, biggest in Africa**

Michelle Faul, AP Staff Writer/ April 6, 2014

LAGOS, Nigeria (AP) — Nigeria's recalculated economy is worth \$510 billion, by far the biggest in Africa, officials announced Sunday using long overdue revised data that gives the West African nation continental bragging rights but does little for the 70% of its citizens living in poverty.

The new value of Nigeria's GDP adds previously uncounted industries like telecommunications, information technology, music, airlines, burgeoning online retail outlets and Nollywood film production that didn't exist when the last GDP count was made in 1990. Then, there were 300,000 landlines. Today, Nigeria has 100 million cell phone users.

The new figures also will take account of growth in agriculture and tourism that have flourished since democracy was restored in 1999, ending decades of military dictatorship.

With one fell swoop, Nigeria knocked out of the ring South Africa, whose GDP of \$353 billion was previously counted the biggest on the continent and which is the only African member of the G20.

"Nigeria's success is a reminder that Africa is moving ahead despite its current challenges," said investment manager Kevin Daly of UK-based Aberdeen Asset Management, which invests in Africa. He pointed out that it is a Nigerian, billionaire Aliko Dangote, who is building Africa's largest privately owned oil refinery.

Investors' attention will be drawn by the fact that while oil remains the biggest source of government revenue, about 80%, oil production is declining while Nigeria's agriculture, communications and service sectors are enjoying healthy growth.

Nigeria has been Africa's biggest drawer of direct foreign investment despite myriad woes, from

massive corruption and oil thefts costing the country some \$20 million a day to an Islamic uprising in the northeast that has killed more than 1,200 people so far this year, to a paralytic electricity supply that keeps businesses dependent on diesel-run generators.

Finance Minister Ngozi Ikonjo-Iweala told a news conference Sunday that the new data makes Nigeria the 26th largest economy in the world and raises its per capita income to \$2,688, making it No. 121 in the world, up from No. 135.

That is still feeble compared to South Africa's \$7,336 for its population of 48 million. South Africa, bedeviled by mining strikes, violent protests over services and a lackluster performance that has kept annual growth at around 3.5%, still has infrastructure unrivaled on the continent, most notably a power sector that generates 10 times more electricity than Nigeria.

Nigeria's revised figures will lower its much-vaunted growth rate of 7% but also will decrease an already low debt to GDP ratio of 21%, which should lower interest rates should the government want to borrow more, economists said.

Ikonjo-Iweala blamed decades of military rule for the delay in repositioning Nigeria's economy, but the country is not alone. Ghana's economy jumped by 60% when it recalculated its goods and services production in 2012, and Kenya and Zambia are considering the same.

Ikonjo-Iweala has said that Nigeria's economy needs to grow at about 10% to address massive poverty and youth unemployment. Government statistics say unemployment increased from 12.7% in 2007 to 23.9% in 2011; the World Bank says unemployment among young Nigerians stands at 38%, but analysts say it is as high as 80% in many parts of the country.

Financial analyst Bismarck Rewane called the revisions "a vanity. The Nigerian population is not better off tomorrow because of that announcement. It doesn't put more money in the bank, more food in their stomach. It changes nothing."

Nigerians took to social networks to share their feelings. "So Nigeria has now supplanted South Africa as Africa's largest economy. But I've not had light (electricity) for seven days, so it means nothing to me," said one tweet.

Another commented: "Nigeria is Africa's biggest economy -- on paper. So technically, I'm rich in theory."

Associated Press writer Bashir Adigun contributed to this report from Abuja, Nigeria.

### **Africa battles to keep lid on killer diseases**

by Foreign Staff/AFP/avril 07 2014

BAMAKO — Several west African countries geared up at the weekend to tackle killer haemorrhagic fevers including Ebola, which has claimed more than 80 lives in Guinea and just seen suspected cases emerge in Mali, after Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The health minister in Mali, one of Guinea's neighbours, late on Thursday announced three suspected cases of Ebola and said the victims had been isolated, while test samples were sent to the US Centre for Disease Control.

