



[Au moins 45 personnes ont été tuées dans une nouvelle attaque de Boko Haram, à Maiduguri. Boko Haram frappe une nouvelle fois sous le regard impuissant de l'armée nigériane. Quarante-cinq personnes ont été tuées par des hommes armés soupçonnés d'appartenir à Boko Haram, en périphérie de la ville de Maiduguri, fief du groupe terroriste dans le nord-est du Nigeria, ont affirmé, ce jeudi, des habitants à l'AFP.]

BURUNDI :

"Le Burundi est un Etat de droit"

Par Vincent Hugué/l'express.fr/le 06/06/2014

Le président Pierre Nkurunziza répond aux griefs que suscite sa pratique du pouvoir.

Déchiré entre 1993 et 2003 par une guerre civile dévastatrice -300000 tués- opposant grosso modo la majorité hutu à la minorité tutsi, le Burundi, frère jumeau du Rwanda au cœur de l'Afrique des Grands lacs, a depuis lors laborieusement renoué avec une paix civile au demeurant précaire. Au pouvoir depuis 2005, le hutu Pierre Nkurunziza, ancien chef de guerre et fervent born again -adepte d'une église évangélique-, tentera l'an prochain de décrocher un troisième mandat sur fond de tensions politico-communautaires, de controverses constitutionnelles et d'insuccès économiques. Miné par la corruption, le Burundi figure au 157e rang -sur 177- du palmarès de l'ONG Transparency International et à la 42e place -sur 50- de l'Indice Mo-Ibrahim de la gouvernance en Afrique. De passage à Paris, le maître de Bujumbura a répondu aux questions de L'Express.

Plusieurs diplomates de haut rang, dont Mary Robinson, envoyée spéciale de l'Onu dans les Grands Lacs, Boubacar Diarra, l'émissaire de l'Union africaine, Koen Vervaeke, coordinateur de l'Union européenne et l'Américain Russ Feingold ont dénoncé mardi les "entraves aux libertés" infligées à l'opposition. Que leur répondez-vous ?

A vrai dire, j'ai été un peu désolé que cela soit sorti dans la presse. Après notre rencontre au contraire, le message que ces personnalités ont adressé à la population et aux médias burundais, c'est qu'ils apprécient positivement les efforts accomplis, l'adoption du code électoral, les rencontres entre les partis politiques et l'élaboration par ceux-ci, comme par leurs mouvements de jeunesse, d'un code de conduite.

Reste que prévaut l'impression d'une nette dégradation du climat, voire d'une résurgence de tensions ethniques. Jugez-vous cette inquiétude légitime ?

De telles craintes sont vraiment infondées. Regardez d'où nous venons. C'est la première fois dans notre histoire que des institutions démocratiquement élues parviennent au terme de leur mandat, et que nos forces de défense et de sécurité rassemblent et rassurent tout le monde. Alors que dans le passé, il y avait exclusion de la majorité des citoyens. Nous avons atteint la phase finale du processus de paix burundais . Et nous allons très bientôt mettre sur pied la Commission Vérité et Réconciliation.

L'Onu s'inquiète également du sort de Pierre-Claver Mbonimpa, le président de l'Association pour la protection des personnes détenues et des droits humains (Aprodeh), incarcéré depuis le 15 mai.

Le Burundi est un Etat de droit. Si un individu commet des infractions, la justice peut décider de le garder en prison. L'essentiel, c'est que soit garanti le droit à la défense de l'inculpé. Lequel a d'ailleurs des avocats burundais et étrangers. Le processus judiciaire suit donc son cours normal.

L'opposant Alexis Sinduhije, président du Mouvement pour la solidarité et le développement (MSD), a été libéré à Bruxelles, alors que Bujumbura réclamait son extradition, l'accusant d'avoir orchestré une "insurrection armée" en mars. Que vous inspire cette décision ?

Pas de problème à mes yeux. Quand la justice burundaise a lancé un mandat d'arrêt international, nous supposons que tous les pays allaient coopérer dans le cadre d'Interpol notamment. Mais il n'existe pas entre le Burundi et Bruxelles de convention régissant l'extradition. Il faudrait mettre en place le plus rapidement possible un texte de cette nature.

Une cinquantaine de militants du même MSD, formation suspendue jusqu'à la mi-juillet, ont été récemment condamnés à des peines de prison allant de deux années à la perpétuité. En quoi menaçaient-ils la sécurité du Burundi ?

Ce n'est pas la première fois que cela arrive. Il y a eu toute une série de provocations et d'infractions punissables par le Code pénal. Chaque fois que la justice voulait se saisir des meneurs, ceux-ci prenaient la fuite. Après le scrutin présidentiel de 2010, certains membres du MSD se sont attaqués aux populations, parfois à la grenade, tentant même de créer des groupes armés à partir de la République démocratique du Congo (RDC). Dernièrement, certains d'entre eux s'en sont même pris aux forces de l'ordre, désarmant des policiers, les déshabillant et les incarcérant. Voilà qui dépasse l'entendement et ne se voit pas sous d'autres cieux. Divers rapports de l'Onu montrent que ces initiatives sont nuisibles, non seulement pour le Burundi, mais pour toute la région.

