



[Les pourparlers entre le gouvernement de République démocratique du Congo (RDC) et les rebelles congolais du M23 à Kampala vont se poursuivre, malgré l'incapacité des délégations à signer un accord de paix lundi soir, a affirmé mardi la médiation ougandaise. "Les deux parties sont toujours en Ouganda", a annoncé le porte-parole du gouvernement ougandais, Ofwono Opondo, "nous n'avons pas de nouvelles d'elles ce matin, mais les pourparlers n'ont pas été officiellement interrompus".]

## BURUNDI :

### Le Burundi envisage d'augmenter les cultures horticoles

11/11/2013/XINHUANET

Burundi - Le ministre burundais de l' Agriculture et de l'Elevage, Odette Kayitesi, a insisté lundi sur la nécessité pour son pays de produire en quantité et en qualité les cultures horticoles.

Mme Kayitesi, qui s'exprimait lors de la séance de validation de la stratégie nationale pour l'horticulture, a souligné la diversification des exportations pour que l'horticulture devienne une source majeure des devises et la richesse des ménages.

Le Burundi doit également promouvoir l'agro-transformation à base des produits horticoles et les circuits de commercialisation des produits et sous-produits de ces cultures, a-t-elle indiqué.

"Malgré une production de certains des produits horticoles au Burundi, peu d'entre eux sont transformés localement et le pays continue à importer des produits transformés à base de fruits", a déploré Mme Kayitesi.

Elle estime que cette situation occasionne un manque à gagner pour le Burundi de la valeur ajoutée provenant du secteur horticole.

D'après Mme Kayitesi, les produits horticoles s'adaptent au sol burundais grâce à sa situation géographique, son relief et ses nombreux microclimats.

Elle a révélé que le gouvernement avait déjà recommandé aux services concernés de mener une étude de faisabilité en vue de mettre en place une usine de transformation multi-fruit englobant l'aspect agronomique.

La stratégie nationale pour l'horticulture, dont l'élaboration a débuté en août dernier avec l'appui de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO), vise l'assurance d'une bonne organisation des intervenants en faveur de l'intensification et la diversification des produits horticoles. Fin

RWANDA :

**M23's creators and commanders are in Rwanda and Uganda**

November 11, 2013/by Ann Garrison/sfbayview.com

KPFA Evening News Anchor Anthony Fest: The Congolese army, with the help of the UN Force Intervention Brigade, decisively defeated the M23 militia in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's eastern Kivu Provinces this week, but many Congolese, Rwandans, and Ugandans, are asking why the Democratic Republic of the Congo is now engaged in peace talks with the M23, and not with Rwandan President Paul Kagame and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni.

For more than a decade, the UN Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo have documented Rwandan and Ugandan backing for M23's previous incarnations, and the 2012 report documented that M23 was actually commanded by Rwanda's top General and Defense Minister, and in close contact with top Ugandan officials as well. KPFA's Ann Garrison has the story.

KPFA/Ann Garrison: U.S. officials and the corporate press have agreed to identify the M23 militia as "Congo rebels," despite the 2012 UN report that says M23's chain of command ends in the office of Rwandan Defense Minister James Kabarebe. This week the U.S. said that it is prepared to lift sanctions on Rwanda if it simply "cuts ties" with M23. Earlier this year, Congolese historian and activist BK Kumbi interrupted UN Secretary General Ban-Ki-Moon at a conference in Geneva to demand that Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi be named as the real aggressors.

BK Kumbi: But what about people of the Congo, PLEASE? What about people of the CONGO? You don't say anything about that. There's been killed 8 million people and you're making fictitious peace, and you're telling us that this is peace, when aggressors are not named.

Rwanda has been known ... has ... is responsible of what is going wrong in the peace, in Congo, and nobody says something about that! Burundi! Uganda! You just say that! We are sick and tired of hearing every time people here just being so peaceful with AFRICA! You should let AFRICA in PEACE."

What about people of the CONGO?

Convention Security: Multiple voices calling in French for order, then for security officers to throw BK Kumbi out. [As they did.]

KPFA/Ann Garrison: BK Kumbi also wrote that the Western powers, including the U.S., UK, Canada, and Belgium have collaborated with Uganda and Rwanda, to control Congo's vast resource wealth. She urged her Rwandan, Ugandan, and Congolese brothers and sisters to keep resisting.

On the Monday after next, BK Kumbi will be a guest on the Morning Mix with Sabrina Jacobs and myself.

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

BK Kumbi's letter can be read here on the website of the San Francisco Bay View: "Letter to my Rwandan, Ugandan and Congolese brothers and sisters celebrating M23's defeat."

