



[Number-three leader of Ansar al-Dine detained near the Algerian border, according to security sources. The number-three leader of the armed group that controlled Timbuktu in northern Mali until last week, Mohamed Moussa Ag Mouhamed, has been arrested near the Algerian border, sources say. Mohamed Moussa, as he was known in Timbuktu, is being taken to the northeastern city of Kidal, the last bastion of rebels who controlled northern Mali for 10 months before being ousted in a French-led military operation launched on January 11, a Malian security source said on Monday.]

BURUNDI :

**Burundi : L'objectif de 3 enfants par ménage nécessite un taux de contraception de 40%**

Lundi 4 février 2013 /Xinhua

BUJUMBURA (Xinhua) - Le ministère burundais de la Santé publique et de la Lutte contre le sida estime qu'il faudra un taux de prévalence contraceptive de 40% pour atteindre trois enfants par ménage.

Burundi : L'objectif de 3 enfants par ménage nécessite un taux de contraception de 40%

"Pour atteindre un taux de prévalence contraceptive de 40%, il nous faut un taux de prévalence contraceptive de 40%. Vous comprenez qu'il y a encore un long chemin à parcourir", a déclaré la directrice adjointe du Programme National de la Santé de la Reproduction (PNSR), Josiane Nijimbere, sur la radio nationale.

Elle a indiqué tout de même que l'évolution est encourageante car, a-t-elle dit, le taux de contraception était de 25% en 2012, contre 22% en 2010 et 18,9% en 2011.

Ces taux restent insuffisants même s'ils connaissent cette bonne progression, a-t-elle déclaré, en citant la culture et la religion comme raisons principales.

"La culture burundaise est une culture trop nataliste avec le souci d'avoir beaucoup d'enfants", a expliqué Josiane Nijimbere.

Elle en a appelé le peuple burundais à changer de mentalité car, a-t-elle dit, "le gouvernement du Burundi ne peut plus prendre en charge plus de 4 à 5 enfants par ménage vu le niveau économique du pays".

Quant à la cause religieuse, elle a expliqué que dans beaucoup de centres de santé et de formations sanitaires dirigés par des religieux et dans certaines religions, on ne peut pas mettre dans leurs structures les méthodes contraceptives modernes.

Pour faire face à ce défi, elle a affirmé que le ministère de la Santé publique a pris l'option de mettre autour de ces formations sanitaires ce qu'elle a appelé "les postes secondaires où l'on dispense des méthodes contraceptives pour toute la population".

Même si la population semble vouloir limiter le nombre d'enfants à trois par ménage, il n'y a pas encore de politique claire officielle qui limite ce nombre, a fait remarquer Josiane Nijimbere.

Mais la tendance est effectivement celle-là des trois enfants par ménage si l'on en croit les débats qui passent sur les médias sur cette question, a-t-elle poursuivi.

Au Burundi, le taux de fécondité -- le nombre de naissance d'enfants vivants rapporté au nombre moyen de l'année des femmes en âge de procréer qui est en train 14 et 49 ans -- était estimé à 6,08 l'année dernière.

RWANDA :

RDC CONGO :

UGANDA :

#### Uganda Advises Donors On Somalia

By Raymond Baguma/The New Vision/3 February 2013

Uganda has asked donors supporting the reconstruction of Somalia to work in partnership with each other instead of competing, if the challenges facing the devastated Horn of Africa nation are to be addressed.

The minister of defence Dr. Crispus Kiyonga was at the close of the week officiating at the pass out of 551 recruits into the Somali National Army (SNA) at Bihanga Military Training School in the western Uganda district of Ibanda.

The Somali soldiers were trained by the UPDF and the European Union Training Mission (EUTM). Also during the same event, over 260 Uganda recruits completed training.

Kiyonga said that the European Union Training Mission (EUTM) - comprised of 12 European

countries with Serbia - is a good example of European countries working in partnership to support Somalia through training of the national army.

The Somalis are expected to return home and constitute part of the SNA infantry deployed to fight the Al-shabaab Islamist insurgents.

Under the EUTM, about 3,000 Somali soldiers have been trained in Bihanga since 2010. However, effective this year, training will be conducted within Somalia by EUTM.

Minister Kiyonga said Somalia needs a strong army in order to protect and defend the country as well as the economy. He also called on the recruits to remain united regardless of their different clans.

Uganda presently has close to 7,000 troops in Somalia serving under AMISOM to fight the al-Qaeda-affiliated al-Shabaab insurgents.

Robert Ridolfi (M) introduces the incoming EU Training Mission in Somalia commander Brig. General Gerald Aherne to Uganda's defence minister Crispus Kiyonga, while some of the Somali delegation members look on. PHOTO/Abu Mwesigwa

Somalia, which has had no effective government since 1992, is in the process of rebuilding and restoring effective administration, having recently conducted national elections.

The Ugandan defence minister said that Africans should be left to solve their problems on their own terms, while donors offer support to the African efforts.

The Somali deputy minister for defence, Ahmed Mohamed Mohamud hailed Uganda for its role in restoring stability in Somalia, and said that the Somali people will never forget the sacrifice by Ugandan soldiers.

EU head of delegation to Uganda, Roberto Ridolfi said that the EU adopted a decision earlier in January to prolong and expand the EUTM mandate beyond training of the Somali National Army (SNA).