On Friday morning Health Minister Ousmane Kone told AFP that the patients "are doing better. For

example, we haven't observed ... bleeding." External and internal bleeding are among the symptoms of highly contagious Ebola, which kills up to 90% of patients in its most virulent strain.

Oumar Sangare, of the national health directorate, said that all three patients were Malian citizens who "worked in a border zone between Mali and Guinea". "They were separately spotted when they arrived by road on Malian soil in (the capital) Bamako or at the entrance" to the city, he said. Mali's authorities have warned people against "unnecessary travel to epidemic zones". The nation worst hit by the latest outbreak is Guinea, where haemorrhagic fever has killed 86 people out of 137 cases registered since January, according to the latest government toll. The World Health Organisation said on Friday it is monitoring "just under 400" cases in the country.

Other haemorrhagic fevers, including Marburg, have similar symptoms to Ebola, including muscle pain, vomiting and diarrhoea, as well as heavy bleeding and organ failure in severe cases, causing death. Forty-five of Guinea's cases have been confirmed as Ebola, for which there is no cure and little treatment, but "we have noted recoveries, confirmed by medical tests, in two patients affected by Ebola in Conakry," the government reported late on Thursday.

Such recoveries are a slim ray of hope in a situation described by charity Doctors Without Borders, known by its French acronym MSF, as an "unprecedented epidemic", where the unusual geographical spread of cases complicates the task "enormously" for those trying to contain it.

Several suspected cases, including fatalities, have been reported in Liberia and Sierra Leone, almost all due to contamination from neighbouring Guinea. Ebola tests proved positive for two cases in Liberia and negative for those in Sierra Leone. But an alarming new factor emerged on Thursday when Liberia's health ministry announced a suspected case in a forest near the eastern town of Tapeta, with no Guinean connection. "We have a case in Tapeta where a hunter who has not had any contact with anyone coming from Guinea got sick," chief medical officer Bernice Dahn said.

"He was rushed to the hospital and died 30 minutes later. He never had any interaction with someone suspected to be a carrier of the virus and he has never gone to Guinea. This was an isolated case." Samples from the hunter have been sent to Guinea for analysis and Ms Dahn said on Friday that "while waiting for the result, we have asked the population to keep away from the bushmeat".

AFP

### Egypte: le frère du chef d'Al-Qaïda Zawahiri jugé pour "terrorisme"

le dimanche 6 avril 2014/rtbf.be

Le parquet égyptien a décidé dimanche de renvoyer devant la justice le frère du chef d'Al-Qaïda et 67 autres personnes pour formation d'un "groupe terroriste" en vue d'attaquer des installations gouvernementales, les forces de sécurité et des chrétiens, selon les médias officiels.

Mohamed al-Zawahiri - frère du chef d'Al-Qaïda, Ayman al-Zawahiri - avait été arrêté en août dernier pour "soutien" au président islamiste Mohamed Morsi, qui a été destitué par l'armée en juillet et comparait actuellement dans plusieurs procès.

Les 68 personnes sont accusés d'avoir créé un "groupe terroriste lié à Al-Qaïda" ayant préparé des attaques contre des installations gouvernementales, les services de sécurité et la communauté chrétienne, en vue de "propager le chaos et nuire à la sécurité" du pays, a rapporté l'agence Mena.

Mena n'a pas précisé si ces attaques avaient eu lieu ni la date du procès. Cinquante membres de ce groupe sont en détention alors que les autres sont en fuite.

Selon des sources judiciaires, l'enquête a révélé que le groupe avait envoyé des membres en Syrie pour combattre le régime de Bachar al-Assad, avant d'être sommés de revenir en Egypte le 30 juin 2013.

Ils ont été rappelés pour combattre les nouvelles autorités après la destitution du président Morsi, a-t-on ajouté de mêmes sources.

Selon ces sources, Mohamed al-Zawahiri, qui est de nationalité égyptienne et est sorti de prison lors de la révolte ayant chassé Hosni Moubarak du pouvoir en 2011, est accusé d'avoir créé ce groupe, armé ses membres et de les avoir entraînés à la fabrication d'explosifs et à poser des bombes.