RDC CONGO :

### Échec des pourparlers entre la RD Congo et le M23

Par FRANCE 24/11/11/2013

Alors que la cérémonie était prévue lundi, la RD Congo et le M23 ont reporté sine die la signature d'un accord de paix. Les deux parties sont en désaccord sur la dénomination du texte, "accord de paix" ou "déclaration".

C'est un nouvel échec. La République démocratique du Congo (RD Congo) et les rebelles congolais du M23 n'ont pas signé d'accord de paix lundi 11 novembre, a annoncé le gouvernement ougandais. La cérémonie de signature qui était prévue ce lundi à 15h GMT a donc été reportée et aucune nouvelle date n'a été fixée.

Selon le ministre ougandais des Affaires étrangères, Okello Oryem, les deux parties sont en désaccord sur la dénomination du texte. "Ce qui achoppe, c'est que les parties en présence ne peuvent s'entendre sur le fait qu'il s'agit d'un 'accord de paix' ou d'une 'déclaration'. Ils sont d'accord sur le contenu, mais pas sur la dénomination de ce qu'ils signent. Le gouvernement de RDC dit être venu ici pour signer une déclaration", a précisé le ministre.

À Kinshasa, le porte-parole du gouvernement Lambert Mende a déclaré ne pas être "étonné" par l'annonce faite à Kampala. "Nous, nous voulons signer une déclaration, mais le facilitateur s'entête pour une raison que nous ne connaissons pas et veut nous imposer un accord. (...) Il devient le problème. Au lieu d'être une solution. (...) S'il changeait d'avis, même cette nuit, nous pourrions signer", a-t-il confirmé.

Le sort des combattants du M23 en suspens

Le Mouvement du 23 mars (M23), rébellion de Tutsi congolais, a été mis en déroute la semaine dernière par l'armée congolaise, appuyée par une brigade d'intervention de l'ONU, après avoir sévi 18 mois dans la riche province minière du Nord-Kivu. Des dizaines d'autres groupes armés continuent de terroriser les populations locales dans les montagnes de l'est de la RDC.

Le document qui aurait dû être signé lundi devait notamment fixer le sort des quelque 1700 combattants du M23 - un chiffre avancé par Kampala, remis en question par certains observateurs - réfugiés dans des camps en Ouganda. Une centaine de rebelles blessés ont également fui au Rwanda, accusé, comme l'Ouganda, de soutenir la rébellion.

Le cas de certains commandants est cependant compliqué, notamment celui du chef militaire Sultani Makenga, accusé d'avoir commis des atrocités : massacres, viols, enrôlements d'enfants, et qui figure sur des listes de sanctions onusienne et américaine.

### **RDC: les pourparlers entre Kinshasa et M23 à Kampala vont continuer**

12-11-2013/AFP

Kampala (AFP) - Les pourparlers entre le gouvernement de République démocratique du Congo (RDC) et les rebelles congolais du M23 à Kampala vont se poursuivre, malgré l'incapacité des délégations à signer un accord de paix lundi soir, a affirmé mardi la médiation ougandaise.

"Les deux parties sont toujours en Ouganda", a annoncé le porte-parole du gouvernement ougandais, Ofwono Opondo, "nous n'avons pas de nouvelles d'elles ce matin, mais les pourparlers n'ont pas été officiellement interrompus".

Selon le porte-parole, le ministre ougandais de la Défense Crispus Kiyonga a poursuivi depuis lundi soir ses efforts de médiation avec les deux parties.

Après la défaite militaire des rebelles la semaine dernière, le gouvernement de RDC et le M23 devaient signer lundi soir un accord de paix pour tourner la page de 18 mois d'affrontements dans la province congolaise du Nord-Kivu.

Mais alors que la signature semblait imminente, le gouvernement ougandais a annoncé que Kinshasa avait finalement "renoncé à signer".

Au coeur du blocage: un mot dans le titre du document que devaient parapher les deux parties. Fort de sa récente victoire militaire contre la rébellion, il n'était plus question pour Kinshasa de parler d'"accord", comme le prévoyait un projet de texte arrêté juste avant l'annonce du dépôt des armes par la rébellion.

Or le M23, qui estime avoir fait sa part d'effort avec sa "déclaration de fin de rébellion", a refusé toute modification de dernière minute.

Le Mouvement du 23 mars (M23), rébellion composée essentiellement de Tutsi congolais, a été mis en déroute la semaine dernière par l'armée congolaise, avec l'aide d'une brigade d'intervention de l'ONU, après avoir sévi 18 mois dans la riche province minière du Nord-Kivu.

Le document qui devait être signé lundi devait notamment fixer le sort de ses quelque 1.700 combattants réfugiés, selon Kampala, dans des camps en Ouganda. Une centaine de rebelles blessés ont également fui au Rwanda, accusé, comme l'Ouganda, de soutenir la rébellion.

