



(Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi is in South Africa today on the latest stop of a four-nation Africa tour to raise his country's economic profile on the continent.)

BURUNDI :

Burundi: un magistrat inculpé pour des tracts anti-Nkurunziza

Par RFI/le 08-07-2016

Ce juge de Kirundo, dans le nord du Burundi, avait été arrêté ce samedi 2 juillet au soir. Il a été présenté à la justice ce mercredi 6 juillet et le procureur a requis cinq ans de prison. Le magistrat est mis en cause pour des tracts qu'il aurait distribués à Kirundo.

« Atteinte à la sûreté de l'Etat » et « outrage au président », deux chefs d'accusation très graves à cause de tracts distribués à Kirundo. Sur ces feuilles, une photo de Pierre Nkurunziza affublée de cornes de diable et un texte l'accusant d'être un assassin, le présentant comme un serviteur de Satan. Un texte surtout dans lequel on peut lire : « Nous allons utiliser tous les moyens pour te faire quitter le pouvoir que tu as volé ».

Le procureur assure qu'au moment de son arrestation, le magistrat Ildephonse Ndikumwami avait deux tracts dans les poches et qu'il en avait déjà distribué au moins cinq dans la rue. Mais la défense s'étonne de cette accusation de flagrant délit puisque, selon l'avocat du magistrat, aucun témoin n'a

assisté à l'arrestation en dehors des policiers qui l'ont interpellé samedi 2 juillet au soir.

L'avocat d'Ildephonse Ndikumwami ajoute que le juge a été tabassé puis battu par les services de renseignements où il a passé la nuit de samedi. Il est aujourd'hui à la prison de Ngozi, pas plus mal traité qu'un autre, explique la défense, en attendant le verdict dans deux semaines.

RWANDA :

Rwanda and the Holocaust: A Valid Analogy?

July 8, 2016/www.algemeiner.com

JNS.org – At a memorial in Rwanda to the victims of the 1994 genocide, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu this week wrote in the visitors' book that he was “reminded of the haunting similarities to the genocide of our own people.”

Certainly all instances of genocide have some characteristics in common. But perhaps the most compelling analogy between the Holocaust and the Rwandan slaughter concerns the international community's apathetic response to the news of those genocides.

During the Holocaust, news of the Germans' mass killing of the Jews was slow to reach the Free World, but Allied leaders still found out in plenty of time to rescue some of those who were targeted. The Allies publicly confirmed in December 1942 that the mass murder was underway; yet the killing continued through the spring of 1945.

In the case of Rwanda, the news arrived quickly. In April 1994, machete-wielding militias of the Hutu tribe in Rwanda began carrying out the slaughter of the country's ethnic minority, the Tutsis. Within three days, the New York Times (in a front-page story) cited Red Cross eyewitnesses reporting that “tens of thousands” had already been murdered, with corpses piled “in the houses, in the streets, everywhere.” As early as April 23, a Times editorial stated, “What looks very much like genocide has been taking place in Rwanda.”

The Bill Clinton administration received detailed intelligence about the mass killings from its diplomats on the scene as well as other sources. But the president did not see any compelling reason to intervene.

The US wasn't willing even to help maintain the United Nations peacekeeping force in Rwanda. Ten peacekeepers were murdered during the first days of the slaughter, and some of the sponsoring-nations wanted to cut and run. On April 12, 1994, the US ambassador to the UN, Madeleine Albright, sent a cable to the State Department, urging the US to advocate a withdrawal of all the peacekeepers except for “a skeletal staff.” There was a “window of opportunity” for UN forces to escape, Albright emphasized. But there would be no escape for the Tutsis.

Later, in her autobiography and in media interviews, Albright blamed the State Department and the National Security Council for urging the withdrawal of the UN forces from Rwanda. She also falsely claimed that “we didn't know about the massive aspect [of the killings]” at the time of the discussion about withdrawing. But recently released cables revealed the truth about her pivotal role.

Tragically, Secretary of State Warren Christopher followed Albright's advice. He threw his support behind the withdrawal proposal, and the UN Security Council voted to pull out almost 90 percent of

the 2,548 peacekeepers. During the next three months, Hutu death squads slaughtered some 800,00 Tutsis. America watched in silence.

