



[Révolution et exigence de justice ou coup d'Etat militaire accompagné d'une mascarade judiciaire ? La façon dont va se dérouler le procès du président déchu Mohamed Morsi, qui s'est ouvert lundi 4 novembre, va très certainement amener des réponses dans une Egypte toujours sur la corde raide, et où la question est encore loin d'être tranchée dans l'esprit des Egyptiens, quatre mois après le renversement du chef d'Etat issu des Frères musulmans par l'armée, à la faveur d'une mobilisation populaire sans précédent.]

BURUNDI :

RWANDA :

**Rwanda's role in connecting Africa**

2013-11-04/(China Daily)

This is already my third visit to Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, in the past year. Rwanda itself is a relatively small country with few natural resources and poor economic ties with the outside world. As such, one could argue that there is little here to write about.

However, the reason I have been here more often than to any of the larger African nations is that its national strategy has turned it into a center for international conferences, where many of the future goals and perspectives of the continent are hammered out. In that respect, it has something in common with Addis Ababa.

Rwanda, known as "the country of a thousand hills", is far inland from the eastern coast of Africa. Its landlocked geography has combined with a lack of natural resources to limit its development, and it still lacks a large-scale manufacturing base, relying instead mostly on subsistence agriculture.

The genocide of 1994 further devastated the country, bringing the economy to a virtual standstill.

However, since then, the country has found a way to grow, making use of its strategic location in the heart of the continent to become a conference hub for the Eastern African Community and Africa as a whole.

Rwanda's gradual rebirth also depends on investment in the information and communications technology (ICT) sector, helping to connect and integrate the region.

That's why I'm here in the capital, Kigali again, to report on the Transform Africa Summit, which aims to assess the progress made in the African ICT sector over the past six years and set goals for the future.

The progress in ICT across the continent as a whole is clear from the figures, as demonstrated by Gilbert Mbeshherubusa of the African Development Bank.

Mbeshherubusa, vice-president of operations for infrastructure, private sector and regional integration, said the number of cellphone SIM cards sold on the continent has increased almost threefold since 2007 to 810 million in 2013.

There are around 116 million mobile broadband subscribers in Africa, he said, representing a penetration rate of about 11 percent of the population, compared with just 0.35 percent in 2007.

The boom in ICT has greatly affected the way Africans conduct daily life, including education, business and politics. People can now transfer, withdraw or deposit money electronically, using a cellphone payment system called M-Pesa. The system provides a link between people in remote areas such as the Masai Mara and big cities such as Nairobi, capital of Kenya.

Andrew Rugege, regional director for Africa at the International Telecommunication Union, told me that China has played a significant role in this development.

"Of course, the most fundamental element is the related infrastructure construction, in which China has significantly invested," he said. "All the networks and related technology have been brought in by renowned Chinese firms, including Huawei and ZTE.

"Affordability is another important factor in terms of the future development of ICT, and China has done very well in bringing affordable products to Africa," he said.

But Rugege also says that Huawei and ZTE are not enough, and Africa needs more innovative, high-quality ICT companies to get involved.

Many small and medium-sized ICT firms from China have overlooked the potential of the African market and downplayed its capacity. And in some cases, the potential for doing business is huge.

For example, one medium-sized Chinese company focusing on Internet cloud technology has identified an opportunity to supply services to African transnational corporations, as well as provide infrastructure for integration throughout the region.

In addition, many participants at the summit in Kigali stressed that Africa is eager to cooperate with the rest of the world to enhance its capabilities in ICT, including developing homegrown talent.

Carnegie Mellon University, a leading research institution for information technology and engineering in the United States, has established a campus in Kigali. It is the first institution of its kind in eastern Africa, offering master's programs in ICT and related subjects, with the aim of developing Africa's ICT talent.

Meanwhile, China's contribution mostly consists of accepting African students to study computer science and information technology in China, although it has made significant progress in this field and created a constructive environment for ICT industry and education.

RDC CONGO :

**RDC : le chef du M23 ordonne à ses troupes de cesser les hostilités**

Le Monde.fr avec AFP/03.11.2013

Le président du Mouvement du 23 Mars (M23), Bertrand Bisimwa, a ordonné dimanche 3 novembre "à toutes les forces" de son mouvement rebelle "la cessation immédiate des hostilités" avec l'armée congolaise, indique un communiqué signé de son nom. Le but de cet ordre, alors que l'armée assiège les derniers bastions du M23 dans l'est de la République démocratique du Congo (RDC), est de "permettre la poursuite du processus politique" avec Kinshasa, précise M. Bisimwa.

Dans la matinée, l'armée congolaise avait lancé une nouvelle offensive contre les dernières positions des rebelles du M23 sur quelques collines de l'Est de la République démocratique du Congo (RDC), avait indiqué le général Lucien Bahuma, commandant de la 8e région militaire congolaise.

Le Mouvement du 23 mars (M23) a été mis en déroute par l'offensive lancée le 25 octobre par l'armée dans la province du Nord-Kivu, qui correspond à la 8e région militaire de la RDC. Depuis la prise, mercredi, de leur fief politique, Bunagana, les rebelles ne contrôlent plus que quelques collines proches de cette ville située à la frontière avec l'Ouganda, à 80 km au nord de Goma.

## NÉGOCIATIONS À KAMPALA

Le ministre des affaires étrangères de la RDC, Raymond Tshibanda, est retourné samedi à Kampala, en Ouganda, où Kinshasa et les rebelles du M23 dialoguent tant bien que mal depuis décembre. Vendredi, l'armée a donné aux irréductibles du M23 une "dernière chance" de se rendre et d'éviter un assaut final, mais le porte-parole du gouvernement congolais, Lambert Mende, a insisté sur le fait que "le succès de [la] contre-offensive militaire n'[était] pas une panacée".

Les actions "politiques et diplomatiques [...] nous paraissent être les seules à même de garantir une paix durable à notre pays", avait ajouté M. Mende, alors que les rebelles parlent depuis mercredi de l'imminence de la signature d'un accord à Kampala.

Samedi, le chef adjoint de la délégation du M23 à Kampala, Roger Lumbala, a déclaré qu'"il restait un dernier point important [à négocier] concernant l'amnistie" que demandent les rebelles. Selon lui, la signature d'un accord "pourrait intervenir dans la journée", sinon "la semaine prochaine", compte tenu de l'agenda du ministre de la défense ougandais, Crispus Kyonga, chef de la médiation entre les deux parties.

**L'armée congolaise accuse le M23 de bombarder une ville**

04/11/lesechos.fr

L'armée de la République démocratique du Congo (RDC) a accusé lundi les rebelles du M23 d'avoir bombardé une ville dans l'est du pays en dépit du cessez-le-feu qu'ils ont proclamé au cours du week-end.

Les insurgés affirment pour leur part que l'armée régulière a attaqué à l'arme lourde leurs positions dans les collines boisées le long de la frontière ougandaise.

"Il ne s'agit pas de combats, mais de bombes lancées par le M23 visant la population de Bunagana", a déclaré le colonel Olivier Hamuli, porte-parole des forces armées de la RDC joint par téléphone.

"Ils visent les civils. L'appel à un cessez-le-feu était un mensonge", a-t-il ajouté.

Une employée de l'Onu présente du côté ougandais de la frontière a fait état de milliers d'habitants fuyant le secteur.

"Nous étions à 4 km de la frontière et les explosions étaient si violentes que nous avons dû nous éloigner. Les rues sont pleines de gens qui fuient les combats", a dit Lucy Beck, représentante du HCR, l'agence des Nations unies pour les Réfugiés.

Les rebelles du M23, qui ont cédé la majeure partie de leurs positions dans l'est de la RDC sous la pression des forces gouvernementales, avaient déclaré dimanche un cessez-le-feu afin, selon eux, de faire progresser les pourparlers de paix.

#### RDC : l'armée attaque les dernières positions du M23 dans l'Est

Le Monde.fr avec AFP/ le 04.11.2013

Les rebelles du M23 ont affirmé lundi matin que l'armée avait repris ses attaques "à l'arme lourde" contre leur dernier réduit dans les montagnes de l'est de la République démocratique du Congo (RDC).

La direction du Mouvement du 23-Mars (M23), qui avait annoncé dimanche un cessez-le-feu unilatéral, a regretté, dans un communiqué daté de Chanzu, l'une des dernières collines tenues par la rébellion, "la poursuite des attaques à l'arme lourde conduites en ce moment" par les Forces armées de la RDC (FARDC),

Dimanche, l'armée avait pilonné pendant huit heures environ les positions du M23, situées à environ 80 km au nord de Goma, la capitale de la province du Nord-Kivu, et les combats s'étaient même intensifiés après la publication, en début d'après-midi de l'ordre de cessez-le-feu de la direction de la rébellion.