L'accord était jugé clé pour tenter de pacifier une région troublée depuis deux décennies. Mais il n'aurait de toute façon pas été suffisant, car des dizaines d'autres groupes armés continuent de terroriser les populations locales dans l'est de la RDC.

UGANDA :

### Uganda says DR Congo, M23 rebel talks to continue

Nov 12, 2013/newvision.co.ug

Peace efforts between Democratic Republic of Congo and defeated M23 rebels will continue, Uganda's government said Tuesday, a day after the two sides failed to sign a much hoped for agreement.

"Both parties are still here in Uganda... the talks have not been officially called off," Ugandan government spokesman Ofwono Opondo told reporters. "As and when the DRC delegation will be ready, the facilitator will communicate a new date." AFP

### Uganda, mediator in Congo peace talks, says M23 rebel commander does not face immediate arrest

November 12, 2013/Associated Press

KAMPALA, Uganda – A Ugandan government spokesman says the military commander of Congo's M23 rebels "is not a prisoner" in Uganda and may only be handed over to Congolese authorities after a final peace accord has been signed.

Ofwono Opondo said Tuesday that Sultani Makenga, who is the subject of international sanctions for serious crimes, doesn't face immediate arrest in Uganda. He said Makenga is being protected by Ugandan authorities because he surrendered with at least 1,665 of his fighters.

Uganda's neutrality as mediator of the Congo peace talks has been doubtful since a United Nations report said some in its military supported M23. The talks have repeatedly stalled, and a planned accord-signing ceremony Monday was postponed after Congolese officials asked for more time to review the final document.

### Uganda's economy on growth path - IMF

November 12 2013/iol.co.za

Kampala - Uganda's economy is set to grow by 6.25 percent this year on the back of low inflation and significant investment in hydropower and roads that would also create jobs, the IMF said on Monday.

In September, Uganda revised its full year growth rate to 5.8 percent from 5.1 percent previously stated in a budget reading in June.

"With low inflation and higher growth, market confidence is set to induce some recovery in credit to the private sector," a team from the International Monetary Fund said in a statement after a two-week visit.

"Growth is projected to reach 6¼ percent this year, inflation to stay within the program target band, and debt to remain sustainable notwithstanding increased borrowing requirements."

The IMF said to support this outlook the authorities had to find the right balance between encouraging growth and avoiding crowding out private sector activity by resisting rising spending pressures and strictly adhering to the budget.

The IMF mission said it backed plans by the BoU to maintain a neutral monetary policy stance and its readiness to adjust it in either direction in line with its inflation target.

Uganda's central bank held its key lending rate at 12 percent on November 4, saying economic growth was near its long-term potential, while upside and downside risks to inflation were balanced.

Core inflation, which excludes food crops, fuel, electricity and metered water, was seen at between 6.5 and 7.5 percent in the next 12 months before falling towards the bank's medium-term target of 5 percent in 2015.

However, the IMF team said tax revenue collection "remains low by regional standards and needs to improve".

It encouraged a review of the tax system to eliminate the numerous tax exemptions that have outlived their usefulness.

The mission said it supports the government to implement its action plan to enforce compliance.

Under pressure to boost tax receipts, Uganda plans to amend banking laws to give the state revenue collector greater access to depositors' bank accounts to verify tax compliance. - Reuters

## **SOUTH AFRICA :**

### **Twenty nine dead in South Africa truck, bus smash**

Tue Nov 12, 2013/Reuters

## **JOHANNESBURG**

(Reuters) - Twenty nine people died and several others were injured after a bus collided with a truck in South Africa, the government said on Tuesday.

The accident happened in the country's eastern Mpumalanga province on Monday night.

"Twenty nine people were killed and scores of injured passengers were taken to a nearby hospital," the government said in a statement.

Road use is the primary means of travel in Africa's largest economy, and the government has introduced tough laws to clamp down on reckless driving and poorly maintained vehicles as it tries to curb an annual toll of 14,000 deaths.

At least 22 people were killed in March when a double-decker bus crashed into the side of a mountain while navigating the dangerous Hex River Pass 140 km (80 miles) northeast of Cape Town.

## **TANZANIA :**

### **East Africa: Kenyan Foreign Affairs Minister Visits Tanzania to Ease EAC Tension**

11 November 2013/Sabahi (Washington, DC)/allafrica.com



Kenya's Secretary of Foreign Affairs Amina Mohamed defended Kenya's meeting with Rwanda and Uganda in Kigali last month without fellow East African Community (EAC) members Burundi and Tanzania, Tanzania's Daily News reported Monday (November 11th).