La lumière a-t-elle été faite sur l'assassinat voilà cinq ans d'Ernest Manirumva, n°2 de l'Observatoire de lutte contre la corruption (Olucome), lequel enquêtait notamment sur un trafic d'armes et de minéraux impliquant semble-t-il de hauts-gradés de la police ?

A ce jour, la justice n'a pas encore clôturé ce dossier. Il suit son cours normal. Certains individus sont soupçonnés, d'autres sont encore recherchés. La vérité sera clairement établie un jour.

Washington insiste, au Burundi comme ailleurs, sur l'impérieuse nécessité de respecter l'esprit et la lettre des constitutions en vigueur. Or, tout indique que vous allez briguer l'an prochain un troisième mandat, en violation de l'article 96 de la loi fondamentale burundaise. Comment justifiez-vous ce dessein, alors que vous déclariez dans un entretien paru en avril 2013 dans l'hebdomadaire Jeune Afrique : "Même le président de la République doit respecter ce que prévoit la Constitution. Sans la rigueur de la loi, c'est le chaos."

Il y a manipulation de l'opinion. La constitution du Burundi émane des accords d'Arusha [conclus en 2000]. Elle prévoit sa propre révision, par voie référendaire ou via le parlement. La proposition de révision n'émanait pas de moi, mais était dictée par les impératifs d'harmonisation liés à notre adhésion à la Communauté d'Afrique de l'est. Les partis, la presse, la justice, consultés à la faveur d'états-généraux et du dialogue politique conduit en 2013, en étaient tous d'accord. Mais rien n'a été fait à ce stade quant aux mandats électoraux. La constitution de 2005 demeure intacte. J'avais la latitude de soumettre la question à référendum, mais en l'absence de consensus, ces propositions ne seront présentées qu'après la présidentielle. En clair, il n'y aura pas de procédure référendaire avant cette échéance.

Serez-vous oui ou non candidat à un nouveau mandat ?

Question compliquée. Nous sommes à une année de l'élection. L'appel à candidature, qui est l'apanage de la Commission électorale nationale indépendante (Céni), sera lancé en mai prochain. Quiconque s'arroge le droit de se déclarer avant se rend coupable de manipulation. Pour le président en fonction, c'est en outre un piège. Car dès lors que vous annoncez votre décision de concourir, on vous retire du pouvoir. De plus, ce sont les partis qui soumettent les candidatures à la Cour constitutionnelle et à la Céni, seules habilitées à trancher quant à leur validité. Pour ce qui me concerne, il est donc trop tôt.

Votre assise parlementaire est-elle fragilisée par la défection de l'Union pour le progrès national (Uprona), ou au moins de sa faction majoritaire ?

Non. Cette formation a déjà connu ces problèmes en 1962 ou en 1965, et les dissensions sont allées jusqu'à des massacres internes. D'autres partis, y compris le nôtre, ont souffert de divisions, notamment à l'époque où nous étions encore un mouvement de guérilla. Pour preuve, il existe depuis 2005 deux branches du CNDD [Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie, parti au pouvoir].

Pourquoi avoir destitué début février le premier vice-président -tutsi- Bernard Busokoza, membre de l'Uprona ?

Il n'est pas le seul à l'avoir été. Il s'agit même du cinquième vice-président à partir en huit ans, dont deux retirés par leur parti. Le problème, c'est qu'il n'était pas là pour servir la nation, mais sa formation, et qu'il n'a pas su se placer au-dessus de la mêlée. Pire, il a tenté de s'arroger des

prérogatives du chef de l'Etat, au mépris du Conseil supérieur de la magistrature. Quasiment une usurpation de pouvoir.

Divers témoignages font état de distributions d'armes aux Imbonerakure, les jeunes du CNDD, voire de sessions de formation militaire dispensées dans l'est de la RDC. Pratiques dénoncées en avril dans une note interne par un expert du bureau des Nations unies de Bujumbura, expulsé peu après du pays. Niez-vous la réalité du phénomène ?

Depuis 2009, notre commission de désarmement a collecté environ 100000 armes, remises volontairement par la population, qu'elles aient été fournies dans le passé par l'armée et la police ou par des milices. La population n'est pas dupe. Comment imaginer que notre gouvernement récupère des armes d'une main et en distribue de l'autre ? Tous les rapports, qu'ils émanent de la Monusco [la force de Nations unies déployées dans l'est de la RDC] ou des autorités de Kinshasa, rejettent ces accusations. Ce sont des allégations montées de toutes pièces.

