



(C'est une confrontation à mort qu'ont engagé les autorités égyptiennes avec la confrérie des Frères musulmans. La condamnation à la peine capitale prononcée, samedi 16 mai, par la justice égyptienne, à l'encontre de l'ancien président Mohamed Morsi et de 105 autres responsables de la confrérie islamiste, est inédite dans l'histoire égyptienne.)

BURUNDI :

Burundi president warns of Islamist threat as U.S. helps four Canadians leave volatile capital
Goran Tomasevic and Njuwa Maina/Reuters/Sunday, May. 17 2015

BUJUMBURA —

Burundian President Pierre Nkurunziza on Sunday made his first public appearance in the capital Bujumbura since an attempted coup last week failed to oust him, warning of a threat posed by Islamist militants from Somalia.

The east African nation was plunged into crisis after Nkurunziza said he was seeking a third term of office.

The United States closed its embassy on Friday and told non-emergency personnel and the dependents of its staff to leave.

The State Department said 20 Americans, four Canadians and an undisclosed number of other foreigners left on three charter flights it arranged to Kigali, the capital of neighboring Rwanda, on Sunday and the security situation remained volatile.

Critics said Nkurunziza's bid for a third term would be unconstitutional, and there have been almost daily protests since Nkurunziza's announcement, stirring memories of an ethnically driven civil war that ended a decade ago.

At a news conference, Nkurunziza, who has not been seen in the capital for days, did not address the crisis in his country but said he was “very preoccupied” by the threat posed by the al Qaeda-linked militant group al Shabaab.

“We take seriously the threat of al Shabaab,” said Nkurunziza.

He did not elaborate, but Burundi contributes forces to an African Union peacekeeping mission battling al Shabaab in Somalia. In recent years, the group has attacked Kenya and Uganda, which also provide troops.

A spokesman for the Islamist group said Nkurunziza’s remarks were “dumbfounding” and said the problems in Burundi were “clearly domestic.”

“We think that this is an attempt by him to appease his people, who are standing in the streets protesting against his dictatorship, or to divert the world’s attention from him while he possibly prepares his mass revenge,” Sheikh Ali Mahamud Rage said in a statement to Reuters.

A leader of a group of Burundian civil society groups, Vital Nshimirimana, said demonstrations against Nkurunziza’s third term bid, which had largely come to a halt in recent days, would resume on Monday.

“We ask the international community to follow closely the situation in Burundi in order to stop the harsh reprisal against protesters, civil society activists and opposition leaders,” Nshimirimana said in a statement.

Until the coup attempt, protests had occurred almost daily in the outskirts of Bujumbura. Protesters hurled rocks while police fired tear gas, water cannon and were also seen firing guns at the protesters.

Diplomats say the longer unrest continues the more chance that a conflict, which up until now has been largely a struggle for power, reopens old wounds in a region with a history of ethnic killing.

More than 105,000 people have fled to neighbouring states, including Rwanda, with the same ethnic mix as Burundi and which was torn apart by a genocide in 1994 that killed 800,000 mostly Tutsis and moderate Hutus.

At the Gashora camp in Rwanda, Hakizimana Leonidas, a farmer who said he was a Tutsi, said he fled Burundi a day after last week’s coup attempt.

“I want to see Burundi as a peaceful country but the problem is that those who could be protecting us are the ones causing chaos,” said Leonidas, 46.

The constitution and a peace deal that ended the civil war both specify a two-term presidential limit. Nkurunziza is seeking a third term anyway, relying on a court ruling that his first term does not count because he was appointed by parliament, not elected. His opponents and some donors have questioned the court’s impartiality.

The heavy-handed response of the police to demonstrations in recent weeks has drawn stern rebukes from Western donors, who have urged the president not to run again, while the African Union condemned any attempt to seize power through violence.

Pope Francis called for an end to the violence in Burundi during prayers held at St Peter's Square in the Vatican.

Asking for a prayer for the people of Burundi, he said: "May the Lord help them to escape from violence and act responsibly for the good of the country."

