

Massacre attribué à Boko Haram dans le nord-est du Nigeria



(Des dizaines de personnes ont été tuées mercredi soir dans le nord-est du Nigeria, dans une opération attribuée aux islamistes de Boko Haram, apprend-on jeudi de diverses sources.)

BURUNDI :

Burundi: combats de rue ou exécutions sommaires?

AFP/le vendredi 03 juillet 2015

International

Le calme était revenu, jeudi matin, dans la capitale burundaise, Bujumbura, au lendemain d'une journée meurtrière au cours de laquelle six personnes au moins ont été tuées par balle dans le quartier de Cibitoke, foyer depuis deux mois de la contestation contre un troisième mandat du président burundais Pierre Nkurunziza.

Le quartier avait été bouclé par les forces de l'ordre la majeure partie de mercredi. La police a en effet affirmé avoir engagé des combats à Cibitoke avec "un groupe armé" (voir "La Libre Belgique" du 2 juillet), qui ont fait un mort dans ses rangs et cinq parmi "les assaillants".

"Exécutions sommaires"

Mais des témoins ont donné une tout autre version des faits, parlant d'exécutions sommaires lors d'une opération de ratissage du quartier par les policiers. Un journaliste de l'AFP qui a pu se rendre sur place en fin d'après-midi a dénombré de son côté six cadavres de civils.

L'incident de mercredi est venu un peu plus alourdir un climat délétère dans ce pays où les résultats des élections législatives et communales de lundi, boycottées par l'opposition et décriées par la communauté internationale, sont toujours attendus. En raison de la grave crise politique actuelle, la communauté internationale comme l'opposition estimaient que les conditions n'étaient pas réunies pour des scrutins "crédibles".

L'officialisation fin avril de la candidature de M. Nkurunziza à un troisième mandat a déclenché un mouvement de contestation populaire qui a été violemment réprimé. Au total, les violences ont fait plus de 70 morts et plus de 140 000 Burundais ont fui dans les pays voisins.

Curieuses pratiques

Déjà non crédibles en raison des conditions dans lesquelles elles se sont déroulées, toute campagne étant impossible aux candidats ne se présentant pas pour le parti présidentiel CNDD-FDD, les élections du 29 juin ont également donné lieu à des pratiques pour le moins hétérodoxes. Un envoyé spécial de l'AFP raconte ainsi ce qu'il a vu lors du dépouillement des votes de Musaga, opération délocalisée au Lycée municipal de Rohero, au centre de Bujumbura.

"Nous avons un problème, comme vous le voyez. Il n'y a [...] aucun observateur", confie un président de bureau de vote sous couvert d'anonymat, vite coupé par un autre responsable électoral qui lui demande de ne pas parler de "ces choses".

Mais le directeur du bureau de vote est bel et bien contraint de désigner, parmi ses cinq agents électoraux, deux de ses camarades qui vont signer les procès-verbaux électoraux en tant que témoins - après avoir procédé au dépouillement eux-mêmes !

80 % sont des soldats

Le processus de comptage de voix se poursuit dans un brouhaha indescriptible. Certaines vont au parti au pouvoir (CNDD-FDD), d'autres à la coalition "Espoir des Burundais" ("Amizero y'abarundi") dirigée par le principal opposant politique de Nkurunziza, Agathon Rwasa, qui boycotte pourtant les élections comme le reste de l'opposition.

Au bout de dix minutes, l'opération est terminée : seules 53 personnes sont venues voter dans le bureau, dont l'immense majorité n'étaient même pas inscrites sur les listes. "Heureusement que les soldats (déployés pour la sécurité du scrutin) avaient le droit de voter là où ils se trouvaient, sinon ça aurait été catastrophique car on n'a eu que trois inscrits sur notre liste qui sont venus voter", explique le directeur du bureau. "Les habitants de Musaga ont boycotté massivement les législatives et les communales. Les chiffres sont très impressionnants car plus de 80 % des votants sont des soldats qui n'habitent pas ici", renchérit un autre responsable électoral.