"The mission will also advice and mentor Somali authorities within the ministry of defence, the military staff, and contribute to capacity and institutional building. The mission will progressively move to Mogadishu [the capital] in order to have a greater impact on the security sector development," Ridolfi said.

Gen. Katumba Wamala, the UPDF commander of Land Forces said that Uganda is willing to continue contributing UPDF military instructors to train and work with the Somali National Army even when the training mission relocates from Uganda to Mogadishu.

Present at the pass out were the new EUTM commander Brig. Gen. Gerald Aherne and outgoing mission commander Col. Michael Beary, the Somali ambassador to Uganda and Col. Chris Bossa who is the commandant of Bihanga Military Training School.

Gen. Katumba challenged the Somali soldiers to show respect to civilians, adding that it is the greatest arsenal that the UPDF has used.

"Respect the nationals, then you will be a national army," he advised.

Some of the soldiers that have been trained at Bihanga Camp show off some of their skills at the pass out ceremony. PHOTO/Abu Mwesigwa

### Uganda: Satellite Broadband Service Launched

By Samuel Sanya and Billy Rwothungeyo/The New Vision/ 2 February 2013

Kampala — A new satellite internet service has been launched, cutting connection costs by up to 18 times, translates into a reduction of prices and increase in competition, quality and internet penetration.

Although Uganda is served by two undersea fibre optic cables, internet penetration has stalled at 12.5% with connectivity via mobile phone growing rapidly at an estimated 80% annually.

"This is an essential service since we are a landlocked country. When fibre optic was introduced, the price of internet dropped by 30%. I expect that prices will drop further as competition increases to attract more people," Godfrey Mutabazi, the Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) boss said.

He made the comments at the launch of the Yahsat internet service, a merger between the Abu Dhabi-based satellite operator, Al Yah Satellite Communications Company PrJSC (Yahsat) and truIT Uganda at the Kampala Serena Hotel.

Mutabazi added that the new service will double existing internet speeds while improving quality of service.

He was keen to point out that the new technology is easy to deploy.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) minister Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda attended the function.

Rugunda observed that the satellite service will increase internet access in hard-to-reach areas which should improve commerce, education, health care and financial services to boost the economy.

"The IT sector has been vital in its role as an enabler, ensuring equitable access to information in both urban and rural areas...because of that the government regards the ICT sector as critical to develop the country," he said.

Wesley Alexander, Yahsat's country manager for Africa noted from research findings that a 1% increase in satellite internet penetration translates into a 10% increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Approximately 12.5% of Ugandans have internet access, compared to neighbors Kenya and Tanzania at 25.9% and 11% respectively, according to 2010 International Telecommunication Union (ITU) reports.

Uganda is currently served by The East African Marine System (TEAMS) and the Eastern Africa Submarine Cable System (EASSy), covering a 17,000km distance at a cost of more than \$650m (sh1.7 trillion).

Kevin Viret, the Yahsat Africa regional director noted that the new technology will complement

fibre optic cable to minimize down time, and added that KA-band satellite service has already recorded up to 40% monthly growth in the US.

To access the new service, users will need an outdoor unit and modem that will be linked to the Y1B satellite, fitted with internet acceleration capabilities.

## SOUTH AFRICA :

[South African Markets - Factors to watch on February 4](#)  
2013-02-04/xs.com

The following company announcements, scheduled economic indicators, debt and currency market moves and political events may affect South African markets on Monday.

## DIARY

For South Africa corporate diary, click on

For southern and South Africa diary, click on

## COMPANIES

- Anglo American Platinum Ltd releases its annual results.

- Harmony Gold says its headline earnings per share for the second quarter totalled 158 cents from 123 cents in the first quarter.

- Rainbow Chicken says it will pay \$14.25 million for a 49 percent stake of Zambeef's shareholding in Zam Chick.

## SOUTH AFRICAN MARKETS

South African shares tracked global stocks higher on Friday as platinum producers such as Impala led the benchmark index to briefly touch a life-time high.

South Africa's rand was on track for a second day of gains against the dollar on Friday, eyeing 8.85 as investors that had sold the currency due to a gloomy economic outlook readjust their positions.

Government bonds took their cue from the stronger currency, with the yield on the heavily-traded benchmark 2026 bond shedding 5 basis points to 7.295 percent.

## GLOBAL MARKETS

Asian shares advanced on Monday, drawing momentum from U.S. data showing some promise of a credible recovery, supported by Federal Reserve's easing plans and solid manufacturing data from Europe and China.

## WALL STREET

U.S. stocks rose to five-year highs on Friday, with the Dow closing above 14,000 for the first time since October 2007, after jobs and manufacturing data showed the economy's recovery remains on track.

## GOLD

Gold ticked up on Monday but was unable to breach the upside limit of a recent trading range as mostly upbeat U.S. data took some shine off the precious metal, which withers when economic recovery gains traction.

## EMERGING MARKETS

For the top emerging markets news, double click on

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Some of the main stories out in the South African press:

## BUSINESS DAY

- Iran agrees to nuclear talks with top powers
- ANC, Cosatu on collision course over youth subsidy

## BUSINESS REPORT

- S.Africa must salvage mining image at indaba

(Compiled by Olivia Kumwenda) Keywords: MARKETS SAFRICA FACTORS/

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## In Mali, Pretoria Flexes Its Regional Muscle

By ALEXIS FLYNN and PETER WONACOTT /online.wsj.com/February 3, 2013

JOHANNESBURG—South Africa, the continent's political and economic giant, has usually advocated a policy of "African solutions to African problems."

