



ML Strategies Update

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AFRICA UPDATE

Leading the News

Libya

On October 5th, a U.S. Delta Force operation in Tripoli, Libya, seized Al Qaeda leader Nazih Abdul-Hamed al Ruqai, better known by his alias, Abu Anas al-Libi. While Libi is accused of engaging in scouting activities during the planning of the 1998 bombings at the U.S. embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya, his current role in Al Qaeda remains unclear. Libi's family members and former associates deny he was ever a member of Al Qaeda and say he has not been engaged in militant activities since returning to Libya in 2011. The raid was described [here](#).

On October 5th, 15 Libyan soldiers were killed and five others wounded in an attack on a military checkpoint near Bani Walid, a former stronghold of Muammar Gaddafi. The attack was carried out by a group of unidentified gunmen and is the largest incident targeting Libyan military personnel since the 2011 civil war. More information can be seen [here](#).

On October 6th, the Libyan Government accused the U.S. of kidnapping one of its citizens after Special Operations Forces captured Abu Anas al-Libi in Tripoli. In addition, members of the Islamic group Ansar al-Sharia protested in Benghazi against Libi's abduction and criticized the Libyan Government for not doing more to ensure his protection. More information was reported [here](#).

On October 6th, Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel issued a statement on the targeted U.S. counterterrorism efforts conducted in Libya and Somalia. He noted the Libyan operation resulted in the capture of Abu Anas al-Libi, who was designated a global terrorist, subject of the U.S. Rewards for Justice Program, and targeted by United Nations (U.N.) sanctions. Secretary Hagel said both operations show the U.S. commitment to holding terrorists accountable. The statement was posted [here](#).

On October 6th, Pentagon Press Secretary George Little issued a statement on the capture of Abu Anas al-Libi. He noted the terrorist leader is lawfully detained under the law of war in a secure location outside Libya and detailed Libi's involvement in plotting attacks against U.S. interests in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Somalia, as well as the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. Press Secretary Little said no U.S. personnel or Libyan civilians were injured during the operation. The full statement was shared [here](#).

On October 6th, House Armed Services Committee Chairman Buck McKeon (R-CA) issued a statement congratulating U.S. forces on the capture of terrorist leader Abu Anas al-Libi. He urged the Administration to fully interrogate Libi and exploit his intelligence potential before moving on to prosecution. Representative McKeon's statement is available [here](#).

On October 6th, the *New York Times* reported Abu Anas al-Libi is being interrogated while in military custody on the U.S.S. San Antonio, a Navy ship strategically positioned in the Mediterranean Sea for the operation in Libya. Following a thorough interrogation focused on intelligence mining, Libi is expected to be sent to New York for criminal prosecution. An article on the interrogation can be read [here](#).

On October 6th, reports indicated Abu Anas al-Libi will be tried in the U.S., mostly likely in the southern district of New York, where he was indicted for his suspected involvement in the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. It remains unclear when Libi will appear before a federal court. More information on the anticipated legal proceedings can be found [here](#).

On October 7th, on the sidelines of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Bali, Indonesia, Secretary of State John Kerry responded to the Libyan Government's allegations of kidnapping, stating Abu Anas al-Libi is a key Al Qaeda figure and a legal and appropriate target for the U.S. military. Secretary Kerry also noted U.S. officials consult regularly with Libyan authorities on security and counterterrorism issues. Secretary Kerry's comments can be seen [here](#).

On October 7th, State Department Deputy Spokesperson Marie Harf addressed the U.S. Special Forces operation in Tripoli. She said Abu Anas al-Libi is being held securely in military detention and he will not be transferred to the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay. She also indicated despite the Libyan Government's accusations of kidnapping, the U.S. continues to view the Libyan Government as a partner in combatting terrorism. Deputy Spokesperson Harf's comments on the operation were posted [here](#).

On October 8th, Libyan jihadists took to the Internet to call for retaliatory attacks to avenge the abduction of Abu Anas al-Libi by American forces in Tripoli. Tactics floated on the Internet included attacks on gas pipelines, ships, and planes, blockages to the exits and entrances to Tripoli, and the kidnapping of U.S. citizens in Libya. More information was reported [here](#).

On October 8th, during a White House news conference, President Barack Obama declined to comment on the legality of the capture of Abu Anas al-Libi. Instead, President Obama said the U.S. has strong evidenced that Libi assisted in devising plots that resulted in the death of Americans. He said Libi will be brought to justice and the U.S. will continue to hunt terrorists in Africa, where local governments lack the capacity to patrol their own territory. A transcript can be read [here](#).