We know about some of the behind-the-scenes discussions within the Clinton administration at the time, thanks to Samantha Power (who today serves as the US ambassador to the United Nations). In her Pulitzer Prize-winning 2002 book, "A Problem from Hell," Power cited internal memos showing the State Department was "worried" that publicly acknowledging the Rwanda genocide "could commit [the US] to actually 'do something.'"

Susan Rice, who today is President Barack Obama's national security adviser, also figured prominently in those 1994 discussions. At the time of the genocide, Rice was director of Africa affairs for the National Security Council. According to Power, Rice remarked to her colleagues, "If we use the word 'genocide' and are seen as doing nothing, what will be the effect on the November [Congressional] elections?"

The Allies could not have saved every Jew from the Holocaust. The Clinton administration could not have rescued every Tutsi. But just because you can't save everybody doesn't mean that you shouldn't save anybody. The problem, in both cases, was not ignorance. Nor was the problem an inability to reach the victims or interrupt the killing. The problem was moral blindness: the refusal to recognize our humanitarian obligation to intervene against genocide, and the willingness to put narrow political considerations above moral responsibilities.

In this sense, Netanyahu was correct. The similarities between then and now are indeed "haunting." And they should continue to haunt us, until the day our government finally resolves to undertake a meaningful response to genocide.

RDC CONGO :

RDC: les États-Unis rejettent les critiques du gouvernement congolais

Par RFI/le 08-07-2016

Thomas Perriello, l'envoyé spécial des États-Unis pour la région des Grands Lacs, a rejeté en bloc les critiques émises par le porte-parole du gouvernement congolais à l'égard de ses partenaires occidentaux, jeudi 7 juillet. Pour ce représentant américain, son pays « ne soutient pas un candidat ou un parti, mais simplement le droit du peuple congolais à continuer de jouir d'une stabilité constitutionnelle ». Et de cibler « les individus qui minent ces efforts ».

« Proconsuls autoproclamés » aux « prétentions impérialistes » ; « ingérences inacceptables ». Le porte-parole du gouvernement congolais n'a pas mâché pas ses mots à l'égard des partenaires occidentaux de la République démocratique du Congo, lors d'une conférence de presse organisée jeudi 7 juillet.

Ces critiques de Lambert Mende sont largement rejetées par Thomas Perriello, l'envoyé spécial des États-Unis pour la région des Grands Lacs, qui affirme que les Américains n'agissent que pour « le droit du peuple congolais à continuer de jouir d'une stabilité constitutionnelle ».

« Nous n'imposons rien, dit-il, c'est la Constitution du peuple congolais. Et il en est fier. L'action du président Kabila doit être reconnue, le Congo vient de vivre une période de paix et de démocratie constitutionnelle. Mais notre politique est simple, il faut respecter la Constitution du Congo et la

volonté du peuple de choisir son prochain président. »

« Nous sommes partenaires du Congo depuis longtemps »

« Nous avons été très clairs, ajoute M. Perriello, il y aura des conséquences ciblées. Non pas contre le peuple congolais, non pas contre le gouvernement du Congo, mais contre des individus qui continuent de violer les droits de l'homme et sapent la Constitution démocratique. »

« Nous sommes partenaires du Congo depuis longtemps, nous avons investi des centaines de millions de dollars chaque année sur le maintien de la paix et la bonne gouvernance. Il y a eu de réels progrès, et c'est bien ! Mais nous assistons à des reculs dans l'ouverture de l'espace politique par exemple », explique le représentant américain.

Et Thomas Pierrello de conclure : « Les États-Unis ne soutiennent pas un candidat ou un parti, nous soutenons simplement le droit du peuple congolais à continuer de jouir d'une stabilité constitutionnelle, et nous ciblons dans nos sanctions les individus qui minent ces efforts. »

Nouvelle chicote coloniale, racisme et impérialisme

Qu'il s'agisse des critiques sur la situation des droits de l'homme en RDC, ou encore des sanctions prises par les États-Unis contre le chef de la police de Kinshasa, le porte-parole du gouvernement congolais avait eu des mots très durs à l'égard des partenaires occidentaux de son pays ce jeudi.