Ces sources ont indiqué que les autorités disposaient de preuves montrant que les membres du groupe s'étaient entraînés dans des lieux secrets dans la ville de Charqiya (Delta du Nil) et dans les quartiers de Matareya et du 6-October au Caire.

Belga

UN/AFRICA :

US/AFRICA :

**Obama : le génocide rwandais n'était "ni un accident ni inévitable"**

Par La rédaction numérique de RTL , Avec AFP / le 07/04/2014

Le président Barack Obama a affirmé que le génocide rwandais n'était "ni un accident ni inévitable" durant un hommage aux victimes.

Le président américain Barack Obama a rendu hommage ce dimanche aux victimes du génocide rwandais, appelant la communauté internationale à préférer la compassion à la haine, à la veille des commémorations marquant le 20e anniversaire du drame.

"Résister à nos pires instincts"

Evoquant la violence sanglante et déchaînée qui "a secoué la conscience du monde" en 1994, le président a souligné que le génocide n'était "ni un accident, ni inévitable". D'avril à juin 1994, des soldats de l'armée rwandaise et des milices hutu ont massacré 800.000 personnes de la minorité tutsi.

"C'était un effort délibéré et systématique de la part d'êtres humains pour détruire d'autres êtres humains", a déclaré Obama dans un communiqué. "Les événements horribles de ces 100 jours - quand l'ami s'est retourné contre l'ami, le voisin contre le voisin - nous obligent à résister à nos pires instincts, de même que le courage de ceux qui ont risqué leurs vies pour en sauver d'autres nous rappellent nos obligations envers notre prochain".

"Nous avons toujours un choix"



Les Nations unies et la communauté internationale en général ont fait l'objet de vives critiques au moment des tueries pour n'avoir tout d'abord pas reconnu qu'un génocide était en cours, puis pour n'y avoir pas mis fin.

"Le génocide que nous commémorons aujourd'hui - et l'échec du monde de n'y avoir pas répondu plus vite - nous rappellent que nous avons toujours un choix", a déclaré Obama.

"Face à la haine, nous devons nous rappeler l'humanité que nous partageons. Face à la cruauté, nous devons choisir la compassion. Face à l'intolérance et à la souffrance, nous ne devons jamais être indifférents".

"C'est en adoptant cet esprit, comme nations et individus, que nous pouvons honorer tous ceux qui sont morts il y a deux décennies et construire un futur digne de leurs vies".

Deuil national

Obama a également salué la "détermination" des survivants "qui ont refermé les plaies anciennes et reconstruit leurs vies". Les commémorations ont débuté il y a trois mois avec une flamme du souvenir qui a traversé le pays, faisant le tour de localités et villages avant de revenir dans la capitale Kigali ce lundi, jour de l'ouverture d'une période de deuil national.

Le président rwandais allumera une flamme qui brillera durant cent jours - la durée des massacres de 1994. Des couronnes mortuaires seront également disposées au mémorial national du génocide à Kigali, avant des cérémonies dans le stade de football de la capitale, où le secrétaire général des Nations unies Ban Ki-moon est attendu.

CANADA/AFRICA :

**Canadian nun abducted along with two Italian priests in armed raid on small church school in Cameroon**

Joseph Brean/National Post/April 6, 2014

Even cancer could not keep Sister Gilberte Bussière away from the children of Cameroon.

Just a few months after she left a Montreal hospital to resume teaching at a rural Catholic mission in the geographical heart of Africa, on the southern fringes of the vast Saharan desert, the 74-year-old Canadian nun was abducted along with two Italian priests in an overnight armed raid Saturday, believed to be conducted by the Nigerian terrorist group Boko Haram.

The Congrégation de Notre Dame in Montreal said in a statement its sisters "are united in prayer in support of Sister Gilberte and the two priests who were also abducted." An interview request was declined, citing security reasons.

As a massive security sweep by Cameroonian forces began Sunday, Pope Francis issued a statement saying he was praying for the three, including Father Gianantonio Allegri and Father Giampaolo Marta, both of Vicenza in the northeast of Italy, and was hopeful of a safe return.

