



[Former Liberian president Charles Taylor, sentenced in 2012 to 50 years for crimes against humanity in Sierra Leone and currently jailed in the UK, has asked to be transferred to Rwanda, to be closer to his family, Hirondele learned on Thursday. Taylor, 66, sent his request to the Residual Mechanism for the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL). The SCSL officially closed its doors after it had finished his case.]

BURUNDI :

RWANDA :

Liberia: Charles Taylor Aks to Be Jailed in Rwanda

19 June 2014/Hirondele News Agency (Lausanne)

Arusha — Former Liberian president Charles Taylor, sentenced in 2012 to 50 years for crimes against humanity in Sierra Leone and currently jailed in the UK, has asked to be transferred to Rwanda, to be closer to his family, Hirondele learned on Thursday.

Taylor, 66, sent his request to the Residual Mechanism for the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL). The SCSL officially closed its doors after it had finished his case.

Rwanda already has other SCSL convicts in its prisons.

"The UK has a duty to ensure family life, not just for him but for his family," Taylor's lawyer John Jones told the BBC. "It's a clear duty under international law and English domestic law."

Taylor indicated even before his transfer to the UK that he would rather serve his jail term in Rwanda.

The former president, convicted of crimes against humanity committed during the civil war in Sierra Leone (1991-2002), was transferred on October 15, 2013 from the Netherlands to a high security prison near Durham, in northeast England.

"In the eight months that he has been in the UK he has not received a single visit from his wife and children," Jones told the BBC. The lawyer said visas had not been granted to members of his family as immigration officials were "not satisfied that they are going to return to Liberia after their visit to see him, which is ridiculous".

A UK Foreign Office spokesperson responded that Taylor and his family have "the same visiting rights as any prisoner in the UK" and that the Liberian president was held in decent conditions, according to AFP.

Taylor's wife, Victoria Addison Taylor, claimed last November that her husband was being detained with "terrorists and other British common law criminals" and was being "humiliated" every day.

RDC CONGO :

UGANDA :

U.S. cuts aid to Uganda, cancels military exercise over anti-gay law

Thu Jun 19, 2014/Reuters

WASHINGTON

(Reuters) - The United States on Thursday cut aid to Uganda, imposed visa restrictions and canceled a regional military exercise in response to a Ugandan law that imposes harsh penalties on homosexuality.

The White House said in a statement the measures were intended to "reinforce our support for human rights of all Ugandans regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity."

Homosexuality is taboo in most African countries and illegal in 37, including in Uganda where it has been a crime since British rule.

Uganda's new law, signed by President Yoweri Museveni in February, imposes jail terms of up to life for "aggravated homosexuality" which includes homosexual sex with a minor or while HIV-positive.

Widely condemned by donor countries, the law also criminalizes lesbianism for the first time and makes it a crime to help individuals engage in homosexual acts.

Western donors, including the United States, had halted or re-directed about \$118 million in aid to the east African nation's economy before Thursday's announcement.

The White House said on Thursday the United States would impose visa restrictions on Ugandans it believes have been involved in human rights violations, including gay rights.

The United States will halt \$2.4 million in funding for a Ugandan community policing program in light of a police raid on a U.S.-funded health program at Makerere University and reports of people detained and abused while in police custody.

In addition, Washington will shift some funding for salaries and travel expenses of Ugandan health ministry employees to non-governmental agencies involved in health programs.

It will also reallocate \$3 million in funding for a planned national public health institute in Uganda to another African country, which it did not name. A National Institutes of Health genomics meeting would be moved from Uganda to South Africa, the White House said.

It also canceled plans for a U.S.-sponsored military exercise in Uganda that was meant to include other East African countries. A date had not yet been set for the exercise.

Uganda is a key Western ally in the fight against Islamic extremism in Somalia, where Ugandan troops form the backbone of the African Union force battling al Qaeda-aligned militants.

U.S. special forces have also been involved in the hunt for Joseph Kony, the elusive rebel commander seeking to topple the Ugandan government. Kony is believed to be hiding in the jungles of central Africa.

In Kampala, a government official asked about the U.S. measures said that Uganda would not alter its decision to toughen laws against homosexuals.