Dans le bureau de vote n°10, le CNDD-FDD est proclamé vainqueur, avec 52,1 % des voix. Un jeune agent lance : "Musaga va être dirigé pendant cinq ans par le CNDD-FDD, qui va recueillir moins de 300 voix sur les 14 500 inscrits de ce quartier. Je ne sais pas comment tout cela va finir."

RWANDA :

Rwanda: Kagame's spy chief Karake arrested in UK
July 2, 2015/sfbayview.com/by Ann Garrison

KPFA Evening News broadcast June 27, 2015

Rwandan President Paul Kagame's intelligence chief, Emmanuel Karenzi Karake, has been arrested with a European arrest warrant based on a Spanish indictment charging him with genocide, the

massacre of Hutu civilians in Rwanda.

Transcript

KPFA Evening News Anchor David Rosenberg: Rwandan intelligence chief Emmanuel Karenzi Karake was arrested last Saturday in London on a European arrest warrant. The warrant was based on a Spanish court's 2008 indictment of Karake and 39 other top Rwandan officials for genocide – that is, the massacre of Rwandan Hutu civilians and refugees in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Karake is now being held for possible extradition to Spain. Rwandan President Paul Kagame bailed his intelligence chief out of jail for a million pounds, but he is now under house arrest at a London residence. KPFA's Ann Garrison has the story.

KPFA/Ann Garrison: Spanish Judge Baltasar Garzon invoked the principle of universal jurisdiction to indict former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet in 1998. Ten years later, Spanish Judge Fernando Andreu invoked the same principle to indict Rwandan spy chief Emmanuel Karenzi Karake and 39 other top Rwandan officials and officers for genocide, meaning the massacre of thousands of Hutu civilians in Rwanda and in refugee camps in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Universal jurisdiction is based on the idea that genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity are universal and any court in the world may therefore claim jurisdiction to prosecute them. The Spanish indictment also held Rwandan officers responsible for the murder of Spanish priests and Spanish members of the organization Doctors Without Borders.

Rwandan President Paul Kagame's intelligence chief, Emmanuel Karenzi Karake, has been arrested with a European arrest warrant based on a Spanish indictment charging him with genocide, the massacre of Hutu civilians in Rwanda.

The indictment is based on the sworn testimony of defectors from Kagame's predominantly Tutsi army that, under Karake's orders, thousands of Hutu civilians were systematically killed in seven different locations in Rwanda. The alleged crimes include the "mass incineration" of bodies in a park which was off limits to NGOs and U.N. personnel in Rwanda after July 1994.

In a half-hour-long speech punctuated by long pauses in Kigali, Kagame rejected European authority to arrest his spy chief.

President Kagame: I don't, I don't understand the grounds on which we talk about extradition. Extradition to where? What right does Spain or any country have in this matter, to try Rwanda? To try this head of s- ... intelligence. What right did this, this country have to arrest him in this manner?

KPFA: Kagame also renewed his attack on the BBC documentary, "Rwanda's Untold Story."

Kagame: You have seen this BBC documentary, the so-called "untold story." No, what they are talking about is not the untold story. The untold story is what underlies that documentary. The untold story is that these countries and those people, who are behind it in those countries, they want to change the narrative, the actual story of what has happened in Rwanda that they were so deeply involved in.

KPFA: The Spanish court said that it had enough evidence to implicate Kagame as well as the others, but that it could not indict him because he has head of state immunity.

Some Rwandans expressed outrage when it was announced on an official Rwandan website, in the

Rwandan language, Kinyarwanda, that ordinary Rwandan citizens, most of whom are very poor, are being asked to contribute to a fund to pay Karake's bail.

In another twist, British barrister Cherie Blair, the wife of former Prime Minister and Kagame lobbyist Tony Blair, has joined Karake's defense team in the U.K. She will be defending against his extradition to Spain to stand trial for genocide.

For Pacifica, KPFA and AfrobeatRadio, I'm Ann Garrison.