En Centrafrique, les miliciens anti-balaka accusent le contingent burundais de la Misca [mission panafricaine de maintien de la paix] de partialité en faveur de la communauté musulmane locale. Que vous inspire ce procès ?

La gestion de ce type d'opération est extrêmement délicate quand deux communautés s'entretuent. Nous avons vécu cette expérience au Burundi, où des accusations analogues ont été proférées à l'époque de la guerre civile. La réalité, c'est que les contingents de la Misca, notamment burundais, ont beaucoup contribué à arrêter les effusions de sang. D'autant que le retrait des troupes tchadiennes a pesé lourd, nous contraignant à couvrir un secteur beaucoup plus vaste.

RWANDA :

RDC CONGO :

Agressions sexuelles : un fils de diplomate congolais bénéficie de l'immunité diplomatique
jeudi 5 juin 2014 / par Fouâd Harit/afrik.com

Un adolescent de 15 ans est accusé d'avoir agressé sexuellement cinq jeunes filles, en région parisienne. Mais ce collégien est le fils d'un diplomate congolais et bénéficie donc de l'immunité diplomatique.

Un adolescent est soupçonné d'avoir, à plusieurs reprises, agressé sexuellement cinq jeunes filles dans la commune de Magnanville, dans la région parisienne. Toutes ont désigné le même agresseur, un collégien de 15 ans qui s'avère être le fils d'un diplomate congolais.

Après avoir été interpellé, suite à des dépôts de plainte, et entendu au commissariat de Mantes-la-Jolie, pour des faits d'exhibitionnisme et d'attouchements sexuels, il aurait été rapidement relâché, car son père est un haut fonctionnaire à l'ambassade de la République démocratique du Congo et bénéficie à ce titre de l'immunité diplomatique. La France aurait demandé à la RDC la levée de

l'immunité diplomatique. Les familles de victimes ont exprimé leur colère.

Le père du jeune homme aurait accepté de le conduire dans un centre de soins psychiatriques avant de l'inviter à regagner la RDC.

En RDC, plus de 300 détenus s'évadent et deux personnes sont tuées

Jeudi 5 Juin 2014/lacapitale.be

Au moins deux personnes ont été tuées ce jeudi à l'aube lorsque 301 détenus se sont évadés de la prison centrale de Bukavu, une grande ville dans l'est de la République Démocratique du Congo (RDC), a-t-on appris de source policière. « Nous venons de finir le compte : il y a au total 301 évadés, mais 35 ont déjà été récupérés », a déclaré à l'AFP un officier de police proche de l'enquête, qui a requis l'anonymat. « Le bilan provisoire jusqu'à ce midi est de deux morts, un civil et un militaire sous-lieutenant, et sept blessés, au nombre desquels trois civils et quatre militaires », a-t-il ajouté. Interrogé par l'AFP, Descartes Mponge, le président de la Société civile du Sud-Kivu (un regroupement d'associations, d'ONG et de syndicats), a affirmé qu'il y avait « au moins 1.600 détenus dans cette prison où nous effectuons des visites régulières ». Les centres pénitentiaires de RDC sont particulièrement vétustes et surpeuplés, datant de l'époque coloniale belge. Les prisonniers vivent dans des conditions d'hygiène désastreuses, exposés à de nombreuses maladies, à la déshydratation et à la malnutrition, voire à la famine.

UGANDA :

Uganda: Sudan War Costly, Says Museveni

By Sadab Kitatta Kaaya/The Observer (Kampala)/5 June 2014

The war in South Sudan has caused a slump in the country's gross domestic product by at least 0.1 per cent, a slump President Museveni said will be managed in the coming financial year.

Delivering his state-of-the-nation address at the Kampala Serena Hotel Conference Centre yesterday, Museveni said the economy was expected to improve by 5.7 per cent to an equivalent of \$25.3bn (Shs 63trillion), compared to last year's 5.8 per cent GDP growth rate. The factors behind the fall in the GDP records, Museveni said, were largely external and out of Uganda's control, citing the South Sudan conflict, where UPDF is currently deployed to support President Salva Kiir's forces against rebels led by former Vice-President Riek Machar.

To achieve the desired growth, Museveni told Parliament, priority will be put on four key sectors: agriculture, industry, services and ICT.

"The proportion of Ugandans living below the poverty line has decreased from 56 percent in 1992 to 24.5 percent in 2009 to 19.7 percent between 2012 and 2013. Uganda has therefore surpassed the MDG [Millennium development goal] of reducing the proportion of people living below the poverty line," the president said.

Museveni used the address largely to highlight the achievements of the NRM government over the past 28 years, promising to increase investment in the agricultural sector as a means of addressing

the rampant unemployment. He also reported a 5.6 per cent growth in the service sector, mainly the hotel and tourism industry, which is now employing more than 2.6 million people.