In March, the Catholic church in Burundi, which represents more than two-thirds of the population, came out against the president seeking a third term. (Additional reporting by Clement Uwiringiyimana and James Mackenzie in Rome; Writing by Edith Honan; Editing by Giles Elgood, Rosalind Russell and Andrew Hay)

Première apparition du président burundais après la tentative de coup d'Etat

2015-05-17/ xinhua

Le président burundais Pierre Nkurunziza est apparu en public dimanche à Bujumbura pour la première fois depuis la tentative de coup d'Etat survenue lors de son absence du pays.

M. Nkurunziza s'est adressé aux médias au palais présidentiel de la capitale, où il a évoqué les défis de sécurité régionaux sans faire aucun commentaire sur la situation politique dans le pays.

Il a mentionné la réaction de la région à la menace lancée par les shebab, groupe terroriste somalien, d'attaquer les pays qui envoient des troupes à la force de l'Union africaine en Somalie, dont le Burundi.

L'ancien chef du service de renseignement national du Burundi, Godefroid Niyombare, a annoncé mercredi à la radio que l'armée avait renversé le président Pierre Nkurunziza, qui se trouvait alors au pays voisin Tanzanie pour une réunion. Les forces gouvernementales ont fait échouer la tentative de coup d'Etat suite à de violents combats avec les forces putschistes à Bujumbura.

M. Nkurunziza a appelé vendredi soir à la contribution des citoyens aux élections à venir et mis en garde contre les fauteurs de troubles.

Le Burundi est en proie à une vague d'agitations depuis le 26 avril, date à laquelle le parti au pouvoir, le Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie - forces pour la défense de la démocratie (CNDD-FDD), a décidé d'investir le président comme candidat à l'élection présidentielle prévue pour le 26 juin prochain.

L'opposition burundaise estimant qu'une troisième candidature du président sortant est anticonstitutionnelle a appelé à manifester contre cette nomination.

Burundi : Washington évacue des ressortissants canadiens

le dimanche 17 mai 2015 /ici.radio-canada.ca

Même si la tension a descendu d'un cran au Burundi en fin de semaine, les États-Unis ont continué d'évacuer leurs ressortissants, dimanche, et aidé des citoyens canadiens à sortir du pays.

Le gouvernement américain a offert des sièges à certains citoyens canadiens sur ses vols de départ assistés à destination de Kigali, au Rwanda, selon ce qu'a confirmé à Radio-Canada un porte-parole du ministère des Affaires étrangères du Canada.

Quatre Canadiens présents au Burundi ont gagné le Rwanda de cette manière, confirme le ministère, qui précise qu'aucun autre départ assisté n'est envisagé en ce moment.

Selon le gouvernement canadien, 346 citoyens canadiens au Burundi sont inscrits au registre des Canadiens à l'étranger. Il ne s'agit que d'une estimation du nombre total de Canadiens dans ce pays puisque l'inscription au registre est faite sur une base volontaire.

Les Canadiens et les Américains qui ont profité d'un vol mis à leur disposition par le gouvernement américain devront débourser environ 620 \$US, selon l'ambassade des États-Unis au Burundi.

Le ministère des Affaires étrangères du Canada recommande depuis quelques jours d'éviter tout voyage au Burundi et suggère à ceux qui voudraient quitter le Burundi de tenter d'abord de prendre un moyen de transport commercial s'ils peuvent le faire en toute sécurité.

Le ministère affirme qu'en date d'aujourd'hui, le Centre de surveillance et d'intervention d'urgence à Ottawa a reçu plus de 95 demandes par courriel et par téléphone concernant le Burundi. Le détail de ces requêtes n'est pas précisé.

Le président burundais réapparaît à Bujumbura

Le président burundais, Pierre Nkurunziza, a effectué dimanche sa première apparition publique depuis l'échec du coup d'État fomenté la semaine dernière par le chef d'état-major de l'armée.

Rentré jeudi soir au Burundi, le président fait face à un mouvement de contestation populaire dans son pays. L'opposition lui reproche de vouloir briguer un troisième mandat en se portant candidat à l'élection du 26 juin, ce qu'elle juge contraire à la constitution. Plus de 20 personnes ont été tuées dans des affrontements entre protestataires et forces de l'ordre depuis le début des manifestations, fin avril.