Oakland writer Ann Garrison writes for the San Francisco Bay View, Black Agenda Report, Black Star News, Counterpunch and her own website, Ann Garrison, and produces for AfrobeatRadio on WBAI-NYC, KPFA Evening News, KPFA Flashpoints and for her own YouTube Channel, AnnieGetYourGang. She can be reached at anniegarrison@gmail.com. In March 2014 she was awarded the Victoire Ingabire Umuhoza Democracy and Peace Prize for promoting peace in the Great Lakes Region of Africa through her reporting.

The BBC documentary "Rwanda's Untold Story" exposed some of the lies told about Rwanda ever since 1994. "The Deluge," a film about genocide and the plunder of Central Africa, aims to bring much more of the truth to light. If 300 people contribute \$15 a month for one year, this film can be completed.

RDC CONGO :

Congo-RDC: les expulsions, des «crimes contre l'humanité»?

Par RFI /03-07-2015

Il y a un an, entre avril et septembre, au moins 179 000 ressortissants du Congo-Kinshasa étaient expulsés du Congo-Brazzaville. Des expulsions qui ont donné lieu à toutes sortes de violations des droits de l'homme. Après plusieurs mois d'enquête, Amnesty International a publié ce jeudi un rapport dans lequel l'ONG affirme que ces expulsions collectives pourraient constituer des « crimes contre l'humanité ».

Leurs droits fondamentaux ont été violés, car ils ont été expulsés massivement. Certains ont été victimes de violences comme le viol, la torture...

Alioune Tine Directeur régional pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre d'Amnesty International
03/07/2015

UGANDA :

Mugisha Muntu Nomination Speech For FDC Flag Bearer

July 3, 2015 /by IAN/independent.co.ug

Ten years ago, we formed the Forum for Democratic Change, with the singular purpose of pulling this country back from the dark and disastrous path of dictatorship and a failed state.

Our vision and mission was to transform our country into one where there was genuine freedom and

democracy for all, with guaranteed security for all, with social and economic justice for all, with shared prosperity and opportunities, as One People, in One Uganda.

Transformation of Uganda remains the central driving force behind our party, and behind my desire to lead our country.

To transform Uganda, we must first remove the dictatorship.

I repeat, to transform Uganda, the Museveni dictatorship must go, and must do so now.

The citizens are tired. Abantu bakoowu! Wantu wamechoka!

Ugandans are tired of being held hostage to a president who has betrayed everything that we fought for and everything many people gave their lives for.

Ugandans are tired of being robbed and lied to, where the country's assets are treated like private holdings, sold and exchanged behind closed doors, with no accounting to the actual owners – we the Ugandan citizens.

Ugandans are tired of being terrorized by a government that has become so afraid that they unleash kiboko, bullets and tear gas on anyone who dares to challenge Museveni.

Ugandans are tired of a president who has corrupted our police forces, using them to sabotage our rights and freedoms, to create fear in the population and to subvert the laws that they are meant to protect and uphold.

The police officer who shot one of our supporters yesterday, right here Najjanankumbi, did so with impunity because that is what has become normal under the Museveni regime. We are tired of this.

Ugandans are tired of burying family members and friends who die of treatable diseases, simply because public hospitals are poorly staffed, poorly equipped and poorly supervised.

Ugandans are tired of hearing and reading about a select few who are facilitated to go abroad to get state of the art health care that any government which cares about the people should have availed to us here at home.

Ugandans are tired of seeing millions of unemployed youth, including graduates from our colleges and universities, while billions of shillings are spent on things that don't matter.

We are tired of a president whose idea of governing is to go around corrupting people, buying votes with public money in khaki envelopes.

We are tired of the corruption, the theft of our money and resources.

We are tired of being treated like subjects and not citizens. We demand and we shall reclaim our full rights of citizenship!

We are tired of a president and a regime that enjoys chaos and keeps the country in a state of constant tension and confusion.

Uganda must change direction! The time is now! And we are very determined to be in the vanguard of that change.

To remove the dictatorship, we must have a very strong party, to act as the catalyst and rallying

point for all who desire change.

Over the last ten years, I have traversed our country in an effort to mobilize support for the Forum for Democratic Change (FDC).

I intensified these tours following my election as party president in November 2012. My exclusive focus has been on party building through establishing and invigorating party branches and leadership, from the grassroots to the national level.