But in the case of Mali, officials here threw their diplomatic weight behind a French solution to an African problem. Pretoria's stance in the West African crisis highlights the pivotal and sometimes unpredictable role South Africa plays in the continent's emergencies and its complex relations with France, a still-influential former colonial power.

In October, South Africa co-sponsored with France the United Nations resolution that led to the French-led foreign military intervention in Mali aimed at dislodging al Qaeda-allied rebels trying to overturn the government there. Last week, Pretoria pledged \$10 million to the coalition, which will be used to fortify the Malian police force.

The support comes as West African troops prepare to hold towns that French forces captured from

militants, including the historic caravan crossroads of Timbuktu. The French air force conducted more airstrikes over the weekend on a mountain range in northern Mali known as Adrar des Ifoghas where some Islamist insurgents are believed to have retreated, said a French defense ministry official.

The military coalition in Mali needs South Africa on board. It is the continent's richest country and wields powerful influence through the African Union, where a former top official, Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, is now chairwoman.

Ebrahim Ebrahim, one of Pretoria's most senior diplomats, told reporters last month that "South Africa will continue to support efforts" by the West African nations, the African Union and the U.N. "to restore peace and security in Mali."

South Africa's cooperation with France on Mali contrasts with its stance toward French involvement in another recent U.N. initiative, in Ivory Coast.

Pretoria initially supported the U.N. and African Union's decision to recognize Alassane Ouattara as winner of the 2010 presidential elections. Then, as the incumbent Laurent Gbagbo refused to leave power, South Africa began to advocate a power-sharing deal between the two men. Only when Mr. Ouattara's troops, backed by French forces, stormed the presidential palace and captured Mr. Gbagbo did South Africa back down.

Pretoria remains bitter about what it saw as a French diplomatic faux pas in Ivory Coast. Then-French President Nicolas Sarkozy didn't inform South Africa before deploying the troops in Ivory Coast. His successor, François Hollande, made sure to speak to President Jacob Zuma before the Mali mission, Mr. Ebrahim said.

"I think one of the main things is that Sarkozy didn't ring our president to get his support," he said.

A spokeswoman for Mr. Sarkozy said she had no immediate comment.

South African officials say they calibrate their response according to the circumstances. The French intervened in Mali to halt the advance of al Qaeda-backed rebels who posed a threat to the country's West African neighbors, whereas they acted in the Ivory Coast to "resolve an internal political dispute," Mr. Ebrahim said.

It isn't the first time continental heavyweight South Africa and former colonial power France have butted heads over troubles in Africa. They also clashed over how to resolve the political crisis that followed the 2009 overthrow of Madagascar President Marc Ravalomanana, who was replaced by a former nightclub DJ, Andry Rajoelina, favored by the French. Nearly four years later, a South African-led regional effort to restore a democratically elected government is slowly advancing.

Relations hit another rough patch last year during Libya's civil conflict, with South Africa accusing France and other western powers of undermining its efforts to mediate a peaceful exit for Moammar Gadhafi, a steadfast South African ally. To Pretoria's dismay, rebels killed the Libyan leader during his final stand.

Some say when it comes to African problems, African solutions only go so far as a foreign policy strategy. But South Africa tends to stress African-led interventions at every turn, yielding to what critics say is a capricious foreign policy that often plays into the hands of the continent's strongmen who don't want to relinquish power.

"One would hope that debacles like Libya and Côte d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast] would not be repeated and that our policies will in future be well-thought-through," said Thomas Wheeler, a former South African ambassador to Turkey and analyst at the South African Institute of International Affairs.

South African leaders have long championed a foreign policy that excluded Western or ex-colonial powers from the continent's affairs. Former South African President Thabo Mbeki was a driving force behind the African Union, established in 2001 to mediate the continent's disputes and lead peacekeeping missions.

But the organization has suffered from funding shortfalls and remains dependent on outside help. That dependency came into sharp relief last month when international donors pledged \$455.5 million for the African mission in Mali. Although some of the money came from African Union member states—including the \$10 million from South Africa—the bulk came from Japan, the U.S., the European Union and France.

"The AU and the UN have been working together on this," Takwa Zebulon Suifon, an expert in the crisis management division of the peace and security department of the African Union Commission. "But time is not on our side."

—Gabriele Parussini and David Gauthier-Villars in Paris and Idil Abshir in Nairobi contributed to this article.

TANZANIA :

### Tanzania: Dar Ports Bracing for Increased Cargo

By Finnigan Wa Simbeye/Tanzania Daily News (Dar es Salaam)/3 February 2013

AS neighbouring Kenya goes to the polls early next month, Dar es Salaam port stakeholders are bracing for increased volume of cargo as more clients are reported relocating from Mombasa port.

Tanzania Shipping Agents Association (TASAA) Chairman, Emmanuel Mallya said in Dar es Salaam on Friday evening during a new year's party that Tanzanians should pray for their Kenyan peers to conduct elections peacefully.