Burundi: gouvernement et Céni n'excluent plus un report des élections

Par RFI /18-05-2015

Au Burundi, l'opposition et la société civile avaient demandé depuis plusieurs semaines un report des communales et législatives du 26 mai, notamment en raison des manifestations contre le troisième mandat de Pierre Nkurunziza qui paralySENT la capitale Bujumbura, et aussi de la tentative de coup d'État de mercredi. Le pouvoir et la commission électorale y avaient opposé une fin de non-recevoir jusqu'ici, mais depuis il y a eu les pressions de la communauté internationale. De quoi les faire changer d'avis.

Deux des principaux contributeurs, la Belgique et la Suisse, ont annoncé la suspension de leur aide. L'Union européenne, premier contributeur, serait dans le même cas, même si elle ne l'a pas annoncé officiellement et sa mission d'observation électorale vient de déclarer que les conditions n'étaient pas réunies aujourd'hui au Burundi pour des élections libres et transparentes.

Difficile dans ces conditions de ne pas lâcher du lest, et après le gouvernement, c'est au tour de la Céni d'envisager un report des élections dont le premier scrutin doit avoir lieu dans une dizaine de jours. « On essaie d'évaluer la situation pour voir ce qu'il faut faire, indique son porte-parole Prosper Ntahorwamiye, mais l'idée de faire glisser le calendrier pour les élections communales et des députés n'est pas exclue. »

La décision devrait être prise cette semaine, mais il ne fait plus guère de doute qu'on s'achemine vers un report de quelques semaines de manière à éviter toute vacance du pouvoir. En attendant, le gouvernement burundais a prévu un plan d'aide pour financer ces élections, comme le président Pierre Nkurunziza l'a annoncé vendredi dans un message à la nation : « Pour que les élections se déroulent normalement, il est nécessaire que tous les citoyens de ce pays contribuent très rapidement à l'organisation des élections. Toutefois, nous demandons à la communauté internationale de rester auprès du Burundi car si elle ne nous aide pas, elle aura ouvert la voie au chaos qui ne peut profiter qu'à ceux qui veulent prendre le pouvoir par la force », a déclaré Pierre Nkurunziza.

Mais la fin du message résonne comme un nouvel appel à l'aide lancé à la communauté internationale.

Radios au Burundi: la reprise des programmes s'annonce difficile

Par RFI /18-05-2015

Au Burundi, la présidence dit regretter que les radios privées aient été brûlées et assure qu'elles peuvent reprendre leurs programmes. Une déclaration faite par le conseiller en communication du président, Willy Nyamitwe. Les cinq principales radios privées du pays ont toute cessé d'émettre, attaquées pendant la tentative de coup d'Etat manqué.

Pour la Rema, la radio pro-gouvernementale, les manifestants et les putschistes sont accusés. Pour ce qui est de la RPA, Bonesha, Isanganiro et Renaissance, ce sont les forces de sécurité loyales au président Nkurunziza qui sont pointées du doigt. Un drame national dans un pays où l'on vit l'oreille collée au poste, surtout à l'approche des élections.

Willy Nyamitwe est catégorique. « Nous devons faire en sorte que la liberté de la presse soit assurée dans notre pays », a expliqué le conseiller en communication du président, qualifiant les menaces à l'égard des journalistes par l'un ou l'autre des camps d'inacceptables. Depuis la tentative de putsch de mercredi, tous les médias sont muets, les journalistes et techniciens sont au chômage et la population soumise aux rumeurs. Toutes les radios privées peuvent reprendre leurs programmes, affirme donc la présidence, à l'exception de la RPA, fermée par décision de justice. Ce sont les putschistes qui l'ont remise en fonction, souligne le conseiller du président.

« Il y a des policiers devant les radios, comment va-t-on y accéder ? », note Innocent Muhozi, le patron de la radio et télévision Renaissance. Ce dimanche, c'est grâce au médiateur de la République qu'il a pu y rentrer. Ensemble, ils ont fait une première évaluation des dégâts. « Nous n'avons plus rien, comment reprendre les programmes ? » S'interroge le directeur de la Rema, Claude Nkurunziza. Même constat du directeur de radio Bonesha, Patrick Nduwimana.