Mohamed, who travelled to Dar es Salaam Sunday, said the meeting discussed issues of direct mutual interest and focused on areas that might have been left out during the EAC regional meeting.

The meeting addressed inefficiencies at the Mombasa port that were affecting landlocked Rwanda and Uganda, Mohamed said, adding that it was held under the jurisdiction of the EAC tripartite and does not reflect any exclusion or side-lining of other members.

She also commended a recent speech by Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete which criticised Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda for "isolating themselves" from other members of the EAC by forming a "coalition of the willing" and signing agreements between themselves.

She said Kenya would work to strengthen bonds between all EAC member countries in the future. "We will do all we can to make sure EAC prospers under the five EAC member states and bring development to all our people," Mohamed said.

**Japan Grants Tanzania \$18 Million for Water Supply, Citizen Says**  
bloomberg.com/By Alawi Masare/Nov 12, 2013

Japan will provide Tanzania funds to improve water supply in the western Tabora region, the Citizen reported.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency will supply 28.95 billion shillings (\$18 million) for the water project, and a further 1.7 billion shillings for road upgrades in Dar es Salaam, the commercial capital, the newspaper reported, citing Finance Ministry Permanent Secretary Servacus Likwelile.

**Tanzania's ANSAF wins 2013 ONE Africa Award**  
sierraexpressmedia.com/By: SEM Contributor/November 11, 2013.

Agricultural Non-State Actors Forum (ANSAF) of Tanzania has been named winner of the 2013 ONE Africa Award.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, November 8, 2013/ – The announcement was made today by ONE's Africa Director (<http://www.one.org>), Dr. Sipho S. Moyo, at a ceremony held at the UN Conference Center in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The ceremony, which was attended by ONE co-founder Bono, Board Chairman Tom Freston and CEO Michael Elliott, took place at the Africa Media Leaders Forum. (ONE's Dr. Sipho S. Moyo and Tom Freston hand over the ONE Africa Award trophy to ANSAF's Audax Rukonge as Bono watches)

Now in its sixth year, the annual \$100,000 USD prize celebrates the innovations and progress made by African civil society organisations towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa.

"The ONE Award is an incredible opportunity for us at ONE to shine a spotlight on some the most innovative Africa-led, Africa-driven efforts and initiatives by civil society organizations that are working hard to build a better future for African citizens. These organizations often tie public

service delivery efforts to robust advocacy tactics so that systemic change can be achieved,” Dr. Moyo said, while announcing the winner.

ANSAF is a network of non-state stakeholders in Tanzania’s agricultural sector that brings the voices of struggling smallholder farmers to the policy-making table. The organization monitors Tanzania’s agricultural budget and advocates for the government to allocate 10% of its national budget to agricultural and rural development in accordance with the 2003 Maputo Declaration.

ANSAF is also using cashew nuts to develop an advocacy model aimed at improving the entire value chain of agriculture in the country. Tanzania was once one of the world’s leading exporters of cashew nuts. Regaining this position could contribute significantly to curbing poverty in rural areas that produce the nuts.

“The work ANSAF is doing to give smallholder farmers a seat at the policy table and to use the cashew industry as a model for finding the right solutions to increasing agricultural productivity and finding markets for that produce, holds enormous promise for the economy of Tanzania. We’re proud to partner with them and with our board member Howard Buffett, who has dedicated much of his life to agriculture development and funds this special award,” said Michael Elliott.

Accepting the trophy from Tom Freston, ANSAF’s Executive Director Audax Rukonge said:

“This Award is for Tanzanian and African smallholder farmers who work hard to ensure Africa has enough food to feed the nations.”

Speaking at the ceremony, Bono described the information revolution taking place in Ethiopia and around the world, and how it is empowering civil society organisations to hold governments to account.

“The quality of governance depends on the quality of civil society, ” he said. “And the quality of civil society depends on the quality, the accuracy, and the relevance of information,” Bono added.

He also spoke about ONE’s work with civil society organizations campaigning for transparency to fight corruption:

“Transparency plus insight equals transformation. Capital flight is always at night, in the dark. Phantom companies, with more wealth than some governments, can’t stand the daylight that would unmask who owns them. Corporate and government corruption is killing more kids than any disease. But there is a vaccine, and it is information. It’s transparency.”

Addressing the Africa Media Leaders Forum, which hosted the ceremony, Bono spoke out on the importance of media freedom and commented:

“To try and pretend the revolution in information technology isn’t happening is like King Canute putting his hand up to try and stop the waves. They can’t be stopped, they are tidal waves. I would encourage this government, which has done such incredible work on human development, to surf these waves. Not to fear journalism, but to encourage it.”