By God's grace and with the extraordinary commitment and courage of party leaders and members all over the country, we have achieved significant advances in establishing critical organizational capabilities that we shall deploy to achieve victory.

My choice to focus on party building was based on the belief that the FDC's strength had to be founded on a sound and well-organized presence in the grassroots, from Kitgum to Kamuli, from Kabale to Kaberamaido, from Terego to Tororo, all over Uganda and in the Diaspora.

Our party has very many talented people with exceptional leadership and managerial skills. Yet, however good an individual might be, he cannot substitute for institutions.

The Mayor of Kalongo in Agago expressed it very well using a proverb that "However large a tree may be, it cannot be a forest."

And so I have consistently pursued the path of institution building and establishment of internal party management systems.

This is a process we shall continue, investing in building the necessary organizational infrastructure that will enable us to mobilize the momentum to overwhelm the Museveni regime.

My tours around Uganda have offered me opportunities to listen and to learn from a cross-section of Ugandans about their achievements and challenges.

They have told me their hopes and their ideas for getting our country back on track.

My faith in the resilience of the Ugandan people has been reaffirmed by what I have heard and seen.

The people's courage has been repeatedly displayed by their willingness to join us at meetings in towns and villages, not afraid of the possible victimization that might be inflicted upon them by the ruling regime's agents.

The message I have heard time after time has been that our great country has a serious leadership crisis.

This leadership crisis is a major handicap that is central to the social, political and economic difficulties that threaten our security and stability.

Whereas our country has made some progress over the last three decades, we remain well behind where we should be. In very many ways we are driving in reverse.

Fellow Ugandans, the failed leadership of President Museveni has shortchanged us.

Nobody knows this better than the citizens that I have been privileged to listen to as I have toured

this country.

People are tired, and there is enormous hunger for urgent change, which bodes very well for the FDC and for Uganda.

Parallel to party structure and institution building, we have invested time and effort to restore party cohesion, very well aware that cohesion and unity are the cornerstones of any organization.

To reestablish cohesion in our party has required patience, fair play, transparency, tolerance and consistency in exhibiting unwavering commitment to democracy and reconciliation.

We have not been deterred by the skepticism that we cannot collectively withstand the stresses and pressures that our party has faced. We have been steadfast and resolute in pursuit of our objectives.

Today, the FDC is a united party that is ready to play a major role in the urgent mission of offering better, more effective and just governance to our country.

Our faith and commitment to broadening and strengthening the forces for positive change has been critical in the formation of The Democratic Alliance, through which we are determined to send Museveni and his tired regime into retirement.

Both our party and the alliance carry the word “democratic” in their names. To us it is not just a word.

It is a principle to which we are so totally committed that it is at the center of everything we do.

That is why we have been very active partners in the fight for free and fair elections.

We shall continue our active participation in this fight as FDC. Our resolve to pursue the struggle for electoral reforms to create a genuinely level political ground, will continue until its logical conclusion, even as we engage in the current electoral processes.

Democracy, real democracy, is one area that I will not compromise about. Our democracy, complete with passionate debates and vigorous competition for leadership positions, has been misconstrued by some to be a sign of a divided party.

We understand the basis for that false belief. President Yoweri Museveni has deepened an anti-democratic culture of personalized rule that makes it difficult for many to understand that healthy competition is possible and necessary.

The Museveni regime’s negative response to the challenge by Mr. Amama Mbabazi, his former prime minister and longtime colleague, is the latest manifestation of this dangerous personalization of power.

How do you terrorize Ugandans because your colleague in your party has chosen to exercise his constitutional rights?

How do you deploy thousands of heavily armed police along Entebbe Highway just because you fear that Ugandans may line up to welcome your political opponent?

What crime is there in citizens welcoming a person they like? Do they not line up to welcome you Mr. Museveni?

Who makes you think, Mr. Museveni, that we fought a war so that you would be the only one who can enjoy the support and adoration of fellow citizens?

The FDC has and will continue to practice genuine democracy. We strongly believe that democracy must start within the party, for you cannot give to the country what you do not practice in the party.