A Buray, à 26 km à l'ouest de Bunagana, ancien fief des rebelles à la frontière avec l'Ouganda, un soldat a indiqué lundi matin que "de violents échanges de tirs étaient en cours entre armée et M23 dans la zone de Bunagana". Affirmant arriver de cette localité, un homme croisé sur un taxi-moto, a indiqué que les chars de l'armée tiraient sur la colline de Chanzu à partir de Bunagana et que le M23 répondait par des tirs de mortiers. "Des obus sont tombés sur des maisons, il y a des blessés", a-t-il dit. Au même moment, deux camions et trois chars de la Mission des Nations unies pour la stabilisation de la RDC (Monusco) passaient en direction du théâtre des opérations.

UGANDA :

### Uganda: Narrow Escape

By Stephen Kafeero/The Independent (Kampala)/31 October 2013

Richard Mauku A Ugandan Westgate Mall attack survivor tells a chilling story of how he escaped by the skin of his teeth

Seated in his office, Richard Mauku says he counts himself very lucky to be alive today. Together with some of his colleagues from the Uganda Hotels, Food, Tourism and Allied Workers' Union (UHFTAWU), he was inside the Westgate Mall when the terror attack happened. He escaped without a scratch but he could easily have been one of the 67 people who died and the over 175 who are nursing bullet wounds in the 4-day siege.

The team of eight had gone to Nairobi for union conferences. On the fateful day, they had planned meetings with employers of organizations that hail from Kenya, which included Nakumatt supermarkets among others.

Around 10.30 am, they arrived to have a meeting with Nakumatt directors at Nakumatt City Mall in Nairobi but when the boss came, he decided that they go to the bigger mall and also do a tour of the facility.

At about 11:50 the team arrived at Westgate but immediately they entered Westgate just as the managers were receiving them, power went off in the whole building. It took over two minutes for the emergency lights to go on upon which they continued the tour with the Nakumatt director.

"It is at this point that we heard gun shots and people began panicking and running in all directions. A very huge glass poster with the inscriptions Nakumatt Westgate was shot into and it burst as if a bomb had gone off, this increased the fear among the people, and they knocked each other or the stalls trying to flee," recalls Mauku.

"In about two minutes we heard the main entrance door being shut, so we went and hid in the wine cellars and immediately we entered, we had some one shooting from just outside where we were."

He adds that a glass partition separated them from the man who was shooting and they could only see the soles of his shoes. "He would shoot kill people and move to another place and then come back," said Mauku, his face showing the tension. "He kept communicating in three languages English, Arabic and Kiswahili but we couldn't make sense of what he was saying except when he spoke English to his victims."

In the beginning they imagined that the person was a policeman because the information that they got initially from those running from the main entrance was that it was the robbers who had come to rob a bank.

"So we kept seating there imagining that it was the police exchanging fire with the robbers and whenever they would kill you would hear somebody yelling and imagine it is a robber or an innocent person."

His colleague made two attempts to call this person because they wanted to come out. The whole incident began at almost 12.00 and it was 2.00 pm but the shooting was continuing. Some of our

colleagues would go and fix themselves into the coolers where they keep the crates.

The terrorist were just shooting anybody and anyhow but in the beginning you could hear them ask people their names and would demand that they read something in Islam to prove that one was a muslim. They wouldn't kill you if you did. They would even aid the women who were putting on hijab (a veil that covers the head and chest, which is particularly worn by Muslim women.)

At about 3.00 pm, the general secretary of the union called them on the mobile phone to check whether they were still alive. He himself had narrowly survived because they shot where he was and bullets were showered into buckets of yoghurt above him. The person next to him was actually shot and fell on him so his whole body was a mixture of blood and yoghurt.

They got to know that it was a terrorist attack and not robbers as they had thought. "He (the general secretary) told us to find any means of getting out of Westgate and gave us direction because he knew the place where we were hiding," said Mauku.

He says he left where he was sitting on the carton of wines and went where the chairman was sitting on the trolley. The rest were hiding in the fridges." "I told them that according to the information I have got, remaining here may imply death and so is trying to get out, but let us make a choice and my position is if these are terrorists, am not remaining here because the next thing might be a bomb going off."

"Every time their powerful guns sounded, I felt as if my skin was tearing yet the shooting was at close range. It was not a simple matter because some of my colleagues had even said their last prayers. Somehow, I imagined that I would survive and told them that lets walk out because the general secretary had assured us that some people are being evacuated," he adds.

They decided to move. One of our officers, a lady in charge of education and training, grabbed my shirt and tried to enter it but could not because it was too small. So she got a grip on me. At this point I began imagining the fact that we had tried calling a terrorist thinking that he was a police officer. I boldly walked out but setting foot in the corridor, it was full of blood.

When we got near the toilets, two Nakumatt employees who I recognized by their uniforms peeped and I asked them where the exit was and immediately a white man came who I think was a member of security because he would even go into the corridors to rescue anybody who came out showed us the but told us to run and it is at this point that a group of people hiding in used boxes emerged. We were among a group of about 100 that were evacuated at ago.

Mauku says that to his surprise, when they came out they just joined the crowd that had gathered outside comprising of mainly staff from the mall and other survivors and onlookers who had come to see what was going on. In his mind, he thought they were going to be screened first because you couldn't tell who the terrorist was and who wasn't. It was not to be.

They took another 30 minutes in the crowd but the Kenyan police was just pleading with people to extend yet you could see some people up which I suspect were terrorists pulling curtains to check what was happening.

Even if these people wanted they could have killed us as we stood outside. We felt it was safer to go away. By 4 pm when they left, no screening was being done and even if one was a terrorist, all they had to do was to leave their gun and walk away.

As the fear continued to take its toll, they booked into two hotels but opted to check out because

they no checking was done. "You could not sit in a huge building with many people knowing that you have entered unchecked yet other people were dying in the vicinity," says Mauku.

Shockingly up to the time they left Kenya, they never interacted with any security officer neither were they get anyone asking them what they saw, which raises important questions about the manner the attack was handled by the Kenyan security. For now, Mauku is only thankful to God he and all his team was able to come back home alive.

### Uganda: Working Mothers Deserve Good Working Conditions

By Jacqueline Asimwe/The Observer (Kampala)/3 November 2013

#### Opinion

News last week that Parliament had agreed to spend over Shs 80 million on a day care centre rubbed many Ugandans the wrong way. The major contention was whether MPs, who are already well-facilitated at the taxpayers' expense - with a large salary, interest-free car loans and more recently, iPads, now also need a day care centre.

Many people called the MPs selfish, a drain on the economy, and many uncharitable names that I cannot reproduce in this article.

While these sentiments are totally understandable, we still need to step away and ask the bigger question about whether or not our workplaces offer decent facilities for working mothers.

Given Uganda's youthful population, there was always going to come a time when Parliament would reflect this statistic in their demographic.

Parliament has 135 women MPS, many of whom are in their reproductive age. If Parliament is a mirror of society, then it is true that many employers around the country also have a sizable female workforce which is within the reproductive age.

A few years ago, the women who work at St Balikuddembe (Owino) market approached their leaders, asking for a piece of land near the market, to enable them build a day care centre for their children.

Many of these women could not afford the luxury of housemaids, and even if they could, many still wanted to have access to their children, especially of breastfeeding age.

At the time, the leaders of the market were hesitant to give up land to the working mothers, and instead wanted to give away the land to an investor. The market women then approached a women's rights organisation for assistance in the negotiations with the market leaders.

The unfortunate fact is that across Uganda, not many women are guaranteed decent working conditions. In many instances workplaces do not consider gender aspects in working conditions. Many employers, whether small, medium or large-scale enterprises, lack the knowledge, skills and motivation to put in place working conditions that are attractive to women.

This includes measures such as flexibility in working hours and place of work as well as affordable quality childcare facilities. Our Constitution throws some light regarding the standards expected for women who work.

Article 33 (3) states that "the state shall protect women and their rights, taking into account, their unique status and natural maternal functions in society."

Article 40(1) (a) on economic rights, states that "Parliament shall enact laws to provide for the rights of persons to work under satisfactory, safe and healthy conditions" and Article 40 (4) states that "the employer of every woman worker shall accord her protection during pregnancy and after birth, in accordance with the law."