SOUTH AFRICA :

South Africa: Sanral to Give Lwandle Evictees New Land

5 June 2014/SANews.gov.za (Tshwane)

Human Settlements Minister Lindiwe Sisulu says the SA National Roads Agency Limited (Sanral) will avail a piece of land to accommodate residents, who were evicted from illegally occupied land, in Lwandle and Nomzamo in the Western Cape.

Minister Sisulu has also given the panel, which was appointed to be part of the Commission of Enquiry, two months to report back with the findings that would reveal the circumstances that led to the inhumane evictions.

This comes after 800 residents were evicted from their informal settlements following a court order that they be removed, as the land they stayed on was being occupied illegally.

The land in question is reportedly owned by Sanral.

Following finger-pointing between Sanral, the Western Cape Provincial Government and the City of Cape Town, Minister Sisulu said she, together with Transport Minister Dipuo Peters, has taken responsibility for the evictions, and said her team was already hard at work trying to provide the evicted families with alternative accommodation.

She said the unfortunate crisis has become a special project in her department.

"We must start by putting it on record that we do not tolerate, condone nor encourage any illegal occupation of land in our country. Of concern to us was the carelessness in which the evictions happen.

"What is of concern to us is how they happened at all in that particular way. How did we get to that situation?" she said.

She said residents had indicated, after meeting with her, that they favoured her proposal for them to choose a piece of land where they would relocate to permanently after houses have been built.

She said the six-member enquiry will probe all the processes that led to the evictions, from the role of all government officials involved to the role of the courts that issued the eviction order, to how the residents ended up occupying the piece of land and where they are on the housing list.

The minister said after hearing about the evictions, she, together with Minister Peters, went to visit the area. Minister Sisulu said after meeting with the evicted residents at their temporary accommodation, she suggested to them that they should choose a piece of land from a list of plots that Sanral would avail so that houses can be built for them on a land they will stay on permanently.

She said emergency housing kits will be given to the community for them to erect on another piece of land temporarily while they wait for their houses to be built.

The minister also said Human Settlements had set aside an emergency fund for them that would be used to deal with the crisis.

– Sanews.gov.za

TANZANIA :

New offshore Tanzania gas find lifts LNG resource

06/04/2014/offshore-mag.com

LONDON – BG has discovered more gas offshore Tanzania in the Taachui structure on the western boundary of block 1.

According to partner Ophir Energy the drillship Deepsea Metro I drilled Taachui-1 and the subsequent ST1 side track to a TD of 4,215 m (13,829 ft) MD.

The well encountered gas in a 289-m (948-ft) gross column within the target Cretaceous reservoir interval. Total net pay was 155 m (508 ft). Reservoir properties appear to be in line with those encountered at Mzia, the other Cretaceous discovery on the block.

Ophir estimates Taachi's potential recoverable resource at around 1 tcf (28 bcm), adding that the gas column could extend into a second compartment to the west that could be of a similar size. However, this will need to be confirmed by appraisal drilling.

Results from a drillstem test on the Taachui discovery are expected to be issued before end-June.

Ophir CEO Nick Cooper said: "The Taachui-1 discovery continues the 100% drilling success rate on blocks 1, 3 and 4, and adds further resource to support the LNG development in Tanzania. The result is important to Ophir for two reasons: firstly, it extends the proven hydrocarbon system to the eastern limit of, and partly de-risks, Ophir's East Pande permit on which the Tende-1 well will be drilled later in 2014; secondly, the aggregate recoverable volumes of about 16.7 tcf (470 bcm) are approaching the threshold needed to underpin a potential third LNG train from blocks 1, 3, and 4."

KENYA :

Kenya security seizes nearly 300 tusks in Mombasa

By Prof. Dr. Wolfgang H. Thome, eTN Africa Correspondent/Jun 06, 2014

Reports began to emerge yesterday morning of a major blood ivory haul found in Mombasa's Tudor estate and one of the suspects being taken into custody, setting the social media alight once again with both congratulations to the Kenyan police and other security organizations involved in the raid

and the expression of sheer horror that at least 150 elephant had been slaughtered over the growing greed for the so called “white gold.”

During a swiftly organized media briefing, reporters were then told that the ivory - 228 tusks and 74 pieces cut to the size to facilitate packing - was in the process of being prepared for shipment, with a range of related materials and documents found on site. A Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) officer suggested that some of the ivory could have come as far as from the Eastern Congo as the ivory showed different colors, and a detailed DNA analysis will help to identify the origin of the entire haul. The media briefing also confirmed that the suspect in custody had attempted to bribe the arresting officers with 5 million Kenya shillings, the equivalent of nearly US\$57,000, but the officers turned the bribe down and slapped the cuffs on the man as he was formally arrested. He is due to be arraigned in court in the morning, and demands across Kenya are growing to grant no bail under any circumstances to avoid any potential interference with witnesses, material evidence, or disappear outright.