Et pourtant, plusieurs patrons de radios estiment qu'avec un petit coup de pouce de la communauté internationale et en mettant en commun le matériel qui a échappé à la casse, dans les prochains jours, plusieurs radios privées pourraient recommencer à émettre. On est prêt à prendre la présidence au mot, disent les uns. Il faut des garanties de sécurité, estiment les autres. Plusieurs journalistes ont déjà décidé de quitter le pays, comme Bob Rugurika, le patron de la RPA. D'autres se disent menacés.

Des journalistes toujours menacés

« Comment peuvent-ils dire ça alors que ce sont eux qui ont tout détruit ? », s'interroge un journaliste. Le conseiller du président Nkurunziza évoque des combats entre putschistes et

loyalistes pour expliquer ce qui s'est passé notamment à la RPA et à Renaissance. « Ça ne tient pas ! », répliquent des journalistes burundais, soulignant que Bonesha et Isanganiro avaient été attaquées en plein jour, en l'absence de militaires putschistes, par des policiers.

Pour Patrick Nduwimana, le directeur de Bonesha FM, détruite à 80 %, la réaction de la présidence est contradictoire : « La présidence dit qu'on peut émettre à nouveau. Mais on va émettre comment alors que 80 % de notre matériel de diffusion a été sérieusement endommagé parce que les policiers, qui ont fait irruption dans nos locaux, ont mitraillé tous nos équipements ? On est parti pour ne pas pouvoir travailler pendant trois ou quatre mois là. [...] Et puis concernant la question de la sécurité, à l'heure où je vous parle, les journalistes des radios qui ont été [les] cibles de cette attaque sont tous sous menace. Tout le monde est menacé. C'est vraiment contradictoire : d'un côté, on nous dit qu'on peut travailler, qu'on va nous sécuriser, mais de l'autre côté on subit des menaces de mort. »

Patrick Nduwimana estime que c'est à l'Etat de prendre en charge le coût des travaux de réinstallation des radios car ce sont des policiers agents de l'Etat qui sont venus tout détruire.

RWANDA :

RDC CONGO :

UGANDA :

SOUTH AFRICA :

South Africa deports hundreds of Mozambicans following xenophobic violence
By Fred Lambert/upi.com/May 17, 2015

The move follows anti-foreigner violence in South Africa last month that resulted in the deaths of eight people, including a Mozambican national.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 17 (UPI) -- South Africa deported 418 Mozambicans uncovered in a recent government operation targeting undocumented foreign nationals, according to officials.

The move follows a wave of anti-foreigner violence across the country last month that resulted in the displacement of thousands of immigrants and the deaths of seven people, including Mozambican national and street vendor Emmanuel Sithole.

In Mid-may South African authorities launched a joint operation between the police, Ministry of Home Affairs and the army to locate and deport undocumented foreigners. So far the task force has

reportedly arrested up to 750 people.

The deportations follow the arrests of hundreds of anti-foreign attackers. Speaking at a news conference in April, South Africa's Minister of Home Affairs Malusi Gigaba said 307 suspects had been detained over a three-week period on suspicion of involvement in attacks on Asian and African immigrants and their businesses.

The attackers accused immigrants of taking jobs away from natural citizens of South Africa, which has an unemployment rate of 24 percent.

Since the beginning of the violence, authorities have arrested more than 3,900 people, including 1,650 illegal immigrants, according to a government statement released Sunday.

"We are satisfied that we have stabilized the situation and further loss of life has been prevented," the statement read. "Security agencies continue to work around the clock to protect both foreign nationals and South African citizens against any attacks. We are maintaining law and order around the country.

We believe the attacks against foreign nationals have been stopped because of the work done by government and civil society organizations in mobilizing communities to denounce the violence and ensure peace and harmony amongst all who reside in our country."

South Africa deployed its military in late April to subdue the violence in several areas, including the capital.

Three weeks ago, Nigeria pulled its senior diplomats from the country, prompting protest from South Africa's Department of International Relations.

"If this action is based on the incidents of attacks on foreign nationals in some parts of our country, it would be curious for a sisterly country to want to exploit such a painful episode for whatever agenda," the department said in a statement at the time.