Lambert Mende n'a pas hésité à parler d'une nouvelle chicote coloniale, de racisme et d'impérialisme. Il accuse notamment les Occidentaux de vouloir mettre « le grappin » sur la RDC. Une référence aux États-Unis, qui demandent l'ouverture de l'espace politique et la fin de la répression.

« Des gouvernements étrangers s'érigent en régents des affaires de la RDC, allant jusqu'à donner des injonctions et asséner des sanctions dites " ciblées " aux fonctionnaires de nos administrations », accuse le porte-parole du gouvernement de RDC.

L'opposition congolaise pointée du doigt par Mende

Cette attaque des autorités de Kinshasa, à mots couverts, concerne également le Parlement européen, le Sénat américain et la Chambre des représentants américaine.

Le porte-parole du gouvernement a parlé « des institutions parlementaires d'entités nationales et régionales auxquelles la RDC n'appartient pas (et) qui s'autorisent à délibérer, statuer, légiférer sur ses affaires intérieures ».

« Ces ingérences avilissantes et inacceptables (sont) malheureusement défendues par une certaine opposition congolaise », regrette encore Lambert Mende. Certains opposants « ont notoirement trempé dans les complots et pogroms les plus sordides de notre histoire », conclut le ministre.

L'opposant congolais Moïse Katumbi n'est pas épargné

Au passage, Lambert Mende y est aussi allé de sa salve contre l'opposant et candidat à la présidentielle, Moïse Katumbi, qui s'est exprimé très largement ces derniers jours dans les médias français.

Pour le ministre, Moïse Katumbi ne connaît rien ni à la Constitution ni aux lois de la République

démocratique du Congo. L'ex-gouverneur du Katanga est accusé par Lambert Mende de n'être qu'un pion de l'Occident.

UGANDA :

SOUTH AFRICA :

India's Modi in South Africa for trade, remembering Gandhi

July 8, 2016/The Associated Press

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi is in South Africa today on the latest stop of a four-nation Africa tour to raise his country's economic profile on the continent.

JOHANNESBURG

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi is in South Africa today on the latest stop of a four-nation Africa tour to raise his country's economic profile on the continent.

Modi is expected to meet President Jacob Zuma on Friday and meet with members of South Africa's community of Indian origin, which numbers more than 1 million people.

Zuma's office says South Africa, which lists India as its sixth-largest trade partner, wants to strengthen those ties.

On Saturday, Modi is expected to take a train journey to commemorate Indian independence leader Mohandas K. Gandhi. Gandhi's experience with racism while living and traveling in South Africa as a young man shaped his decision to resist racial segregation with nonviolent protest.

Modi has already visited Mozambique and also will travel to Tanzania and Kenya

TANZANIA :

KENYA :

Kenya, Israel to start direct flights in August

Jul. 08, 2016/the-star.co.ke

Kenya and Israel will start direct flights between Nairobi and Tel Aviv from next month to increase trade between the two countries.

This was one of the agreements made between the two countries during talks held at State House, Nairobi, on Tuesday.

The talks were chaired by President Uhuru Kenyatta and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who was in the country for a three-day state visit.

The two leaders also witnessed the signing of three agreements on visa exemption for holders of diplomatic passport, economic cooperation and an MoU on health cooperation.

Uhuru and Netanyahu agreed to support the formation of a Kenya-Israel Joint Working Committee to review all existing MoUs and agreements, their status of implementation and possible new areas of cooperation.

They also announced the grant from Israel through MASHAV (the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Agency for International Development Cooperation) to train 600 Kenyan personnel over six years in water and irrigation.

“The two leaders welcomed the establishment of the Kenya–Israel Joint Steering Committee on water resource management, technologies, irrigation and capacity building,” a communiqué states.

They said the continued cooperation to protect Lake Victoria marks the enhancement of the trilateral partnership between Kenya, Israel and Germany.

China and Kenya to increase industry relations – Ruto

Jul. 08, 2016/the-star.co.ke

China will pursue relations with Kenya that are mutually beneficial, Vice President Li Yuanchao has said.

Speaking when he met Deputy President William Ruto in Beijing, China, Yuanchao said his country considers Kenya a strategic investment partner.

He said trade and investment relations between the two countries are set to increase with ventures into technology and skill transfers. This is in addition to the established engagement in infrastructure and energy.