"Uganda is a sovereign country and can never bow to anybody or be blackmailed by anybody on a decision it took in its interests, even if it involves threats to cut off all financial assistance," government spokesman Ofwono Opondo said.

U.S. President Barack Obama previously told Museveni the law would complicate relations between the two countries. Since then Washington has been reviewing its funding to Uganda, while privately pressing Museveni's government to repeal the law.

SOUTH AFRICA :

South Africa investigates 'wife gift' for SABC head

Friday, 20 June 2014 /Written by BBC

AN investigation has been launched in South Africa into allegations that the head of SABC, the public broadcaster, was given a wife as a gift.

The Commission for Gender Equality said it had received a complaint after it was reported that Hlaudi Motsoeneng was given a bride by traditional chiefs.

They were part of a cultural group asking for more programmes to be broadcast in the Venda language.

The government said their behaviour was "regrettable".

Mr Motsoeneng has not commented.

The incident is said to have occurred during his recent visit to the northern Limpopo province where he and other SABC executives met the Venda lobby group, Mudzi wa Vhurereli ha Vhavenda.

About 10 girls had paraded in front of him, Humbelani Nematikonde from the Mudzi group was quoted as saying in South Africa's Sowetan newspaper.

"He chose the one he liked.

"All the girls were there with their parents. Their parents knew what was going to happen and they all agreed."

According to the Sowetan, Mr Motsoeneng chose a 23-year-old human resources management student who was pictured bare-breasted next to him.

He is also alleged to have been given a cow and a calf.

The South African women's ministry said it viewed the whole process as an abuse of cultural values.

"The use of women as gifts as if they were livestock is a serious regress and an insult to the gains of 20 years of democracy and freedom, particularly the contribution of women," a statement from the ministry said.

SABC spokesperson Kaizer Kganyago told the BBC he was unaware of the Commission for Gender Equality's investigation and that if it had any issues, they should be taken up with the Venda group concerned.

But the Commission for Gender Equality spokesperson Javu Baloy told the BBC that letters had been sent to all those involved about the complaint and its recommendations would be made next month.

Lesotho Parties Negotiate as South Africa Fears Troop Movements

By Rene Vollgraaff and Mathabiso Ralengau/bloomberg.com/ Jun 20, 2014

South Africa said it was concerned about "unusual movements" of troops in the capital of neighboring Lesotho as members of that nation's government met to discuss the future of the three-party coalition that took power in 2012 .

The government has "noted with grave concern the unusual movements of the Lesotho Defence Force Units in the capital, Maseru," South Africa's Department of International Relations and Cooperation said yesterday in a statement. "The South African government appeals to all the

political leaders in the Kingdom to refrain from any actions that may undermine peace, security and stability in the country.”

The coalition members agreed at yesterday’s meeting to continue their partnership, according to Chief Thesele Maseribane, the minister for youth and sports. The parties will sign documents and communicate with the Southern African Development Community, of which Lesotho and South Africa are members, today, he said.

Deputy Prime Minister Mothetjoa Metsing, who is also leader of the Lesotho Congress for Democracy, said last week that he was pulling out of the coalition formed after elections in May 2012. While Lesotho Prime Minister Thomas Thabane’s All Basotho Convention won the most votes in the election, it wasn’t enough to form a government.

Water, Mohair

Thabane’s press secretary, Thabo Thakalekoala, today denied that a coup had taken place amid reports of a military buildup in Maseru. The South African government noted initiatives by representatives of the 15-nation SADC to mediate Lesotho’s political challenges and reiterated the African Union’s position that an “unconstitutional change” of government would not be tolerated.

Lesotho supplies water to the South African industrial hub of Gauteng and is an enclave within its bigger neighbor. The country’s also earns foreign exchange from tourism and exports of mohair and supplies labor to South African mines.

The former British protectorate, which won its independence in 1966, has previously suffered military coups with South Africa’s apartheid government backing an army takeover in 1986 before a counter coup in 1991 enabled the holding of elections in 1993.

In 1998, South Africa dispatched more than 600 troops to the mountainous kingdom of 2 million people as part of a regional effort to quell a mutiny by junior army officers. More than 60 people were killed including South African soldiers.