Two hundred and fifty-seven NGOs from across Africa entered this year’s competition for the prestigious award. Previous winners include Positive-Generation (PG) of Cameroon in 2012; Groupe de Réflexion et d’action, Femme Démocratie et Développement (GF2D) of Togo in 2011; SEND-Ghana of Ghana in 2010; Slums Information Development and Resources Centres (SIDAREC) of Kenya in 2009; and Development Communications Network (DEVCOMS) of



Nigeria in 2008.

Distributed by APO (African Press Organization) on behalf of ONE.

KENYA :

### Somalis in Kenya 'can choose to go home'

November 11 2013/Sapa-AFP

Nairobi - Somali refugees in Kenya must only return home voluntarily, the United Nations said on Monday, after signing a deal easing fears of possible forced returns of over half a million refugees.

"Returns should be conducted in safety and dignity," said Raouf Mazou, Kenya representative of the UN refugee agency (UNHCR), adding that it would support organised repatriations only when "conditions are right".

The joint deal - inked on Sunday by Kenya, Somalia and UNHCR - comes amid refugee fear of retaliatory attacks following a deadly attack by Somalia's Shebab extremists on Nairobi's Westgate shopping mall in September.

After the attack, several Kenyan officials pointed the finger at the northeastern camp of Dadaab - the world's largest refugee complex hosting over 400 000 people, mainly Somalis fleeing war - as being a "training ground" for extremists.

Rights groups have accused Kenyan police in the past of a brutal campaign against Somali refugees, following a string of grenade attacks or shootings inside Kenya blamed on supporters or members of the Shebab.

"Any refugee has the right to choose whether to go home, after they have been given information about conditions on the ground in Somalia so they can make an informed decision," Mazou added.

Somalia remains riven by war but some areas are more stable, with a 17 000-strong African Union force - including Kenyan troops - wresting a series of towns from the Shebab in recent years.

"We all agree on the need to restore our brothers and sisters from Somalia to their full dignity and normal life," Kenyan Vice-President William Ruto said, speaking at the signing in Nairobi on Sunday.

UNHCR has registered 493 000 Somali refugees in Kenya, but Nairobi claims to hosts double that number.

"It is not the tradition for an African country to complain about visitors, especially those fleeing from danger," Ruto added.

"Even so, the large number of undocumented refugees, as well as the sheer magnitude of the entire refugee burden has created unprecedented security challenges for Kenya."

Although Somalia's government remains weak outside the capital, Foreign Minister Fawzia Yusuf Adan said her government would work to provide opportunities to encourage refugees to come

home.

“My government, with the help of the international community, shall put in place conditions conducive for the return of the refugees,” she said.

Sapa-AFP

### Kenya well placed to gain from more open Ethiopia

Sunday, November 10th 2013/standardmedia.co.ke

Kenya: Two recent developments in Addis Ababa may impact Kenya and eastern Africa positively, particularly if they are pointers to Ethiopia's decision to break out of its self-imposed isolation.

Although Africa's founding fathers chose Addis Ababa to host their then fledgling Organisation of African Union (OAU) slightly over 50 years ago, Kenya's northern neighbor has generally stayed away from continental trade areas formed along the pre-colonial political blocks.

Ethiopia regarded itself as special because it was the only country in Africa to successfully repel attempts to colonise it. Instead, Emperor Haile Selassie continued to rule the country until 1974 when he was overthrown in a military coup.

A succession of strong-arm governments had their hands full fighting wars of secession, leaving little time to forge regional alliances. Ethiopia's announcement, therefore, that it has agreed to contribute troops to Amisom to join the Kenya Defence Forces in their fight against Al-Shabaab in Somalia means Addis Ababa is backing its regional neighbours' attempts to restore peace and security.

Ethiopia has, on several occasions, unilaterally invaded Somalia in pursuit of Ethiopians of Somali ancestry who sought to secede in the same way Eritrea did after fighting a war of secession between 1961 and 1991. But, Ethiopia largely fought its own war in Somalia — until now.

The other significant development is Ethiopia's Prime Minister Hailemariam Dessalegn's statement to Deputy President William Ruto over the weekend. Dessalegn said his country is keen to partner with Kenya in creating an economic zone in Moyale under the Lamu Port and South Sudan Ethiopia Transport Corridor project.

This development comes soon after Dessalegn told a visiting Kenya business delegation that his country was waiting for Nairobi to finalise a trade agreement between the two countries. This would allow it to open up significant sectors of its business now closed to foreigners.

The ball is firmly in Kenya's court. Let the responsible bureaucrats get to work because time is of the essence.

### Kenya: New Laws Would Undermine Basic Rights

November 12, 2013/hrw.org

#### Reject Restrictions on Media, Independent Groups

(Nairobi) – Kenya's leaders and lawmakers should reject proposed laws regulating the media and nongovernmental activity that would severely undermine fundamental rights and freedoms.