Mozambique said it was surprised by the recent deportations. "We expected to hold talks with the South Africans to discuss the problem, but we just saw people being arrested," the BBC quoted the country's Foreign Minister Oldemiro Baloi as saying.

South Africa eyes legalised drones

By MyBroadband/businessstech.co.za/May 18, 2015

The Director of the SA Civil Aviation Authority announced on 17 May that South Africa will introduce new regulations to help regulate remotely piloted aircraft systems, popularly known as drones.

These regulations were recently signed by the Minister of Transport Dipuo Peters, and will be published and implementable by 1 July 2015.

The long-awaited regulations are expected to encourage drone development, with huge potential benefits for the security industry.

The rating by the International Civil Aviation Organisation for South Africa is above the 80 percent world average.

“This is the record we do not wish to compromise. In coming up with these regulations, the SACA took into account the national safety and security needs into account,” said SACA Director Poppy Khoza.

The aviation authority took an international position and customised it into the local regulations, taking into account the country’s unique conditions and the views of stakeholders and airspace users.

News24 reported that drone pilots will need a license, be at least 18 years old, and “hold at least a valid class four medical certificate for beyond visual line of sight operations, or operations involving drones classified as class 3 or higher”.

Alternatively, they would “need to hold a restricted certificate of proficiency in aeronautical radiotelephony, and a drone pilot would also need to provide proof they speak English at a proficiency level of four or higher”.

A letter of approval to fly a drone is also needed, which will be valid for a period of a year.

Drones would not be allowed to be flown over a long list of areas, including crime scenes, national key points, courts, or police stations.

“We are sitting on the cusp of an exciting new era of remotely piloted aircraft benefiting mankind,” said Ian Melamed, CEO of South Africa’s first Drone Flight School.

Melamed said a proper regulatory environment would serve as a catalyst for new drone applications.

TANZANIA :

Ugandan rebel leader ‘owns properties in Tanzania’

Monday, 18 May 2015/Written by LUDOVICK KAZOKA in Dar es Salaam and FAUSTINE KAPAMA in Dodoma/dailynews.co.tz

THE leader of the Congo-based Ugandan Islamist rebel group Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), Sheikh Jamil Mukulu, possesses a number of properties in Tanzania, police have confirmed.

Director of Criminal Investigations (DCI) Diwani Athumani confirmed the above to the ‘Daily News’ in Dar es Salaam but could not go into more detail, including mentioning the number of properties, saying investigations into the matter were in progress.

“We’re still investigating the matter to establish the number of properties owned by the suspect.

The goal is also to establish the legality of the properties owned by the suspect,” said the DCI. Information have it that the suspect, who has been on Interpol wanted list for a long time, owns five houses at Karakata in Ilala Municipality and a fleet of vehicles.

He appeared before the Kisutu Resident Magistrate’s Court in Dar es Salaam on Friday to face extradition proceedings initiated by the Attorney General (AG).

Sheikh Mukulu was brought to court under tight security. Sheikh Mukulu is wanted in Uganda to face several criminal cases, including commanding a spate of brutal attacks against civilians in both Uganda and Congo since the late 1990s.

Meanwhile, the Kisutu Resident Magistrate's Court in Dar es Salaam has ordered the leader of Congo-based Ugandan Islamist rebel group Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), Jamil Mukulu, to file any document, opposing extradition proceedings lodged against him by Tanzania's Attorney General (AG).

Principal Resident Magistrate Cyprian Mkeha gave the order on Friday last week, giving Mukulu five working days to file his counter affidavit. The magistrate directed the document should be filed on or before Thursday, stating reasons why he should not be taken to Uganda for trial of his case.

Mukulu had requested for more time to consult his lawyer before lodging the counter affidavit in response to those presented by the AG and that of the Ugandan police, detailing why the high wanted suspect should be extradited.

The magistrate ordered that the matter should come for hearing on Friday this week. A former Roman Catholic, who is reported to have converted to Islam, Mukulu, is accused of commanding a spate of brutal attacks against civilians in both Uganda and Congo since the late 1990s.

