



[WASHINGTON — President Obama is sending more troops and military aircraft to Uganda as part of a long-running effort to hunt down Joseph Kony, the fugitive rebel commander who is believed to have been hiding in the jungles of central Africa for years, a Defense Department official said on Sunday. The president is sending several CV-22 Osprey aircraft, along with 150 Air Force Special Operations forces and other airmen, to join the American troops already in the region to help the Ugandan government find Mr. Kony.]

BURUNDI :

RWANDA :

#### Rwanda Reaches for New Economic Model

By NICHOLAS KULISH/[nytimes.com/MARCH 23, 2014](http://nytimes.com/MARCH 23, 2014)

KIGALI, Rwanda — On the 12th floor of the Kigali City Tower, a modern blue-glass office building on the side of one of this capital's famous hills, the latest endeavor in the effort to transform a tiny rural economy into a financial and high-tech hub is trying to find its footing.

A commodity exchange, with its dozen terminals and state-of-the-art software provided by Nasdaq, held its first six auctions over the past year — a fledgling venture, but the kind that helps explain how a nation with no oil, natural gas or other major natural resources has managed to grow at such a rapid clip in recent years.

“The feeling was that it could serve the region and perhaps be a springboard for the rest of Africa,” said Paul Kukubo, the chief executive of the commodity East Africa Exchange.

The swirl of potential, outsized ambitions and lingering problems like yawning income divides is typical of the story of booming Africa, which has caught the eye of foreign governments and corporations alike as a rich frontier for business. The International Monetary Fund said that economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa would average 6.1 percent this year, compared with 3.7 percent worldwide.

Critics respond that those gaudy numbers spring mostly from the sale of oil and gas reserves or valuable metals and minerals, and that the gains have been divvied up between the offshore accounts of the continent’s plutocrats and foreign conglomerates.

Rwanda offers an alternative model, analysts say, a country where the economy has grown an average of nearly 8 percent over the last four years because of increased agricultural productivity, tourism and government spending on infrastructure and housing. Despite having a population of just around 12 million, the consulting firm A.T. Kearney last week named Rwanda the most attractive African market for retailers in its first ever African Retail Development Index.

“I can’t imagine how they could have made better progress than they have over the past 20 years,” said Michael Lalor, lead partner at the EY Africa Business Center in Johannesburg.

That 20-year starting point is not arbitrary, but the zero hour for a country once consumed by violence.

Outside the Finance Ministry here stands a memorial with a small purple flame dedicated to the 1994 genocide that serves as a reminder of the urgency behind the government’s economic efforts. While preventing any semblance of a repeat of instability has been the principal justification for President Paul Kagame’s tight grip on power, rising living standards have helped keep a lid on renewed tension.

“In terms of the economic model, I think it’s a good example for the rest of Africa,” said Amadou Sy, senior fellow in the Africa Growth Initiative at the Brookings Institution. “Everybody has a vision but these guys have been successful. The record is there.”

He said that Rwanda has outperformed most others in the region in terms of indebtedness, inflation and growth. “The only downside I see,” he added, “I would really consult the political side.”

Rwanda is heavily dependent on foreign assistance, which got slashed after a United Nations report accused the country of fostering a recent rebellion in neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo, squeezing the budget. The World Bank warned last year that the aid shock “clouds the economic outlook for Rwanda.”

So now, more than ever, Rwanda is on the hunt for investors rather than donors. Last April, it sold \$400 million in bonds to investors from around the globe, part of a record year for African bonds that underscored how a continent once known for debt relief found a world eager to take a stake in it.

The slowdown in China, tapering of bond buying by the Federal Reserve in the United States and the flight of capital from emerging markets have jeopardized some of the gains on the continent. But some analysts say that Rwanda has held up better than many and has continued to make

tangible headway in living standards.

The nation has reduced the percentage of people living below the poverty line from 59 percent to 45 percent between 2001 and 2011, with the share of people living in extreme poverty falling faster. Life expectancy, literacy, primary school enrollment and spending on health care have all gained in recent years.

Beneath the heights of Kigali City Tower, the rusty corrugated iron roofs on the ramshackle one- and two-story buildings below testify to the challenge of Rwanda's goal: becoming a middle-income country. Beyond the city limits, an estimated 90 percent of the population is still employed in the country's terraced green hills, growing bananas, sorghum, potatoes and other crops, much of it subsistence farming.

Rwanda hopes to turn itself into an information-technology hub for the roughly 135 million people in the East African Community, a regional common market. The nation has wired itself with well over 1,000 miles of fiber optic cables, and last year the government signed a deal to build a 4G network that would cover 95 percent of the country.