We have had vigorous contests for our party's leadership. We are going to have a very vigorous competition for flag bearer.

I am very happy that we are going to have a serious competition where the members of the National Delegates' Conference will choose between different visions and different approaches.

Incidentally, this competition is not going to be about Muntu or Besigye. This competition must not be about emotional attachment to Muntu or Besigye. This competition is about a winning strategy.

There are 19 women dying everyday due pregnancy related causes; a broken down health system; 83 percent youth unemployment; a compromised education system; a population that has been so subdued to a state of hopelessness, their spirits are broken.

The defeat of this regime, to be able to reverse this situation, is a critical matter that should not be left to emotional attachments to individuals.

That is why I have worked with a great team to formulate a clear and achievable party policy agenda, the blueprint of our transformative national program.

Now that we have successfully launched this policy agenda, I can afford to focus on marketing my leadership capabilities to the party members and to the entire Ugandan population.

If the people of this country get a leader with the character, the courage, the ability to listen and the determination to lead them towards a truly democratic and just society, we shall be unstoppable on our journey towards shared prosperity.

Such a leader must be consistent in what he or she says and does. Inconsistency in the politics of our country has become a chronic disease that needs to be brought to an end. Uganda needs a leader who says what he means and means what he says.

That is why I am seeking nomination to be the FDC's candidate for president of Uganda in 2016. I have no doubt that I can do it and, by God's Grace, do it exceedingly well.

I believe in the right of all Ugandans to enjoy unfettered freedom under the same laws.

I believe in the dignity of humanity that transcends ethnicity, religion, gender, social class, economic means, political affiliation, age and any other grouping.

I believe in the right of all Ugandans to enjoy high quality public education, and state of the art health care here at home.

I believe in the right of all Ugandans to access taxpayer-funded services to enhance their economic productivity and contribution to our national economy.

I believe that the president and the government must be the servants of the people, and not the other way round.

I offer myself to be the nominee for the FDC and eventually to be president of this country because I have what it takes to bring about the change that our country needs and must have.

The future beckons to us to be brave and resolute, united towards a common objective of real change – transformative change – in our country.

I have led our party on a journey of institution building; of deepening our internal democracy; of building cohesion; of forging the Democratic Alliance; and of putting in writing a solid party agenda to guide us when we assume leadership of our country.

With your support, and by the grace of God, I am ready to lead Ugandans to a better future, as One People in One Uganda.

THANK YOU!

SOUTH AFRICA :

TANZANIA :

KENYA :

Kenya detains alleged ISIS recruiters

2015-07-02/news24.com

Nairobi - Kenyan authorities are holding two Ugandan men who are accused of recruiting for the Islamic State group in East Africa.

The Kenya Anti-Terrorism Police Unit on Thursday sought a magistrate's permission to continue holding the Ugandans it believes are working with a syndicate recruiting for Islamic militants. The magistrate agreed and gave the police 30 days to investigate the men.

The two suspects are connected to a syndicate which has been recruiting for Islamic State in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania, said Police Sergeant Ezekiel Luley.

Asan Kasingye, the head of Interpol in Uganda, said the suspects are brothers whose father complained about their arrest "under unclear circumstances" in Kenya. Citing the account of their father, he said the suspects' mother is a Kenyan woman with business interests in Beirut, Lebanon.

The Kenyan authorities had not yet contacted Ugandan officials over the suspects, said Kasingye.

"I have asked somebody in my office to verify information about the suspects," he said.

Kenya has experienced multiple lethal attacks by Islamic militants based in neighbouring Somalia.

Kenya sees 20 firms investing Sh8b after US trade pact extended

BY Reuters/Friday, July 3rd 2015

Kenya expects 20 companies to start investing about Sh8 billion (\$80 million) immediately in the African nation's textiles industry after the renewal of a deal offering access to the US market, its industrialisation minister said. President Barack Obama signed the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (Agoa) this week, renewing a deal allowing Sub-Saharan African countries to export thousands of products to the United States, without tariffs or quotas, for a further 10 years. The companies had been awaiting the Agoa extension before moving ahead with their investments, Industrialisation and Enterprise Minister Adan Mohamed told Reuters. The current deal would have expired on September 30 this year. Free markets "The biggest opportunity that we have in this country is accessing the US market," he said in an interview at his ministry office. The Act offers tangible incentives for African countries to continue their efforts to open their economies and build free markets.