Ruto toured the China Communications Construction Company headquarters in Beijing. The company is building the standard gauge railway.

Speaking during a meeting at the company's offices, Ruto said Kenya's engagement with China is set to expand with focus on industrial development and technology. “We are happy that your organisation is committed to efficiency and completion of work within the stipulated period, as well as development of technology,” he said.

Ruto said construction of the SGR would not only boost transport, but also promote integration and industrialisation. “More than 70 per cent of the construction work on the railway line is complete. This means the work is being done within schedule,” the DP said.

Ruto said the completion will ease movement and reduce transportation cost of goods from the Mombasa port to Nairobi.

CSs James Macharia (Transport), Adan Mohammed (Industrialisation), Charles Keter (Energy) and Henry Rotich (Treasury) accompanied the Deputy President.

ANGOLA :

WHO launches yellow fever vaccine campaign in Angola, DR Congo

By AFP/8th July 2016

The campaign will aim to immunise 15.5 million people in the two countries by the end of August, Bruce Aylward, the WHO's chief on outbreaks and health emergencies, told reporters.

The World Health Organization (WHO) said Thursday it would help Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo launch a mass vaccination campaign against a yellow fever outbreak ravaging the two countries.

The campaign will aim to immunise 15.5 million people in the two countries by the end of August, Bruce Aylward, the WHO's chief on outbreaks and health emergencies, told reporters.

He described it as "an unprecedented push."

Yellow fever has been raging in Angola since December, especially in the capital Luanda, where there have been 3,552 suspected cases, 875 confirmed cases and 355 deaths.

Cases have been imported to Kinshasa in DR Congo, where the virus has begun spreading locally and is believed to have killed 75 people.

The country has recorded 1,300 suspected cases, and 68 confirmed cases -- 59 of which are direct importations from Angola.

But seven were spread locally on the ground, "and that is what we are trying to stop very, very quickly," Aylward said.

WHO has for months been voicing alarm about the urban nature of the outbreak, and the potential for "explosive spread".

The two affected countries have already made "a huge effort" to rein in the outbreak, Aylward said, pointing out that some 14.5 million people have already been vaccinated, most of them in Angola, helping slow the outbreak considerably.

The idea now is to quickly more than double that number during the so-called "dry season", when there is least risk of spread, immunising some eight million people in Kinshasa, three million more inside Angola and another 4.3 million along the border between the two countries.

There is no specific treatment for yellow fever, a viral haemorrhagic disease transmitted in urban settings mainly by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which also spreads Zika, dengue and chikungunya.

The disease can have a mortality rate of up to 50 percent, but is often not considered as big a threat as Ebola or Zika, since there has long been a very efficient vaccine against it, Aylward said.

Yet the percentage of people immunised against yellow fever remains low in many parts of Africa.

It costs about \$2.50 to vaccinate one person, bringing the total cost of the planned push to \$34 million, of which \$14 million is already funded, according to WHO.

The organisation has been informing international donors of the desperate need for the additional cash, Aylward said, adding that Angola and DR Congo would also pay a large portion of the bill.

WHO has urged vaccination of all travellers to and from Angola and DR Congo to keep the outbreak from spreading, but has stopped short of declaring the situation a global health emergency.

AU/AFRICA :

Israel's Friends In Africa: Who Is, Who Isn't, Who's Not Saying. Can Israel Get A.U. Observer Status?

afkinsider.com/ July 7, 2016

Terrorism and security, including military training and border controls, were a main focus of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's trip to Africa, where he met this week with seven African heads of state.

Islamic extremism is rising in Kenya, one of Netanyahu's stops on his four-day trip, along with Rwanda, Ethiopia and Uganda. It's the first African visit by an Israeli prime minister in 30 years, and the first ever to Ethiopia.

Amid security concerns, some African countries hope to grant Israel African Union observer status, a move previously blocked by Libya and South Africa, Jewish Policy Center reported. Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta backed the move saying Africa needs "to engage Israel on a more positive basis" in a push for global peace and security.

Kenyatta talked about Israel's technological expertise as one of the most powerful ways A.U. member states can benefit from their relationships with Israel.