Mukulu allegedly founded the group in the 1990s with the aim of toppling the Ugandan government. Since then, he and his fighters have swept across Uganda and eastern DR Congo, killing thousands of people, mainly civilians, aid officials say.

In the application, the AG has attached several documents, including his affidavit and that of the police in Uganda, showing that Mukulu was wanted in his country; not for political grounds but for prosecution of several criminal offences such as murder, attempted murder and armed robbery.

Another important document filed in support of the proceedings include an arrest warrant issued by a resident magistrate court at Jinja, Uganda, showing the rebel group leader was facing criminal charges in his country.

The two affidavits show that the fugitive is required in Uganda for arraignment on five murder charges, three relating to attempted murder and two involving armed robbery and that such offences fall under criminal law of the land and that Tanzania has an agreement with Uganda for exchange of fugitives.

Reports show that Mukulu was arrested by Tanzanian police last month after entering the country from eastern DR Congo, bringing to an end a long manhunt for one of the suspected region's most brutal rebel leaders.

Ugandan Police spokesman Fred Enanga was quoted in the media as saying that Mukulu would be tried at Uganda's International Crimes Division in Kampala after he has been repatriated.

"We are aware that he has committed crimes beyond our borders but it is Uganda which initiated his arrest warrant", he reportedly said. The ADF fled a Ugandan army offensive around 2000 and established rear bases in the eastern DRC.

Their presence has for years accelerated the lawlessness in Congo in addition to giving Kampala a pretext for intervening there. It is alleged that in 1998, ADF rebels massacred 80 students during an attack at a college in western Uganda.

In November last year, ADF rebels killed more than 100 people in series of gruesome attacks in Eastern Congo, according to the UN.

Last year, it was reported that Tanzanian forces attacked ADF rebel camps near Congo's gold trading town of Beni, shortly after defeating another rebel group, known as the M23 in a US-backed campaign to rid the mineral-rich region of dozens of rebel groups.

There are also reports that a Congolese military court tried Mukulu in absentia and sentenced him to death in November 2014, after convicting him and three others for terrorism and murder, in relation to a spate of attacks inside Congo. He was put on the UN sanctions list in 2011 for his role in the destabilisation of Congo.

Dar, Maputo relax visa protocol

Monday, 18 May 2015/Written by ROSE ATHUMANI/dailynews.co.tz

TANZANIANS wishing to visit Mozambique for holiday and business have been exempted from applying for visa for stays of up to 90 days -- the same applying to citizens of Mozambique.

This has been made possible following the signing, at the State House, of an amendment to the agreement between the governments of Tanzania and Mozambique on waiver of visas for ordinary, official and diplomatic passport holders.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Mr Bernard Membe, signed the amendment of the agreement on behalf of Home Affairs Minister Mathias Chikawe, while from Mozambique, the Minister for Interior, Mr Jaime Basirio Maonteiro, signed on behalf of his government.

The signing ceremony was witnessed by Mozambican President Filipe Nyusi who arrived in the country yesterday and his host President Jakaya Kikwete. Speaking shortly after the signing ceremony, Mr Membe added that the agreement means citizens from both countries visiting for more than 90 days will be required to pay for a visa.

He said students have been exempted all together from paying for visa for the duration of their studies in both countries. Mr Membe added that previously, Tanzanians travelling to Mozambique were required to pay for a visa if staying longer than 30 days while those from Mozambique were required to pay for a visa only if they were staying in Tanzania for more than 90 days.

"Now both sides do not need to pay for a visa if visiting for less than 90 days -- as opposed to what used to happen previously," he explained.

Asked how much Tanzanians were required to pay, Mr Membe said: "A whopping 900 US dollars for a visa to visit Mozambique for more than 30 days while Tanzanians charged only 10,000/- for citizens of Mozambique visiting Tanzania while for a business visa, Tanzanians would pay 700 US dollars while Mozambicans would pay 200 US dollars to Tanzania for the same visa."

The jetliner carrying the Mozambican president touched down at Terminal I of the Julius Nyerere International Airport (JKIA) around midday where he was received by his host, President Kikwete, resplendent in a dark blue suit.

President Nyusi, who was in an immaculate dark grey suit, proceeded to inspect a guard of honour

mounted on his behalf and received a 21-gun salute at the airport grounds.