TANZANIA :

Tanzania: More Chinese Tourists Expected in Dar

By Abduel Elinaza/Tanzania Daily News (Dar es Salaam)/20 June 2014

Beijing — THE campaign to sell Tanzania's tourism destinations to China has started to bear fruit as tourist arrivals is expected to increase by about 40 per cent in this year.

Latest statistics shows that in the first two months of this year the number of tourists from red dragon country increased by almost 63 per cent to 3,000 compared to the same period last year, despite being a low tourists season.

China National Tourism Administration, Marketing and International Cooperation Department, Deputy Director- General, Mr Xiong Shanhua, said Chinese tourists are looking for new destinations and experiences.

"This is the right time for alternative destinations for Chinese tourists after exploring the neighbourhood," Mr Xiong said when answering questions to journalists from China Africa Press

Centre who visited his department on Thursday.

He said last year 16,100 China's tourists visited Tanzania which was an increase of 39.09 per cent over last year thus the outbound tourists in this year is expected to grow at the same margin or more if things remain equal.

However, the Deputy Director- General said there were challenges to be addressed which would help boost the number of Chinese tourists to Tanzania, the major one being lack of a direct flight between Dar es Salaam and Beijing.

"The number of China tourists is increasing significantly to the world (but) short supply of international airlines' seats to Africa has cut down the number of outbounds," Mr Xiong said.

He also hit on more vigorously market promotion for Tanzania in China to let more people to know the favourite attractions, which are safari, beaches, culture and historical places.

"The people (tourists) are looking for new places...they started in the neighbourhood, Thailand the Maldives now Mauritius and East Africa (Tanzania) is the new destinations," he said, when answering 'Daily News' questions.

The number of tourists from China to Kenya last year increased by 6.33 per cent to 23,800, but in the first two months of this year the number dropped by 1.38 per cent to 2900 compared to the same period last year.

Earlier, Tanzania's Ambassador to China, Lt Gen (rtd) Abdulrahman Shimbo told 'Daily News' he acknowledged that the lack of direct airlink backpedalled efforts to attract more tourists from China.

However, he said, efforts were underway to encourage Chinese Airline to open direct routes to Tanzania. This will in turn open and shorten the route to Dar es Salaam.

This is year, according to Mr Xiong, Tanzania has been invited to attend the Shanghai's China International Travel Mart in November as a tool to market further the Dar es Salaam attractions to Chinese tour companies and the people in general.

Tanzania is blessed with unique natural and cultural attractions with 28 per cent of its land-mass set aside as wild life areas, forests, wetlands and protected land. Tanzania game viewing experience is widely regarded as the best in Africa.

In fact out of the seven natural Wonders of Africa three are from Tanzania namely Ngorongoro Crater, Serengeti National Park and Mount Kilimanjaro.

African Barrick denies unlawful payments to officials in Tanzania

Thu Jun 19, 2014/Reuters

LONDON, June 19

(Reuters) - African Barrick Gold Plc , the Tanzania-focused subsidiary of Canadian gold company Barrick Gold Corp on Thursday dismissed accusations of illegal payments made to Tanzanian officials, where it operates the North Mara mine. "Both African Barrick Gold (ABG) and Barrick Gold Corporation are committed to ethical and transparent business practices in compliance with the law," African Barrick said in response to a Wall Street Journal article that reported accusations

the gold miner had paid \$400,000 in cash to bribe Tanzanian government officials and consultants responsible for valuing the land.

African Barrick said it provides "modest financial support" to government officials taking part in valuing land that it might wish to acquire, in line with standard rates provided by the government.

"Cash is often the only viable method of payment because in many regions of the country, banking infrastructure and services are extremely limited, or sometimes not available at all," it said.

"All such payments are carefully documented, monitored and controlled."

African Barrick also said it hired a U.S. law firm to review payments made to the Land Task Force which concluded that it has acted appropriately in all instances, under Tanzanian, U.S., and U.K. law.

Barrick Gold reduced its stake in African Barrick to around 64 percent in March from 74 percent before. (Reporting by Silvia Antonioli; editing by Clive McKeef)

KENYA :

ANGOLA :

AU/AFRICA :

A healthy, peaceful and secure Africa is now within our grasp
2014/jun/20/theguardian.com

In an open letter, Kanayo F Nwanze tells African Union heads of state that it is time for them to deliver on their promises

Judging from the daily outpouring of commentary, opinions and reports, you would think that there were two African continents. One of them is the new land of opportunity, with seven of the world's 10 fastest-growing economies, offering limitless possibilities to investors. There is, however, this other image: a starving and hopeless continent, hungry and poor, corrupt and prey to foreign exploiters.