"The strategic vision behind this is a knowledge economy," said Jean Philbert Nsengimana, the minister in charge of youth and information technology. "That's where we want to go, shifting from an agrarian base to a knowledge base, leapfrogging the industrial."

Rwanda faces stiff competition. Kenya has a thriving start-up scene and offices for Google, Intel and Microsoft, not to mention a much larger consumer market attracting foreign companies. But the smooth roads and lack of violent crime make Kigali ever more appealing compared with the gridlocked, more dangerous streets of Nairobi.

The Rwandan government famously banned plastic bags from the country to cut down on pollution. Motorcycle taxi drivers wear numbered vests and carry spare helmets for passengers without exception. As part of a modernization drive, the government demolished tens of thousands of huts with traditional grass-thatched roofs. To curb population growth, it offered free vasectomies and is embarking on a wide-ranging circumcision drive to reduce the number of HIV infections.

Elettra Pauletto, an analyst at Control Risks, a business-intelligence consultancy in London, said that while the country's rigidly enforced stability and efficiency can attract investment, it can be a double-edged sword for those, including businesses, that run afoul of it. The government took control of Kigali's Union Trade Center shopping mall after its principal owner went into exile in South Africa.

"It is a very authoritarian political environment," said Ms. Pauletto. "There can be a failure to respect the sanctity of contracts."

Human rights groups continue to assail the government for repressive political policies. The country has been engaged in a high-profile diplomatic dispute with South Africa over attacks on Rwandan dissidents living there, including the murder in January of the country's former spy chief, found strangled in a Johannesburg hotel room.

Meanwhile, nongovernmental organizations focused on development have praised the country's economic reforms, with the World Bank giving it high marks for the ease of doing business here, ranking Rwanda 32 out of 189 worldwide. It also put Rwanda above the United States for the simplicity of starting a new business.

“Getting started is really easy,” said Clarisse Iribagiza, one of the founders of a technology company called HeHe. She said it took them one day to set up the company, for less than \$40. Help from a government official is available through social media.

“If I need to get in touch with a minister, it’s so much easier than when we started out,” said Ms. Iribagiza, at a shared space called the Office where she worked alongside other young entrepreneurs. “Basically I’ve tweeted them and gotten feedback.”

Like the commodities exchange, the Rwanda Stock Exchange, which opened its doors in 2011, is still finding its footing. Pierre Celestin Rwabukumba, 39, chief executive of the stock exchange and a former stockbroker in New York, returned to Rwanda in 2004, working first at the country’s central bank.

“We started from blank paper nine years ago,” he said of the stock exchange. Three years after getting its start, only two domestic companies, the brewer Bralirwa and Bank of Kigali, have had initial public offerings. But Mr. Rwabukumba said the Rwandan share index rose 44 percent last year, a sign in his view that the exchange, like the country itself, is headed in the right direction.

“We have order; we are straightforward, clear, clean — it’s a country governed by law,” said Mr. Rwabukumba, sitting in his second-floor office in the Kigali City Tower.

A few floors up, Ara Nashera, 27, creative director at Zilencio Creativo, was working on a crowd-funding platform like Kickstarter called eNkunga, which seeks to harness the money exchanged via cellphones in Africa. The technology may be new to Rwanda but the concept is anything but.

“Community contributions are how people get a child to university, pay for a wedding,” said Mr. Nashera. The city sprawled out behind him, with new office buildings springing up in the nascent downtown. “It’s the old way,” he said, “made new.”

RDC CONGO :

UGANDA :

**More U.S. Troops to Aid Uganda Search for Kony**

By HELENE COOPER/nytimes.com/MARCH 23, 2014

WASHINGTON — President Obama is sending more troops and military aircraft to Uganda as part of a long-running effort to hunt down Joseph Kony, the fugitive rebel commander who is believed to have been hiding in the jungles of central Africa for years, a Defense Department official said on Sunday.

The president is sending several CV-22 Osprey aircraft, along with 150 Air Force Special Operations forces and other airmen, to join the American troops already in the region to help the Ugandan government find Mr. Kony.

The escalation, first reported on Sunday by The Washington Post, does not change the nature of the

United States' military presence on the ground in central Africa. American forces will continue to advise and assist their counterparts in the African Union's military task force tracking Mr. Kony and his Lord's Resistance Army across Uganda, Central African Republic, South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Americans are forbidden to fight the L.R.A. themselves except in self-defense.

