



[Le procès de William Ruto devant la CPI s'ouvre ce mardi. Le vice-président kényan est accusé d'avoir fomenté certaines des violences politico-ethniques qui ont enflammé le Kenya en 2007-2008, suite à la réélection contestée du président Kibaki. William Ruto fait face à la Cour pénale internationale (CPI). Le procès du vice-président kényan pour crimes contre l'humanité s'ouvre mardi 10 septembre à La Haye. C'est la première fois qu'un haut dirigeant encore en fonction est jugé devant cette institution, récemment désavouée par les députés kényans.]

BURUNDI :

**Burundi : Le parti UPD-Zigamibanga demande aux garants de l'Accord d'Arusha pour la Paix et la Réconciliation de faire son évaluation**

( Xinhua )/10.09.2013

Le Parti Union pour la Paix et le Développement (UPD-Zigamibanga) dirigé par Chauvineau Mugwengezo (opposition) a demandé ce lundi aux garants de l'Accord d'Arusha pour la Paix et la Réconciliation signé dans cette ville tanzanienne le 28 août 2000 de faire son évaluation pour asseoir une paix durable au Burundi.

« Le parti UPD-Zigamibanga souhaite que les garants de l'Accord qui sont principalement les Nations-Unies, l'Union Européenne et l' Union Africaine fassent une évaluation de l'Accord précité dans la seule optique d'asseoir une paix durable au Burundi », a déclaré Chauvineau Mugwengezo dans un communiqué de presse rendu public ce lundi.

C'est après que le président du parti présidentiel se soit exprimé le samedi 7 septembre 2013 à propos de la candidature du président du Burundi Pierre Nkurunziza en rapport avec un troisième mandat présidentiel et ait décliné sa responsabilité devant toutes les bavures commises par la jeunesse inféodée au parti en faisant comprendre à l'opinion qu'il s'agit des actes purement isolés et non de son organisation.

« En effet de telles déclarations s'inscrivent dans la logique de la violation de la Constitution, des lois qui en découlent ainsi que des principes et mesures convenus dans l'Accord d'Arusha pour la Paix et la Réconciliation signé le 28/8/2000 », explique le président du parti UPD-Zigamibanga.

Il accuse le président du parti CNDD-FDD (le parti présidentiel) d'entretenir sciemment une confusion en semant la zizanie entre le mode d'élection du Président de la République et son mandat. Cette confusion ou cette zizanie est entretenue par le contenu des la Constitution de 2005 et par l'Accord de Paix d'Arusha pour la Paix et la Réconciliation qui fait partie intégrante de cette dernière à travers certains articles.

L'article 96 de la Constitution stipule que le Président de la République est élu au suffrage universel direct pour un mandat de 5 ans renouvelable une fois. Le protocole II de l'Accord parle quant à lui dans son alinéa1 de suffrage universel direct à l' exception de la toute première élection présidentielle et stipule dans un autre alinéa que le Président de la République est élu pour un mandat de 5 ans renouvelable une seule fois et que nul ne peut exercer plus de deux mandats présidentiels.

Le résident Pierre Nkurunziza a été élu en 2005 par les deux chambres du parlement (suffrage universel indirect) et réélu en 2010 pour un autre mandat de 5 ans cette fois-là par suffrage universel direct. Le problème qui divise les politiciens burundais est donc de savoir s'il aurait fait deux mandats et donc qu'il ne peut pas prétendre à un troisième mandat ou s'il peut se faire réélire pour autant qu'il a été élu au suffrage universel direct une seule fois.

**Burundi : une ONG dénonce le détournement de 1,3 million USD destinés aux policiers séropositifs ( Xinhua )/10.09.2013**

L'ONG burundaise, l'Observatoire pour la Lutte contre la Corruption et les Malversations Economiques (OLUCOME), a dénoncé lundi le détournement d'un montant de plus de 2 milliards de Fbu (plus de 1, 3 million USD) que l'organisation a accordés aux policiers séropositifs.

"Il y a un prélèvement qui est opéré depuis fin 2005 et jusqu' aujourd'hui nous évaluons une somme de plus de 2 milliards de Fbu qui auraient été détournés. La mission qui a motivé la création de ce compte était de venir en aide aux policiers séropositifs, mais il n'y a pas eu aucun rond qui a été débloqué en leur faveur alors que des retraits ont toujours eu lieu des fois même six à huit retraits par jour", a déploré lundi Gabriel Rufyiri, président de l'OLUCOME, au cours d'une conférence de presse.

Il a fait savoir qu'il a adressé plusieurs correspondances aux responsables de la police avec copies à toutes les autorités du pays sans trouver de feedback.

Il a demandé à ceux qui ont participé dans la gestion du compte où est logé l'argent issu de ce prélèvement d'expliquer en premier lieu aux policiers qui cotisent et en second lieu à la population burundaise la vraie destination de cet argent.

Il a également demandé au ministre de la Sécurité publique de suspendre momentanément ces cotisations pour, a-t-dit, " tranquilliser les policiers et pour qu'il y ait une vérification minutieuse de la vrai destination de ce tout ce montant qui a été utilisé d'une façon opaque".

RWANDA :

RDC CONGO :

UGANDA :

### DR Congo rebels in Uganda for peace talks

By AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE/September 10, 2013

KAMPALA, Sept 10 – Democratic Republic of Congo's M23 rebels said Monday they were waiting for a government delegation to arrive to resume peace talks, in line with an ultimatum set by regional leaders.

Leaders of Africa's Great Lakes region on Thursday set a three-day deadline for the resumption of talks between the M23 army mutineers and Kinshasa aimed to broker an end to a recent upsurge in fighting in the resource-rich east of DR Congo.

The talks, to be held once again in the Ugandan capital Kampala, should be concluded within 14 days.

"All our delegation members are here," M23 delegation chief Rene Abandi told AFP Monday. "We are waiting for the arrival of the government side and we resume the talks."

Talks between the two sides were suspended in May, and the agreement to reopen them follows a recent upsurge in violence in the country, where Congolese troops backed by a special United Nations force launched a fresh assault against the rebels late last month.

SOUTH AFRICA :

### Nigeria closes gap on South Africa's investment lead

by Gillian Jones/bdlive.co.za/10 septembre 2013

WHILE South Africa remains the most attractive corporate investment destination in Africa, Nigeria is nipping at its heels and may overtake it as soon as next year, according to a new survey.

Nigeria has moved into second place, from third last year, overtaking Egypt which is now in third position despite its continuing political upheavals. This is according to the Rand Merchant Bank's (RMB's) annual "Where to Invest in Africa: A guide to corporate investment" report.

The report places South Africa 33rd in the overall world rankings — its worst position ever. Nigeria, on the other hand, has improved 35 places in the past decade to rank 38th in the world index.