As Africans, we are tired of caricatures. But we are also tired of waiting – waiting to be led towards the one Africa we all want, the Africa that can and should be. We know the real Africa, filled with possibilities, dignity and opportunities, able to face its challenges and solve them from within. Never has the time been more right for us finally to realise our full potential. It is within our grasp.

As a scientist, I am always interested in facts. Africa is a land rich in resources, which has enjoyed some of the highest economic growth rates on the planet. It is home to 200 million people between

the ages of 15 and 24 (pdf). And it has seen foreign direct investment treble over the past decade.

As the head of an institution whose business is investing in rural people, I know that you also need vision and imagination. At the International Fund for Agricultural Development we have banked on the poorest, most marginalised people in the world, and over and over again these investments have paid off for people and for societies. And more than half the people we invest in are Africans.

Almost 11 years have passed since the Maputo Declaration, in which you, as African leaders, committed yourselves to allocating at least 10% of national budgets to agriculture and rural development – key sectors in the drive to cut poverty, build inclusive growth and strengthen food security and nutrition.

Today, just seven countries have fulfilled the Maputo commitment consistently (pdf), while some others have made steps in the right direction. Eleven years is a long time to wait. I have seen projects turn desert into farmland in less time.

In just a few days, in Malabo at the 23rd African Union summit, I will join those of you, African leaders, who will gather to discuss this year's topics - agriculture and food security. This is my call: don't just promise development – deliver it; make it happen now. Make real, concrete progress towards investment that reaches all Africans, investments that prioritise rural people.

Our biggest resource is our people. To squander this is worse than wasteful. If we don't act now, by 2030 Africa will account for 80% of the world's poor (pdf). Is this the legacy that we want to leave for future generations?

The AU declared 2014 to be the year of agriculture and food security. And this is the year we look beyond the deadline of the millennium development goals to a post-2015 world with new goals and targets to reach. I hope this means that we will be dedicating ourselves fully to making agriculture a priority. GDP growth due to agriculture has been estimated (pdf) to be five times more effective in reducing poverty than growth in any other sector, and in sub-Saharan Africa, up to 11 times. Paradoxically, it is countries that lack lucrative extractive industries, and which have had to invest in agriculture, that have found out what is now an open secret: agriculture not only improves food security but also creates wealth. Small family farmers in some parts of our continent contribute as much as 80% of food production (pdf). Investing in poor rural people is both good economics and good ethics.

A full 60% of our people depend wholly or partly on agriculture for their livelihoods (pdf), and the vast majority of them live below the poverty line. It's not pity and handouts that they need. It's access to markets and finance, land tenure security, knowledge and technology, and policies that favour small farms and make it easier for them to do business. A thriving small farm sector helps rural areas to retain the young people who would otherwise be driven to overcrowded cities, where they face an uncertain future. Investing in agriculture reinforces not only food security, but also security in general.

In an Africa where 20 states are classified as fragile and 28 countries need food assistance, the need for a real rural transformation backed by investment and not just words is critical – I have often said that declarations don't feed people.

Investment must be focused on small family farms. Such smallholdings make up 80% of all farms in sub-Saharan Africa. And, contrary to conventional wisdom, small farms are often more productive than large ones. For example, China's 200 million small farms cover only 10% of the world's agricultural land but produce 20% of the world's food (pdf). The average African farm,

however, is performing at only about 40% of its potential. Simple technologies – such as improved seeds, irrigation and fertiliser – could treble productivity, triggering transformational growth in the agricultural sector. It is estimated that irrigation alone could increase output by up to 50% in Africa (pdf). Rural areas also need the right kinds of investment in infrastructure – roads, energy, storage facilities, social and financial services – and enabling policies backed by appropriate governance structures that ensure inclusiveness.

If we look at the countries that have met the Maputo commitment, we see that investing in agriculture works. Given that agriculture has become lucrative for private investors, and that about 60% of the planet's available uncultivated agricultural land is in Africa (pdf), there is no mystery about why we hear of so-called "land grabs". Opportunity draws foreign investors. There is nothing wrong with foreign investment. But it has to be managed, for the benefit of all.