The hunt for Mr. Kony and his fighters has generated a huge amount of publicity around the world, in large part because of a video on his elusiveness and brutality, "Kony 2012," that has been viewed nearly 100 million times on YouTube.

The rebel leader started out in northern Uganda more than 25 years ago as a Catholic altar boy who spoke in tongues. He went on to form the L.R.A., bent on overthrowing Uganda's government and ruling the country with the Ten Commandments.

"For more than two decades, the Lord's Resistance Army (L.R.A.) has murdered, raped and kidnapped tens of thousands of men, women and children in central Africa," Mr. Obama wrote in a letter to Congress when he first announced, in 2011, that he would send military personnel to the region as advisers. "The L.R.A. continues to commit atrocities across the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan that have a disproportionate impact on regional security."

The United States also made efforts to stop the Lord's Resistance Army under President George W. Bush, who authorized the Pentagon to send a team of 17 advisers to train Ugandan troops and provided millions of dollars' worth of aid, including fuel trucks, satellite phones and night-vision goggles, to the Ugandan Army. Those efforts ultimately helped scatter elements of the L.R.A. in Uganda. But its remnants regrouped in neighboring countries, sometimes killing hundreds of villagers in the Congolese jungle and kidnapping hundreds more, according to witnesses.

In December 2008, Africom, the American military command for Africa, helped plan an attack on Mr. Kony's camp in Congo. But Mr. Kony, having apparently been tipped off, escaped before the Ugandan helicopter gunships even took off. His army is believed to have killed hundreds of nearby villagers in revenge, leaving behind scorched huts.

In the months after Mr. Obama sent additional advisers in 2011, the Americans said Mr. Kony's army of a few hundred fighters had begun to weaken, proving less able to direct such massacres. The United States has continued to run a semi-covert logistics and intelligence operation to extend the Ugandan Army's reach so it can chase Mr. Kony across the region.

### **Obama Administration To Take Action In Response To Uganda's Anti-Gay Law**

March 23, 2014/Kate Nocera /BuzzFeed Staff

Key members of Congress were briefed on immediate steps the United States would be taking as the administration continues their review all U.S funded programs in Uganda. Update: A National Security Council spokesman confirms the details and says the administration will continue "to look at additional steps we may take."

WASHINGTON — The United States will immediately take several key actions involving U.S. funding in response to Uganda's anti-gay law, multiple sources on and off of Capitol Hill told BuzzFeed.

Key members of Congress and leadership were briefed on the Obama administration's plans Sunday

afternoon. The move comes as the administration and the State Department has been “reviewing” all U.S funded programs in the country after Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni signed legislation imposing up to a lifetime prison sentence for homosexuality.

The administration has settled on four steps to be taken immediately in response to Uganda’s anti-gay law, sources who were briefed on the matter said. Following the publication of this story, National Security Council spokesman Jonathan Lalley confirmed the steps in an email and provided some additional details on the plans. He said that in addition to the immediate action, the U.S would continue “to look at additional steps we may take, to work to protect LGBT individuals from violence and discrimination, and to urge Uganda to repeal this abhorrent law.”

“As we continue to consider the implications of President Museveni’s decision to enact the Anti-Homosexuality Act, the United States has taken certain immediate steps to demonstrate our support for the LGBT community in Uganda, deter other countries from enacting similar laws, and reinforce our commitment to the promotion and defense of human rights for all people – including LGBT individuals – as a U.S. priority,” Lalley said.

Money will be shifted away from the Inter-Religious Council of Uganda, a group that has publicly come out in support of the anti-gay law and has received millions of dollars in grants from the United States to help fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Some \$2.3 million will continue to go to the IRCU to continue treatment for some 50,000 current patients, but an additional \$6.4 million intended for the IRCU will go to other organizations.

Second, because the law makes “promoting homosexuality” illegal, a U.S. funded study to help identify populations at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS has been suspended. The study, which was going to be conducted by a Ugandan university and the Center for Disease Control, has been suspended out of fear that both staff and survey respondents could be put in danger.

Third, because any LGBT person or LGBT ally who now enters Uganda is at risk, money intended for tourism programs will be redirected.

“Therefore, approximately \$3 million in funding designated for tourism and biodiversity promotion will be redirected to NGOs working on biodiversity protection,” Lalley said.

And finally, the Department of Defense had several events scheduled in the country later this spring and those will be moved to other locations. “Certain near-term invitational travel” for Ugandan military and police personnel has also been suspended or canceled.

These are the most forceful steps the Obama administration has taken since they began reviewing U.S. aid to Uganda. Additionally, Secretary of State John Kerry said last week that the United States was sending a team of American “experts” to meet with President Museveni about homosexuality. Museveni had claimed he signed the law in part because he became convinced that no one is “born gay.”