The researcher and co-author of the guide, Celeste Fauconnier, said the gap between the two African giants was narrowing because Nigeria was "doing well" while S A was "stagnating".

South Africa is placed second last in comparison with its fellow Brics (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) economies. China is ranked first, India eighth and Brazil 27th with Russia in last place at 34th.

Nigeria could replace South Africa in top place in the next two to four years, or even sooner, if the revisions to gross domestic product (GDP) under way see the size of the former's economy adjusted

upwards as much as 40%. This would put the West African country close to South Africa's GDP of \$384bn.

Nigeria's GDP is now \$268.7bn, according to the World Economic Forum (WEF).

Nigeria's growth rate forecast at 6%-7% a year for the next five years, compared with South Africa's forecast of 2%-3%. Therefore, the West African powerhouse could overtake South Africa as the continent's largest economy by as early as next year.

Nigeria's population of 162.5-million is more than triple that of South Africa's 50.6-million, adding to its attraction.

The RMB survey finds the top 10 African countries remain the same as last year, though Nigeria and Egypt switched places. Ranked from fourth place to 10th are Ghana, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Kenya.

The scores were finalised before the recent political disarray in Egypt and Libya, but Ms Fauconnier said RMB included them on the list as the research is meant to inform long-term investment decisions.

Egypt's sizeable market and population, and decent operating environment with a highly diversified economy should make it an attractive destination once tensions subside. "Once political tension is resolved, we often see portfolio flows back into the country and these economies recover quite quickly from a growth rate perspective," Ms Fauconnier said.

Last week, South Africa fell one place from 52nd to 53rd out of 148 on the WEF global competitiveness list, as Mauritius overtook it to sub-Saharan Africa's top spot. Nigeria is ranked 120th.

Labour discord, a failing education system and poor healthcare dragged down the South African ranking.

The WEF uses a different methodology than the RMB, assessing competitiveness based on the opinions of about 13,000 business leaders in 148 countries. It focuses on 12 pillars including institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, education and labour market efficiency.

RMB assigns investment attractiveness scores based on GDP, growth forecasts over the next five years and the operating environment.

The operating environment is assessed using the WEF global competitiveness index, the World Bank's Doing Business report, the Heritage Foundation's index of economic freedom and Transparency International's corruption perceptions index.

Ms Fauconnier said South Africa's growth was weak, but it remained top of the rankings because it had the largest market in Africa and a sophisticated operating environment.

### **South Africa at the mercy of trade unions**

by David Gleason/bdlive.co.za/10 septembre 2013

SOUTH Africa is being held to ransom by trade union leaders. Their actions imperil the economy. The labour aristocracy believes — with justification — that it can behave as it pleases with

impunity. The culture of endless expectancy, assiduously cultivated by union bosses and aided by captains of industry ever willing to capitulate, will take us apart.

In May, Labour Minister Mildred Oliphant revealed that a total of 17.3-million working hours were lost last year to illegal or unprotected strikes. Her department recorded 99 strikes, of which nearly half were illegal or unprotected. Of a total of 118,215 workers involved in these, 100,847 (85%) were in the mining sector. It is an industry out of control.

The country is under siege from a battalion of strikers: car workers who are members of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa) have been on strike for nearly three weeks.

They have won increases so far out of line with inflation that it beggars belief. The cost to the sector has been enormous; the damage to its future and to the reliance placed on it by the global industry may be incalculable.

The gold mining industry has experienced a strike that has now petered out, but which has severely damaged companies already in peril from rising costs, poor productivity and a low bullion price.

Gauteng and Johannesburg were plunged into crisis by the totally unexpected and unprotected strike action by technicians in City Power who downed tools in protest against the introduction of a shift system.

Allegations surfaced of sabotage by some technicians of electrical substations, and stories appeared of incredible overtime payments totaling more than R1m a year in one case. City Power's management has a lot of explaining to do, but nothing excuses sabotage that held one of the most important African cities to ransom for up to four days in some areas.

Members of the South African Transport and Allied Workers Union at SAA Technical, the maintenance division of the state-owned airline that is continually bailed out by taxpayers, also went on strike, once again for pay over and above inflation. Another big bail-out for South African Airways is clearly on the way — in addition to the R5bn granted earlier this year. It seems there is no end to the lies we are told by politicians about this sacred cow.

Temporary workers at the Post Office in Gauteng walked off their jobs to support their demand to become permanent employees, all as a direct result of the Congress of South African Trade Unions' campaign against labour broking.

Now we are told that petrol pump attendants, members of Numsa, are on strike for more pay.

It is possible, of course, that they've forgotten that motorists are perfectly capable of filling their own cars, and checking the oil and tyres. It's what happens just about everywhere else. This is nothing more than featherbedded employment.

What have I forgotten?

Oh, yes, take a look at Sasol's results for its financial year ended June 30. One item struck me particularly. A partial impairment (that means more might follow) of R2.03bn was taken on its estimated R11.9bn slurry bed reactor project because of "increased costs relating primarily to construction delays and poor labour productivity".

Meanwhile, Sasol's gas-to-liquids projects in the US are flying (\$11bn-\$14bn). Production from the

ethane cracker is expected in 2017. There's no time-wasting over there. If the South African Communist Party's Jeremy Cronin wants to know why Sasol is protecting its future by investing heavily outside this country, the reasons are all in the numbers — if he cares to look at them.

If ever reasons were needed for a substantial shift in the attitude of the African National Congress (ANC) to its alliance partners, here they are.

In its desire to express its appreciation for long-standing support during the "struggle" years, it enacted that most egregiously disastrous Labour Relations Act.

This has entrenched endless expectations and encouraged often horrible behaviour, all protected by pernicious elements of the labour statutes.

If the ANC cannot (or doesn't want to) see the dangers that have befallen us, it doesn't deserve to be the governing party.

...

Stand by for gluts and shortages

SO NOW the Competition Commission — which exists, as Norton Rose Fulbright head of antitrust and competition Heather Irvine says, to promote and safeguard competition, not competitors — is being talked about as an instrument through which to regulate prices.

The idea of controlling prices has a long and unsuccessful history.

It's been tried many times, invariably ending in a disaster.

Of course, governments just love the whole concept of controlling prices. When, says Fiona Morton in a Cato Institute Review, they arbitrarily lower the price of favoured goods their popularity with voters soars. When they raise prices to re-establish or protect the health of an industry, lobbyists and executives think they're the best thing since sliced bread.

The problem with price controls comes down to an essential and inalienable issue: they distort markets. The outcome is that trade is reduced, incentives encourage resources to be wasted, black markets are created, quality declines and rationing may become inevitable.

An excellent example is in the European and American farm subsidies, in which governments encourage farmers to produce commodities consumers don't want more of — like butter.