Most employers offer maternity leave of sorts. I say "of sorts" because despite the Employment Act of 2006 giving women a period of sixty working days as maternity leave, not all employers grant the full length of the leave.

I have heard of women who have to report back to work two days after delivery otherwise they face the danger of being sacked from their jobs. Many employers have thus read their obligation to working mothers as being limited to providing maternity leave.

But as the Constitution clearly stipulates, the obligation goes beyond maternity leave to providing satisfactory and safe conditions, and according the woman protection after birth to enable her play their natural maternal function - and breast-feeding is one such central function.

Providing onsite day care services is one way to promote and protect the rights of working mothers. And all working women in Uganda should enjoy this right. The issue also goes beyond women being able to afford house helps because house helps do not breastfeed the babies.

The ministry of Health has long promoted the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life. Many women would like to breastfeed their children even longer.

Many women do not live near their workplaces to rush home to breastfeed their children, and for younger children, it is often better that they be breastfed on demand. Since our MPs have finally realised that in order for them to work well they need a conducive work environment, including a day care centre, it is incumbent upon them to advocate similar services for other working mothers in this country.

It is also incumbent upon other employers to borrow a leaf from Parliament and put in place mother-friendly services. When women are able to work well, it works well for all of us.

The author is a civil society activist.

### Uganda: Block Oil Corruption Structures

3 November 2013/The Observer (Kampala)

Human Rights Watch and the Yale University-based International Human Rights Clinic, last month released a report that accused President Museveni's government of literally abetting high-level corruption - not least by failing to put in place strong disincentives for grand theft of public resources.

Although the report has been dismissed and condemned by Uganda government spokespeople, it hardly said anything new. The message about the corridors of power in Kampala being easily graced by men and women whose names are synonymous with graft has been delivered variously by this newspaper and donors, notably in 2010 by the then World Bank's Uganda director, Kundhavi Kadiresan.



Last week, another report, the bribery index, also returned the same old news - that the police retained its unenviable trophy as the most corruption-prone institution. Not much news there, but it is worrying that institutions supposed to be at the forefront of combating corruption remain most culpable.

One of Kampala's criticism against the Human Rights Watch report has been its failure to propose 'novel' solutions to the problem. Of course this accusation is diversionary, because the remedies have been stated countless times, but Kampala has lacked the courage to act in the interest of wananchi.

But even before we talk about prosecuting the corrupt with the same vigour used against political opponents, attention needs to be paid to tearing down the structures that allow graft to thrive.

For instance, nearly two months ago, The Observer reported that because of a glaringly flawed law, the proposed National Oil Company (Natoil) could be individualised and abused. Our report pointed out that the law ambiguously created a publically-run company registered as a private company.

It is clear that if the situation is not rectified, the Uganda government is setting up another structure that will provide fertile ground for corruption. As a privately-registered company, for instance, Natoil could evade scrutiny by oversight institutions such as the Public Accounts committee of Parliament.

It would be grossly unfair if, in eight years' time, Natoil got embroiled in corruption scandals and government agents accused critics of not offering 'novel solutions'. The time is now to block gaps and tear down structures through which the coveted petrol shillings could leak.

## SOUTH AFRICA :

### **South Africa Union Starts Pay Strike at Northam Platinum**

By Paul Burkhardt/bloomberg.com/Nov 4, 2013

A strike called by South Africa's National Union of Mineworkers at Northam Platinum Ltd. (NHM) over wages continued into a second day as the company said it has proposed a meeting between the sides tomorrow.

"There has been no invitation from the company, but we'll be ready to see them" for talks, Ecliff Tantsi, the union's negotiator at Northam, said by phone today. The company's management resolved, for safety purposes, not to allow production-related employees underground yesterday, Northam said in an e-mailed statement.

Northam's Zondereinde division was served with a strike notice after the company's latest wage offer of 7 percent to 8 percent was rejected, the metals producer said. The NUM, which has more than 7,000 members at the company, demands an average increase of 61 percent, it said.

Northam "has moved on its offer twice, while the NUM has made no move at all," Memory Johnstone, a spokeswoman for the company, said Nov. 1 in an e-mail.

Output at the Zondereinde mine is estimated at 300,000 ounces a year, the company said Sept. 30 in

its annual report.

Tantsi said the strike started yesterday with the night shift and subsequent morning shift.

The Association of Mineworkers and Construction Union has also failed to reach an agreement over wages with Lonmin Plc (LMI), Impala Platinum Holdings Ltd. (IMP) and Anglo American Platinum Ltd. (AAL), the world's three largest platinum producers. It is the biggest labor group at those companies.

A strike "could happen jointly" with other platinum companies, Jimmy Gama, AMCU's treasurer and also a spokesman, said on Oct. 30.

### Vigilante Groups Kill 5 in South Africa

By REUTERS/November 3, 2013

JOHANNESBURG — Five people thought to be criminals were killed on Sunday by an enraged mob in a South African township, the police said, the latest act of vigilantism in a country plagued by high rates of violent crime.

The killings in the township of Khutsong followed other flare-ups in the area known as the West Rand, a sprawling group of communities west of Johannesburg that has fallen on hard times as gold mines have closed.

Another township in the area, Bekkersdal, has been the scene of periodic riots the past few weeks by residents angry at the failure of local officials to provide services like garbage collection.

In Sunday's episode, the police said in a statement, about 400 men had gathered in an open field to air their grievances about gangsters in the area and then split up into vigilante groups.

They first attacked a 61-year-old traditional healer, setting his house afire and burning him to death. Two young men who the police said belonged to a criminal grouping known as the Casanova Gang were then burned to death.

The vigilantes then moved to another neighborhood, where two others thought to be gangsters were stoned to death. Several people were also injured during the rampage.

TANZANIA :

### Boom time for Chinese involvement in Africa's Tanzania

2013-11-04/By Zheng Caixiong in Guangzhou (China Daily)

East Africa nation's infrastructure will be greatly improved after important deals were sealed

Chinese companies and their Tanzanian counterparts signed seven cooperative agreements and memorandums of understanding (MOUs) valued at billions of dollars in Guangzhou late last week.

The agreements mainly involved energy, mineral resources, power supply, housing and other infrastructure industries.

The signing ceremonies were witnessed by Mizengo Pinda, the prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, and Lu Youqing, the Chinese ambassador to Tanzania, at the first Tanzania-China Business Forum in the capital of Guangdong province on October 24.

The forum was jointly organized by the Tanzania Investment Centre and the China Africa Business Council. Officials from Chinese and Tanzanian enterprises and business executives at the one-day forum also discussed investment and trade in a bid to expand the two nations' economic ties.

Pinda praised the role played by the Tanzania-China Business Forum in helping to improve economic ties between the countries.

Pinda, who led a big trade delegation, arrived in Guangzhou after attending the 14th Western China International Fair in Beijing, where he also met Chinese Premier Li Keqiang to discuss the expansion of economic ties.

Pinda's delegation comprised ministers, regional commissioners, members of parliament, executives from private sector institutions, officials from the Tanzania Investment Center and other senior government officials and businesspeople.

"Chinese people will continue to provide assistance to Tanzania as capacity allows. Also we hope the Tanzanian side will provide the necessary support for the Chinese enterprises involved in development there," Li told Pinda.

Noting that next year China and Tanzania will mark the 50th anniversary of their diplomatic ties, Li said China is to cooperate with Tanzania on major projects.

According to Pinda, his government is also in talks with China Merchant Holdings International about the construction of Bagamoyo Port, which will turn Tanzania into an international trade hub for East and Central Africa.

"With China and Tanzania about to mark the golden jubilee of their close relations, it is a good time to take our investment partnerships to a higher level," Pinda said.

He urged his Tanzanian delegates to capitalize on the investment opportunities at the forum, and added that he was keen to hear the views of Chinese investors regarding the Tanzanian business environment.

Pinda said Tanzania, which is on the east coast of Africa, is a peaceful and politically stable country, and these are critical assets for investors. He also said the Tanzanian government will fully support every investment initiative.

"Private investments in Tanzania are guaranteed by government policy and law against nationalization and expropriation. Investors can repatriate their profits and dividends without hindrance," Pinda said.

"I encourage Chinese companies to utilize the opportunities here and turn them into profitable ventures in a way that will bring about sustainable benefits to the Tanzanian economy and the local communities."