What is a mystery is why, with such a vast potential and a young population just waiting for a reason to seize it, our African leaders do not announce that they will redouble their efforts to drive an inclusive rural transformation, with concrete commitments, that will make Maputo a reality. I hope that, after the Malabo meeting, that will be a mystery no longer.

African economies have grown impressively. But it is time to stop focusing on GDP figures and instead focus on people. The majority of our people are engaged in agriculture, and the neglect of that sector must stop if we really want to realise the healthy, peaceful and food-secure Africa that we know can be. It is not a dream: it is a responsibility.

Smallholder farming the surest route to African growth

20 Jun 2014/Jane Karuku/mg.co.za

The numbers speak for themselves: Africa's smallholder farmers can be agriculture's game changers of the 21st century.

When Africa's heads of state gather for the African Union summit later this month, a leading item on their agenda is to determine the policies that will shape an agricultural market projected to be worth a trillion dollars by 2030 – three times its size in 2010.

We may argue that this market is beset by volatility and incoherence, but one thing is certain: no one should underestimate Africa's entrepreneurial drive or the potential of millions of its smallholder farmers to feed the continent and the world. Africa's smallholder farmers can be agriculture's game changers of the 21st century.

The numbers speak for themselves. Up to 80% of the food we eat in Africa is produced by smallholder farmers – people who tend crops and raise livestock on less than a hectare of land – and most of them are women.

The reality is that the real output from this class of farmers remains far below their potential. When Africa's farmers get hold of what their counterparts elsewhere in the world take for granted, they will rapidly catch up. That means empowering them with access to finance, better seeds and fertile soil, reliable markets and secure rights to their land, effective extension services and supportive policies. Policymakers can further fuel Africa's agricultural development by overcoming obstacles that limit the productivity of women farmers relative to men.

By putting these basic principles into practice and forging strategic, well-considered partnerships, Africa's smallholder farms can succeed as businesses connected to thriving local, regional and

global markets. When Africa's smallholder farmers prosper, Africa and the world will prosper.

The alternative is grim. Half of the population in Africa lives in extreme poverty, with more than 60% in remote rural areas where agriculture is the main economic activity. This is unlikely to change any time soon, making the case for policies that will improve their lot.

Further, between 2012 and 2050, the population in most of sub-Saharan Africa will more than double, putting it at 11.3 times its 1950 level.

Agriculture is by far the surest way by which the world can give all Africans the opportunity to have healthy diets, earn income and live dignified lives. Research by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations shows that growth in sub-Saharan Africa's agriculture sector is 11 times more effective at reducing poverty than growth in other sectors.

When the heads of state meet, they will have an opportunity to demonstrate commitment to Africa's smallholders and to accelerate progress under the AU's comprehensive Africa agriculture development programme.

Launched 10 years ago by the AU in Maputo and approved by African governments, the programme calls on these governments to commit at least 10% of their annual national budgets to agriculture, and to achieve 6% annual agricultural growth by 2015.

Over the past decade, the programme has helped to raise global awareness that agriculture is central to Africa's development. During this time, international partners have reversed the precipitous decline in official development assistance for agriculture, committing tens of billions of dollars to growing African agriculture.

A few countries, such as Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Rwanda, have made huge progress in expanding and modernising their agricultural sectors, providing lessons and inspiration for others. These countries have seen a massive decrease in poverty rates: Ethiopia by 49%, Ghana by 44% and Burkina Faso by 37%.

As the AU marks the Year of Agriculture and Food Security, African governments need to be challenged to make good on their Maputo commitments and implement effective strategies to achieve the targets. Governments need to engage more with public and private sector partners to unleash new sources of finance and technology for agriculture in Africa.

They need to leverage the fact that there are many committed allies with similar priorities, including the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa. They are focused on strengthening public-private partnerships that offer practical solutions for African farmers and agribusinesses so that they may create their own sustainable path to a food-secure future in Africa.

Let 2014 be the year when African governments move from rhetoric to action – when they keep the promise made to the people in Maputo by stepping up their commitments, and taking bold steps to bring about meaningful change in the lives of the continent's smallholder farmers.