Kenya is the leading exporter of garments under Agoa in Sub-Saharan Africa. Mohamed said the industry earns about \$400 million (Sh39b) a year exporting garments Kenyan firms stitch together using imported fabrics.

Kenya needs to boost exports to rein in a gaping current account deficit and ease pressure on its currency, which has been hit by global dollar strength and slide in foreign exchange earnings from tourism after a spate of Islamist attacks. Half of the 20 firms that are ready to invest are already operating in Kenya and want to expand, Mohamed said. "The other half are companies that are coming from Sri Lanka, from Bangladesh, from India that are coming here looking at opportunities in this place," he said. "We want to get to a billion (dollars in export earnings) in the next two years," he said. "By the time Agoa finishes, before it is renewed (again), we would like to do \$10 billion." Mohamed said the main challenge facing the textile industry was staying competitive on labour costs. Labour and fabric import costs together make up 80 per cent of firms' operating costs. "That is my biggest headache at the moment," he said. The minimum wage in Kenya is about \$135 a month compared with \$35-\$45 in Bangladesh, a garments exporting powerhouse, and \$65 in Lesotho, the number two exporter of textiles under the Agoa facility, executives in the textile industry said. "I don't have a problem with the cost of labour being high but the productivity must match that high cost," he said, adding improvements in training, working closely with unions over pay and investing in more efficient machinery would all help.

ANGOLA :

Angola's Dos Santos Tells Party Unwise to Step Down Before 2017

by Henrique Almeida/bloomberg.com/July 3, 2015

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Africa's second-longest serving ruler, said he plans to step down only when his current mandate runs out in 2017 and asked his party to prepare for a leadership change in the oil-producing country.

"In certain restricted circles it was almost a given that the president wouldn't carry out his mandate until the end, but it's evident that it's not wise to consider that option under the current circumstances," Dos Santos said in a speech published on the website of Angolan state-run news agency Angop. "In the meantime, I think we should study very seriously how to build that transition."

The 72-year-old Dos Santos, who has ruled Angola since 1979, is the second-longest ruler in Africa after Equatorial-Guinean President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo. His comments took place as Africa's second-largest oil producer struggles to cope with a more than 40 percent plunge in crude prices in the past year, prompting his government to seek new loans from China and seek financial support from the World Bank.

Dos Santos said in the speech to the ruling party's policy-making central committee that Angola's level of indebtedness was below 40 percent of the country's gross domestic product and remained under control.

"The increase of the level of indebtedness is being done in a calculated manner and with respect to the goals defined by the electoral program approved by the Angolan people," Dos Santos said.

AU/AFRICA :

Orange Is Open to Share Sale of Africa, Middle East Business

by Kristen Schweizer/bloomberg.com/July 3, 2015

Orange SA said it remains open to selling shares in its Africa and Middle East unit or bringing in a strategic or financial partner as France's largest phone company reviews options for the region.

Orange would also buy assets for the right price, Chief Financial Officer Ramon Fernandez told a press event in London on Thursday. The region has more than 250 carriers.

The Paris-based company expects a 20 percent increase in its revenue from Africa and the Middle East by the end of 2018, Marc Rennard, its regional head, said at the same event.

Orange has networks from Belgium to Botswana and is present in 19 countries in Africa, making up 11 percent of total group revenue, it said. The carrier plans to invest 15 billion euros (\$16.6 billion) in networks globally between 2015 and 2018, Fernandez said.

Now that Africa and Middle East have been separated as a holding company, Orange has more flexibility to seek deals or partnerships, Rennard said.

The unit is open to talks with investors as well as telecommunications peers about working together in the region, Fernandez said. "We are not looking at Africa as a place to be less present in. Africa is part of our core business."

The unit will most probably seek to expand into countries near its existing operations, preferably Francophone locales, Fernandez said.