"Now, as we wish our Kenyan neighbours good tidings in their coming general election, we should consider Tanzanian ports more as complimentary sister East African ports rather than the conservative view of competing ports though by and large competition enhances efficiency," Mr Mallya said.

He pointed out that dynamics in ports and shipping industry in the east African geographical trading saw Dar es Salaam port over congested in 2007/8 after post election violence drove away customers from Mombasa port.

"Just to mention some few dynamics, six years ago experts in port and shipping together with their logistics partners could not fully comprehend the business spill-over effect on Dar es Salaam port in terms of cargo congestion following Kenya general elections," Mallya noted.

Mallya also pointed out that last year, the country's prime port witnessed growth of over 10 per cent on the market share compared to year 2011 and that this year, growth is expected to reach 15 per cent of which transit traffic will account for over 30 per cent.



He touted rapid construction of Berth 13 and 14 at Dar es Salaam port, Mbegani port in Bagamoyo, Mwambani port in Tanga and the upgrading of Mtwara port to cater for forecasted growth in southern regions to accommodate transit cargo volumes.

"We need to be ahead of demand always. You will agree with me that roads alone cannot handle such a traffic in coming years which then pose an urgent requirement of having the country's railway system running efficiently again." He said.

Transport Minister, Dr Harrison Mwakyembe who is cracking down graft at Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) has already undertaken a marketing campaign targeting landlocked Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Uganda which had started abandoning Dar es Salaam port due to various reasons.

Last month, Uganda State Minister for Works and Transport, John Byabagambi, signed a memorandum of understanding with Dr Mwakyembe, guaranteeing to provide 200 wagons and two locomotives to facilitate cargo shipment from Dar port to Mutukula border post where a dry port is also being touted.

Statistics show that only one per cent of Uganda's cargo was transported through Dar es Salaam port in 2011, while 99 per cent was shipped through Mombasa port in Kenya. Ends...jer

### **Tanzania: Defendants Seek Dismissal of Sh8 Billion Loan Case**

By Faustine Kapama/Tanzania Daily News (Dar es Salaam)/4 February 2013

THE Chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), Dar es Salaam Region, Ramadhani Madabida and Tanzania Pharmaceutical Industries Limited, have asked the High Court, to dismiss the commercial case lodged by Barclays Bank Tanzania, demanding repayment of over 8bn/- loan facility.

In their separate written statements of defence lodged at the High Court's Commercial Division in Dar es Salaam through legal services of Advocate Dennis Msafiri, the duo denied any liabilities as the claimed amount has been fully and timely paid and, thus, the demands by the bank for repayment was untenable.

"The alleged claim for an outstanding sum of 4,551,492.86 US dollars as term loan is unfounded and misconceived. The entire principal sum availed together with any and all lawfully accrued interest or interests thereto have been fully and timely repaid to the plaintiff (bank)," reads one of the statements.

Equally, the statement says, the outstanding letter of credit of 74,294.86 US dollars was fully secured by cash cover, in euro currency, in the possession of bank, and other 10,501,993/- had been availed in foreign currencies, hence, there was no money overdrawn, authorized or unauthorized in local currency.

In the suit, the bank alleges that Tanzania Pharmaceutical Industries Limited is liable for payment of the amount as principal borrower while Mr Madabida and two other defendants are jointly answerable to Barclays bank pursuant to their obligations under their respective personal guarantees.

Other defendants in the suit set for mention on February 12, before Judge Kassim Nyangarika are

Salum Shamte and Zarina Madabida. In their defence, the pharmaceutical company notes that it was availed with the loan, while Mr Madabida had guaranteed some of the facilities.

But Mr Madabida states that "the said guarantee is ineffectual having outlived its purpose as the first defendant (Tanzania Pharmaceutical Industries Limited) has fully and timely repaid all moneys under the credit facilities. (I) was discharged from liable following variations made."

According to the plaint of the suit, on diverse dates between 2002 and 2008, the bank allegedly availed credit facilities to the company and in the years 2009, 2010 and 2011, the facilities were varied on, or amended as agreed between the parties.

But Mr Madabida claims that such amendments were made without his consent while the Pharmaceutical Company states that such variations were "wrongly made based on non-existent liability and as such all documents representing the same were without effect and inconsequential."

In addition, the two defendants state in their separate statements that they received some demands and reminders from the bank on repayment of the loan, but could not be acted upon as there was no any indebtedness by the company, thus there was no failure or negligence to honour them.

KENYA :

#### **Kenya: IEBC Racing Against Time to Prepare Election**

By Judie Kaberia/Capital FM (Nairobi)/2 February 2013

The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) appears set for the general election, having embarked on accreditations and released hotline numbers to be used during the voting and tallying day.

The electoral commission said the hotlines will be activated on Saturday night on a trial basis.

The numbers are 0711 035 606 and 0711 035 616.

The public can also visit the IEBC twitter page - [twitter.com/IEBCpage](https://twitter.com/IEBCpage) and post their questions on matters regarding the election.

Already the commission has designated the Bomas of Kenya as the venue for the national tallying centre.

A statement released by the commission at the weekend stated that provisional results from all parts of the country will be received and tallied at the centre in real time.

"This is where provisional results from all over the country will be screened and official results tallied and announced. Accredited local and international media practitioners will be given access into the venue during the election period," a statement from the commission indicated.