By empowering them, we can change the rules of the game and initiate a decade of unprecedented agricultural transformation.

Jane Karuku is president of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa

UN/AFRICA :

West Africa: Tackling Sahel's Enduring Challenges Requires Regional, Global Cooperation - UN Envoy

19 June 2014/allafrica.com

The countries of Africa's Sahel region - struggling to cope with terrorism, weak governance and recurrent droughts need assistance to lay the foundations for stability and sustainable development, a United Nations special envoy told the Security Council today, urging greater cooperation between the region's Governments, neighbours and international partners.

"The deterioration of the political and security situation in the region and beyond constitutes a serious risk of new connections between terrorist groups based in Sahara-Sahel, Nigeria and [East Africa]," said Guebre Sellassie in her first briefing to the Council as Special Envoy for the Sahel.

Ms. Sellassie, updating the Council on the implementation of the year-old UN Integrated Strategy for the diverse but troubled region, which stretches from Mauritania to Eritrea, including Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Sudan, cited UN-backed efforts under way to strengthen governance, security and resilience in the countries concerned.

Nevertheless, the Sahel region is still facing enduring political and security challenges which require continued support by the international community and an effective coordination between the existing initiatives in the Sahel.

Specifically, Ms. Sellassie said she has been struck by the deterioration of the political and security situation, notably in Libya, the enduring political and security challenges in Mali, the persistent terrorist attacks throughout the region, notably those carried out by Boko Haram in Nigeria, all of which continue to have negative consequences on civilians and local economies.

"The humanitarian situation remains extremely fragile, at least 20 million people remain at risk of food insecurity and nearly 5 million children are at risk of acute malnutrition," she said, adding that meanwhile, high levels of youth unemployment in the Sahel increase the appeal of violent ideology.

Against that backdrop, she said, it is clear that efforts to address security challenges in the Sahel within the framework of the UN strategy cannot ignore the interactions between core Sahel countries [Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger] and North Africa, or between core Sahel and other countries of West and Central Africa.

"The reality on the ground is that North, West and Central Africa form a contiguous geo-political region where short-term as well as mid-and long-term multidimensional responses to various threats to peace and security need be thought of and implemented collectively," Ms. Sellassie declared.

The Special Envoy reaffirmed UN commitment to continue to support the countries of the region and stressed the importance of the political will of the governments of the region which is critical to an effective implementation of the UN strategy for the Sahel.

"One of the key lessons we learnt from the crisis in Mali is that democratization processes, which translate into internationally-sanctioned elections and efforts towards decentralization, need to be complemented by efforts to strengthen State institutions and better integrate and manage diverse societies," said Ms. Sellassie, emphasizing that along with "sustained political will," the strategy

must be accompanied by profound political, economic and social transformation in the region.

She went on to say that the formulation of the UN strategy has raised very high expectations among the peoples of the region, requiring tangible benefits for the populations as quickly as possible.

"That is why, in implementing the integrated strategy, the UN system will prioritize the inclusion of civil society, tribal and religious leaders, and research institutions."

Concluding her statement, the Special Envoy revealed that the priority of next year will be to amplify joint action by harmonizing and aligning political, security, development and humanitarian efforts throughout the region.

US/AFRICA :

USA Slashes Investments and Donations to Africa

by Tom McGregor/dallasblog.com/Thu, Jun 19, 2014

Barry Obama was elected as America's first African-American President, but he's throwing his African heritage under the bus. Ever since he moved into the White House, he has dramatically reduced aid to Africa, while American investors have decreased their investments in the African continent.

According to the BBC News, "India has taken over from the US as the largest importer of Nigerian oil, the West African state's national oil company has said. The US has "drastically reduced" its demand for Nigeria's crude oil in recent months, the Nigerian National Oil Corporation said."

Meanwhile, China, India and Russia have risen their investments and aid to Africa.

As reported by the BBC News, "The country is currently buying about 250,000 barrels a day. India now buys considerably more - about 30% of the country's 2.5 million barrels of production."

The USA presence is becoming more meaningless for many Africans.

CANADA/AFRICA :

AUSTRALIA/AFRICA :

EU/AFRICA :

CHINA/AFRICA :

INDIA/AFRICA :

BRAZIL/AFRICA :

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