Both presidents Nyusi and Kikwete viewed traditional dances at the airport grounds before leaving at around 12.23pm and headed for Hyatt Regency Hotel, before going to the State House for a closed-door meeting, that later witnessed the signing of the amendment of the agreement between the governments of Tanzania and Mozambique on weaver of visas for ordinary, official and diplomatic passport holders.

Mozambican president is in the country for a three day state visit at the invitation of President Kikwete. A timetable issued by the Communications Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation indicated that President Nyusi was expected to hold talks with President Kikwete on the strengthening of bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

Later in the afternoon, the visiting leader held a meeting with ambassadors from African countries accredited to Tanzania at the Hyatt Regency Kilimanjaro Hotel and was thereafter hosted to a state banquet held in his honour at the State House.

President Nyusi, whose delegation includes senior officials from his government, is today expected to address a business symposium bringing together businesspersons from Tanzania and Mozambique. He will also have an opportunity to visit the Tanzania- Mozambique Centre for Foreign Relations at Kurasini in the city.

The institute was established in 1978 as a joint project to cement bilateral relations between the two sister countries. The tight timetable shows that President Nyusi will as well meet and address Mozambicans living in Tanzania today before he leaves for Zanzibar where he will be received by the President of Zanzibar, Dr Ali Mohammed Shein.

In the Isles, the visiting president is also scheduled to meet and have talks with Mozambicans living in Unguja and Pemba.

He will later depart Zanzibar for Dodoma on Tuesday where he is expected to address the National Assembly, which is currently meeting there.

In the designated capital of Dodoma, President Nyusi is as well scheduled to visit the headquarters of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) and thereafter make a stopover at the University of Dodoma (UDOM). The visiting president will jet back home tomorrow.

KENYA :

Kenya's Kenyatta asks Burundian president to postpone poll

Mon May 18, 2015/Reuters

NAIROBI (Reuters) - Kenya's President Uhuru Kenyatta has told Burundi leader Pierre Nkurunziza he should postpone a presidential election due next month after last week's failed military coup, Kenyatta's spokesman said on Monday.

Manoah Esipisu said the two leaders, whose nations belong to the East African Community (EAC) common market, had spoken by phone on Sunday. Kenyatta's counterparts in the region shared his view, he added.

Regional leaders want the election date changed from June 26 to create a "conducive environment" but the vote should still be held within the current electoral cycle, which comes to an end in late August, Esipisu said.

The landlocked east African nation has been plunged into crisis since Nkurunziza pushed for a third term of office, a move his opponents say breaks the constitution and a 2005 peace agreement that ended an ethnically driven civil war.

As many as 300,000 people died in the war, and there are fears the current crisis could inflame lingering tensions between the majority Hutu population and the Tutsi minority.

More than 105,000 people have fled to neighboring states, including Rwanda, which has the same ethnic mix as Burundi and which was torn apart by a genocide in 1994 that killed 800,000 mostly Tutsis and moderate Hutus.

ANGOLA :

Zuma in Angola for security summit

18.5.2015/citizen.co.za

President Jacob Zuma arrived in Angola for a security summit on the Great Lakes region, the presidency said on Monday.

"The extraordinary summit is expected to consider the prevailing security situation in the Great Lakes Region, particularly the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the Central African Republic (CAR) and the Republic of South Sudan," the presidency said in a statement.

The extraordinary summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) was scheduled to take place on Monday in Luanda. Zuma was accompanied by International Relations and Cooperation Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane.

AU/AFRICA :

Procès Morsi : les autorités égyptiennes implacables envers les islamistes

Par Hélène Sallon/Le Monde.fr/ 17.05.2015

C'est une confrontation à mort qu'ont engagé les autorités égyptiennes avec la confrérie des Frères musulmans. La condamnation à la peine capitale prononcée, samedi 16 mai, par la justice égyptienne, à l'encontre de l'ancien président Mohamed Morsi et de 105 autres responsables de la confrérie islamiste, est inédite dans l'histoire égyptienne. Ils étaient jugés dans deux affaires relatives d'une part à leur évasion de prison le 28 janvier 2011 et d'autre part à l'espionnage supposé du gouvernement Morsi avec le mouvement islamiste palestinien Hamas, le Hezbollah libanais et l'Iran.