Pinda also urged Tanzanian companies to use their visit to China to gain market knowledge and experience and to develop partnerships with Chinese companies and their international partners,

thereby connecting themselves with the global economy.

Many Chinese companies regard Africa as a prime destination for their overseas investments and trade.

Xu Zhiming, chairman of Zhejiang-based China Yuemei Group, says his company is enjoying 10 percent annual growth in profits in Africa.

Xu said his group, a non-government transnational company mainly in the textiles and dye industries, is already planning to set up more companies and joint ventures in Africa.

Xu is also vice-chairman of the China Africa Business Council, which has more than 500 member companies. The council was established in 2006.

According to Xu, his group plans to invest about \$150 million to restructure the Tanzania-China Friendship Textile Co Ltd to import new technology and equipment to help build it into the largest modern textile company in Africa.

The company is expected to form a complete industrial chain for cotton purchasing, processing, spinning, weaving and dyeing, Xu said.

Also, Xu said his group plans to invest about \$500 million in the construction of an industrial and trade park in Tanzania, which would serve as a platform for Chinese companies investing in Africa and create more job opportunities and revenue for local Tanzania people.

Xu said his group, which started investing in Africa in 2000, has now set up 16 companies there, including three in Tanzania, with a total investment of more than \$370 million.

"The investment in Africa accounts for about 30 percent of my group's total assets," he said.

"Despite the poor technological conditions and low work efficiency, the vast market on the African continent, cheap labor and abundant natural resources are the major attractions for Chinese companies, particularly labor-intensive enterprises," Xu said.

"And manufacturing, mineral exploitation, finance, machinery, infrastructure, trade, textiles and dyeing are the main industries that attract Chinese companies and investors."

Xu said the Tanzania-China Business Forum will play an active role in promoting Sino-African investment and trade.

Among the major deals signed at the first Tanzania-China Business Forum in Guangzhou included the following:

Shanghai Electric Power Company and Tanzania Electric Supply Co Ltd will invest about \$400 million to construct the third phase of Kinyerezi Power Project in Tanzania.

China Gezhouba Group Corp signed an MOU with the Tanzania company to jointly build Tanzania's Rumakali Hydropower Project.

Sino Hydro Resources Ltd and Mkonge Energy Systems Co Ltd signed an agreement with Tanzania Electric Supply to jointly construct the Masigira Hydropower Project in the East African nation. Construction of the project will cost \$136 million.

China Railway Jianchang Engineering Co Ltd and the National Housing Corp (NHC) of Tanzania signed an MOU to finance some NHC-selected projects valued at more than \$500 million. Poly Technologies Inc Ltd signed an MOU with NHC to invest \$200 million in housing projects in Tanzania.

China Dalian International Economic and Technical Co-operation Group Ltd, Hydro-China Kunming Engineering Corp and Tanzania's National Development Corp agreed to establish a \$136-million center of excellence on renewable energy in Tanzania to support the Singida Wind Power Project there.

China's Tebiau Electric Apparatus Stock Co Ltd and the Tanzania Electric Supply Co Ltd agreed to construct a 400kV transmission line from Dar es Salaam to Arusha. Construction of the project will cost \$693 million.

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### Swissport Tanzania commences handling at Songwe

By Prof. Dr. Wolfgang H. Thome, eTN Africa Correspondent/eturbonews.com/Nov 03, 2013

Swissport Tanzania has added ground handling services at the Songwe Airport which serves the region around Mbeya but reportedly also opened a station at Mtwara Airport recently, as the number of flights to both airports has significantly increased in the recent past following refurbishment and modernization in particular at Songwe. This had added traffic potential and after handed a concession by the Tanzania Airport Authority to provide ground handling services, Swissport has now moved to commercialize these rights.

FastJet meanwhile has commenced their scheduled flights, initially three times a week, from Dar es Salaam to Songwe, competing on the route with Precision Air which operates ATR turboprop aircraft as opposed to FastJet's Airbus A319. Precision Air moved from initially 4 flights per week to then daily and has since in fact added extra flights on days with higher demand for seats. Notably though is fuel availability of JET A1 still an issue at Songwe in spite of efforts by TAA to have an aviation fuel supplier to set up base at that airport, compelling the airlines to carry enough fuel with them to complete the return journey to Dar es Salaam.

The expansion to Mtwara, a region in Southern Tanzania not too far from the border with Mozambique and located near the massive gas fields which were discovered only recently and to Songwe, Mbeya, where tourism has a significant potential but has hitherto been unable to tap into it due to lack of regular connections, has been seen as one of Swissport's growth strategies. As handling in Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro has reached near saturation point, further growth is now only possible through either added flights by existing airlines handled by Swissport or new airlines coming in, which presently are far and few between after British Airways dumped Dar es Salaam earlier this year.

### Tanzania: Standard Seven Pass Mark Improves By 28 Per Cent

By Margreth Itala/Tanzania Daily News (Dar es Salaam)/3 November 2013

AT least 50 per cent of pupils who sat for Standard Seven 2012 National Examinations have scored 'A', 'B' and 'C' grades while the other half of the total number of candidates (867,983) attained the lowest grades, 'D' and 'E'.

Announcing the results before journalists in Dar es Salaam, the Acting Executive Secretary of the National Examinations Council, Dr Charles Msonde said the overall pass mark has improved between 6.01 and 28.6 per cent compared to last year's results and pupils scored highly in Kiswahili subject but recorded poor performance in Mathematics.

Meanwhile, the council has nullified examination results for 13 candidates in connection with examination cheating allegations. The number is minimal compared to last year (2012) when 293 candidates were 'axed'.

"The examinations held between September 11 and 12, this year registered 867,983 candidates out of the number 52.52 per cent (455,896) being girls and 47.48 per cent (412,087) boys. A total of 23,045 candidates did not sit for the exams for various reasons including truancy," Msonde explained.

However, the results have come out quite early compared to some past years because the computerised Optical Mark reader (OMR) system was employed and worked very well according to Dr Msonde.

"The purposeful hand-marking for specified schools proved some human errors which were eventually rectified through computer system.

The trial exercise (hand-marking) was employed on 20,795 candidates (1.2 per cent) but set right accordingly," he explained. According to the agreed grading system, a candidate who might have registered an excellent performance would have scored 250 marks in total.

However, out of the total number of candidates, only 427,606 of them scored above 100 marks, the number tallying with the reported 50.61 per cent pass level.

Classification according to gender and grades attained, statistics indicate that 5,942 (1.5 per cent) boys scored 'A', while 3,184 boys (0.71 per cent) girls scored the same grade ('A').

As for grade 'B', a total of 49,199 boys (12.1 per cent) were graded so, while 34,094 (7.64 per cent) girls were graded under the same category.

According to the data availed to the media yesterday, majority of those considered to have passed the exams fall under 'C' grade such that 165,238 (41.4 per cent) boys and 170,949 (38.32 per cent) girls were graded the same.

However, the officer admitted that more efforts were needed for the nation to register an impressive number of successful candidates.

Judging from the statistics which indicate that 417,315 candidates equivalent to 49.39 per cent failed ('D' and 'E' grades), the appeal for additional efforts becomes absolutely relevant.

Commenting on the just released results, the Chairman of the Association of Private School Owners, Mr Mahamood Mringo wished pupils in both public and private schools perform the best.

He was making reference to the examination results which indicated that 68 per cent of candidates from public schools performed well in Kiswahili subject compared to 98 per cent for pupils in private schools. As for the English subject, 33 per cent did well in government schools while 99 per cent excelled in private schools.

"Deliberate efforts are necessary to make sure that all Tanzanians have access to better education," Mringo said. Another academic stakeholder, Rabson Materu (retired school teacher) called for an overhaul of the education system to allow serious teaching of English subject starting from elementary schools.

"All children of this nation must be assisted to learn English right from the lowest level. English is the world language. Nearly 95 per cent of all subjects in secondary schools are taught in English.

Students fail not because they are dull but they cannot express themselves in English and this is why they only do well in Kiswahili subject. Time for serious change has come," Materu said.

KENYA :

**Calls for unity dominate President Uhuru Kenyatta's trip to Western**  
Sunday, November 3rd 2013/By Luke Anami/standardmedia.co.ke

Kakamega, Kenya: President Uhuru Kenyatta made his first visit to western Kenya Sunday, eight months since he was elected to office, with a plea to politicians to set aside party differences for the sake of development.

Uhuru, who was in the backyard of rival coalition, CORD, said he was happy to be in Western as President and assured that his government will support key economic sectors including agriculture.