Farmers breed more cows and a butter mountain results.

The all-knowing government is then obliged to buy the butter at the price it set — with money supplied by the taxpayers.

A requirement of price controls is that goods and services are sold at a "fair" price. But what is a fair price? It is usually the result of an interaction between buyers and sellers.

If the price is too high, buyers depart; too low, and sellers rapidly disgorge and move to another commodity or to one priced at what the market will bear. Regulatory fiat cannot hope to replace the finely honed ability of the market to set prices participants find reasonable.

But, of course, South Africa knows better than the famous invisible hand first described by Adam

Smith.

### South Africa Sells \$2 Billion of Bonds After Boosting Offering

By Veronica Navarro Espinosa & Jaco Visser/bloomberg.com/Sep 10, 2013

South Africa sold \$2 billion of 12-year bonds in overseas debt markets after boosting the size of the offering.

The country issued the bonds due in 2025 to yield 6 percent, or 3.15 percentage points above U.S. Treasuries, yesterday. It had originally planned to sell \$1.5 billion of the debt to yield as much as 3.3 percentage points above Treasuries, according to a person familiar with the offering who asked not to be identified because he's not allowed to speak publicly.

South Africa tapped the market after investors pulled \$22.1 billion from emerging-market bond funds since the end of April amid speculation the U.S. will curb stimulus. The withdrawals are almost five times the amount taken out of U.S. corporate debt, according to EPFR Global.

"Despite the headline risk, there's money to put to work in emerging markets," said Luz Padilla, manager of the \$664 million DoubleLine Emerging Markets Fixed Income Fund.

Russia, which shares South Africa's BBB rating from Standard & Poor's, sold \$6.96 billion of euro and dollar bonds due in five, seven, 10 and 30 years yesterday. It issued 10-year securities to yield 220 basis points over Treasuries.

The 6 percent that South Africa agreed to pay yesterday is up from 4.665 percent, or 270 basis points above U.S. Treasuries, when it sold notes due in 2024 in January 2012.

Fed Tapering

South Africa's central bank forecasts the nation's economy will grow 2 percent this year after expanding 2.58 percent in 2012 as labor unrest in mines shaves 0.3 percentage point off growth, President Jacob Zuma said in June. The country, which has the world's largest-known reserves of platinum and chrome and is the sixth-largest producer of gold, relies on minerals for more than 50 percent of its exports.

Wall Street's biggest firms are predicting intensifying bond losses in emerging markets, where borrowing costs have already soared to the highest in more than four years versus U.S. corporate debt, as the Federal Reserve considers curtailing record stimulus.

Borrowing costs are soaring from record lows reached in January as speculation deepens that the Fed will curtail its so-called quantitative easing as soon as this month, signaling an end to the flood of cheap money that's propped up asset prices from India to China and Indonesia. The exodus from developing nations began after Fed Chairman Ben S. Bernanke told Congress on May 22 that the central bank could scale back the pace of its \$85 billion of purchases of mortgage bonds and Treasuries if the U.S. economy showed sustained improvement.

TANZANIA :

### Tanzanian-Flagged Ship Intercepted With 30 Tonnes of Hashish

9 September 2013/Sabahi (Washington, DC)

Italian customs officials intercepted a Tanzanian-flagged cargo ship carrying 30 tonnes of hashish in the Mediterranean Sea last week, police confirmed Sunday (September 8th).

Tanzanian Director of Criminal Investigations Robert Manumba confirmed that the MV Gold Star was registered in Zanzibar and flies the Tanzanian flag.

"Italian police have asked for permission to search the cargo vessel since it was flying the Tanzanian flag. We gave them the go-ahead and since today is Sunday, we will be in a position to know the outcome of the search [Monday]," he told Tanzania's The Citizen.

Reports from Italy, however, said Italian officials had already established the ship was carrying about 30 tonnes of hashish, loaded onto the vessel in Turkey, according to Italian officials.

Italian drug busters had been tipped off that "a major drug shipment was being transported on the cargo ship en route in the Mediterranean", Italian police said in a statement.

Officers tried to board the ship Friday, but when the crew members spotted the police speed boat, they attempted to set fire to the ship and jumped overboard, AFP reported.

The crew of nine, said to be Egyptian and Syrian nationals, were rescued and taken into custody, and the ship was secured after the fire was extinguished.

KENYA :

**Le vice-président kényan William Ruto devant la Cour pénale internationale**  
Par FRANCE 24 /20130910

Le procès de William Ruto devant la CPI s'ouvre ce mardi. Le vice-président kényan est accusé d'avoir fomenté certaines des violences politico-ethniques qui ont enflammé le Kenya en 2007-2008, suite à la réélection contestée du président Kibaki.

William Ruto fait face à la Cour pénale internationale (CPI). Le procès du vice-président kényan pour crimes contre l'humanité s'ouvre mardi 10 septembre à La Haye. C'est la première fois qu'un haut dirigeant encore en fonction est jugé devant cette institution, récemment désavouée par les députés kényans.

L'homme de 46 ans est accusé d'avoir fomenté certaines des violences politico-ethniques qui ont meurtri le Kenya après la réélection contestée du président Mwai Kibaki fin décembre 2007, faisant un millier de morts et plus de 600 000 déplacés. Lui et son co-accusé, l'animateur de radio Joshua Arap Sang, doivent répondre de trois crimes contre l'humanité : meurtres, persécutions et déportations. Ils plaident non coupables.

L'audience doit débiter vers 09h30 (07h30 GMT), quelques jours à peine après l'adoption par les députés kényans d'un texte proposant de quitter le Statut de Rome, le traité fondateur de la Cour, accusée d'être une institution "néo-colonialiste". Ce vote, largement symbolique, n'aura aucune influence sur les procédures en cours, mais il est une première depuis l'entrée en fonction de la CPI en 2003.



## Blessures et ressentiments

La procureure de la CPI Fatou Bensouda poursuit des membres des deux clans qui se sont affrontés lors des heurts politico-ethniques de 2007-2008 au Kenya : le Parti pour l'unité nationale (PNU) de Mwai Kibaki et le Mouvement démocratique orange (ODM). Du côté de l'ODM, William Ruto est accusé d'avoir pris la tête d'une organisation criminelle en vue d'évincer les partisans du PNU de la vallée du Rift. Joshua Arap Sang est accusé lui d'avoir contribué à ces crimes en "attisant les violences par la diffusion de messages de haine".

Du côté du PNU, Uhuru Kenyatta, président du Kenya, est soupçonné d'avoir, en réaction, conçu et mis en œuvre un "plan commun" d'attaques généralisées et systématiques contre des partisans de l'ODM.