Ethiopian Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn also said he'd work to upgrade Israel's position at the African Union, and give it observer status, indicating an effort by the countries Netanyahu visited to overcome South African and Algerian opposition to the move, Jerusalem Post reported.

Even if there are countries in Africa that disagree with Israel on certain issues, they should not be able to veto the continent's cooperation with the Jewish state, Hailemariam said at a press conference.

Hailemariam thanked Israel for supporting Ethiopia's successful bid for a rotating seat on the U.N. Security Council next year, and said Ethiopia will reciprocate by helping Israel in international forums. Ethiopia begins a two-year tenure as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council in 2017.

Observer status is granted to some non-African countries that want to engage with the A.U. They can follow proceedings and address gatherings, according to Business Standard. Israel was an observer at the Organization of African Unity (OAU), predecessor to the A.U. Its status was not

renewed when the A.U. was established in 2002.

“Israel is working very hard in many African countries,” Hailemariam said. “There is no reason to deny this observer position to Israel.”

Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas has used his country’s A.U. observer status since 2013 to attend A.U. summits, make speeches and get diplomatic support in the dispute with Israel. Israel’s friends in Africa

Israel does not have diplomatic relations with the following predominantly Muslim sub-Saharan countries, according to Jerusalem Post: Mali, Chad, Niger, Guinea, Sudan, Somalia, Mauritania, Djibouti and Comoros.

Delegations from Mali and Chad visited Israel recently, and some reports this week claim that Somalia’s President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud met secretly with Netanyahu in Tel Aviv in recent months, according to Jerusalem Post.

“The Eastern African corridor has the potential of huge cooperation with Israel, and we need to engage Israel,” Hailemariam said, at a press conference after meeting Netanyahu.

Asked whether Ethiopia would support a Palestinian statehood bid in the U.N. Security Council, Hailemariam wouldn’t commit, saying that his country would judge each issue on its merits. Sometimes Ethiopia votes for Israel, sometime it abstains, and sometimes it votes against, he said.

Netanyahu discussed with Hailemariam the plight of Avera Mengstu, an Israeli of Ethiopian descent detained by Hamas in Gaza. Hailemariam said Ethiopia would do what it could to get his release.

Relations between Africa and Israel have been strained over the years, Business Standard reported. In the 1960s the Arab-Israeli conflict alienated African countries, many of which were engaged in liberation struggles.

Wars between Israel and its neighbors in 1967 and 1973 led North African countries to pressure sub-Saharan Africa to cut ties with Israel, which many countries did.

Israel’s support for apartheid South Africa — which ended in 1994 — affected its relationship with much of the rest of the continent.

Hailemariam said differences can be overcome “by engagement not isolation. Israel needs to come to Africa and we need to engage with Israel.”

About 130,000 Ethiopian Jews live in Israel, population 8 million. In 1984, about 7,000 Ethiopian Jews were airlifted to Israel during a famine and political instability under the Mengistu Haile Mariam regime. Another major airlift in 1990 flew 14,000 more Ethiopians to Israel.

Netanyahu said that 9000 Ethiopians who claim Jewish ancestry will be reunited soon with their families, Africa News reported.

“Members of the Ethiopian Jewish community that are still here, we are doing so, we have a commitment, we are fulfilling it on a humanitarian level of family reunification. It will not happen in the future, it will happen now under the current budget,” Netanyahu said.

Ethiopia was one of the first countries in Africa to establish diplomatic relations with Israel, with

ties dating back to the 1960s. It severed those ties with Israel on numerous occasions including during the Arab-Israeli war in 1973. Diplomacy was restored in the 1980s after Israel and Egypt signed a peace treaty.

Historically, Ethiopian-Israeli ties go back thousands of years. The Ethiopian royal family, which was overthrown in 1974, based its right to rule on a dynastic line reaching back 3,000 years to King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

Netanyahu talked about historical bonds and similar values between Israel and Ethiopia, according to Jerusalem Post.

“You resisted foreign rule and live as a free people in your ancestral homeland, and we too live as a free and independent people in our ancestral homeland,” Netanyahu said. “The struggle for freedom unites our two nations.”

Netanyahu and Hailemariam attended an economic forum with 300 Israeli and Ethiopian business people. The 54-member A.U. is based in Addis Ababa.