“I talked personally to President Museveni just a few weeks ago, and he committed to meet with some of our experts so that we could engage him in a dialogue as to why what he did could not be based on any kind of science or fact, which is what he was alleging,” Kerry said.

Kerry also said that the review is broad and will include how to deal with the 80 countries that “have laws of one kind or another that discriminate.”

The administration has come under pressure in the last month to move more swiftly in response to

the Ugandan law and Capitol Hill has been kept mostly in the dark until now.

SOUTH AFRICA :

### Honeymoon murder suspect to be extradited to S. Africa in April

By Marie-Louise Gumuchian, CNN/March 23, 2014

(CNN) -- A British man accused of orchestrating his wife's murder by hit men while they were honeymooning will be extradited to South Africa next month, a South African justice department spokesman said Sunday.

The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development is liaising with Britain's Office of the Home Secretary to facilitate the extradition of Shrien Dewani, 33, he said.

"We are now close to finalizing the process. We expect him to leave London on 7th April and to land in South Africa on 8th April," justice department spokesman Mthunzi Mhaga told South African news network eNCA.

Dewani has been fighting a return to South Africa to face the charges, which he denies, over the death of his wife Anni, 28, in November 2010 in Cape Town.

In January, he lost a High Court appeal to block his extradition until he is fit to stand trial. He is being treated for post-traumatic stress disorder and a depressive illness.

The judges ruled Dewani can be extradited as long as the South African government pledges to return him to the United Kingdom should he ultimately prove unfit to be tried. His lawyers had argued that he should not be extradited while he was unfit to stand trial.

Taxi ride

Dewani is accused of hiring a crew of hit men to kill his wife during a taxi ride in Cape Town in November 2010, just over two weeks after their wedding.

Taxi driver Zola Tongo confessed within weeks of the bride's death that he had hired two men to kill her.

In a plea deal with South African authorities, he said he was paid by Dewani to carry out the hit and to make it look as though the two were the victims of a carjacking as they were driving through a township on the edge of Cape Town. Tongo was subsequently sentenced to 18 years in prison for his part in the killing.

In their ruling, the judges at the High Court in London said there was some prospect that Dewani could recover sufficiently to be fit to stand trial. It is also possible that the continued uncertainty over his extradition could act to deter his recovery.

They also said they were confident in the ability of South Africa's authorities to treat Dewani fairly.

The businessman, from Bristol in southwest England, has said his wife was the victim of a carjacking and denies any involvement in the killing.



### Fatal shark attack at Port St Johns

2014-03-22/Paddy Harper, City Press/news24.com

Johannesburg - Another fatal shark attack has taken place at Port St Johns' notorious Second Beach.

Resident Cat Yazbek told City Press the bather was taken by a shark at the beach shortly before 15:00.

"The person is dead. The body is floating round the point. It's horrible," said Yazbek.

Her partner, Michael Gatke, said the adult had been swimming at Second Beach along with a group of other people when the attack took place.

He said they had called the National Sea Rescue Institute (NSRI) to try and recover the body.

Today's is the eighth fatal shark attack at Second Beach in five years.

Spokesperson for NSRI Craig Lambinon said the victim was 72-year-old Austrian tourist, who was travelling with a tour group and his wife.

"Police have opened an inquest docket and the Austrian Consulate and the department of international relations and co-operation are informed."

Lambinon said the species of the shark that attacked the man was not known.

On Christmas Day 2012, the notorious but highly popular beach – one of the jewels of the former Transkei's Wild Coast – claimed its seventh victim since the current spate of fatal attacks began five years ago.

Liya Sibili, 22, from Ntsimbini, a rural village about 35km inland from Port St Johns, was taken by a shark in waist-deep water at Second Beach at around 16:20.

Only his bathing trunks were recovered despite a three-day search for his body. Last March, 39-year-old Fundile Nodumla survived an attack at the same beach.

TANZANIA :

### Tanzania: Dar Firm On Border Claim

By Assah Mwambene/Tanzania Daily News (Dar es Salaam)/23 March 2014

Maputo — TANZANIA has said it was not breaking any law by negotiating the border dispute with Malawi on Lake Nyasa, including the 1964 AU resolution on the need by African countries to respect colonial borders, saying the AU clause did not stop anyone from pursuing a justifiable dispute.

Speaking at the end of the two-day meeting organised by the African Forum of Former Heads of State and Government from the SADC, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International



Cooperation, Mr Bernard Membe said claims by Malawi that Tanzania was against the resolution was totally uncalled for.