The President, who was speaking in Mumias town, Kakamega County, during celebrations to mark the 20th Anniversary of the Anglican Church of Kenya in Mumias, also reiterated that he would treat all Kenyans equally.

He said this after Mumias West MP and his host Johnson Naika, pleaded with him to share goodies with UDF leaders since the party was a member of the Amani Coalition, which is in partnership with Jubilee government.

"There is something msheshimiwa (Naika) said and I want to correct him. He said I have slaughtered a cow and I should ensure I have shared a piece with my brother. I wish to correct him by saying there is no Uhuru's cow. The cow is for all Kenyans, 40 millions of us. There is no cow for an individual. We need to ensure that the government provides services to all Kenyans irrespective of race, religion, tribe or gender," clarified the President.

Among those present at the function was former Deputy Prime Minister and Amani Coalition leader Musalia Mudavadi, who unsuccessfully contested for the presidency during the March 4 elections. Others included former Vice President Moody Awori and New Ford Kenya leader Eugene Wamalwa.

"I am happy today because since I was elected, it is my first time to visit Western region following your invitation," the President said when he rose to speak at the ACK Bishop Hannington Cathedral, Mumias.

He continued: "All Kenyans have the right to access services from the government because the time for politics comes and goes. We need to set aside our party differences and work together as one."

Mudavadi also called on leaders to set aside their political differences and urged Uhuru to work with other parties.

“Politics is over. People must work and develop. We can’t achieve any meaningful development if we cannot unite and work together,” noted Mudavadi.

On the issue of sugar industry which is close to the hearts of area residents, the President urged millers to pay farmers on time.

#### Pay slip

“We cannot fight for the life of the factory and ignore that of a farmer. I have been shown the pay slip of one farmer. A farmer has worked on his land for two years, then the factory pays him Sh47,000 but in the same breath has given him a bill of Sh57,000. Sasa shamba amelima, jasho ametoa, lakini mwishowe yeye ndiye anayedaiwa na factory (The farmer has tilled his land, sweated doing the job but it is him who owes the factory in the end),” said the President.

He welcomed remarks by area Deputy Governor Prof Philip Kutima who asked residents of Kakamega County to diversify by engaging in dairy farming instead of waiting for 18 months to earn from cane farming.

“I want to join the Deputy Governor. Even if we work hard to revive the sugar industry, I wish to say that diversification is also good. The governor said we need to invest in dairy farming. We can do intensive dairy farming in this county. It is possible because this place is blessed with rain. We can make dairy farming the best not only in Kenya but in East Africa.”

The President blamed the National Assembly for delaying the release of Uwezo Funds but said the mistakes will be corrected in the course of administering the fund.

#### Safeguards

Mudavadi, Wamalwa and Mumias East MP Ben Washiali called on the President to come to the rescue of ailing Mumias and Nzoia factories arguing that the lives of residents of Kakamega County rely on sugar cane farming.

“We want the relevant department of government to ensure that COMESA sugar safeguards for Kenya are extended to allow for a strong sugar industry.

Over 50 per cent of sugar comes from this region. If those COMESA safeguards are pushed forward, we will be able to protect the industry,” Mudavadi said.

Wamalwa thanked the President for pledging that he will not assent to the controversial media Bill.

“Freedom of the press is the cornerstone of democracy anywhere in the world. We wish to thank you for your stand.” he said.

He asked the national government to construct a fertiliser factory in Western region to serve the interests of farmers.

The factories that the first President put up are on their death bed. Nzoia and Mumias are collapsing as they are unable to pay farmers. Poor management is blame for the poor performances,” Eugene



said.

Anglican Archbishop Eliud Wabukala led the Christians in marking 20 years of service. Others who attended the ceremony include MPs John Serut of Mt Elgon, Riginalda Wanyoyi of Bungoma County and Nambale MP John Bunyasi among others

ANGOLA :

AU/AFRICA :

**Africa News Round Up, November, Monday 04, 2013**

November 4, 2013/ by Administrator/independent.co.ug

We start off this week's news roundup in the Democratic Republic of Congo where the M23 rebels on Sunday declared a ceasefire in their fight with the army, in a move they hope will advance peace talks with the government, France24 reports.

"We call on the facilitator of the Kampala peace talks to immediately put in place a mechanism to monitor the ceasefire," the rebels said in statement.

There was no immediate reaction from the army, which has pushed the rebels from all the towns they once controlled during a 20-month rebellion in North Kivu province.

Rebel fighters this week abandoned Bunagana, their last stronghold in the eastern province, and have withdrawn into the hills and forests around Congo's border with Uganda and Rwanda where the rebellion was launched last year.

On Friday, Uganda, which has led regional attempts to end the most serious rebellion since Congo's last war ended a decade ago, called for both sides to stop fighting. Heavy fighting has eased but the army said it shelled rebel positions on Saturday to encourage fighters to surrender.

Congo's government has dispatched senior negotiators to talks in Uganda but the army is keen to finish off the rebellion, the last in a series of uprisings led by Congolese Tutsis in the mineral-rich but unstable east.

In Egypt, the trial of former Egyptian President Mohamed Morsy is set to start on Monday, four months after a military coup removed him from power, CNN reports.

The closely watched trial could be the first public appearance in months for Morsy, who's been held in an undisclosed location since his ouster in July.

The former president is accused of inciting violence, and 14 other Muslim Brotherhood members are also defendants in the case.

Analysts say great uncertainty surrounds the trial, and some have expressed concerns that it could be a flashpoint that further fuels unrest.

Morsy, whom the Muslim Brotherhood backs, remains one of the most polarizing figures in Egypt.

He rode a wave of hope, becoming Egypt's first freely elected president, but his presidency barely lasted a year.

His supporters believed he would usher in a new Islamic era. His detractors, though, saw a tyrant wanting to impose his conservative values.

Weekly protests demanding Morsy's reinstatement still spring up around the country. As a result, hundreds have died in clashes with security forces.

Authorities have warned that they'll crack down on any violent protests tied to the trial, and security forces are expected to be out en masse as Morsy's supporters vow to take to the streets.

"Tomorrow's trial is a test for the Egyptian authorities. They should present Mohamed Morsy in court and grant him a fair trial, including the right to challenge the evidence against him in court," said Hassiba Hadj Sahraoui, Amnesty International's deputy director for the Middle East and North Africa. "Failing to do so would further call into question the motives behind his trial."

Morsy isn't the only former Egyptian president on trial.

Longtime strongman Hosni Mubarak also faced similar charges.

While Mubarak is facing a retrial, some worry Morsy won't get a fair shake.

"What we are worried about is a fair trial because of the political circumstances surrounding it especially with the animosity between the media and Morsy during his year in office," said lawyer Nasser Amin, head of the Arab Center of the Independence of the Judiciary and Legal Profession.

Britain has scrapped a plan to force people from certain African and Asian countries to pay a cash bond in return for a visitor's visa after it caused an outcry at home and abroad and exposed a rift in the governing coalition, Reuters reports.

In a move that political rivals said showed Prime Minister David Cameron's flagship immigration policy was in disarray, a government spokesman said a pilot scheme which had been due to start this month had been canceled.

"We have decided not to proceed," the spokesman said on Sunday, declining to explain why.

Under the plan, visitors from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nigeria and Ghana seeking a six-month British visa would have been obliged to pay a refundable 3,000-pound (\$4,800) cash bond to deter them from overstaying.

The government chose those countries because they were "high risk" sources of illegal immigration, it said.

Polls show that immigration is one of the most important issues for voters in Britain, where Cameron's Conservative party faces the threat of the UK Independence Party (UKIP) siphoning off support ahead of a parliamentary election in 2015.

Concerns have been fuelled recently by warnings in the right-leaning media about "hordes" of

Romanians and Bulgarians moving to Britain next year, when European Union freedom of movement restrictions lapse at a time when Britons face rising competition for jobs.

In Kenya, a push to have the cases against President Uhuru Kenyatta and his deputy William Ruto deferred seems headed for failure after an informal gathering of the UN Security Council indicated it would turn down the request, the Daily Nation reports.

Rwanda, Togo and Morocco circulated a draft resolution for a deferral among UN Security Council members on Friday, but there are indications the request will be rejected.

Minutes from a lobbying meeting held among ministers of foreign affairs from countries sitting on the Security Council show that Kenya managed to secure the support of only five of the 15 members. Only one of these has veto power.

At the meeting in Washington, eight ministers turned down the proposal while two others were non-committal.