Kenyatta International Conference Centre was designated by the then Electoral Commission of Kenya as the national tallying centre in 2007.

IEBC has been putting up measures in place to ensure elections are conducted peacefully,

transparently and democratically.

As a result, the commission has embarked on early preparations of sharing information in regards to the general election to avoid last minute hitches.

Politicians, civil society groups, the international community and other stakeholders keen on Kenya's electoral process have urged the commission to ensure mistakes of 2007 which included delaying the final results are not repeated.

European Union observers who arrived in Kenya two weeks ago will be deployed to various counties on Sunday to kick off on their mission.

### **Kenya: Six Royal Media Illegal Transmitters Shut Down**

By Simon Ndonga/Capital FM (Nairobi)/2 February 2013

The Communication Commission of Kenya (CCK) announced Saturday that it had shut down six broadcast transmitters belonging to Royal Media Services that were operating illegally.

CCK Director General Francis Wangusi said the media firm had not obtained licenses for the transmitters operating in Narok, Nakuru, Malindi and Ukambani.

"Royal Media Services has continued allocating itself frequencies and erecting masts at non-designated broadcasting sites in total disregard of the law and the regulatory notices. From our side, we cannot sit by as the ICT law is being derogated with reckless abandon at the risk of compromising on the safe operation of the aviation services and also jeopardizing investments in the ICT sector," he said.

Wangusi who announced closure of the stations said they posed a risk of undermining the safety standards in the aviation industry.

"The implication of unauthorised use of spectrum are quite adverse and include the following. They are a threat to national security. The continued establishment of unauthorized transmissions is increasing incidences of harmful interference to other spectrum users including aviation thus presenting a threat to safety of life," he said.

The commission said those shut were part of 17 whose operators had been warned since last year but failed to obey the regulations as required.

"Transmissions from these illegal stations are also causing interferences in neighbouring countries, eliciting complaints from regulators in the region. In Kenya, some licensed broadcasters have lodged complaints with the commission regarding interferences to their stations," he said.

CCK has also announced that it intends to shut 11 more stations operating illegally in various parts of the country.

He indicated that in the next few days, the Commission will shut down the remaining 11 illegal stations located in various parts of the country in order to ensure that players in the broadcasting and other market segments operate within the law.

"This matter had generated debate in Parliament in light of the grave implications of the use of unauthorized spectrum to the safety and integrity of our air space and protection of our investments

in the aviation sector," he said.

He noted that the 17 transmitters in question were operated using self-assigned or 'grabbed' frequencies.

He stated that some of the transmitters are located in non-designated broadcasting sites thus causing harmful interferences to duly licensed services including broadcasters, aviation, and other critical services.

He further explained that a lot of complaints have been received from the Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA) and some airlines about threats to the safety of the country's airspace due to interferences emanating from illegal transmitters.

He stated that in practice, frequency licenses come with conditions which operators are required to adhere to.

ANGOLA :

AU/AFRICA :

**Top rebel leader arrested in northern Mali**

04 Feb 2013 /aljazeera.com

Number-three leader of Ansar al-Dine detained near the Algerian border, according to security sources.

The number-three leader of the armed group that controlled Timbuktu in northern Mali until last week, Mohamed Moussa Ag Mouhamed, has been arrested near the Algerian border, sources say.

Mohamed Moussa, as he was known in Timbuktu, is being taken to the northeastern city of Kidal, the last bastion of rebels who controlled northern Mali for 10 months before being ousted in a French-led military operation launched on January 11, a Malian security source said on Monday.

"The number three leader of Ansar al-Dine, the one who sowed terror, who ordered people's hands cut off, who supported the strict application of sharia, was arrested by an armed group," the source told AFP news agency.

The information was confirmed by a Kidal regional official, Abdoulaye Toure, though the two sources gave conflicting accounts on which of the area's rival groups had arrested him.

The arrest was believed to have been carried out either by the Azawad National Liberation Movement (MNLA), a Tuareg separatist movement, or an Ansar al-Dine splinter group, the Islamic Movement of Azawad (MIA).

Azawad is the Tuareg name for northern Mali.

"He was the ideologue of Ansar Dine in Timbuktu," Toure said.

"He was called Ansar Dine's number three, but in reality he was the brain of the organisation, the doctrine in Timbuktu. He was arrested in Hallil near the Algerian border by a [formerly] allied armed group."

Toure also said a man accused of taking part in the kidnapping of a French hostage in November had been arrested in the same area. French officials say seven French hostages are believed to be held in the area, which is near where 30 French warplanes carried out major air strikes on Sunday.

Kidal, which French and Chadian troops have been working to secure, was an Ansar al-Dine stronghold, but the MIA recently broke away and renounced "extremism and terrorism".

French air strikes

Meanwhile, French warplanes have continued to attack rebel camps near the northern town of Tessalit, close to the Algerian border.

Thierry Burkhard, a spokesman for the French army in Paris, said that the overnight raids targeted logistics bases and training camps reportedly used by al-Qaeda-linked fighters.

"These were important airstrikes," Burkhard told the Reuters news agency on Sunday.

Tessalit, about 200km north of Kidal, is one of the main gateways into the Adrar des Ifoghas mountains, where the rebels have sought refuge after fleeing major towns.

France says the rebels are also holding hostage seven of its citizens in the mountains, who were kidnapped in the Sahara region in recent years.