Chief Executive Officer Stephane Richard announced a five-year plan in March to rekindle earnings growth with cost cuts and faster networks after years of domestic price wars.

Orange shares have climbed about 24 percent in the past 12 months. They closed at 14.16 euros in Paris trading on Thursday, valuing the carrier at 37.5 billion euros.

Un massacre dans le nord-est du Nigeria attribué à Boko Haram

le 03-07-2015 /Reuters

MAIDUGURI, Nigeria (Reuters) - Des dizaines de personnes ont été tuées mercredi soir dans le nord-est du Nigeria, dans une opération attribuée aux islamistes de Boko Haram, apprend-on jeudi de diverses sources.

"Beaucoup de gens ont été tués", a-t-on dit de source militaire. Le bilan pourrait être très lourd, a-t-on ajouté.

Un ancien responsable de la localité où s'est déroulé le drame, Kukawa, près du lac Tchad dans l'Etat du Borno, a parlé de nombreux tués après l'attaque qui s'est produite en début de soirée.

Bachir Ahmed, un membre d'un groupe local d'auto-défense, a raconté qu'un collègue qui avait fui l'attaque et qui était ensuite retourné à Kukawa, lui avait dit que 97 corps avaient été retrouvés, certains carbonisés parce que les agresseurs avaient mis le feu aux maisons.

Aucun bilan officiel n'a été avancé.

Après avoir perdu du terrain en début d'année, Boko Haram a intensifié ses attaques, principalement sur Maiduguri, capitale de l'Etat de Borno et la plus grande ville du nord-est du Nigeria.

Mardi, deux villages du Borno, Mussaram I et Mussaram II, ont été attaqués par des hommes armés, faisant 48 morts, selon la police et un membre du Parlement.

(Lanre Ola; Danielle Rouquié pour le service français)

UN/AFRICA :

L'ONU condamne une attaque meurtrière contre des casques bleus au Mali

2015-07-03/xinhua

Le secrétaire général de l'ONU, Ban Ki-moon, et le Conseil de sécurité ont condamné fermement jeudi une attaque contre un convoi de la Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation intégrée au Mali (MINUSMA), qui a causé la mort de six casques bleus et blessé cinq autres.

L'attaque a eu lieu jeudi sur l'axe Goundam-Tombouctou, dans la région de Tombouctou. Les casques bleus tués et blessés sont du Burkina Faso.

"Le secrétaire général rappelle à toutes les parties que les attaques contre les casques bleus des Nations Unies constituent une grave violation du droit international et demande instamment que tous les responsables soient rapidement traduits en justice", a dit son porte-parole dans une déclaration à la presse.

Il a ajouté que ces attaques n'affecteront pas la détermination des Nations Unies à soutenir le peuple malien et le processus de paix, y compris à travers son assistance à la mise en œuvre de l'Accord pour la paix et la réconciliation au Mali.

L'attaque de jeudi porte le nombre total de victimes d'actes hostiles depuis le début de la mission, le

25 avril 2013, à 42 casques bleus tués, dont dix en 2015, et 166 casques bleus blessés.

Le secrétaire général a salué les hommes et les femmes qui servent au sein de la MINUSMA pour leurs efforts destinés à apporter une paix durable au Mali dans ces conditions difficiles.

Il a présenté ses sincères condoléances aux familles des victimes et au gouvernement du Burkina Faso, et a souhaité un prompt rétablissement aux blessés.

Dans une déclaration à la presse, les membres du Conseil de sécurité ont également présenté leurs plus sincères condoléances aux familles des victimes, ainsi qu'au gouvernement et au peuple du Burkina Faso.

Ils ont appelé le gouvernement du Mali à enquêter rapidement sur cette attaque et à traduire les responsables en justice, soulignant que les attaques visant des casques bleus peuvent constituer des crimes de guerre.

US/AFRICA :

CANADA/AFRICA :

AUSTRALIA/AFRICA :

EU/AFRICA :

CHINA/AFRICA :

INDIA/AFRICA :

BRAZIL/AFRICA :

EN BREF, CE 03 Juillet 2015... AGNEWS/DAM, NY, 03/07/2015