Kenya's Permanent Representative to the UN, Mr Macharia Kamau, Saturday said there are no specific dates when a decision by the Security Council can be expected. "However, it is anticipated that the decision will come within the fortnight," he said.

Frustration kicked in towards the end of the meeting with Kenya's Foreign Affairs Secretary Amina Mohamed saying that if Article 16 was not applied, it might as well be deleted from the Statute.

Article 16 states: "No investigation or prosecution may be commenced or proceeded with under this Statute for a period of 12 months after the Security Council, in a resolution adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, has requested the Court to that effect; that request may be renewed by the Council under the same conditions."

Ms Mohamed claimed that by refusing to grant a deferral, the council would be empowering those Kenya is fighting against (terrorists).

Rwanda's representatives said they would table a resolution before the council even if a refusal was evident.

Ethiopia's minister was also unimpressed, wondering why most countries held a similar position prior to the meeting. The minister accused Security Council members of having plotted in advance to reject Kenya's request.

Kenya is citing the recent Westgate terrorist attack and the continuing peace efforts in Somalia by the Kenya Defence Forces to ask for a deferral.

To achieve such a deferral, though, it is necessary to convince at least nine of the 15 members of the powerful council to vote in their favour without a veto.

Countries that hold veto power are China, France, Russia, the UK and the US. Other countries that sit on the council but have no veto power are Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Korea, Rwanda and Togo.

The only country holding veto power that backed Kenya's request was China. Togo, Rwanda, Morocco and Azerbaijan also supported the deferral.

## Tunisie: Toujours pas de Premier ministre, l'état d'urgence prolongé de huit mois

Le Vif/Source: Belga/dimanche 03 novembre 2013

La présidence tunisienne a annoncé dimanche la prolongation de l'état d'urgence en vigueur depuis la révolution de janvier 2011 à juin 2014 dans un contexte de violences jihadistes accrues. "Le président de la république Moncef Marzouki a prorogé l'état d'urgence sur le territoire de la république jusqu'à la fin du mois de juin 2014", selon un communiqué.

La présidence n'a apporté aucune précision supplémentaire mais signe de la tension accrue, l'état d'urgence, qui accorde de larges pouvoirs à la police et l'armée, a été prolongé de huit mois alors que depuis un an demi il l'était par tranche de un ou trois mois.

La Tunisie est confrontée à l'essor de groupes jihadistes depuis la révolution de 2011 mais les attaques ces sont multipliées ces dernières semaines. Pour la première fois depuis le soulèvement qui a renversé Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, deux sites touristiques ont été ciblés mercredi: l'un a été visé par un attentat suicide qui n'a pas fait de victime et l'autre par une tentative déjouée à temps. Durant le seul mois d'octobre, neuf gendarmes et policiers ont été tués dans des affrontements. La recrudescence des heurts intervient durant une inextricable crise politique déclenchée fin juillet par l'assassinat d'un opposant attribué à la mouvance jihadiste.

Toujours pas d'accord pour un Premier ministre.

Les négociations entre les islamistes tunisiens au pouvoir et l'opposition sur le futur Premier ministre indépendant vont se prolonger pendant "un ou deux jours" faute d'accord samedi, date limite que la classe politique s'était fixée, ont indiqué les islamistes d'Ennahda. "Nous ne sommes pas parvenus à un consensus sur le Premier ministre (...) nous allons continuer les discussions pendant encore un ou deux jours pour arriver à un consensus", a indiqué Ameer Larayedh, représentant d'Ennahda.

Le dialogue national entamé il y a une semaine était censé déboucher sur la nomination de la personnalité appelée à succéder au Premier ministre islamiste Ali Larayedh et conduire la Tunisie vers des élections à la tête d'un gouvernement apolitique.

Selon des négociateurs interrogés par l'AFP, les négociateurs ne parviennent pas à départager deux candidats: Mohamed Ennaceur, 79 ans, soutenu par l'opposition, et Ahmed Mestiri, 88 ans, soutenu par Ennahda et ses alliés. Le "dialogue national" en cours vise à sortir la Tunisie de la profonde impasse dans laquelle elle est plongée depuis l'assassinat le 25 juillet du député d'opposition Mohamed Brahmi, attribué à la mouvance jihadiste.

## The ICC: Time for Africa to take charge

November 4, 2013/By Wisdom Katungu/nehandaradio.com

On the 12th of October 2013, the extra ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union, in Addis Ababa sought to review Africa's relationship with the International Criminal Court.

This decision was not only long overdue, but is very plausible and it should be the first of the several other drastic measures the continental body needs to take in order to promote the continent's self-reliance both politically and economically in order to ensure that Africa takes its rightful place in the global village.

Although the AU did not unilaterally call for the mass pull out of its members from the ICC, a clear message was sent to the west and the world that Africa will not continue to tolerate abuse and humiliation through the biased application of pseudo international law.

I firmly believe that African countries should unanimously pull out of the ICC. The following are my reasons.

#### Political organ

It is no secret that the ICC is a being used by the west, through their financial influence, to become a political organ targeting the cradle of mankind. The AU has at some point described the ICC as a racist, justifiably so.

The reason for that pronouncement was based on the fact that since its inception 12 years ago, the ICC has unashamedly targeted Africans. This is despite the fact since its birth, we have witnessed the most atrocious war crimes of our generation in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The masters of those war crimes continue to walk freely. Since the inception of the ICC, the world has witnessed wanton breach of international law and disregard of the UN Security Council by the so called super powers without any consequences.

On a daily basis, the Obama regime murders innocent women and children in Pakistan through drone attacks. Where is the ICC? The ICC only becomes visible when Kenyans fight in post-election violence.

Surely the domestic courts can handle those cases effectively and the perpetrators of such violence can be brought to book through the Kenyan justice system. The ICC is clearly a political organ and it has deviated from the good intentions that it was created for.

When it was created many in Africa welcomed it as a solution to unabated conflict and impunity, a cancer that is slowing down the continent's development. This explains why a number of cases have been brought to the court by the African countries themselves.

However, it is worrying that the court itself seems to be paying its attention only to Africa and paying a blind eye to the war mongers in the west.

To underline that the ICC cannot be taken seriously, Robin Cook, the former British Foreign Secretary once said that the ICC was not set up to bring the British prime ministers or the United States presidents to book. So the question is if the ICC is not meant for the British and American leaders, then for whom was it set up? Practice shows that it was meant for African leaders.

#### Selective application of justice

The ICC was purportedly created to promote security, peace, justice and reconciliation. However it has become a joke because of the way it selectively targets Africans. If the ICC could charge Omar al Bashir with war crimes for his role in the Darfur genocide and recently Uhuru Kenyatta and his deputy for their role in the Kenyan post election violence, then surely George Bush and Tony Blair should definitely face war crimes for their role in the Iraq war.

These two gangsters attacked a sovereign state without mandate from the UN Security Council and we are still waiting for them to show us the weapons of mass destruction they were looking for. All we see is unabated bloodshed and looting of oil in Iraq yet the two continue to live lives of luxury, with no justice in sight for the victims. As long as Bush and Blair roam the streets freely, the ICC remains a mirage.

## African voices backing the ICC

When the AU announced its intention to debate its relationship with the Hague based ICC, some eminent African figures raised concern and raised objections to that idea. Of note were Koffi Annan, the former UN Secretary General and Desmond Tutu.

Annan pointed out that it would be shameful if African nations were to pull out of the ICC. Archbishop emeritus Desmond Tutu stated that African countries should stop Sudan and Kenya from trying to drag Africa out of the ICC.

I am particularly interested in Tutu's comments because he has at some point called for the arrest of Tony Blair for his role in the Iraqi conflict.

However, what the 1984 Nobel Peace prize laureate fails realise is that the same ICC which has failed to bring Tony Blair to book has indicted 28 Africans for far lesser crimes than Blair and his accomplice Bush.

What Tutu is again failing to appreciate is that Charles Taylor is to serve a lengthy term in some jail a couple of miles from where Bush lives in comfort.

### Legal force

The legal principles underlying the creation of the ICC leave a lot to be desired and that is why countries like American have enacted laws that protect their citizens from prosecution by the ICC.

The Americans have actually gone a step further declaring their right to invade the Hague to free Americans citizens that might have indicted and facing prosecution. The Australians have also wittingly taken similar measures.

Africans are however expected to send their citizens, including sitting presidents, to face humiliation in this sham of a court. In the recent past, the discord surrounding the court's affairs is so humiliating from an African perspective.