Source: Agencies

### Taming terrorism in North Africa

By REP. MIKE ROGERS/politico.com/ 2/3/13

For years, North Africa has been a simmering caldron of Islamist militant activity. The Sept. 11, 2012, terrorist attacks in Benghazi and at a natural gas plant two weeks ago in Algeria tragically illuminated this threat on television screens around the world. The United States urgently needs a comprehensive strategy to fight this new front in the war on terrorism.

In this sprawling desert region we find a massive influx of weapons from Libya, well-trained Islamic militants, encouragement from top Al Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri, and a terrorist safe haven the size of Texas. In that swath of land, women not properly covered are beaten or raped, and sports, music and art are banned. We saw a similar playbook in Afghanistan during the 1990s.

The brazen attack last month by Al Qaeda-linked terrorists on a natural gas facility in Amenas, Algeria, resulted in the taking of hundreds of hostages, including 10 American citizens. This type of successful, large-scale attack will surely lead to more recruits and more resources for this Mokhtar Belmokhtar-led group, an offshoot of Al Qaeda in the land of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM).

This is not the first we have heard from AQIM. It claimed responsibility for killing an American missionary in Mauritania in 2009. It recently conducted several IED attacks against convoys of foreign nationals working in the energy industry as it seeks Western targets in North Africa. Ansar

al Sharia also attacked the American Embassy in Tunis, Tunisia last September.

The threat from Al Qaeda-linked terrorists is continuously evolving as they seek new safe havens from which to recruit, train and conduct operations against Americans and our interests. They are attracted to areas of weak governance like the tribal areas of Pakistan, Yemen and now North and West Africa. From these areas, terrorists tell us they want to strike American and other Western targets.

For months I have been calling for the U.S. to adopt a more realistic, comprehensive counterterrorism strategy for North Africa. We must beef up collection efforts on the continent and exert greater high-level diplomatic pressure on the governments in the region to increase cooperation and coordination. We must also work to enhance those countries' counterterrorism capabilities, similar to American-led efforts in the Horn of Africa. Additionally, we need to help regional governments deal with the influx of weapons NATO failed to secure from Libya, and ensure that U.S. Africa Command is properly resourced to respond to the threats on the continent. Finally, we must take this opportunity to offer unique American capabilities to the French in their fight alongside the Malian government to remove the AQIM safe haven from Northern Mali.

In an audio recording that emerged on Algerian television, one of the terrorist leaders in the attack in Amenas stated, "the Americans that are here, we will kill them. We will slaughter them."

The U.S. government needs a more aggressive, comprehensive strategy to deal with the threat to America's national security interests currently emanating from North and West Africa. And we have to treat this problem with the urgency it demands.

Surely we owe nothing less to the three American citizens who lost their lives in the desert of Algeria and those four killed in Benghazi.

Rep. Mike Rogers (R-Mich.) is chairman of the House Intelligence Committee.

#### African Markets - Factors to watch on Feb 4

2013-02-04/Reuters

NAIROBI, Feb 4 (Reuters) - The following company announcements, scheduled economic indicators, debt and currency market moves and political events may affect African markets on Monday.

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#### EVENTS:

NIGERIA - Nigeria's statistics bureau reviews economic performance in 2012 and gives outlook for 2013-16

UGANDA - The central Bank of Uganda holds its monthly rate setting meeting.

The bank is expected to leave its key lending rate on hold.

## GLOBAL MARKETS

Asian shares advanced on Monday, drawing momentum from U.S. data showing some promise of a credible recovery, supported by Federal Reserve's easing plans and solid manufacturing data from Europe and China.

## WORLD OIL PRICES

Brent crude steadied above \$116 per barrel on Monday, holding near a more than four-month high, as data from top consumers United States and China reinforced a view that the global economy was headed for a modest uptick this year.

## MALI CRISIS

French warplanes pounded Islamist rebel camps in the far north of Mali, military sources said, hours after French President Francois Hollande visited the West African country.

## EMERGING MARKETS

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## AFRICA STOCKS

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## AFRICA DEBT

Kenyan borrowing costs are expected to climb in the weeks ahead after inflation rose for the first time in 13 months, while thin liquidity in Nigeria could dampen local appetite at a Treasury bill auction next week.

## SOUTH AFRICA MARKETS

\* South African shares tracked global stocks higher on Friday as platinum producers such as Impala led the benchmark index to briefly touch a life-time high.

\* South Africa's rand was on track for a second day of gains against the

dollar on Friday, eyeing 8.85 as investors that had sold the currency due to a gloomy economic outlook readjust their positions.

#### NIGERIA MARKETS

Nigerian stocks hit a 4-year high on Friday on bargain hunting of banking shares and improved liquidity from a market making program on equities that was introduced late last year, traders said.

#### NIGERIA SECURITY

Nigerian authorities said on Friday security forces backed by helicopter gunships killed 17 militants and destroyed two training camps belonging to Islamist sect Boko Haram, one in a forest and one in a game reserve.

#### KENYA MARKETS

The Kenyan shilling was steady for a third straight session on Friday as the central bank kept a tight rein on liquidity, while telecoms provider Safaricom helped shares to a third day of gains.

#### UGANDA CURRENCY

Uganda's shilling should get some support next week from central bank reluctance to resume interest rates cuts just yet, traders say.