Le chef de l'État et son vice-président, rivaux d'alors devenus alliés politiques, se sont engagés à coopérer avec la CPI mais Uhuru Kenyatta avait averti dimanche qu'il était impossible que les deux têtes de l'exécutif soient ensemble hors du Kenya. Le procès d'Uhuru Kenyatta, le premier de la CPI contre un chef d'État en fonction, débutera ainsi le 12 novembre.

L'ONG Amnesty International a soutenu que l'ouverture du procès est "une opportunité importante en vue de mettre fin à l'impunité pour les crimes graves commis en 2007-2008". Certains craignent néanmoins que les procès ne rouvrent des blessures et ne fassent ressurgir les ressentiments.

Avec dépêches

### Kenyan vice president goes on trial at ICC

10 Sep 2013/aljazeera.com

William Ruto faces charges of crimes against humanity related to the deadly post-election violence in 2008.

Kenya's Vice President William Ruto has gone on trial at the International Criminal Court (ICC) for charges of crimes against humanity.

Ruto, 46, flew in to The Hague from Nairobi on Monday to face the charges related to the deadly post-election violence in the east African nation five years ago.

The start of his trial on Tuesday comes just days after lawmakers in Kenya became the first in the world to approve moves to withdraw recognition of the court's jurisdiction.

Any move by Kenya to leave the ICC's Rome Statute will have no effect on the current trials, but observers fear it may spark an exodus of court member states in Africa, where all the ICC's current cases are based.

Ruto and his co-accused, radio boss Joshua Arap Sang, 38, each face three counts of murder, deportation and persecution after a wave of violence swept Kenya in 2007-08, leaving at least 1,100 dead and more than 600,000 homeless.

Both will plead not guilty.

Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta, a one-time political foe of Ruto's turned ally, goes on trial at the

ICC on November 12. He also says he is innocent.

### Simmering tensions

Violence in 2007-2008 laid bare simmering ethnic tensions. The violence was mainly directed at members of Kenya's largest Kikuyu tribe, who were perceived as supporters of then president Mwai Kibaki's Party of National Unity (PNU).

Pre-trial judges said evidence suggested that Ruto held a number of meetings to plan the ethnic killings as far back as December 2006.

Initial attacks quickly led to reprisals, with homes torched and more people hacked to death, bringing some parts of the country to the brink of civil war.

The ICC, the world's only independent, permanent tribunal for war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity, took charge of the cases after Nairobi failed to set up a tribunal of its own in line with agreements brokered by former UN secretary general Kofi Annan.

### Kenya's deputy president goes on trial at international court

By Thomas Escriitt and James Macharia/Reuters/Tue Sep 10, 2013

#### THE HAGUE/NAIROBI

(Reuters) - Kenya's deputy president appeared before the International Criminal Court on Tuesday charged with co-orchestrating a post-election bloodbath five years ago, a case that will test the stability of a country seen as vital to security in East Africa.

The trials of William Ruto and that of Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta, which will start in November, have split public opinion, and witness testimonies of the violence in 2007-08 that killed more than a thousand people could stir tension.

The cases are also a major test for prosecutors at the decade-old Hague-based ICC, who have had a low success rate and face accusations of focusing on African countries, while avoiding war crimes in other global hotspots.

Kenyatta, Ruto's former rival who became a political ally, faces similar charges of crimes against humanity.

Rival members of Kenyatta's Kikuyu and Ruto's Kalenjin tribes, wielding machetes, knives, and bows and arrows, went on the rampage after a disputed 2007 election, butchering more than 1,200 people and driving hundreds of thousands from their homes.

This year, Kenyatta and Ruto joined forces for another election, which was comparatively peaceful. Their joint Jubilee Alliance ticket was elected in March after a campaign in which the ICC charges against the two men played a central role.

Western leaders, who see a stable Kenya as central to the fight against militant Islam, have already found their ties with east Africa's biggest economy complicated by the charges.

Ruto, who is voluntarily obeying a summons to attend sessions, is expected to enter a plea of "not guilty" on Tuesday in court. He appeared in The Hague wearing a grey suit, accompanied by several

supporters.

He and his co-accused, the broadcaster Joshua arap Sang, could face long prison terms if convicted.

Close to 100 Kenyan legislators plan to attend the opening weeks of the trial in a show of support.

The cases may have helped him and Kenyatta into office as campaigners rallied nationalist support by accusing the court of foreign meddling in the former British colony.

The political alliance means an immediate flareup of violence is seen as unlikely, but tensions on the ground will inevitably rise.

"There will be an immediate response in local politics once these trials start," said John Githongo, a former government anti-corruption official turned whistleblower and human rights activist.

"Last time the politicians managed to turn it around for alliance building and it worked extremely well. However, invariably, once the evidence starts coming out, it will bring tension," he said.

#### WITHDRAWAL THREAT

The horrors of the election violence shattered Kenya's reputation as one of Africa's most stable countries and dealt the economy a heavy blow from which it is only now recovering.

Anger over the charges culminated last week in a vote in the country's parliament calling for Kenya to withdraw from the international court's jurisdiction.

Kenyatta further fuelled criticism of the court on Monday when he threatened to suspend cooperation with the ICC if he and his deputy were summoned simultaneously, leaving the country without a head of state in residence.

Judges said the cases would alternate at one-month intervals. Even if Kenya does quit the court, trials already under way will continue.

Fatou Bensouda, the court's prosecutor, rejected claims of meddling, saying that the cases before the court related purely to the 2008 violence and those accused of it.

"Contrary to what has now become a rallying call for those who do not wish to see justice for victims of post-election violence, our cases have never been against the people of Kenya or against any tribe in Kenya," she said on Monday.

Some onlookers fear the proceedings have the possibility of re-igniting the rivalry.

"This case has the potential to bring a bit of tension between the two communities that fought," said political scientist Mutahi Ngunyi.

Both sides have been accused of intimidating witnesses, allegations they deny.

Karim Khan, Ruto's lawyer, said such accusations were designed to distract attention from a fundamentally weak prosecution case.

"This case will fall apart in the end. But it will fall apart because of lack of evidence because of the deficient investigations conducted, and not for any other reason."

(Editing by Peter Graff)

## William Ruto, Kenya's deputy president, goes on trial for alleged crimes against humanity

By Faith Karimi/CNN/September 10, 2013

(CNN) -- After years of setbacks and controversies, the Kenyan deputy president goes on trial Tuesday at the International Criminal Court for alleged crimes against humanity.

The charges against William Ruto include murder and persecution for allegedly orchestrating attacks that left more than 1,000 people dead following the disputed presidential election six years ago.

His boss, President Uhuru Kenyatta, has been indicted on similar charges and is set to appear before the court in The Hague in November.

In addition to the deaths, hundreds of thousands were displaced when ethnic groups loyal to leading candidates in the 2007 election torched homes and hacked rivals to death.