Born in Asbestos, Quebec, Sister Gilberte, 74, who took the name Sister Sainte-Marie-de-l'Assomption, has worked in Cameroon since 1979, after teaching for two decades in Lac

Mégantic and Athabaska, Que. She had lately stopped teaching, according to a spokeswoman for the congregation, whose motto is Liberating Education. But she was still tutoring students and aiding with homework, at the little church school in the village of Tchéré, near the Nigerian border.

In a letter released by the congregation, written last February when Sister Gilberte had returned to Canada for cancer treatment, she describes how frequently her work reminded her that, in Christian service, “we are the Christ of others.”

She thanked her sisters for their encouragement and prayers, and wrote of a new adventure that requires her to abandon herself “in full confidence into the hands of Him who loves me with a mad passion [“Celui qui m’aime d’un amour fou”]. I know he wants my wellbeing... I have not closed the door on Cameroon; you know well that if my health permits, I will return with joy to help our Cameroonian sisters and the children of the school in Tchéré.”

“We are aware of reports of a kidnapping in Cameroon,” said Caitlin Workman, a spokeswoman for Foreign Affairs. “We are pursuing all appropriate channels to seek further information and are in close contact with Cameroonian authorities.”

The kidnapping follows the abduction of a French priest, Georges Vandenbeusch, 42, who was taken in a similar raid last November, and freed in December. Also this year, a French family including four children was taken by Boko Haram, and later freed after a ransom was paid.

Boko Haram — literally “Western education is sinful” — is a brutal Islamist terrorist group based in neighbouring Nigeria, whose broader politics align with Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. In an effort to impose fundamentalist Islamic rule, it has been responsible for many atrocities against Christians, including church bombings.

An Italian travel advisory warns against travel to the north of Cameroon, near the northern Nigerian heartland of Boko Haram, “in consideration of the risk of kidnappings due to presence of jihadist elements coming from Nigeria”

Canada likewise warns against travel to the far north of Cameroon, “due to the increased threat of banditry and kidnappings.”

The village of Tchéré is near the Nigerian border, close to the larger city of Maroua, in the far north of Cameroon. It is closer to N’Djamena, the capital of Chad, than to Cameroon’s capital Yaounde.

Reports, quoting Rev. Henri Djongang, vicar general of Maroua, described kidnappers coming in two cars and five motorcycles, knocking down doors, and leaving Cameroonian nuns behind as they sought out Westerners. Witnesses reportedly heard the nun cry out “a lot” as she was taken away.

A large-scale security sweep was being conducted in the region on Sunday.

“We are everywhere. We have been on the ground since the abduction,” local governor Awa Fonka Augustine told Agence France Press.

Cameroon’s Defence Minister Edgard Alain Mebe Ngo’o travelled to the area on Saturday to personally take control of the search operation, the agency reported. “All the country’s exits [in the far north of Cameroon] were locked down after the kidnapping,” a security official said on condition of anonymity.

National Post

AUSTRALIA/AFRICA :

EU/AFRICA :

### The Fourth Europe-Africa Summit

April 7, 2014/Author: OBADIAH MAILAFIA/businessdayonline.com

The much-awaited Fourth Europe-Africa Summit took place in Brussels on the 3rd and 4th of April last week. Bringing together 60 Heads of State and Government (40 from Africa and 20 from Europe) was no mean feat in itself. Controversy had dogged the Summit at every step. I was involved in the preparatory work leading up to the meeting and I know that doubt was a shadowy incubus that would not go away. As late as a fortnight ago a European colleague had expressed worries that the thing might not happen after all.

Some African leaders were peeved by what they regarded as a condescending attitude on the part of the Europeans. Morocco, which is not a member of the African Union, had been invited. This would obviously be at the expense of Western Sahara, which is recognised by the AU and vehemently opposed by the Government in Rabat. There had been initial controversies of whether Egypt could participate, as it has been suspended from the AU following the coup d'état by Field Marshal Abdel-Fatah al-Sisi that overthrew the Islamist-led administration of Mohammed Morsi. In the end, Egypt did make a low-key showing at the conference.