The Information and Communications Amendment Bill of 2013 was passed by parliament on October 31, 2013, but has not yet been signed by the president. Another problematic draft law, the Media Council Bill, is due to be debated in parliament in the coming weeks. On October 30 the attorney general also proposed controversial new provisions regulating the work of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), including a proposed cap at 15 percent of foreign funding.

“These new laws are an attempt to undermine freedoms of expression and association in Kenya,” said Daniel Bekele, Africa director. “Kenya’s leaders should act swiftly to prevent these bills from becoming law and focus on the country’s real challenges, like police reform and accountability.”

The laws come as Kenya’s human rights defenders and nongovernmental organizations are experiencing increasing hostility, harassment, and threats, particularly individuals and organizations viewed as supportive of the International Criminal Court (ICC) investigations in Kenya.

The Information and Communications Amendment Bill would amend existing media laws. It would create a government-appointed Communications and Multimedia Appeals Tribunal with broad powers to revoke journalists’ accreditation, seize property, and impose hefty fines of up to 1 million Kenyan shillings (US\$12,000) on journalists, and up to 20 million Kenyan shillings (US\$235,000) on media companies.

The penalties could be imposed on the basis of an anonymous complaint against media outlets or individual journalists, so journalists or their organizations would not be able to identify their accusers. The provision would undermine the rights of the accused and is open to abuse by the authorities. The United Nations Human Rights Committee has said that journalists should not be subject to state licensing.

The bill also would provide only a one-step appeal process for tribunal decisions to the High Court. Under normal practice the accused could appeal to the Court of Appeal first and then the Supreme Court.

The proposed bill would also add an entirely new requirement to restrict advertising revenue in Kenyan media from foreign companies to 55 percent, which the media would be expected to implement within weeks after the bill went into effect. With numerous media organizations competing for limited advertising revenue, most of which is from government and non-Kenyan companies, the new restrictions could force some media to close down.

President Uhuru Kenyatta, who has controlling stakes in a daily newspaper and a television and radio station, should not approve these amendments. His administration should withdraw from parliament other bills that have the potential to limit fundamental rights and freedoms.

The attorney general is preparing to take to parliament the Media Council Bill, which would empower the government to ban any media content that it deems “prejudicial to public or national interest” and impose penalties against the offending organization. The bill lacks a clear definition of what constitutes national or public interest, which means that this provision could be used to censor material without any checks on the council’s discretion.

Kenya’s 2010 constitution requires new legislation in a number of areas. New media laws had been discussed and agreed upon by a range of those who would be affected, including media owners, editors, and government representatives. However, Jubilee Alliance party representatives in parliament added the new, controversial provisions to the draft bill on October 31 in the national assembly, one of the chambers of Kenya’s bicameral parliament.

“President Kenyatta’s administration should protect the constitution’s guarantees of freedom of expression,” Bekele said. “Jubilee should not be seen to be exploiting its parliamentary majority to pass legislation that limits fundamental freedoms and rights.”

Deputy President William Ruto indicated on November 8 that the president is willing to refer the bill back to parliament so that it can reconsider the contentious provisions in the two media bills. Under Kenyan law, parliament could still force the bill through with a two-thirds majority.

The Kenyan parliament is also considering legislation that could restrict the activities of nongovernmental organizations.

On October 30, the office of the attorney published in the official gazette – the mandatory first step before a bill is introduced to parliament – the Miscellaneous Amendment Bill of 2013. This bill includes provisions that would grant broad discretionary powers to a new government body to regulate nonprofit organizations and would limit access to foreign funding for these groups.

In January, parliament passed the Public Benefits Organizations (PBO) Act of 2013 to replace the NGO Coordination Act, which has regulated nongovernmental groups. That law has not come into force because the cabinet secretary has yet to publish it in the official gazette as required by law.

The amendment would empower a new government body, the Public Benefits Organizations Authority, to “impose terms and conditions for the grant of certificates of registration, permits of operation, and public benefit organization status.” The chairperson would be appointed by the president, increasing executive powers over nongovernmental groups. Critics of the law fear that the wide powers vested in the executive branch could be used to restrict nongovernmental organizations or even penalize organizations that fall out of favor with the Kenyan authorities.

The amendment would also introduce new limits on funding for nongovernmental organizations. It states that “a public benefit organization shall not receive more than 15 percent of its total funding from external donors,” unless otherwise approved by the minister for finance. Funding to nonprofits would be channeled through a new Public Benefits Organizations Federation rather than directly from donors – which could create new operational difficulties for nongovernmental organizations and delays in their projects.

The governing Jubilee administration seems to be punishing civil society for its role in the two Kenyan cases at the International Criminal Court, one involving President Kenyatta and the other involving Deputy President Ruto and former radio journalist, Joshua arap Sang.