#### RWANDA AID

Germany said on Friday it will unblock 7 million euros in frozen aid to Rwanda, which the U.N. accuses of helping arm rebels in neighbouring Congo, but warned the African state will be under continued international pressure over its links with M23 rebels.

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((Compiled by Nairobi Newsroom))



Keywords: AFRICA FACTORS/

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Egypte : la vidéo d'un homme agressé par la police fragilise le pouvoir  
03-02-2013/metrofrance.com

POLEMIQUE – Alors que des manifestations ont eu lieu samedi au Caire, suite à la diffusion d'une vidéo de l'agression d'un homme par la police vendredi, l'opposition égyptienne réclame la démission du président Morsi.

Nu, traîné sur le sol et battu à plusieurs reprises, la vidéo (ci-dessous) de l'agression d'un homme par la police a jeté de l'huile sur le feu en Egypte, samedi. En réaction à ces images, une manifestation s'est tenue le même jour devant le palais présidentiel au Caire, mettant le président Mohamed Morsi dans une position de plus en plus délicate. Le pays est en effet secoué depuis plus d'une semaine par des violences qui ont déjà fait 60 morts.

"Les images horribles et déshonorantes (...) doivent conduire à une démission immédiate du ministre de l'Intérieur", a ainsi estimé Khaled Daoud, porte-parole du Front du salut national (FSN), principale coalition de l'opposition. L'organisation s'est également jointe aux appels de la population pour le départ du président égyptien suite à cette bavure policicère.

Un ouvrier de 50 ans

Les faits remontent à vendredi soir. Lors d'une manifestation devant le palais présidentiel, Hamadah Saber Mohamed Ali, un ouvrier de 50 ans, est pris en chasse par des policiers. Il est alors "en possession de 18 cocktails Molotov et de deux bidons d'essence", selon le parquet citant les premiers éléments de l'enquête.

Sur la vidéo, on voit des policiers anti-émeutes battre l'homme avec des matraques et lui retirer ses vêtements, avant de le traîner tout nu sur le sol, puis de l'embarquer dans un fourgon blindé. Mais le ministre de l'Intérieur a donné une toute autre version des faits : l'homme a été "déshabillé par des agitateurs" et touché à un "pied à la chevrotine". Des policiers "ont tenté de le porter jusqu'au fourgon blindé, même si la manière de l'avoir traîné a été entachée d'abus".

Le ministre prêt à démissionner

Dans une interview accordée à la télévision d'Etat, la victime est allée dans le sens de ces déclarations, racontant que des manifestants l'avaient pris pour un policier. "Ils m'ont entouré et m'ont malmené. Ils m'ont pris mes vêtements, et après ils ont dit 'eh mais cet homme n'est pas un policier, c'est un vieil homme'", a-t-il déclaré. Ensuite, "j'ai essayé de résister à la police parce que je ne voulais pas aller dans leur véhicule, mais j'ai alors réalisé qu'ils essayaient de me sauver", a-t-il poursuivi.

Peu après la diffusion de cette interview, des proches de la victime ont déclaré sur plusieurs chaînes de télévision que l'homme mentait car il faisait "l'objet de beaucoup de pressions" et qu'il avait peur. Une affaire qui a poussé la population à réclamer la démission du président Mohamed Morsi et de son ministre de l'Intérieur.

UN/AFRICA :

US/AFRICA :

CANADA/AFRICA :

AUSTRALIA/AFRICA :

EU/AFRICA :

**Mali: L'opération Serval se poursuit, précise François Hollande**  
le 04/02/2013/20minutes.fr

MONDE - Le Président a opéré un virage à 180° en affirmant que l'armée française resterait aussi longtemps que nécessaire...

Le 28 janvier, François Hollande avait claironné, dans la foulée de la prise de Gao et de Tombouctou: «Maintenant, les Africains peuvent prendre le relais. (...) Ce sont eux qui iront dans la partie du nord» du Mali. Les observateurs n'étaient pas dupes mais officiellement, la France affichait sa volonté de quitter rapidement le théâtre des opérations. C'est donc bel et bien un virage à 180 degrés qu'a opéré le chef de l'Etat en déclarant samedi à Tombouctou que «ça serait une erreur de penser que, parce que nous avons retrouvé la capacité de sécuriser des villes comme Gao et Tombouctou, nous pouvons arrêter là».

Si les soldats maliens doivent prendre part aux actions menées, «nous serons à leur côté, plus au nord, pour finir cette opération». Laquelle «se poursuit», comme le laissent entendre les nombreux bombardements opérés encore ce week-end près de Tessalit.

Aucun officiel ne se risque à donner un calendrier de retrait. «Nous resterons le temps nécessaire», assuraient dimanche les autorités. Une réponse invariable depuis trois semaines.

Alexandre Sulzer

**Mali: frappes aériennes près de Kidal, un responsable d'Ansar Dine arrêté**  
Le HuffPost/AFP/ 04/02/2013

INTERNATIONAL - L'armée française a mené des frappes aériennes intenses contre des positions des groupes armés islamistes dans la région de Kidal, dans l'extrême nord-est du Mali, près de la frontière algérienne, où un haut responsable du mouvement Ansar Dine (Défenseurs de l'islam) a été arrêté.