In 2013, joint KWS and security operations seized nearly 14 tons of blood ivory, much of it in transit from outside Kenya and coming from as far as Southern Sudan and Eastern Congo.

The newly-inaugurated wildlife law now foresees fines of up to 20 million Kenya shillings, equivalent to nearly US\$235,000 and a potential life sentence in prison. Enforcement though has been weak and while over 200 suspected poachers and traders have been arrested this year already, many have been set free on laughable amounts of bond granted by magistrates. Conservationists have demanded that such rulings be appealed and the magistrates investigated for potential corruption, indicating that the judiciary has some way to go to use the new law to the fullest extent, especially as some very lenient sentences have been passed on poachers letting them literally go scot free with nothing more than a slap on the wrist.

The ports of Mombasa and Dar es Salaam were named last year by international law enforcement agencies as key transit points for blood ivory, and while much has been done vis-a-vis cargo screening and the use of sniffer dogs, clearly that is not enough as yet to prevent the two main East African harbors from being used for future attempts to smuggle blood ivory out of the country. In contrast, Jomo Kenyatta International Airport has gained a reputation as one of the best avoided by ivory smugglers as regular arrests of in particular transit passengers carrying concealed ivory in their baggage, are reported from Nairobi. Congratulations to Kenya’s law enforcement and KWS for the seizure of that much ivory, a timely reminder that the battle against poaching needs to be boosted across the region with security agencies being facilitated with new equipment and better funding.

Carey Eaton, former SEEK executive, killed in Kenya

Date: June 6, 2014/smh.com.au

One of Australia's leading technology entrepreneurs has been shot and killed in a violent home invasion in Kenya.

Carey Eaton, a former executive of the job-finding website SEEK, moved to Kenya in 2010 where he co-founded the online classifieds business One Africa Media.

A statement on One Africa Media's blog confirms the death of the father of three.

"Carey was intelligent and bold but wielded this gift with a humility that gave all around him the confidence to achieve more than they knew was possible. However, it is not Carey the business leader that we will miss as much as Carey the man: energetic, passionate and connected to us all in some special way," reads the post.

According to the blog post, Mr Carey died when thieves stormed into a friend's house in Nairobi on Thursday.

"What can never be taken away is the legacy around us in the team and the brands that he built. When we have mourned the loss of our friend we will, with renewed resolve, get back to building his vision into a great legacy. In celebration of his life," continues the statement.

Eaton joined SEEK as product director in 2006. He stepped into chief information officer role in 2008 before moving to Kenya.

Official details on the death are yet to be released.

ANGOLA :

Angola's \$7 Billion Waterfront Development Stalks Hilton Hotels

By Colin McClelland/bloomberg.com/Jun 6, 2014

Builders of a \$7 billion waterfront development in Angola's capital, Luanda, are seeking to attract an international hotelier such as Hilton Worldwide Holdings Inc. (HLT) to boost the profile of the project.

Baia de Luanda SA, whose shareholders include state oil company Sonangol Holdings Lda and the president's daughter, Isabel dos Santos, is developing four plots around the upmarket seaside bay of the city. It wants a flagship hotel to be built on the site, part of a 7-kilometer (4.3-mile) spit into the Atlantic known as the Ilha surrounded by yacht clubs and some of the city's most expensive restaurants.

"We have people knocking on our doors to have hotels here, whether Americans or Angolans," Mauro Filipe Martins, business development director at Baia de Luanda, said in an interview at the site. "This project is a postcard for the new Angola." He named Hilton as one of the hoteliers the developer is hoping to attract.

Africa's second-biggest oil producer is luring foreign investors to help diversify the economy away from crude as it recovers from a 27-year civil war that ended in 2002. Dozens of construction cranes mark the Luanda skyline as offices, retail and residential developments are built to accommodate a growing middle class. The Angolan capital is Africa's fifth-largest city after Cairo, Lagos, Kinshasa and Johannesburg, with almost 6 million people, according to data compiled by Bloomberg.

Angola's economy excluding oil will grow by 6.4 percent this year, the International Monetary Fund said on March 19, up from about 5.8 percent last year. Total Gross Domestic Product expanded by an average of 9.2 percent in the five years to 2012, according to government budget documents.

Attract Investors

The waterfront needs international brands such as the hotel chains to boost confidence in the developments and attract other foreign investors, according to Fernando da Ponte, manager at Luanda-based real-estate company Century 21 Angola. Three other projects under construction near the bay have the potential to add 350,000 square meters (3.8 million square feet) of new buildings.

“There is demand for retail and office space, but they’ll have to bring in big commercial brands as tenants or they won’t be able to support these developments,” da Ponte said in an interview in Luanda on May 30. “Compared with four years ago, when buyers would accept anything, developers now have to make sure they provide good finished spaces.”