He said The 1964 AU declaration, famously referred to as Nyerere Doctrine on the Principle of State Succession, does not stop any country which is in dispute with its borders to pursue the matter as Tanzania was doing.

"At the moment we have more than 21 cases at the AU on border disputes, this signifies that countries must sit down and negotiate these issues. So the 1964 kind of declaration does not close the doors to resolve the border disputes by peaceful means."

On the claims by Malawi that Tanzania was going against the Father of the Nation, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, quoting him as confirming that Tanzania does not hold even a drop of water in the lake Nyasa, the Minister said Tanzania's position, is established on the principle of international law that unilateral statements made by senior political leaders are not legally binding upon the parties in respect of dispute at hand.

He said for Malawi to rely on the principle would not help them make a case since it was long established that in the border dispute like the one in lake Nyasa can not just be resolved by a unilateral statement made by political leaders.

He quoted a precedence established by the International Court of Justice in the boundary dispute between Burkina Faso and the Republic of Mali as it is reported in the ICJ reports of 1996 in para 40 is relevant in which it was ruled that no grounds to interpret the declaration made by Mali's Head of State.

"Since no agreement of this kind of conclusion between the parties, the chamber finds that there are no grounds to interpret the declaration made by Mali's head of state on the 11th of April 1975, as a unilateral act with legal implication in regard to the present case," The Minister quoted the report.

He said therefore, Tanzania position was that boundaries are not affirmed by mere statements by senior government officials, saying they are negotiated and agreed by way of treaties, saying negotiation was a mandatory procedure.

Mr Membe was leading the Tanzania delegation to Maputo. He was accompanied by the Minister for Lands, Housing and Human settlements Development, Prof Anna Tibaijuka and the Attorney General, Frederick Werema. Former Mozambican President, Joachim Chissano is leading the African Forum of Former Heads of State and Government in the SADC, assisted by Thabo Mbeki of South Africa and Festus Mogae of Botswana.

### **Tanzania: Union Has Survived Thorny Challenges**

By Mangengesa Mdimi/Tanzania Daily News (Dar es Salaam)/22 March 2014

THE simple fact that Tanzanians are celebrating a Golden Jubilee of their Union is something to be proud of because it is not a small feat.

By any standard in most African countries, 50 is the age at which a man is considered past his or her prime. It is the time when one does not start living but consolidates what one has achieved. It is time when the Union should consolidate its gains.

Maybe it should be understood that it has not been smooth sailing from day one of the Union's

existence until now when we celebrate our Golden Jubilee. Of course, there have been tremendous achievements which have enabled it stand out as the only Union in our continent to survive for 50 years.

However, there have also been hurdles, some of them quite thorny, that the Union has encountered and won. For the younger generation, a short synopsis could help them understand how it all began in those yesteryears. The United Republic of Tanzania was formed on April 26, 1964 as a result of the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Julius Kambarage Nyerere became the first President and Sheikh Abeid Amani Karume became the First Vice- President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The latter was also the President of Zanzibar and Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council.

The late Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa became the Second Vice-President of Tanzania and leader of Government business in the National Assembly. Like other African countries, the people of Tanganyika opposed and fought against colonial invaders from the very beginning.

This included the formation of African Associations in both Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Tanganyika's African Association was established in 1929 and transformed into the Tanganyika African Association (TAA) in 1948.

But in 1953 under the leadership of Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, TAA was recognised as a political party and was transformed into the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) in 1954. This is the party which united the people in Tanganyika to wrestle independence from the colonialists.

In the case of Zanzibar, the various football clubs established in the early 1930s provided the basis for the coming together of members of the African community. By 1934, members of the African community united in a formal organisation known as the African Association (AA).

The formation of the Zanzibar Nationalist Party (ZNP) in 1955 forced leaders of the African Association and the Shirazi Association to unite and form the Afro-Shirazi Party in 1957 under the leadership of Sheikh Abeid Amani Karume.

This is the Party which organised the revolution in Zanzibar after it was denied victory in the Isles' elections. On October 28, 1964, the Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar united and formed the United Republic of Tanzania through the United Republic (Declaration of Name) Act number 61 of 1964.

Some of the matters which the articles of the Union had initially placed under the reserve of the Parliament and Executive of the United Republic included the following:

i. The Constitution and Government of the United Republic. ii. External Affairs. iii. Defence. iv. Police. v. Emergency Powers. vi. Citizenship. vii. Immigration. viii. External Trade and Borrowing. ix. The Public Service of the United Republic. x. Income Tax, Corporation Tax, Customs and Excise. xi. Harbours, Civil Aviation, Posts and Telegraphs.