C'est autour de Kidal, dans le massif des Ifoghas, que seraient détenus les sept otages français au Sahel, selon Paris. Evoquant leur sort samedi, François Hollande a jugé que "les ravisseurs doivent comprendre que le moment est venu de libérer les otages", ajoutant que les forces françaises au Mali en étaient désormais "tout près".

Le président nigérien Mahamadou Issoufou a aussi jugé dimanche que les quatre otages français enlevés au Niger en septembre 2010 étaient "vivants" et qu'ils se trouvaient "probablement" dans le nord du Mali, "vers la frontière avec l'Algérie, dans les montagnes des Ifoghas".

La zone de Tessalit, à 200 km au nord de Kidal, près de l'Algérie, a été la cible dans la nuit de samedi à dimanche "d'importantes frappes aériennes", selon le porte-parole de l'armée française, le colonel Thierry Burkhard. Il a précisé que ces bombardements visaient "des dépôts logistiques et des centres d'entraînement" des groupes islamistes armés liés à Al-Qaïda, un peu plus de trois semaines après le début de l'intervention militaire française.

#### Une zone refuge

C'est aussi dans cette vaste zone de montagnes et de grottes autour de Kidal que, selon des experts et des sources de sécurité régionales, une bonne partie des chefs et des combattants des groupes islamistes se sont réfugiés.

Parmi eux, se trouveraient l'Algérien Abou Zeïd, un des émirs les plus radicaux d'Al-Qaïda au Maghreb islamique (Aqmi) et Iyad Ag Ghaly, chef d'Ansar Dine (Défenseurs de l'islam), un ex-rebelle touareg malien des années 1990, originaire de Kidal qui connaît parfaitement la région.

L'un d'entre eux, Mohamed Moussa Ag Mouhamed, présenté comme le numéro trois d'Ansar Dine, a été arrêté dimanche dans cette région. "Mohamed Moussa Ag Mouhamed, celui qui ordonnait de couper les mains (à Tombouctou), a été arrêté par un groupe armé. Il est conduit vers Kidal", a annoncé une source de sécurité malienne jointe depuis Gao (nord-est). L'information a été confirmée par un fonctionnaire au gouvernement de Kidal, Abdoulaye Touré.

"C'était l'idéologue d'Ansar Dine à Tombouctou (nord-ouest), la tête pensante de l'organisation là-bas. Il a été arrêté à In Hallil, près de la frontière algérienne par un groupe arme allié. Il est en route pour Kidal", a précisé Abdoulaye Touré, sans plus de détails. Les sources n'ont pas précisé qui avait arrêté Mohamed Moussa.

#### "Police islamique"

Mohammed Moussa, présenté par des habitants de Tombouctou comme un Touareg originaire de la région, a été décrit comme le responsable de la "police islamique" faisant régner la terreur, selon des témoignages recueillis ces derniers jours dans cette ville par des journalistes de l'AFP.

Aqmi et Ansar Dine, qui ont occupé Tombouctou pendant dix mois, ont commis dans le Nord de très nombreuses exactions, au nom d'une interprétation rigoriste de la charia (loi islamique): amputations, coups de fouets aux couples "illégitimes", aux fumeurs. Ils ont imposé le port du voile intégral aux femmes, interdit la mixité dans les écoles, le football, la danse, la musique et l'alcool.

Ils ont également choqué le monde en détruisant à Tombouctou des mausolées de saints musulmans adulés par les populations locales, assimilant cette vénération à de "l'idolâtrie", mutilant cette ville qui fut capitale culturelle de l'islam en Afrique sub-saharienne et qui est inscrite au patrimoine mondial de l'humanité.

CHINA/AFRICA :

### **Nigeria's Ex-Vice-President Hails China**

2 February 2013/The New Times

Abuja — Nigeria's former vice-president Atiku Abubakar on Thursday recognized China as a genuine friend of Africa, going by the huge sum of investments and presence of people and government of the Asian country to promote technology, economic stability, as well as peace and unity in the continent.

Atiku, who spoke extensively on the relationship between Africa and China at a book launch in Nigeria's capital city Abuja, said because of the age-long positive impact of the Chinese people in Africa, Africans need to ignore analysts spearheading debates and trying to convince the world that China's huge presence on the continent was a strategy to become the world's super power.

He said, rather than engaging in a futile debate to prove that China's rise and presence in Africa was good or bad, Africans need to fruitfully tap a lot from China by taking advantage of the opportunities provided by the Asian country's rise including market for goods, credits and aids where appropriate. Nigeria alone had benefitted more than nine billion U.S. dollars from China in recent times, he noted.

"African countries have often been told to beware of China, which some have called the new colonialists seeking to exploit Africa's natural resources for its own benefit with little regard to Africa's interest. Interestingly, in reassuring, many seasoned analysts and foreign policy experts sound a more optimistic and cooperative to urging engagements with China rather than being in conflict with it (China). I want to be counted in that column, and it seems to me to be the view of most right-thinking Africans, Nigerians and Nigeria's leaders. China, in my eyes, so far, is a genuine friend of Africans including our country, Nigeria. We should nurture and celebrate this friendship with China," the Nigerian former vice-president said while presenting the new book entitled "China/Africa: Issues, Challenges And Possibilities."

Xinhua

INDIA/AFRICA :

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