President Isaias Afowerki of Eritrea was banned due to gross human rights violations. The EU had also initially opposed the participation of Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, only to capitulate within the last couple of weeks. Mugabe cancelled his planned visit after his wife's visa application was turned down. President Uhuru Kenyatta must have agonised over the ICC in The Hague which is just an hour and a half from Brussels. Although he did attend, he made it a point to go straight to their airport immediately after the meeting ended. President Jacob Zuma of South Africa did not attend due to "other commitments". Public scrutiny over alleged corruption relating to the building of his \$30 mansion at Nkandla may have been the deciding factor.

The recently concluded Summit had as its theme, "Investing in People, Prosperity and Peace". Given all the odds arrayed against it, the meeting was a success. Issues that would have been otherwise divisive were handled with civility. The EU had preferred not to discuss the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), but had come to realise the absurdity of not doing so. The issue of gay rights, championed by European leaders such as the openly gay Belgian premier Elio Di Rupo, was also handled with decorum.

The final communiqué reaffirmed the objectives set out in the Joint Africa-EU Strategy adopted at the Lisbon Summit of 2007 and the 2010 Tripoli Declaration following the Third Summit in Libya. It noted the progress that has been made in good governance, democracy and human rights in Africa and the strides in macroeconomic growth. However, they regretted the fact that such growth has not been inclusive and has not trickled down to the poorest groups in society.

The Summit placed a strong accent on the idiom of interdependence and solidarity between the

nations of Africa and Europe, with ties rooted in history, trade and geographical contiguity: “our economies remain closely linked, and we will work to ensure that growth of the one will help the other. We are also convinced that trade and investment and closer economic integration each of our continents will accelerate growth.”

Under the broad theme of “Security”, Summit leaders agreed to work together to build a zone of mutual security. Preventing violent conflicts and tackling the conditions that generate instability are considered essential to building the foundations for a just and lasting peace in Africa. The leaders recognised terrorism as a menace that must be tackled head-on. President Goodluck Jonathan of Nigeria spoke strongly on the problem of terrorism in Africa. He called on African and European leaders to expose the sponsors of terrorism and to bring them to justice. The fragile situation in Mali, Central African Republic, Somalia, the Great Lakes and DRC came for special mention. The EU pledged to do their part to strengthen the African security architecture and to provide financial and logistical support to peacekeeping forces in Africa.

Under the broad theme of “Prosperity”, Summit leaders committed themselves to working together to boost trade and growth as the foundations for sustainable prosperity. Tackling youth unemployment was considered an urgent imperative. Summit leaders welcomed progress being made with regard to EPA negotiations and committed themselves to exploring ways and means to ensure that a just and equitable settlement is reached between Europe and Africa. The Summit urged African nations to fast track the Continental Free Trade Area (CTFA) that would offer an opportunity to create a single market in Africa. They also expressed their determination to advance the Climate Change Agenda by cooperating in adopting a joint framework at the Paris 2015 conference to ensure a legally binding agreement on greenhouse gas emissions while pushing forward the internationally agreed commitment to mobilising an annual US\$100 billion for climate change financing.

Under the theme of “People”, the Summit underlined the importance of a people-centred approach to development. It committed the leaders of the EU and Africa to work together for an international development architecture that advances the cause of anti-poverty and accelerated human development within the framework of a post-2015 development agenda. People should be put at the heart of all governance efforts and human rights should be considered sacred, including commitment to fighting all forms of discrimination, racism and xenophobia on both sides of the continent.

A roadmap was drawn up for the implementation of partnership over the years 2014-2017, centred on (i) peace and security; (ii) democracy, good governance and human rights; (iii) human development; (iv) sustainable and include development and growth and continental integration; and (iv) global and emerging issues.

The EU announced a financial package of more than €28 billion of financing to Africa over the years 2014-2020, in addition to resources from bilateral cooperation by member states. The Fifth Summit is scheduled to take place in Africa in 2017.

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EN BREF, CE 07 Avril 2014... AGNEWS/DAM, NY, 07/04/2014