This is a Union of a twotier system of Governments; the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, which is a Sovereignty to deal with all Union matters and non-Union matters in Mainland Tanzania as stipulated in the Constitution of the United Republic.

The late Mwalimu Nyerere, the architect of the Union used to remind Tanzanians of the reasons for

the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar which were the following: 1. The people of Tanganyika and Zanzibar had historically enjoyed very close relations in various areas, including family ties, trade, culture, language and political interactions.

2. A strong spirit of African unity had prevailed, especially with the formation of the East African Community as a building block for the establishment of the proposed United States of Africa. Even before Tanganyika achieved its independence, Mwalimu Nyerere and other leaders in East Africa who were fighting for the liberation of the continent from colonialists were determined to achieve African unity.

But also Mwalimu Nyerere personally advocated for African unity starting with the formation of regional economic groupings as the building blocks. Following consultations with various leaders from the then Pan-African Freedom Movement for East and Central Africa (PAFMECA), Mwalimu Nyerere, issued the following statement at the conference of independent African states in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 1960: "Many of us agree without pretences or inhibitions that the East African Federation will be a good thing.

We have stated this, and it remains true, that the borders separating our countries were put in place not by ourselves but by imperialists. Therefore, we should not allow them to be used against our unity ... we must persistently knock at the offices of the colonialists not to demand the independence of Tanganyika, then Kenya and Uganda and finally Zanzibar, but we must do it to demand the independence of East Africa as one political federation." So we see that the United Republic of Tanzania is the result of a theory being put into action, since the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar was made possible by a determined and honest people.

The Union serves as living proof of the fact that the people of Tanganyika and Zanzibar under their leaders meant what they spoke and were not just making political rhetoric. Such was the vision of our Union architects, that eventually our countries would become one strong entity, politically, socially and economically.

Such was the vision that, as Judge Warioba pointed out when presenting the draft constitution in the Constituent Assembly in Dodoma, eventually after the fear by the smaller partner in the Union of being swallowed up by the bigger partner is gone and there is mutual trust there would be One Government.

On the contrary, unfortunately, that fear has refused to go; instead, it has been growing, fuelled by the greed for power on the part of some leaders taking advantage of the less-knowing citizenry, from strength to unprecedented strength to the extent of making the Union look like a monster that is there to wreak havoc on the people of Zanzibar.

It has been suggested that the tendency by some influential leaders from one part of the Union of consistently demanding for more autonomy for the Isles has been irritating some less tolerant people from the Mainland forcing them to demand their autonomy as well.

And it is true that there have been incidents in the course of the 50 years of the Union that have threatened to tear it apart. One such occurrence was the IOC episode in 1993 when a group of 55 Members of Parliament (G55) proposed a private motion to reclaim Tanganyika back.

But the Union has survived, not miraculously, but by sheer determination by patriotic people from both the Mainland and Zanzibar, who are driven by the belief that in unity there is strength... who truly have the interests of the nation at heart and who believe that the solution to the shortcomings in the Union, genuine or hyped, is not to kill the Union, as the proposed three-tier government

arrangement is likely to do no matter how we sugarcoat it, but to discuss them amicably and reach a consensus.

If we all believe in the Union and want it to continue uniting the people of Zanzibar and Mainland as we profess publicly, then we should guard against suggestions and pronouncements that are potentially harmful to its existence.

### Tanzania: Talks On Cargo Security At Dar Port in Advanced Stage

By Jimmy Lwangili/Tanzania Daily News (Dar es Salaam)/24 March 2014

TANZANIA, Zambia and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) are in advanced negotiations over the use of the car tracking system to strengthen security and fight cargo smuggling through the port of Dar es Salaam.

Deputy Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) Commissioner (Customs and Excise Department), Patrick Kisaka, told the 'Daily News' in Dar es Salaam over the weekend that the system will facilitate free movement of goods and eliminate multiple declaration of goods, particularly at the borders, thus reducing the cost of doing business.

"Presently, goods manufactured here when taken to Zambia and DRC or manufactured in Zambia/DRC and ferried to Tanzania as trade goods are treated as exports and documented through customs twice - in the exporting country as exports and in the receiving country as imports," Mr Kisaka explained.

He said under the new arrangement, these goods shall be regarded as transfers of locally produced goods and will be documented through customs only once.

This will be done in the receiving country which will inform the exporting country when the customs documentation is completed.