Africa Expansion

Hotel chains including Hilton and Marriott International Inc., the owner of the Ritz-Carlton and Renaissance brands, are expanding in Africa to take advantage of rising disposable incomes and demand for business travel. Both are yet to enter Angola, where hotel investment has been mostly restricted to companies from Portugal, the country’s former colonial ruler. These include the Epic Sana Luanda, run by Lisbon-based Sana Hotels, and TD Hotels’s Tropico.

Angola is perceived as one of the most difficult countries in the world in which to do business, ranked 179th of 189 countries in the 2014 World Bank Ease of Doing Business Index. The country is placed 153rd of 177 countries on Transparency International’s 2013 Corruption Perceptions Index.

“The major challenge for hotels will be in education,” Baia de Luanda’s Martins said. “They know this and that they’ll have to train everyone to be service-oriented and professional.”

A spokeswoman for Marriott said she couldn’t immediately comment on the company’s plans for Angola. A spokeswoman for Hilton didn’t return an e-mailed request for comment.

Yacht Club

Other Luanda bay projects in development include the Fortaleza Center, which will have 90 outlets including shops and cinemas over seven floors.

The 250,000 square-meter Kinaxixi MXD Complex will include five floors of shopping and two 25-story towers for residential and office space, while Kianda, managed by London-based Mace Group Ltd., will have two 25-story and two 27-story commercial office towers.

“The impact of all this development will be positive because people will seek our services,” Mario Fontes, president of Clube Naval de Luanda, said in a dockside interview on the spit, called the Ilha do Cabo. “However, I don’t exactly agree with some of the large developments and buildings that will bring a lot of people to live on the Ilha. It should be more for sports and leisure.”

New Park

Clube Naval, Africa’s second-oldest yacht club at 131 years, is preparing for a \$20 million renovation of its own. Its 450 members, including government ministers, ambassadors and oil executives, will get an Olympic-sized pool, gymnasium and three restaurants.

Baia de Luanda was granted the waterfront land by the government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. One of the stakeholders is Geni Holding Co., part-owned by Isabel dos Santos, 41. The

project cost includes dredging and adding 77 hectares (190 acres) to the waterfront, all road, water and electrical links, and a new 3.1 kilometer park curving round the bay, Baia's Martins said.

"Development zones get a lot of buying interest if you have a major hotel chain," Martins said. "There's a lot of companies in houses, like ours, that want to move to proper offices."

AU/AFRICA :

Boom time for mobile internet usage in Africa

Bernard Sathekge/thenewage.co.za/Jun 6 2014

Ericsson, a world leader in communications technology and services, announced yesterday that mobile internet usage was expected to increase at twice the global rate in the next five years in sub-Saharan Africa – with 3G technology outstripping 2G to become the region's dominate of mobile connection.

The Ericsson mobility report found that mobile internet use is doubling year-on-year, with usage expected to increase 20 times in the next five years, and that by 2017, 3G will dominant the mobile connection market.

According to the report, Ericsson predicts 930 million mobile subscriptions in sub-Saharan Africa by the end of 2019, with 55 million smartphone and 710 million broadband subscriptions.

This is reflected by the region's ongoing data revolution, with traffic growth doubling in the past year.

The June 2014 Sub-Saharan Africa Ericsson Mobility Report shows that in 2014 phone users accessed 76000 terabyte (TB) of data per month, double the 2013 figure of 37500 a month, and in 2015 the figures are expected to double again with mobilephone users accessing 147000TB a month.

Fredrik Jejdling, the regional head of Ericsson sub-Saharan Africa, said the region is undergoing a mobile digital revolution – with consumers, networks and media companies wakening up to the possibilities of 3G and 4G technology.

"We have seen the trend emerging over a few years, but in the past twelve months the digital traffic has increased over 100%, forcing us to revise our existing predictions.

"The rise of social media, content-rich apps and video content, accessed from a new range of cheaper smartphones has prompted the rise, with consumers in Kenya, South Africa and Nigeria increasingly using video TV and media services from their smartphones," said Jejdling.

In the next five years, the report's findings show that voice-call traffic in sub-Saharan Africa will double and there will be an explosion in mobile data with usage in the region growing 20 times between 2013 and 2019, that is twice the anticipated global expansion.

By 2019 the report predicts that 75% of mobile subscriptions will be internet inclusive given the

rise of cheap smartphones which will allow vast portions of the population from middle classes in cities to small businesses in rural areas to have access to mobile broadband.

“M-commerce can offer endless opportunities for entrepreneurs and we’ve found that farmers are fans of mobile wallets – as well as teenagers wanting to watch music videos on their smartphones,” he said.

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Sundance appoints African engineering firm

June 06, 2014/news.com.au

AFRICA iron ore hopeful Sundance Resources says it's a step closer to its goal of building a \$US3.5 billion mine, rail and port.