Kenyatta and Ruto have denied accusations that they coordinated violence among their respective ethnic groups following the disputed election.

### Avoiding a power vacuum

After that disastrous election, both leaders later teamed up and formed a coalition, which won the most recent poll held this year.

Jittery Western nations watched as the two took office in April, raising the prospect of complicated diplomatic ties.

Kenyatta maintains that they will cooperate with the court to clear their names, and has asked that their proceedings be held on different days to avoid a power vacuum.

"We will work with ICC, but it must understand that Kenya has a constitution. Ruto and myself cannot therefore be away at the same time," he said.

A third suspect, radio personality Joshua arap Sang, will be tried alongside the deputy president on the same charges. He denies the accusations.

### Long road to justice

The court has faced various setbacks leading up to the trial.

Charges against three other suspects were dropped for lack of evidence after witnesses dropped out or recanted their testimonies.

The ICC's top prosecutor, Fatou Bensouda, has said that some of the witnesses, including a few who were set to testify against both leaders, pulled out due to intimidation.

Lawyers for Kenyatta and Ruto have denied any witness intimidation.

Out of ICC jurisdiction?

In yet another setback, the Kenyan parliament voted last week to withdraw from the ICC's jurisdiction, a move that would take a while to implement because it involves various steps, including a formal notification to the United Nations.

The international court has said the trials will proceed despite the withdrawal.

Stepping in

The ICC was set up in 2002 to try genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Kenya's previous administration reneged on a deal to set up a special tribunal to try suspects in the post-election violence, forcing the international court to step in.

"The ICC is not, under any circumstances, a substitute for domestic criminal justice systems; it only intervenes if the national judicial system is either unwilling or unable to ensure that justice is done," the court said in a statement.

Eyes on Kenya

Kenya is the second African nation after Sudan to have a sitting president facing charges at the International Criminal Court.

As East Africa's biggest economy and a crucial trade route into the rest of the continent, neighboring nations are watching the trial keenly.

Kenya provides an important buffer of stability in a region that includes the fledgling Somali government and the politically tense Sudan and South Sudan.

Most importantly -- at least to the West -- Kenya is a major U.S. ally in the war against Islamist militants in the region and has remained relatively peaceful amid civil wars in neighboring nations.

The first phase of Ruto's trial is expected to end on October 4.

**Fears ICC may reignite intercommunal conflict in Kenya**

by James Macharia/Reuters/septembre 10 2013,

THE approaching trials of Kenya's president and his deputy in The Hague are worrying the upland communities that were rent by a post-election bloodbath more than five years ago, violence the two men are accused of orchestrating. When Deputy President William Ruto enters the dock at the International Criminal Court (ICC) on Tuesday, to be followed by President Uhuru Kenyatta in November, members of their two ethnic groups fear the course of justice could open old wounds.

Their victory in this year's peaceful election under the Jubilee Alliance has done little to heal rifts on the ground between Mr Kenyatta's Kikuyu, the largest ethnic group in Kenya, and Mr Ruto's Kalenjin, which clashed after a disputed 2007 poll when the two backed rival candidates. It leaves East Africa's biggest economy, where tribal loyalties have long driven politics or fuelled violence, on tenterhooks. It also worries the West, which sees a stable Kenya as vital to regional security and the fight against militant Islam.

For the ICC, the first trial involving a sitting president is its biggest test to date as the institution set up in 1993 faces mounting opposition in Africa, where it is seen as biased for having only charged Africans.

"The alliance between Kenyatta and Ruto bought us time," said Regina Muthoni, who lives near the western city of Eldoret, close to where her mother and about 30 other Kikuyus were burned to death in a church torched by a Kalenjin gang.

"We don't know whether their union will survive the trials," she said, calming a wailing infant strapped to her back.

Adding to the uncertainty, a parliamentary vote last week demanding Kenya withdraw from The Hague court's jurisdiction has raised concerns that Nairobi is building political cover for the two men to halt their participation in the trial, though diplomats see such a move by men who have attended pre-trial hearings as unlikely.

Mr Kenyatta and Mr Ruto have long insisted they would continue to co-operate to clear their names of charges of crimes against humanity. In addition, a Kenyan move to quit the court will take a year to implement and will not halt existing trials.

"The two believe they can win at trial," said Macharia Munene, a university lecturer in Nairobi. "The court has a poor record of convictions," he said, referring to its sole conviction, of Congolese warlord Thomas Lubanga.

The court case, as well as being seen as a catalyst to form the Jubilee Alliance coalition, may have helped Mr Kenyatta and Mr Ruto into office. Campaigners played on the idea of foreign meddling to whip up nationalist sentiment.

But the trials could yet drive a wedge between them and stir up their communities as case details emerge, testing an alliance at the top that has yet to filter down to places like Eldoret, one of several flashpoints after the 2007 vote.

"Their union is for purposes of convenience, to forge a common approach to fight the ICC trials," said Ken Wafula, an Eldoret-based rights activist who works with both communities, which have long tussled over land and clashed in past elections. "Both tribes living here know the alliance is not genuine."

Mr Wafula has campaigned for the trials to go ahead in The Hague, though since Mr Kenyatta and Mr Ruto's election the government has called to have the trials dropped or brought closer to home and sought to drum up opposition among fellow Africans.

The ICC has refused to move the trials, but the African Union lent its support to shifting them to Kenya.

Kenyan public backing for the ICC has waned. An Ipsos-Synovate poll in July showed only 39% still wanted the trials to proceed. It had been 55% in April 2012.

Mr Kenyatta's supporters dismiss concerns that the trials will cause a rift in the alliance between the two men, who seem at ease with each other despite vastly different backgrounds. Mr Kenyatta lived in State House, the presidential residence, when his father, Jomo Kenyatta, was Kenya's first post-independence leader, while Mr Ruto talks of his humble origins near Eldoret and long walks to school.

"There will be even more bonding when the trials start," senior Jubilee member and Senate speaker Ekwe Ethuro said, though he hinted at the difficulty of governing while on trial.

"What might cause acrimony is the handling of this matter by the court, which should ensure it does not appear that it is trying to affect the running of Kenya's government," he added.

The decision by the Jubilee-dominated parliament to quit the ICC sends a further political message about Kenya's unease with a court whose statutes it ratified in 2005, though opponents said the vote would turn Kenya into a pariah. Africa already has an example of a president who has defied the court, Sudan's Omar Hassan al-Bashir, who has denounced an arrest warrant over charges of genocide in Darfur, deepening Sudan's isolation with the West.

But few see Kenya, a big recipient of US and other aid and the trade gateway to East Africa, doing that. "A Bashir scenario is highly unlikely," Lodewijk Briet, the European Union (EU) ambassador in Kenya, said.