The exporting country shall thereafter release the goods for transfer. And when such transit goods arrive in any of these countries, they will be documented through customs and bond security and shall be effected only once (no multiple security bonds).

He said the system will be the appropriate mechanism in curbing smuggling, especially when goods are declared to be on transit, hence improving revenue collection of the destination country as well as the receiving country.

"We have already agreed with the DRC and we are now in discussions with Zambia. Hopefully, we will conclude our discussions positively and have the system working to strengthen our business relationship," he said.

DRC Deputy Commissioner, Peter Molisho Bin Bolinde, said the system will help to prevent cargo cheating by deceitful traders during haulage from Dar es Salaam port to DRC.

According to Mr Molisho, Tanzania and DRC lose revenue because some goods do not reach the DRC as registered at the Dar es Salaam Port. "In reality, they do not leave Tanzania and in the process both countries lose tax revenue," he noted.

"Under the new system, we will clear the consignment there and then your goods will be released at any port which accesses the system," Mr Molisho explained.

He added: We both signed the resolution early last month in Kinshasa at a ceremony in which Tanzania was represented by the Acting TRA Commissioner for Customs and Excise Duty, Mr Tiagi Masamaki.

The DRC official said they have asked the government to build a warehouse in Dar es Salaam, which will help the DRC customs keep their cargos upon arrival at the port.

He further advised traders to supervise the pre-clearance of their cargos before they arrive at the port, to avoid snags that may lead to cargo clearance delays.

### **Tanzania: Missing Kilimanjaro Climbers Rescued**

24 March 2014/Tanzania Daily News (Dar es Salaam)

Arusha — THE rescue team working with Tanzania National Parks (Tanapa) at Kilimanjaro had a difficult time at the weekend tracing a female tourist from Germany, Ms Jeanne Trasca, who, together with her guide, got stuck on the route to Mawenzi Peak at the weekend.

The missing climbers were eventually seen and rescued. A statement issued here by Tanapa Public Relations Manager, Paschal Shelutete, said the 32-year old tourist was under the guidance of Mr Athumani Juma.

Reports have it that the tourist was diverted from the main course to Kibo, taking a rarely used route heading for Mawenzi, which apparently is against the rules.

It is still not clear if the two did so purposely or it was the hostile weather that misguided them.

With ongoing rains still pounding most parts of the Northern Zone, the rescue efforts proved to be challenging for the teams from Kilimanjaro National Park because mists and thick cloud cover blanketed Africa's highest peak impairing vision.

A special helicopter which was dispatched into the area to search for the missing climbers failed to locate them due to heavy cloud cover and continuous rains. The unfavourable weather conditions prevented the pilot from getting a clear view of the area.

The German visitor was being taken to the mountaineering trip by Nordic Tours, a local Safari Company. However, after hours of searching, the climbers were eventually located and taken promptly to Horombo Hut at about 8.00pm on Saturday Night.

They looked shaken but were alright, according to Tanapa.

The climbers arrived at Marangu Gate at 10.00 pm. Under normal circumstances, tourists are not allowed to branch away from the main route which leads to Kibo, the highest peak.

The route the visitor and her guide took is rarely used, unless under special arrangements that entail filling special forms.

Tanapa is investigating the matter, probing the tourist, the guide as well as Nordic tours to explain why the mishap occurred.

KENYA :

### Four killed in Kenya church attack

March 24 2014/Reuters/By Joseph Akwiri

Mombasa, Kenya - Two gunmen stormed a church near the Kenyan coastal city of Mombasa on Sunday and opened fire on worshippers, killing four people and wounding others, in what police called a terrorist attack.

One witness said the gunmen shouted out in a foreign language before shooting indiscriminately at the congregation. Blood-spattered Bibles and overturned plastic chairs lay strewn across the church's floor after the attack.

“Both carried big guns and began shooting all over the place. I fell to the ground and could hear screams,” said Lilian Omondi, who was leading a prayer recital at the time.

Another bystander said the assailants walked unhurriedly out of the church and opened fire on people standing outside. An Interior Ministry official later said they escaped.

“They were ordinary looking guys, one of them tall, dark and wearing a long-sleeved shirt. They walked casually as if all was okay,” said Peter Muasya. “Then they started shooting at those of us who were standing outside.”

Somali militant group al-Shabaab and local sympathisers have carried out multiple attacks in Kenya, in revenge for the Kenyan army's intervention in Somalia to crush the Islamist rebels.

Along Kenya's Indian Ocean coast, tension is high particularly among Muslim youths who claim the security forces have been heavy handed in their crackdown on militant recruitment.