Netanyahu is scheduled to fly back to Israel early Friday morning.

As Netanyahu winds up his Africa trip, two more rulers seek ties with Israel
DEBKA/July 8, 2016

Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu disclosed Thursday night at a news conference in Addis Ababa summing up his successful East African tour that a Muslim African ruler had phoned him and expressed interest in establishing relations with Israel. Netanyahu did not name the ruler. But DEBKAfile has learned from African sources that the caller was Chad President Idriss Déby, whose country is bounded by Libya, Sudan, the Central African Republic and Cameroon. Our military sources say that Chad has one of the strongest armies in that part of the continent and is engaged in fighting off ISIS and AQIM incursions with the aid of small French contingents of instructors and special operations personnel.

A second leader, Central African Republic Prime Minister Faustin Archange Touadera, also recently put out feelers for ties with Israel.

UN/AFRICA :

UN Security Council Extends AMISOM Mandate to May 2017
8 Jul 2016/ugandaradionetwork.com

The council mandated the African Union mission to take all measures, as appropriate; to reduce the threat posed by Al-Shabaab and other armed opposition groups and provide security to facilitate the political process at all levels, enabling the gradual handover of security responsibilities to Somalias security forces.

Hunger, disease caused by El Nino hitting millions of children hard, UNICEF says
CBC News/Jul 07, 2016

UN agency says 26 million children need help in eastern and southern Africa

Millions of children in countries around the world are bearing the brunt of the past year's strong El Nino weather phenomenon, with hunger, malnutrition and disease rampant in the worst hit areas and likely to get worse, UNICEF said in a report published Thursday.

The UN children's agency said that in eastern and southern Africa alone, 26.5 million children are suffering from the lingering impact of El Nino, with one million needing immediate life-saving treatment for severe malnutrition.

El Nino begins as a huge patch of abnormally warm waters in the Pacific Ocean near the equator. That sets off a chain reaction of climate effects that can lead to warmer conditions and drought, especially in parts of Africa, and central and South America.

That added warmth increases the incidence of mosquito-borne diseases. Outbreaks of malaria, dengue and yellow fever occur every time a strong El Nino sweeps across the world.

"El Nino may be over but its impact is not," UNICEF Canada president David Morley said. "Its devastating consequences have created a dire humanitarian situation for millions of children. Families are selling off assets, skipping meals and doing whatever they need to survive."

The 2015-16 El Nino was one of the strongest on record, spawning severe droughts in some areas and major floods in others.

"In South America, and particularly Brazil, El Nino has created favourable breeding conditions for the mosquito that can transmit Zika, dengue, yellow fever and chikungunya," the agency said in its report.

La Nina worries

UNICEF said vulnerable children would face even more serious challenges if La Nina develops. That's a cooling phenomenon that sometimes follows right on the heels of El Nino. The aid agency says La Nina could contribute to the spread of the Zika virus to areas that have not yet been affected.

Vulnerable children and their communities need help to prepare for the possibility that La Nina will make the existing humanitarian crisis even worse as climate change leads to more frequent extreme weather events, UNICEF said.

"Climate change impact comes in many colours," said Dr. Jay Keystone, a tropical disease expert at Toronto General Hospital. "The assumption is that climate change plays a role because we know that temperature makes a difference. With increases in temperature, you get increased mosquito breeding ... and [higher temperature] increases the viral replication within the mosquito and therefore accelerates transmission."

Keystone said El Nino-caused climate change can lead to large numbers of people moving into urban areas — something that can exacerbate the spread of serious insect-borne diseases like dengue and Zika. Malnourished children are especially vulnerable, he said.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that 60 million people are facing food shortages because of droughts linked to El Nino.

"EL Nino has caused primarily a food and agricultural crisis," FAO director general Jose Graziano da Silva said Wednesday at a meeting of UN agencies in Rome, which focused on the impact of El Nino in Africa and the Asia Pacific.

Da Silva said almost \$4 billion US is needed to meet the humanitarian demands of countries affected by El Nino.

US/AFRICA :

CANADA/AFRICA :

AUSTRALIA/AFRICA :

EU/AFRICA :

CHINA/AFRICA :

INDIA/AFRICA :

BRAZIL/AFRICA :

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