An example is that of Al Bashir's case when countries like South Africa declared that they would hand him over to the ICC if he sets foot on their territory whilst others welcomed him with both hands.

It is important now that the AU has taken a bold step in dealing with the ICC and from now onwards, we expect African countries to speak with one voice and condemn the manner in which the court operates.

Both Luis Moreno Ocampo, the first prosecutor of the ICC and Fatou Bensouda, his successor, are legal minds of great repute. Their achievements in international law should enable them to take the necessary steps to ensure that the court operates freely, fairly and consistently.

As long as the court continues its bias against Africans, Africa will unanimously pull out, rightly so. As the current prosecutor, Bensouda should spruce up the court's damaged reputation by revisiting the conflicts in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, Libya, as well as the current drone war by the Obama regime and bring all those who have killed innocent women and children to book.

### Way forward

The AU has not resolved to pull out of the ICC but that still remains an option if the court's conduct does not change drastically. I still believe October 2013 Addis Ababa summit laid a foundation for the AU to demand respect from the west and the world at large.

The next step by the AU should now focus on the reform of the United Nations, especially the long overdue permanent seat in the Security Council. The fact Africa deserves a permanent seat on the Security Council is not debatable.

Africa cannot continue to look to Russia and China for decisions that affect the continent. The AU should build from the Addis Ababa summit and begin to take some drastic decisions aimed at uprooting poverty on the continent.

With the vast amount of mineral and other resources on the continent, Africa cannot continue to rely on aid from nations can barely survive without those same African resources. Africa needs a united voice on issues affecting the continent.

This includes uniting in stopping aggression against any African countries be it overt in the form of economic sanctions and political aggression or covert in the form of pseudo international law through the ICC.

### Le procès de Mohamed Morsi s'ouvre au Caire dans un climat tendu

LE MONDE/04.11.2013

Révolution et exigence de justice ou coup d'Etat militaire accompagné d'une mascarade judiciaire ? La façon dont va se dérouler le procès du président déchu Mohamed Morsi, qui s'est ouvert lundi 4 novembre, va très certainement amener des réponses dans une Egypte toujours sur la corde raide, et où la question est encore loin d'être tranchée dans l'esprit des Egyptiens, quatre mois après le renversement du chef d'Etat issu des Frères musulmans par l'armée, à la faveur d'une mobilisation populaire sans précédent.

« Toute la question est de savoir s'il s'agit d'un procès qui vise à rendre justice ou si, au contraire, il s'agit d'un procès politique pour se débarrasser des Frères, résume un juge administratif chevronné. De mon point de vue, ce procès n'a de juridique que l'apparence. »

De fait, jusqu'à la dernière minute, l'organisation du procès s'est déroulée dans une grande opacité, compliquant la tâche des avocats de la défense, des médias et des observateurs étrangers.

### QUATORZE FRÈRES SUR LE BANC DES ACCUSÉS

Le premier président élu de l'histoire de l'Egypte moderne comparait pour « incitation au meurtre de manifestants ». Les événements remontent à début décembre 2012. Quelques jours après la déclaration constitutionnelle de Mohamed Morsi, par laquelle le président s'accorde le droit de limoger le procureur général et s'octroie des pouvoirs au-dessus de la supervision judiciaire, des milliers de manifestants occupent les abords du palais présidentiel, sans être inquiétés par la police, qui ne bouge pas.

Le lendemain, des affrontements éclatent entre milices de Frères musulmans et anti-Morsi, faisant au moins dix morts au total dans les deux camps et des centaines de blessés.

Aux côtés de l'ancien président figurent sur le banc des accusés quatorze cadres de la confrérie, dont le vice-président du Parti de la liberté et de la justice, appareil politique des Frères, Essam Al-Arian,

arrêté le 30 octobre.

## PAS D'ACCÈS AU DOSSIER

Mohamed Morsi est par ailleurs sous le coup d'enquêtes toujours en cours pour espionnage et pour déterminer sa responsabilité dans la mort de policiers pendant la révolution de janvier 2011, alors que, détenu politique, il s'échappait de prison. « Le problème, c'est que la veille du procès, le parquet n'avait toujours pas lu la lettre d'accusation. Incitations au meurtre, espionnage » Officiellement, les avocats de la défense ne savaient donc pas sur quels dossiers travailler. Les informations relayées par les médias n'avaient pas été confirmées », souligne une source du Conseil d'Etat.

Les avocats n'ont d'ailleurs pas eu accès au dossier et n'ont pu rendre visite à leur client, détenu par l'armée depuis le 3 juillet dans un endroit tenu secret.

Rien à voir, donc, avec le procès d'Hosni Moubarak, toujours en cours. Jugé pour n'avoir pas su protéger les manifestants pendant le soulèvement de janvier 2011 et pour des affaires de corruption, cet autre président déchu a bénéficié de la complaisance du ministère de l'intérieur.

## UN ARSENAL SÉCURITAIRE IMPRESSIONNANT

« La sécurité d'Etat, Amn Al-Daoula, avait détruit des preuves. Les services de renseignement refusaient de coopérer. Pour le procès Morsi, c'est l'inverse : quelques jours après la destitution du président, ils se sont dits prêts à fournir des enregistrements à la cour prouvant l'implication du chef d'Etat dans des affaires d'espionnage », rappelle Mohamed Zaree, de l'Institut du Caire pour les études sur les droits de l'homme.

Depuis vendredi 1er novembre, la coalition anti-coup d'Etat appelle ses sympathisants à descendre dans les rues pour dénoncer un simulacre de procès. « C'est évidemment un procès politique. Le but de l'armée est de se débarrasser de l'opposition pour mieux défendre ses intérêts et ceux de l'ancien régime. Mettre les gens en prison, c'est la solution », affirme Amr Darrag, un des dirigeants du PLJ, ancien ministre au plan et à la coopération, comptant parmi les derniers cadres des Frères encore en liberté.

En face, le ministère de l'intérieur a annoncé un arsenal sécuritaire impressionnant : 20 000 policiers déployés dans la capitale, des hélicoptères survolant les ministères, le bâtiment de la télévision d'Etat. L'audience devait initialement se dérouler à l'Institut des cadets de la police, au sud du Caire.

## "DU BLUFF POUR ENTRETENIR LA PEUR"

Invoquant des raisons de sécurité, les autorités ont finalement déclaré dimanche soir qu'elle aurait lieu à la prison de Tora, puis à l'Académie des officiers de police, dans la banlieue ouest de la capitale, comme ce fut le cas pour le procès Moubarak.

La retransmission en directe à la télévision, annoncée dans un premier temps, a été annulée, alors que, tard le soir, les journalistes faisaient toujours la queue au centre de presse pour obtenir leur accréditation.

Mohamed Al-Gebba, coordinateur des jeunes de l'Alliance anti-coup d'Etat, n'est pas dupe. « Tout ça, c'est du bluff pour entretenir la peur des Frères et du terrorisme. D'ailleurs, le ministre de l'intérieur, Mohamed Ibrahim, était en poste en décembre 2012. Pourquoi n'est-il pas jugé aux côtés



de Morsi ? », feint de s'interroger le jeune militant.

### Egypt violence feared as Morsi trial begins

Sarah Lynch, Special for USA TODAY/November 4, 2013

CAIRO – Egypt's first freely elected leader Mohamed Morsi arrived early Monday at a police academy in the capital to face trial on charges of inciting violence during his presidency, Egypt's official news agency said.

The trial comes four months after Morsi was deposed in a military coup and amid a broad crackdown on the Muslim Brotherhood, which pushed Morsi to power last year. Protests are expected and it is feared they will bring a fresh wave of violence.

Morsi, who is being tried alongside 14 senior Brotherhood officials, is charged with inciting murder among his supporters against their political opponents last December. He could face the death penalty if found guilty.

Morsi is expected to refuse to recognize the court that is trying him.

"No lawyers will be defending President Mohamed Morsi, neither Egyptians nor foreigners, because the President does not recognize the trial or any of the actions and processes that resulted from the coup," a Brotherhood-led coalition said in a statement last week.

A year ago, Morsi's trial was unimaginable. The Brotherhood was then the nation's most powerful political force and Morsi was elected in what was considered a free and fair vote to run the country.

Now, his appearance in court will mark the first time the leader has been seen in public since he was ousted on July 3 by Egypt's army chief Gen. Abdel Fattah al-Sisi and ushered into detention in an undisclosed location.