Yet the cases, as they unfold, could complicate the West's relationship with the country. There is already frustration in western capitals at what a diplomat in Nairobi called Kenyan authorities' "wafer thin" co-operation with the court.

The ICC's Gambian prosecutor, Fatou Bensouda, has said witnesses in its cases have been threatened into silence, forcing many to pull out, and relatives have been offered bribes or intimidated to reveal witnesses' whereabouts. She dropped charges this year against Kenyatta's co-accused, Francis Muthaura, for lack of evidence. Mr Ruto is being tried with radio executive Joshua arap Sang.

The EU and the US already have a policy of "essential only" contacts with Mr Kenyatta due to the gravity of the charges. In practice, that has been interpreted fairly generously.

Ambassadors have met him. Mr Kenyatta also met Prime Minister David Cameron in the UK in March, though British officials insisted it was in the context of a conference on Somalia, where Kenya sent troops to restore order.

"The relations with the West could get even more awkward when the trials kick off because there could be all these embarrassing allegations," said political analyst David Makali.

Despite the fears that communal tensions could again boil over, there are still plenty of Kenyans who back the court proceedings. "These trials should go ahead," said Yusila Cheronu, a Kalenjin, who was gang-raped by suspected members of a Kikuyu militia.

Reuters

### ICC's Kenya Trials May Raise Ethnic Stress While Slowing Oil Law

By David Malingha Doya/businessweek.com/September 10, 2013

International Criminal Court trials against Kenya's president and his deputy that start from today threaten to delay revisions to oil and mining laws and rekindle ethnic tensions, according to Eurasia Group.

The trial of Deputy President William Ruto along with co-accused Joshua Arap Sang, a radio

presenter, for crimes against humanity is scheduled to commence at 9:30 a.m. at The Hague-based court. President Uhuru Kenyatta's trial begins Nov. 12 on similar charges. Proceedings are expected to last "several months," according to the ICC.

The leaders, former political foes who ran on a joint ticket to win March elections, say they can run East Africa's largest economy while fighting the indictments. Kenya is on the cusp of becoming an oil producer as early as next year and is preparing to sell a debut sovereign bond to raise as much as \$2 billion by December to fund infrastructure.

"The start of President Kenyatta's and Deputy President Ruto's trials could slow the legislative agenda, potentially pushing petroleum and mining code revisions into the first half of next year," Clare Allenson, an Africa association with Eurasia Group, said in an e-mailed note on Sept. 5. Delays to policy making may be caused by "weeks long" absences by the accused and while lawmakers who support the pair travel to the court to show their political loyalty, Allenson said.

Allegations of ballot fixing after national elections in December 2007 sparked two months of clashes between mobs armed with machetes, spears, and bows and arrows that left about 1,100 people dead and more than 350,000 homeless. Economic growth slowed to 1.5 percent in 2008 from 7 percent a year earlier, after farmers abandoned their fields and tourists fled.

#### ICC Withdrawal

Kenyatta's ICC trial will be the first against a sitting president. Sudanese President Umar al-Bashir has been targeted by the ICC with an arrest warrant over charges of genocide and crimes against humanity related to the conflict in the western region of Darfur.

Kenyan lawmakers on Sept. 5 voted in favor of a motion to leave the ICC after members of the opposition walked out of the debate. House Majority Speaker Aden Duale is expected to present a bill to that effect within 30 days. Even if that's passed, an official withdrawal requires written notification by the government to the United Nations, Barclays Capital said in an e-mailed note on Sept. 6.

Kenya's pullout from the ICC would have no bearing on the Kenyan cases and arrest warrants can be issued if Kenyatta or Ruto fail to cooperate, the British Broadcasting Corp. reported Sept. 5, citing ICC spokesman Fadi El Abdallah.

#### Former Enemies

Kenyatta, 51, and Ruto, 46, fought on opposite sides of the ethnic and political divide in the 2007-08 clashes.

ICC prosecutors accuse Ruto of mobilizing his Kalenjin and allied kinsmen to carry out pre-planned attacks on Kikuyus, Kisii and Kamba in Eldoret, 265 kilometers (165 miles) from Nairobi, and the surrounding area. He "directly" supervised weapons purchases and gave cash rewards to perpetrators on the ground who looted and killed, according to a case information sheet on the ICC's website. Sang allegedly incited the attacks through radio messages.

Kenyatta is accused of ordering the outlawed Mungiki gang to respond with reprisal attacks, which included rape, on the Luo, Luhya and Kalenjin communities in Nakuru and Naivasha towns, about 87 miles northwest of Nairobi.

"Members of parliament risk raising local tensions over the allegations as the witness testimony on human rights violations comes to light," Allenson said. "Further politicization of the cases could cause low level unrest in areas most impacted by the violence, particularly the southern Rift Valley



and the outskirts of Nairobi.”

### Peaceful Vote

The passage in March of largely peaceful elections deemed credible by observer missions lifted business confidence in the economy, which the government forecasts will expand at the fastest rate in six years in 2013 at 5.8 percent. The Nairobi Securities Exchange’s All-Share index is up 29 percent so far this year, the best performer in sub-Saharan Africa after Ghana.

“Foreign investors will be keen to see how these events affect the country’s macroeconomic performance,” StratLink Africa, a financial advisory, said in an e-mailed note Sept. 5.

“As such, we are likely to see a slowdown in foreign activity momentum as foreign participants evaluate their exposure to the NSE.”

Non-Kenyan investors represented 52 percent of all trading on the Kenyan bourse in August, when it posted record turnover, according to the Nairobi Securities Exchange’s website.

### Oil, Mining

Kenyatta’s administration is making changes to oil and mining rules to derive more economic benefits from Kenya’s natural resources, with the start of crude output expected in 2014. The country has deposits of niobium, gold, soda ash, fluorspar, titanium, iron ore, coal and gemstones, according to the government.

The ICC trials against Kenya’s top two leaders will interfere with the government’s ability to enact policies and make decisions, Mue Njonjo, head of the International Center for Transitional Justice-Kenya, said by phone yesterday.

“It is clearly going to have an impact on the running of the government,” Njonjo said. “The presidency is a full-time job, the president convenes cabinet every week, signs bills into law, chairs the national security committee, which is very busy now because Somalia is still an issue.” Kenya has troops in the Horn of African nation fighting al-Qaeda-linked rebels.

### ICC Withdrawal

Ruto has already faced defeat on some procedural decisions by the court. Judges rejected his request for the trial to be held in East Africa and ruled against his wish to hold proceedings in two-week intervals instead of daily. The court has authorized Ruto’s absence from parts of the trial and it will hear his case and Kenyatta’s on alternating dates.

“There will be no vacuum in governing the country,” Duale said in an interview on Sept. 3. “The speaker of the parliament and myself will be working with the president and when the president is away we will be working with the deputy president.”