Kenya's parliament has called for better coordination between the security and intelligence agencies after 67 people were killed in a shopping mall attack in Nairobi in September.

The church shooting took place in Likoni, located across a deep-water channel from Mombasa city, a major tourist hub. It came days after prosecutors charged two Somalis with terrorism offences after police seized a car packed with explosives.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility. Likoni's police chief Robert Mureithi said it appeared the gunmen were armed with automatic weapons.

The attackers tried to raid a second church nearby but fled when armed police on patrol in the area appeared.

“This has all the indicators of a terrorist attack because the attackers did not steal anything and appeared focused on killing,” Mureithi told reporters at the scene.

Two people were killed at the church and two people died of gunshot wounds in hospital, according to the Kenyan Red Cross.

At Mombasa's main hospital doctors handed reporters x-rays showing bullets lodged in the skulls of a two-year-old boy, whose mother was killed, and a male adult they were treating.

Kenyan security officials say the Indian Ocean coastline has become a hotbed of radicalisation.

“Terrorism continues to grow in shape, colour and behaviour and when it assumes the phase of radicalisation ... it will be met (with) full force,” Interior Minister Joseph Ole Lenku said in Mombasa on Saturday.

Moderate clerics in Mombasa warn the forceful the crackdown on militant recruitment networks is fuelling resentment.

Kenyans are increasingly alarmed at the relative ease at which militants appear to move within the country, east Africa's biggest economy and a recipient of US counter-terrorism funding.

Al Shabaab said it carried out the Westgate mall siege in the capital to avenge the military deployment in Somalia and has threatened more strikes in Kenya and other nations which have sent troops to Somalia, including Uganda and Ethiopia. - Reuters

ANGOLA :

AU/AFRICA :

### **A Terrifying Ebola Outbreak in West Africa Is Spreading Fast**

Per Liljas/time.com/ March 23, 2014

There are no known treatments or vaccines for the hemorrhagic fever, which kills up to 90 percent of those who become infected

Guinea's capital Conakry has been hit by an Ebola epidemic that has already claimed dozens of lives in the country's southern forests.

“At least 59 out of 80 who contracted Ebola across the West African country have died so far,” said UNICEF in a statement to Agence France-Presse (AFP).

There are no known treatments or vaccines for Ebola, a viral hemorrhagic fever that kills up to 90 percent of those who become infected, depending on the strain of the virus. The virus is spread through direct contact with blood, feces or sweat, by sexual contact or unprotected handling of contaminated corpses. First discovered in the Democratic Republic of Congo in 1976, the disease has spread in several outbreaks, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa.

“This outbreak is particularly devastating because medical staff are among the first victims ... hindering the response and threatening normal care in a country already lacking in medical personnel,” UNICEF said.

The organization has sent five tons of aid to the country's most affected regions, and has urged Guineans not to attend funerals when possible and to avoid all contact with the sick and the dead.



[AFP]

## 529 membres des Frères musulmans condamnés à mort en Egypte

le 24-03-2014 /Reuters

LE CAIRE (Reuters) - Un tribunal égyptien a condamné à mort 529 membres des Frères musulmans du président déchu Mohamed Morsi pour divers chefs d'accusation, dont celui de meurtre, a déclaré lundi un de leurs défenseurs.

"Le tribunal a condamné 529 accusés à mort et 16 autres ont été acquittés", a dit à Reuters l'avocat Ahmed al Charif. Les condamnés peuvent faire appel.

Ce procès de masse s'est déroulé à Minya, une ville de Moyenne-Egypte qui avait été le théâtre de violences visant les forces de sécurité et la minorité chrétienne copte après la dispersion sanglante des sit-ins de manifestants pro-Morsi au Caire en août dernier.

L'intervention des forces de l'ordre avait fait plus d'un millier de morts dans les rangs des manifestants. Une répression implacable s'est depuis abattue sur la confrérie, classée comme organisation terroriste en décembre.

Le procès de Minya s'était ouvert samedi. Il a donc fallu moins de 48 heures au tribunal pour prononcer le verdict. Les accusés étaient poursuivis pour diverses charges, dont celle de meurtre, d'attaque d'un commissariat ou de dégradation de propriété publique et privée.

Seuls 123 des 545 accusés étaient présents au tribunal, les autres ayant été soit libérés, soit remis en liberté provisoire sous caution, soit sont toujours en fuite.

UN/AFRICA :

US/AFRICA :

CANADA/AFRICA :

AUSTRALIA/AFRICA :

EU/AFRICA :

CHINA/AFRICA :

INDIA/AFRICA :

BRAZIL/AFRICA :

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