Sundance said it has appointed engineering and construction company Mota-Engil Africa as contractor to build port and rail infrastructure for the Mbalam-Nabeba Iron Ore Project in the Republics of Cameroon and Congo.

Perth-based Sundance recently raised \$40 million to begin developing the project.

Sundance added that financing discussions were well advanced with a variety of potential funding partners, export credit agencies, development funds and commercial banks.

The company aims to finalise debt funding requirements by mid-2015 and construction is expected to take 3.5 years once finance is secured.

It comes a week after Sundance secured a 10-year off-take agreement with global commodities trader Noble Group.

Former Leighton Holdings chief executive Wal King was recently appointed deputy chairman of Sundance.

At 1520 AEST Sundance shares were 1.1 cents, or 11 per cent, lower at 8.9 cents.

Nigeria : nouvelle attaque de Boko Haram, 45 morts

jeudi 5 juin 2014 /afrik.com/ par Assanatou Baldé

Au moins 45 personnes ont été tuées dans une nouvelle attaque de Boko Haram, à Maiduguri.

Boko Haram frappe une nouvelle fois sous le regard impuissant de l'armée nigériane. Quarante-cinq personnes ont été tuées par des hommes armés soupçonnés d'appartenir à Boko Haram, en périphérie de la ville de Maiduguri, fief du groupe terroriste dans le nord-est du Nigeria, ont affirmé, ce jeudi, des habitants à l'AFP.

L'attaque a eu lieu mercredi soir à Barderi, dans les faubourgs de Maiduguri, berceau du groupe terroriste. Elle a été perpétrée par des hommes qui se faisaient passer pour des prédicateurs et ont soudain tiré sur la foule, selon deux habitants. Il ne se passe plus un jour sans que le nord du Nigeria

soit frappé par des tueries sanglantes. Boko Haram, qui sévit dans la région a tué plusieurs milliers de personnes depuis 2009.

Selon des témoins, la nébuleuse aurait tué également entre 400 et 500 personnes dans ces dernières attaques, dans quatre villages du nord du Nigeria. Plusieurs habitants de ces zones se sont réfugiés dans les montagnes, affirmant qu'il n'y avait aucun soldat dans les environs pour mettre un terme aux massacres du groupe terroriste et protéger la population.

UN/AFRICA :

UN inquiry finds war crimes on both sides in C. Africa
rappler.com/06/06/2014

The preliminary United Nations report describes the conflict as political

UNITED NATIONS – UN investigators say talk of genocide or ethnic cleaning in the Central African Republic is premature, but that evidence of war crimes and crimes against humanity exists on both sides.

An international commission of inquiry appointed by UN chief Ban Ki-moon in January has submitted an interim report to Security Council members, a copy of which was seen by Agence France-Presse on Thursday, June 5.

"Ample evidence exists to prove that individuals from both sides of the conflict perpetuated serious breaches of international humanitarian law and crimes against humanity as well as war crimes," it says.

"But talk of an international armed conflict, genocide or ethnic cleansing "at this point in time is premature" the report said, warning that without stronger international intervention that could change.

"If the international community does not react with speed and determination by sending more peace keeping forces to CAR, we may soon face a situation which will rapidly deteriorate and bring about genocide and ethnic cleansing," it said. (READ: UN peacekeepers 'should use force more often' – report)

In February, rights group Amnesty International described the conflict as one of ethnic cleansing and criticized the international community's "tepid response" to the crisis.

The Security Council voted in April to send 12,000 UN peacekeepers to the war-torn nation, where violence between Christians and Muslims has triggered fears of genocide. (READ: UN proposes 12,000-strong force for Central African Republic)

The UN mission is scheduled to take over in September from 2,000 French and 6,000 African Union soldiers.

A coup in March last year by the Muslim Seleka rebels plunged the country into chaos and a quarter

of the 4.6 million population have been displaced by the violence in over a year.

After seizing power, some of the rebels went rogue and embarked on a campaign of killing, raping and looting.

The abuses prompted members of the Christian majority to form vigilante groups called "anti-balaka," or anti-machete in the local language, unleashing a wave of brutal tit-for-tat killings.

The preliminary UN report described the conflict as political.

"The fact that there is an anti-Muslim propaganda from certain non-Muslim quarters does not mean that genocide is being planned or that there is any conspiracy to commit genocide or even a specific intent to commit genocide," it said.

"The displacement of Muslims affected by whatever party so far is a matter of protection and the preservation of human life not a matter of ethnic cleansing," it added. – Rappler.com

Turkey, UN sign \$10m forestry deal

06 June 2014 Friday/worldbulletin.net

World Bulletin / News Desk

Turkey and the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization have signed a cooperation agreement aimed at supporting forestry in the Balkan and African countries.

Turkey's Forestry and Water Affairs Minister Veysel Eroglu and FAO Director General Jose Graziano da Silva signed the deal, which will provide \$10 million for supporting forestry and controlling soil erosion and desertification, at Turkey's Forestry and Water Affairs Ministry in Ankara on Wednesday.