During their election campaigns, Kenyatta and Ruto criticized civil society organizations and leaders for relying solely on funding from external sources that they alleged were against Kenya’s national interests. Soon after returning from a status conference at The Hague ahead of the hearing to confirm charges against him in 2011, Ruto said, “NGOs should stop interfering with government matters, writing letters to their donors abroad to support the ICC intervention and compiling reports about postelection violence. It is none of their business.”

“This new law requiring nongovernmental organizations to raise 85 percent of their funding locally may well have the effect of weakening independent voices,” Bekele said. “As we have seen elsewhere in the region, including in Ethiopia, these laws are an assault on basic freedoms and Kenya’s citizens and leadership should soundly reject them.”

## Sang opposes deferral of International Criminal Court trial case

Monday, November 11th 2013/standardmedia.co.ke/BY JAMES MBAKA

NAIROBI, KENYA: International Criminal Court suspect former journalist Joshua Arap Sang is opposed to deferral of his trial and says he would be happy to have the case against him proceed and concluded as soon as possible.

Sang however admits that he understands the circumstances of the deferral push for the trial of president Uhuru Kenyatta and his deputy William Ruto bearing in mind their constitutional mandate to govern the country.

“Personally I do not support this deferral thing, I know for them, president Uhuru and his deputy William Ruto, they really need it, I understand they need a deferral, they are only a few months in office, they need it so that they can govern this country but for me my preference is that I want the case concluded as soon as possible,” said Sang.

High powered diplomatic offensives are ongoing in New York among Kenya and the AU and the UN Security Council member states to have the cases facing president Uhuru and his deputy William Ruto deferred for at least a year.

AU has cited Kenya's role in the fight against terrorism in the region and argues that much of the grand constitutional and institutional reforms that Kenya has posted since the 2007 post election violence will be at stake if the UN Security Council fails to intervene.

However, about 20,000 victims of the post election violence through their legal representative Fergal Gaynor have written to the UN security council to reject the deferral bid by Kenya and the AU arguing among other things that deferring the cases will be counter productive to the fight against impunity.

Previously, deputy president William Ruto who is Sang's co-accused also seemed not to be in support of the ongoing deferral shuttle engagements saying he too wanted his case brought to a logical conclusion as soon as possible so that he could concentrate in discharging his constitutional obligations.

ICC has already postponed the trial of Uhuru to February 5, 2014. On 24 October 2013, Kenyatta's Defence had requested the Chamber to postpone the initial November 12 date.

The Prosecution accepted that certain factual matters raised by the Defence merited further investigation and submitted that additional time would allow it to present its evidence, namely witnesses' testimony, in a logical and coherent sequence.

ANGOLA :

## INTERVIEW-Angola wealth fund head denies plan to succeed president, his father

Source: Reuters/Tue, 12 Nov 2013

\* Long-serving president's son chairs \$5 bln sovereign fund

\* Says appointment not political, defends transparency

\* Fund has made no investments yet, to do so in few months

By Shrikesh Laxmidas

LUANDA, Nov 12 (Reuters) - The new head of Angola's \$5 billion sovereign wealth fund (FSDEA) said on Tuesday his appointment by his father, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, was not part of a campaign to groom him for the presidency.

Jose Filomeno dos Santos, who was appointed to head the fund's board in June, said he had long been in the financial sector, dismissing speculation that his 71-year-old father might try to forge a dynasty in Africa's second biggest oil producer.

"This has in no way anything to do with a political campaign of any kind," said the 35-year-old finance graduate, who founded Banco Kwanza Invest, Angola's first investment bank, in 2008.

"In my career I have been in the financial sector most of the time, in insurance and banking, doing similar investment assessments to the ones that we are doing."

His father, who has been in power for 34 years and secured a another five-year term in 2012, has long kept everyone guessing about his political plans.

In an interview with Brazil's TV Band last month, he signalled he was preparing a succession, saying his MPLA party was discussing a transition of power internally. He did not name a chosen successor.

Many observers see Vice-President Manuel Vicente as the favourite candidate, but some analysts say the president's eldest son, who has no direct political experience, could be an alternative.

Angola launched the FSDEA in October 2012 to help diversify an economy which depends on crude for over 95 percent of export income and 45 percent of economic output.

The fund is meant to help Angola protect itself from oil price shocks but the president's appointment of his son raised new questions about transparency and nepotism in a country that has a woeful record on corruption.

"We are on the right track on transparency, governance and efficiency. That is how we would like to be assessed, especially now that we have independent auditors to objectively verify our accounts," the younger dos Santos said, adding the fund had not made any investments since its launch in October 2012.