About 39 percent of Kenyans want the ICC trials to go ahead, while 32 percent prefer the cases be referred to a local tribunal, according to Ipsos-Synovate, a Nairobi-based polling company. The survey of 2,000 Kenyans held between June 23 and June 30 has a margin of error of 2.2 percentage points.

ANGOLA :

AU/AFRICA :

### Reports: Scores killed in CAR gun battles

09 Sep 2013/aljazeera.com

At least 55 dead in fighting between new president's forces and those loyal to deposed leader.

At least 55 people have been killed in fighting between the forces of the new Central African Republic (CAR) president and those loyal to deposed leader Francois Bozize, according to the government and a regional peacekeeping force.

Bozize's forces infiltrated villages around Bossangoa, 250km northwest of the capital Bangui, destroying bridges and other infrastructure and "taking revenge against the Muslim population", Guy-Simplice Kodegue, spokesman for the office of President Michel Djotodia, said on Monday.

Bossangoa is the main town of the Ouham district where General Bozize was born.

Former rebels of the Seleka coalition ended Bozize's 10-year rule on March 24 and their leader, Djotodia, then became head of state.

On Monday morning, "heavy and light arms fire" were heard in the district of Bouca, on the road leading to Bossangoa, a military source in Bangui told the AFP news agency on condition of anonymity.

"That weapons fire caused people to flee in all directions," the source said.

These clashes caused some 10 deaths on Sunday in Bossangoa, including two employees of the humanitarian organisation ACTED, another military source said.

At least four fighters from Seleka were also killed, the presidential office's spokesman said.

Last week, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees reported that thousands of people had been displaced and at least eight villages were razed to the ground during recent violence in the north of the country, which has long been a lawless territory outside the towns.

The fighting on Saturday and Sunday comes after a UN warning that the country is on the brink of collapse.

Since Seleka seized power, the security situation has remained chaotic, and Djotodia's regime faces a major challenge in restoring order and disarming ex-combatants, despite the presence of a regional military peacekeeping force in Bangui.

CAR has been chronically unstable since independence from France in 1960, plagued by coups, rebellions, army mutinies and prolonged strikes by civilians.

### Death toll rises in battles in Central African Republic

By Paul-Marin Ngoupana/Reuters/10092013

BANGUI (Reuters) - The death toll in clashes between gunmen loyal to Central African Republic's former president and the ex-rebels who ousted him, rose to at least 73 following fighting on Monday, residents, government and a regional peacekeeping force said.

A government spokesman accused fighters loyal to former President Francois Bozize of trying to retake power. The latest clashes took place around Bossangoa, in Bozize's home region, about 300 km (185 miles) north of the capital.

Residents in Bouca, a town about 100 km east of Bossangoa, said fighting erupted after about 30 armed men loyal to the former president attacked the town and a former rebel camp.

"I saw seven dead, including four traders. Shops and houses were torched," Josue Mbetigaza a resident who fled the town after the fighting started, told Reuters. He said he had heard later that at least a dozen people were killed in the fighting.

John Nariri, a driver with Medecines Sans Frontiers in Bouca, said by phone that the medical and humanitarian aid organization had recorded 18 killed and 31 injured in the battle.

The fighting came after a U.N. warning that the country was on the brink of collapse. The former French colony has slipped into chaos since northern rebels captured the capital, Bangui, in March, overrunning South African troops protecting Bozize.

"The defense forces lost five men, and there have been more than 50 killed among the assailants and civilians (during fighting on Saturday and Sunday)," said Guy Simplicie Kodegue, a spokesman for Michel Djotodia, the country's new president, who was swept to power by the Seleka rebels.

A commander in the multinational African peacekeeping force said at least 60 people had been killed during the weekend fighting and the situation was chaotic.

The former rebels have been accused by residents, United Nations officials and non-governmental organizations of a wave of killings and abuses that Djotodia has struggled to control.

"Houses were burnt, people were burnt alive including children, women and old people who had nothing to do with the fighting. It is really disgusting," said Kodegue.

Bozize, who fled to neighboring Cameroon, told French media in Paris last month that he still had ambitions of returning to power.

The peacekeeping force confirmed pro-Bozize gunmen were involved in the fighting but said little other information was available.

Crepin Mboli-Goumba, a spokesman for the government, accused Bozize of coordinating the attacks over the weekend and appealed for international intervention to restore order.

"It is an attempt by Bozize and his supporters to take power," he said. "Six towns have been taken. This shows Seleka does not control the situation so we call on the international community to mobilize (peacekeepers) so they can intervene."

It was not possible to contact Bozize for comment or locals to confirm if the towns had been retaken.

Bozize came to power in a 2003 coup and won two subsequent elections. However, his government never stamped its authority on the landlocked nation, which is caught between regional conflicts and local competition over diamonds and gold.

(Additional reporting by Ange Aboa in Abidjan; Writing by Bate Felix and David Lewis; Editing by Alison Williams and Christopher Wilson)

UN/AFRICA :

US/AFRICA :

**Smile: USA ranks 17th among world's happiest countries**

Kim Painter, Special for USA TODAY/September 9, 2013

Happiness scores rose worldwide, but not in the USA or countries hit hard by economic and political upheaval.

Something to smile about? Americans are not the happiest people on earth, but we do rank a respectable No. 17, among 156 countries evaluated for a new United Nations report.

The second annual World Happiness Report, released Monday, finds the highest levels of happiness in Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Sweden, all in northern Europe. The lowest ranked were Rwanda, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Benin and Togo, all in Africa.

The report, from the U.N. Sustainable Development Solutions Network, is based on how people around the world rate their overall satisfaction with life, not just on how they feel at any moment. It shows that while economic conditions matter, factors such as life expectancy, freedom and social support do, too. The report says human happiness should be a more important part of how we measure nation-by-nation progress.

"There is now a rising worldwide demand that policy be more closely aligned with what really matters to people, as they themselves characterize their well-being," report co-editor Jeffrey Sachs said in a statement. Sachs is director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University, New York.

And the world may be getting just a little happier: Data for the new report, collected between 2010 and 2012, showed overall increases in happiness from the first round, collected between 2005 and 2011. Happiness was up most in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa, but down in countries struck by economic upheaval (Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain) or political convulsions (Egypt).

Happiness in the United States fell slightly, but Americans remained happier than people in the United Kingdom (ranked 22nd), France (25th) or Japan (43rd). Countries ranked higher than the USA include Canada (6th), Costa Rica (12th) and Mexico (16th).

One reason the USA lags behind leading countries is "a relatively mediocre life expectancy," Sachs said in an e-mail. The USA also lost points, and fell from 11th to 17th, because of perceived

declines in "freedom to make life choices," which might be linked to poverty or unemployment, he said.