L'implacabilité des autorités égyptiennes envers les islamistes, qui ont pour la première fois accédé

au pouvoir de 2012 à 2013, est sans commune mesure depuis la création de la confrérie des Frères musulmans en 1928 par Hassan Al-Banna, à Ismaïlia, sise le long du Canal de Suez.

Le prononcé du verdict contre l'ancien président Morsi à vingt ans de prison, le 21 avril, dans l'affaire de la mort de manifestants devant le palais présidentiel en décembre 2012, avait laissé penser à un possible apaisement de la répression envers les Frères musulmans. La condamnation, samedi, des responsables islamistes à la peine capitale confirme au contraire la ligne éradicatrice adoptée envers la confrérie et ses sympathisants. A la suite de la destitution par l'armée de l'ancien président islamiste, le 3 juillet 2013, après des manifestations réclamant son départ, la confrérie a été classée organisation terroriste en décembre 2013. Au moins 800 pro-Morsi avaient été tués, plus de 20 000 emprisonnés...

UN/AFRICA :

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EU/AFRICA :

More EU aid for African nations that stop migrants

18/05/2015/independent.ie

The EU is to give more international aid money to African nations that cooperate in intercepting migrants before they cross the Mediterranean.

In a new approach to the migration crisis, the EU is "stepping up cooperation with the home countries and linking development aid with cooperation on taking their nationals back," said Natasha Bertaud, a European Commission spokesman.

African countries through which migrants transit will also be asked to help send them back to their home countries, in return for aid spending.

The EU plans to open migrant centres in Africa, initially Niger, under a policy to tackle the problem "close to the countries of origin" and "build up capacity to take migrants back," Ms Bertaud said.

Economic migrants will be offered the incentive of benefiting from EU aid programmes if they return home.

EU officials will also work at the centres to counter propaganda by people smugglers, who mislead migrants into believing the boat crossing to Europe is short and easy, when in fact more than 1,800 have died at sea this year.

An EU official denied reports that the centres would be refugee camps, saying there was no plan to provide accommodation for migrants.

However, Ms Bertaud said the centres would be located "far from the Mediterranean coast of North Africa" to intercept migrants relatively early in their journeys before it is too late to deter them from embarking on the perilous sea crossing.

She said there would be "no remote processing" of asylum applications at the centres. However, UN officials will be present to identify those "in clear need of international protection.

CHINA/AFRICA :

INDIA/AFRICA :

Third India-Africa summit: Preparations underway

Jayanth Jacob, Hindustan Times, New Delhi/May 18, 2015

Prime Minister Narendra Modi prepares for his biggest diplomatic event so far as the countdown for the third India-Africa summit begins next week.

External affairs minister Sushma Swaraj would hand over the first invite of the event from PM Modi to South African President Jacob Zuma when she leaves for South Africa on today to take part in the India-South Africa joint commission meeting.

The 3rd India-Africa summit, scheduled to be held in India in October, will be the most grandiose diplomatic event India has hosted since 1983, when India had hosted both, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit and Commonwealth Heads of Government (CHOGM) meet.

Though India has hosted many summits since 1983, in terms of number of participants this could be the biggest one. While the NAM summit saw a participation of 51 heads of government and states, CHOGM had 33 world leaders attending the event.

This time around, India would be inviting all 54 government or state heads of Africa for the event.

Though the summit had been scheduled to be held last December, it was postponed due to the Ebola outbreak.

The first edition of the summit was held in New Delhi in 2008 and Ethiopia had hosted the second

summit in 2011.

African countries account for over 60% of the total concessional lines of credit India extends.

India had extended credit over \$4.2 billion between April 2009 and June 2014.

However, there are complaints about Indian programmes lagging behind schedule. Some of those are agriculture, food processing, quality control, clean energy and sustainable development, trainings in the field of information technology and scholarship for students to study in India.

BRAZIL/AFRICA :

EN BREF, CE 18 Mai 2015... AGNEWS/DAM, NY, 18/05/2015