The fund on Monday named Deloitte as its auditor.

Dos Santos said the fund would report quarterly to the finance ministry, while annual audited accounts would be presented to parliament and published in local media.

"We have made no investments to date. The endowment of the fund remains at the central bank. Now that we have the auditors in line and prepared to work for us, we will be able to start the investments in the coming months," he said.

The fund said in June that half of its investments would be in investment-grade fixed income and equities in the G7 leading industrialised countries and the rest in high-yield emerging market assets

in Africa and projects to improve education, health and energy in Angola. (Reporting by Shrikesh Laxmidas, editing by Elizabeth Piper)

AU/AFRICA :

### Universities head to Africa in a bid to attract students

Mon, Nov 11, 2013/Bill Corcoran in Cape Town/irishtimes.com

Six institutes are participating in a trade mission to South Africa and Nigeria

A half dozen third-level education institutes are participating in Ireland's trade mission to South Africa and Nigeria which began today, in a bid to improve collaboration with universities there and attract local students to their courses.

The group, which includes Trinity College Dublin, a number of institutes of technology and Griffith College, are part of a 37-strong contingent of companies participating in an Enterprise Ireland facilitated trade mission .

While Irish third-level institutes have a history of engaging in collaborative initiatives with their counter-parts in South Africa, the Nigeria leg of the mission from November 14th -16th marks a new departure in terms of the scale of their engagement there.

For the most part their decision to travel to the west African country reflects a growing interest among Irish-third level institutes in the country's student market, which sees up to 250,000 scholars going abroad each year to study third-level courses.

Enterprise Ireland country manager for South Africa Fred Klinkenberg said that extending the trade mission to Nigeria was a mark of the organisation's determination to expand into the continent to seek new opportunities across a number of sectors, including telecommunications, finance education, pharmacology, and oil and gas extraction industries.

Irish exports to Sub-Saharan Africa were valued at €400 million in 2012, an increase of 20 per cent on the figure achieved in 2010.

The amount of business Irish companies will do on the continent is expected to increase steadily over the short to medium term, with economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa predicted to grow by 5 per cent per year for the next decade.

"The Enterprise Ireland 2014 strategy is to continue to focus the majority of our resources on developing South Africa as our priority market in the region. However, at the same time we will further develop our hub and spoke approach and build our additional services capability in other key economic growth areas in the region, with a particular focus on Nigeria," he said.

Minister of Trade and Development Joe Costello will head up the mission, and the main focus in South Africa will be telecommunications and the financial services sectors.

A total of six Irish companies will be participating on an Ireland stand in Africom, the continent's largest annual telecommunications congress and exhibition.



In Nigeria, the focus will be on financial services and education.

“Because of the substantial student market that exists in Nigeria we want to use this mission to quantify the opportunity that exists. A number of Nigerian students have gone through the Irish education system and the trade opportunity is based on the fact that they did well,” said Klinkenberg.

Genevieve Judson-Jourdain, a regional officer with Trinity’s office of the vice-president for global relations, and Prof Jane Ohlmeyer, vice-president for global relations and Erasmus Smith professor of modern history, will represent the institute during their trade mission activities.

Judson-Jourdain maintained that to be truly competitive and improve their research capabilities, universities had to become more globally integrated in relation to a range of different activities.

“These collaborations revolve around establishing partnerships with other universities, resource collaboration, faculty exchange programmes and the recruitment of the best and brightest students,” she said.

Various collaborations between Irish third-level institutes and their counterparts in the US and Far East have existed for some time now. However, opportunities for such engagements across Africa have taken longer to develop, due to different educational needs, explained Judson-Jourdain.

“We have a study relationship with Nigeria, and some of their students are already with us, but we are now looking to take a more proactive approach, as the UK and US universities are already very popular with them.

“Enterprise Ireland provides a framework through its trade mission that enables us to speak to potential students. They approached us [to participate in the trade mission] in this instance, but they were pushing against an open door,” she said.

While in South Africa, Trinity College will also be meeting with the University of the Western Cape and the Council for the Advancement of the South African Constitution about the Irish government’s new Kader Asmal Fellowship Programme, as the university will play an active role in it.

The initiative – named after the founder of the Irish anti-apartheid movement, a former Trinity College professor – is part of the Irish Aid programme in South Africa. Its aim is to help address the continuing educational needs in South Africa, particularly among members of previously disadvantaged communities, through the provision of one year post-graduate programmes in Ireland to deserving candidates in a number of defined areas.

A total of 10 fellowships will be awarded annually beginning with the 2014-15 academic year, eight of which will be in business management, agriculture, food science and nutrition, and public administration. The other two fellowships are in the fields of international relations, development and economics, and human rights law, and the latter will take place at Trinity College.