Since the coup, authorities have thrown thousands of Brotherhood members in jail, crippling the group. Islamist media stations were shut down and hundreds of pro-Morsi protesters were killed over the summer in violent protest crackdowns.

Morsi's trial underscores the military-backed government's intentions toward the Brotherhood, and indicates that the government crackdown on the group is "past the point of no return," said Michael Wahid Hanna, a senior fellow at The Century Foundation.

"Brotherhood leadership is going to be criminally tried and for the near-term, there's not going to be any attempts at fostering any kind of broader reconciliation with the existing leadership of the Muslim Brotherhood," he said.

Amnesty International said in a statement Sunday that the trial is a test for Egypt's authorities.

"They should present Mohammed Morsi in court and grant him a fair trial, including the right to challenge the evidence against him," Hassiba Hadj Sahraoui, Amnesty International's Deputy Director for the Middle East and North Africa Program, said in a statement. "Failing to do so would further call into question the motives behind his trial."

Morsi was denied access to his lawyers while he was being interrogated and investigated, the statement said, which "significantly undermines his right to a fair trial."

Egypt's government said last week it is committed to resolving the nation's political crisis as opposing political forces remain starkly divided, but that the Brotherhood was undermining such efforts.

"The government realizes from its side the importance of reconciliation," Deputy Prime Minister Ziad Bahaa El-Din said in a statement, Reuters reported.

"Those who are until now rejecting or stalling any understandings aimed at achieving reconciliation and stability for the Egyptian people are the leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood," he said.

Morsi is the second deposed Egyptian leader to be tried in three years. Hosni Mubarak first appeared in court in August 2011, months after he was ousted in an 18-day uprising centered in Tahrir Square. Mubarak is still being tried, but has been released from prison.

"We don't accept what [the authorities] are doing now," said Khaled Matei, a spokesperson for the Brotherhood's political wing, the Freedom and Justice Party. "Until now, no one knows where Morsi is.... This is something really crazy. All that they have done since the third of July is crazy."

Many Egyptians, however, disagree, and instead are hailing the military-backed leadership and Gen. al-Sisi, who forced Morsi out. Opponents accuse Morsi of grabbing power while in office, pushing a religious agenda, sidelining his political opponents, overseeing a flawed constitutional process and failing to effectively govern the country. They say al-Sisi saved the nation.

Still, a segment of the population remains loyal to Morsi and has persisted with protests for months, although the numbers attending demonstrations have dwindled. Much of the recent unrest has flared at rallies on university campuses.

Widespread protests are expected Monday, raising prospects for more instability.

The day "will witness major peaceful protest events outside consulates and human rights centers in Egypt and abroad, to reaffirm popular rejection of the military coup, and to hail the steadfastness and persistence of the legitimate elected President," a Brotherhood-led alliance said in a statement.

UN/AFRICA :

US/AFRICA :

**Rare solar eclipse makes its way across US, Africa and Europe**

Date 03.11.2013 /dw.de

A solar eclipse has made its way from the US across the Atlantic ocean to Africa and parts of Europe. One of the best views was in Gabon, where people had the chance to experience a rare total blackout.

People in the eastern United States were the first to see a partial eclipse on Sunday, beginning with

sunrise at around 6:30 a.m. local time (1130 UTC).

The greatest part of the eclipse occurred at 1237 UTC over the Atlantic Ocean, 330 kilometers (205 miles) southwest of Liberia, according to a NASA website that tracks eclipses.

Despite rain and overcast conditions, the skies over Gabon provided a rare opportunity to view a total eclipse of the sun. The eclipse crossed over an area nearly 60 kilometers wide, blocking the sun out completely for about a minute at its peak in central Gabon.

Residents were given special glasses through which to view the event by authorities.

"I saw a black disc progressively cover the sun. It was magnificent," said Port-Gentil resident Clarence Diledou to news agency AFP. "But unfortunately the bad weather spoiled the party a bit."

Afterwards the eclipse moved on through northern Uganda and northern Kenya. It was also viewable from parts of southern Europe, including Italy, Spain and Greece.

Experts say people should avoid looking directly at a solar eclipse without taking proper precautions. They say making a pinhole camera by creating a 3 millimeter hole in a piece of paper, then facing your back to the sun and using the pierced piece of paper to project the image of the sun on another piece of paper, is a safe way to view an eclipse.

dr/rc(AFP, dpa)

CANADA/AFRICA :

AUSTRALIA/AFRICA :

EU/AFRICA :

**Journalistes tués au Mali : des suspects auraient été arrêtés**

04-11-2013/Le Nouvel Observateur

Deux jours après l'exécution des deux reporters de RFI, la gendarmerie de Gao confirme "une dizaine" d'interpellations, tandis que Laurent Fabius évoque "des opérations en cours".

Des opérations sont en cours au Mali pour tenter de retrouver les assassins des deux journalistes français de RFI tués samedi dans le nord-est du pays, a déclaré lundi 4 novembre le ministre français des Affaires étrangères, Laurent Fabius.

Ces opérations ont été lancées dimanche pour "identifier un certain nombre de personnes dans des campements", a-t-il dit sur RTL. "A partir de là, il y a eu des interrogatoires."

"Au moment où je m'exprime il n'y a pas encore d'identification précise", a ajouté le ministre. "Il n'y a pas eu de revendication, à l'heure actuelle, on n'a pas de certitude sur qui a commis ces assassinats".

Le chef de la diplomatie a indiqué ne pas être en mesure de confirmer l'arrestation de cinq suspects qui, selon Europe 1, auraient été "interpellés dimanche soir dans des camps où sont maintenus les anciens rebelles du Mouvement national de libération de l'Azawad (MNLA)". Ces cinq suspects seraient en ce moment entre les mains des forces françaises et devraient être transférés à Gao, ajoute Europe 1.

De son côté, la gendarmerie de Gao évoque "une dizaine de suspects interpellés" dans la région de Kidal. "Nous commençons à avoir des éléments à ne pas négliger", ajoute une source à la gendarmerie.

S'exprimant sur iTélé depuis Bamako, la directrice de la rédaction de RFI, Cécile Mégie, a fait état pour sa part d'"arrestations dans le cadre de l'enquête".

Remonter la trace des assassins

De son côté, une source proche du ministre de la Défense Jean-Yves Le Drian indique que les forces françaises disposent "d'indications permettant de remonter la trace" des assassins des deux reporters français enlevés et tués à Kidal, au Nord-Mali.

"Nous avons un certain nombre d'indications qui nous permettent de remonter la trace et nous espérons pouvoir y parvenir", a indiqué cette source.

La même source a souligné cependant qu'il "ne s'agissait pas d'une enquête de police ordinaire". Les recherches se déroulent "dans les contraintes de l'environnement immense du Nord-Mali, assez peu contrôlé par l'Etat malien". De surcroît, "nous ne disposons pas de moyens de police, mais de moyens militaires", a-t-il souligné.

Ghislaine Dupont et Claude Verlon ont été tués samedi dans le nord-est du Mali, après avoir été enlevés par des hommes armés à Kidal devant le domicile d'un représentant du Mouvement national de libération de l'Azawad qu'ils venaient d'interviewer.

Leurs corps ont été retrouvés par les forces françaises de la mission Serval à une dizaine de kilomètres de Kidal, berceau de la communauté touareg et de la rébellion du MNLA.

Les corps rapatriés

"Au moment où les militaires français sont arrivés derrière le pick-up des otages [...], ils ont vu s'enfuir pas très loin quelqu'un, ils l'ont coursé et ils ne l'ont pas rattrapé", a déclaré Laurent Fabius.

"Mme Dupont a été assassinée de deux balles dans la poitrine, M. Verlon a reçu trois balles en pleine tête", a-t-il précisé, indiquant une nouvelle fois qu'aucune trace d'impact n'avait été relevé sur la carrosserie.

Les corps des deux journalistes ont été acheminés à Bamako et seront rapatriés tôt mardi matin en France.

Au lendemain de cet assassinat qui a suscité une vague d'émotion et d'indignation, la France a annoncé dimanche que la "sécurisation de l'ensemble de la zone" de Kidal "et des zones voisines" allait être accrue.

A l'heure actuelle, quelque 3.000 soldats français sont déployés au Mali, dont 200 à Kidal, dans le cadre de l'opération Serval lancée en janvier pour déloger des combattants islamistes qui contrôlaient les deux tiers du pays et avançaient vers la capitale, Bamako.

CHINA/AFRICA :

INDIA/AFRICA :

BRAZIL/AFRICA :

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