"We will be able to begin and support forestry projects in the Balkan, Central Asian and African countries."

Minister Eroglu said Turkey will use its experience and work to help Turkic republics and North African and Middle Eastern countries gain growth in forestry businesses.
'Global example'

Eroglu stated that Turkey would now be able to help North Africa, where a lot of areas are at high risk of losing top soils and becoming deserts.

He said: "I want to stress that these works are important not only for Africa, but for the whole world and further work will be done to prevent erosion.

"Our works will be an example for the whole world."

Turkey spent \$2.5 million last year on less-developed countries and provided water for at least 1.3 million Africans.

"This agreement will not only increase projects in Turkey, but will boost ones in Africa," said da

Silva.

Agreement signed

Turkish PM Recep Tayyip Erdogan met the FAO Director General after the agreement was signed.

Meanwhile, Turkish and UN agriculture officials also signed an agreement on Wednesday establishing Turkey's Ministry of Food and Agriculture in Ankara as the headquarters for all the UN Food and Agriculture Organization offices in the Balkans, Caucasus and Central Asia.

Turkey's Agriculture Minister Mehdi Eker and FAO Director General José Graziano da Silva signed the agreement - which updates an existing Host Country Agreement (HCA) - in the headquarters of the Turkey's Ministry of Food and Agriculture in Ankara.

As a supplementary agreement, Turkey also signed the second phase of the FAO-Turkey Partnership Program (FTPP) with a trust fund contribution by the government of Turkey of \$10 million for the next five years.

'Maximum support'

In a keynote speech, Minister Eker said: "Our main aim is to use allocated resources effectively and be more beneficial to brother countries.

"As the Republic of Turkey, we would like to give the maximum support to fragile and sensitive countries of the region and make them get the most out of this program."

Da Silva said that Turkey was one of the world's main agricultural producers and top exporters of many crops, ranging from nuts to fruits, and praised its efforts towards food security.

"I am pleased to see Turkey's commitment to food security and sustainable development is not limited to national boundaries," he said.

US/AFRICA :

CANADA/AFRICA :

AUSTRALIA/AFRICA :

EU/AFRICA :

CHINA/AFRICA :

China takes a hand in South Sudan as oil deal threatened

by Drazen Jorgic/Reuters/juin 06 2014

JUBA — China is swapping its reserved diplomacy for a hands-on approach to help resolve a more than five-month-old rebellion in South Sudan that threatens Beijing's oil investments.

The subtle change has been evident in months of faltering peace talks in the Ethiopian capital, where Chinese officials have been in regular contact with western diplomats to help regional African mediators push for a halt to fighting.

With China now Africa's biggest trading partner, Beijing could face pressure to extend its new approach to other regions of Africa where it has growing economic interests.

South Sudan offers exceptional circumstances to prompt more proactive Chinese diplomacy: 5% of Beijing's oil imports came from South Sudan when it was pumping at full tilt. The state firm China National Petroleum has a 40% stake in a joint venture.

China's commercial interests are far greater than those of Western nations. This has prompted China to push rival factions loyal to President Salva Kiir and rebel leader Riek Machar to talk. It also led Beijing to halt negotiations over an arms deal with the government. China's ambassador to South Sudan, Ma Qiang, told James Hoth Mai, then chief of the government army, that the arms deal was off shortly after the conflict erupted on December 15.

"(The envoy) said: 'We cannot do anything now people are killing each other. We don't want to contribute to that killing'," former commander Mai, who was replaced in May, recounted.

Senior western diplomats involved in mediation efforts, which have been led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), a grouping of eight east African countries, confirmed there has been a change.

"The diplomacy of Beijing has clearly stepped up and is more proactive and more responsive now," said one of the diplomats, who traces the first sign of a shift to the row between South Sudan and Sudan in 2012.

China's role was seen as crucial to ending the dispute that rumbled on for 15 months.

South Sudan's oil output is now running at a third of the level it was in December before the latest conflict erupted, and is now hovering at about 165,000 barrels per day. Chinese workers were evacuated from some fields.

That has spurred China on. In another first for Beijing, United Nations (UN) peacekeeping chief Herve Ladsous said China planned to send a full battalion of troops to join the peacekeeping mission in Sudan.

The more assertive approach has been welcomed.

"(China) possesses substantial political, diplomatic and financial assets, which, if applied, would be a game-changer in the region's peace and security," Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta said.

South Sudanese Foreign Minister Barnaba Marial Benjamin acknowledged that China was gaining traction on the continent, citing support for Africa on the UN Security Council. "This has given them respect in Africa," Mr Benjamin said.

INDIA/AFRICA :

BRAZIL/AFRICA :

EN BREF, CE 06 Juin 2014... AGNEWS/DAM, NY, 06/06/2014