The report notes that mental illnesses, such as depression and anxiety, are major contributors to unhappiness around the world. But it says that, even in rich countries, fewer than a third of people with such illnesses are in treatment.

CANADA/AFRICA :

AUSTRALIA/AFRICA :

EU/AFRICA :

**Prince William: I dream of Africa**

By Max Foster/ CNN/September 9, 2013

(CNN) -- Dreaming of Africa is one way that Prince William escapes from the stresses he faces as the future king of Britain.

"I regularly daydream," The Duke of Cambridge reveals in the documentary "Prince William's Passion: New Hope, New Father."

"Africa is definitely one of the places I go to ... I have hundreds of animals on my iPhone. So if I am ever having quite a stressful day ... you can put a buffalo on in the background or a cricket," he says.

This may sound like a small, even trivial, detail but it's a thought that may one day help define the British monarchy. "It takes you back instantly to the (African) bush. And it does completely settle me down."

Prince William will one day be king, and he's acutely aware of the responsibility that comes with that; it weighs heavily on his thoughts. And even before he takes on that mantle, he's grappling with the often unwelcome attentions of the world media.

Everything he does, or is rumored to do, makes a headline, somewhere. His fame has only been compounded by his choice of wife and the birth of his heir, Prince George.

Catherine makes first public appearance since royal baby was born

There's no suggestion that Prince William would ever drop out of public life, but he does crave normality. He needs a dose of it every now and then to cope with the maelstrom that surrounds him. The prince gets some of that normality from his role in the military where he's treated as "one of the guys," but he also gets it from Africa.

For William, Africa provides an escape that helps with his royal work back home: "Its escaping to a kind of different world where I am just who I normally am anyway, and I can let that side, that sort of slightly immature, silly person come out a bit more than I normally do."

He enjoys the lack of airs and graces: "There's not sycophants or anything like that. You're very much treated as one of the team, and if you're not pulling your weight, you're told to man-up and get on with it."

Prince William told me Africa first got under his skin during a trip to Kenya when he was 17. He saw an elephant that had been darted: "It just blew my mind really. It was being that close to something so huge, something so majestic and part of nature's great wonders, and again its vulnerability, it was lying in the middle of the road just breathing away with its ears flapped over its eyes to shut it from the sun."

That experience, he says, made him realize how powerful we are as humans, and ever since he's wanted to do what he can to protect Africa and its wildlife. This drive has culminated in his support for the Tusk Conservation Awards which were set up to recognize outstanding achievement in conservation on the continent.

Soon after his first visit to Africa, William heard about Tusk and became its patron in 2005. He supports the charity by visiting its conservation projects in Africa and by attending fundraising events on their behalf. The charity was one of the first patronages he took on.

If you're in any doubt about his connection to the cause, watch as he comes close to tears talking about Edwin Kinyanjui, who risks his life every day in the fight against elephant poachers.

Fatherhood has strengthened William's resolve: "Suddenly you start thinking of like, wow, there is stuff you want to safeguard for the future. I've always believed it, but to actually really feel it as well, it's coming through powerfully now as well."

For William, Africa is a very emotional place. He told me he likes to watch the sun set with a rum, reminiscing. His mother, Diana, Princess of Wales, is never far from his thoughts.

"What I am doing in Africa is probably not as obviously, visually if you like, related to what she did. But helping communities, and helping Africans, as she has done, and did with communities over in the UK, and around the world ... it's about helping the needy and the vulnerable."

His personal connection with Africa was sealed when he got engaged to Kate Middleton in Kenya in 2010. He told me it felt appropriate: "I didn't really plan it that far in advance, like I just knew I wanted it to feel comfortable where I did it and I wanted it to mean something, other than just the act of getting engaged."

William says it just happened on that particular holiday: "She understands what it means to me being in Africa, and my love of conservation."

The prince is already planning his next trip, once things settle down at home: "I think as soon as George grows up a little bit more. I will be hung if I go now ... It's definitely a plan of mine to go back to Africa. I will always have Africa as a special place that I love to go back to."

CHINA/AFRICA :

### China to help South Sudan develop mining sector and infrastructure

by Andrew Green/Reuters/septembre 10 2013

JUBA — China will help South Sudan develop a mining sector and is in talks to lend it between \$1bn and \$2bn for road, power and agriculture projects, Oil and Mining Minister Stephen Dhieu Dau said on Monday.

Speaking at a joint news conference with Chinese ambassador Ma Qiang, Mr Dau said China would provide \$43m to conduct a geological study to help South Sudan's plans to hand out mining licences in its search for gold and other metals.

He gave no further details on the discussed loan.

China has been very active in the African continent as it tries to quench its huge appetite for natural resources.

In March, South Sudan signed a mining law to attract foreign investment, but officials and mining companies say it will take time to develop the sector because of the lack of almost any infrastructure or geological surveys.

South Sudan is Africa's newest country, having seceded from its northern neighbour in 2011, after years of civil war.

Some officials in the new nation believe it has unexplored deposits of gold, diamonds, copper, uranium, chromite, manganese and iron ore.

"South Sudan will give Chinese companies the opportunity to invest in the Republic of South Sudan in the areas of petroleum and mining industries, and also in other economic circles," Mr Dau said. Under the new mining law, firms may apply for a five-year exploration permit, renewable for two five-year terms, with a maximum search area of 2,500km<sup>2</sup>, and a 25-year large-scale mining permit.

Mr Qiang said in a brief statement that China wanted to boost economic co-operation, but did not mention the loan talks or take any questions from reporters.

"We want to enhance the friendship and the very good relationship with South Sudan ... to encourage a lot of Chinese companies to join the development of South Sudan," Mr Qiang said.

China has sought to bolster ties with South Sudan where it has significant investments in the oil industry going back to the time before the secession from Khartoum in 2011.

A Chinese official denied in March it had promised \$8bn in aid as announced by Juba last year, but said more could be offered if the country achieved a lasting peace. South Sudan's economic development depends on good relations with long-time foe Sudan, through which the landlocked nation needs to export its crude. Sudan dropped last week a threat to close two export pipelines in a row over alleged support for Sudanese rebels.

Earlier this year, Sudanese President Mohammed al-Bashir had ordered the pipelines closed, and accused South Sudan of supporting rebel movements in his country.

But that decision was never carried out.

South Sudan has constantly denied supporting rebel movements in Sudan.

Last week, South Sudan said it was going to increase production of crude oil to about 200,000 barrels a day from 120,000 following an agreement with neighbouring Sudan to allow crude exports to pass without hindrances.

Both Mr Bashir and South Sudan President Salva Kiir agreed that they would create a "conducive environment for trade and development" at the Khartoum talks.

South Sudan has a capacity of producing 300,000 barrels a day.

INDIA/AFRICA :

BRAZIL/AFRICA :

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