On October 8th, State Department Deputy Spokesperson Marie Harf confirmed U.S. Ambassador to Libya Deborah Jones met with Libyan Justice Minister Salah al-Marghani on Monday to discuss the U.S. mission that resulted in the seizure of Abu Anas al-Libi. Ambassador Jones assured Minister Marghani the U.S. is receiving guidance from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to ensure Libi is treated humanely. A readout of the meeting can be accessed [here](#).

On October 8th, in response to criticism for a failure to capture the perpetrators of the September 11th attack in Benghazi, raised by House Oversight and Government Reform Subcommittee on National Security Chairman Jason Chaffetz (R-UT), National Security Council Spokeswoman Caitlin Hayden said the recent operation in Libya came after years of planning. She noted the U.S. still has its sights on the Benghazi suspects. In addition, Administration officials highlighted differences between Tripoli and Benghazi, noting Benghazi is far less secure. More information can be found [here](#).

On October 8th, Senators Lindsey Graham (R-SC), Saxby Chambliss (R-GA), and Kelly Ayotte (R-NH) held a press conference to voice their opposition to the interrogation of terrorist suspects aboard Navy vessels. The senators claimed the practice, previously used to interrogate Somali terrorist suspect Ahmed Abdulkadir Warsame, limits the perceived amount of time to draw information out of a suspect, and argued for Libi's transfer to Guantanamo Bay. The full story can be viewed [here](#).

On October 9th, State Department Deputy Spokesperson Marie Harf said Abu Anas al-Libi is being held in accordance with U.S. and international law. She noted Executive Order 13491 requires any individuals detailed in armed conflict as defined by the authorization for the use of military force (AUMF) to be treated humanely in accordance with Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions. A transcript was posted [here](#).

On October 10th, after meeting with the family members of Abu Anas al-Libi, Libyan Prime Minister Ali Zeidan was abducted when 150 gunmen in pickup trucks laid siege on Tripoli's Corinthia Hotel where the Prime Minister resides. After a scuffle with guards, the gunmen led Prime Minister Zeidan to a house, where he was held hostage for several hours. Members of another militia allegedly stormed the facility, freeing the Prime Minister. Prime Minister Zeidan appeared at a televised cabinet meeting today, where he thanked those who helped free him, but declined to provide further details on the incident. While the Libya Revolutionaries Operations Room (LROR) claimed responsibility for the attack, the Ministry of Justice denied the group's involvement. Meanwhile, Libyan media reported the Brigade for the Fight Against Crime was responsible for the attack. Analysts believe the abduction may have occurred in retaliation for the capture of Libi. An article on the abduction can be read [here](#).

Somalia

On October 5th, Al Shabaab militants accused British and Turkish Special Forces of launching a raid against militants in Barawe. A Somali intelligence official said the target of the raid was a Chechen commander who was wounded in the attack. While local police noted a total of seven people were killed, British and Turkish military officials denied involvement in the raid. French forces also denied involvement, while the Pentagon declined to comment. More information was reported [here](#).

On October 6th, members of U.S. Navy SEAL Team Six, the same unit that killed Al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden, swam ashore near the Somali town of Barawe and launched an attack against Al Shabaab militants at a beach house compound before they rose for dawn prayers. The attack targeted a high value target thought to be connected to the recent attack at the Westgate mall in Nairobi, Kenya. U.S. forces encountered fiercer resistance than anticipated and aborted the mission without seizing the target after 15-20 minutes of firefight. The mission was described [here](#).

On October 7th, Pentagon Press Secretary George Little issued a statement on the failed Seal Team Six operation in Somalia. He noted the target of the attack was Abdikadir Mohamed Abdikadir, also known as Ikrima, a top commander of Al Shabaab. Ikrima is suspected of involvement in the 1998 attacks on the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, as well as the 2002 attacks on a hotel and airline in Kenya. While the operation was unsuccessful, Press Secretary Little commended U.S. military personnel for their precision and indicated the U.S. military will continue to work with the Government of Somalia to combat Al Shabaab. The full statement can be read [here](#).

On October 7th, the *Associated Press* suggested the recent U.S. raids in Libya and Somalia show a shift in U.S. counterterrorism operations towards brief, targeted raids against highly sought extremist figures, especially in Africa. The analysis is available [here](#).

On October 8th, the *Washington Post* provided additional insights on the counterterrorism operation in Somalia. According to the report, the operation commander had the option to call in a U.S. airstrike, but opted to retreat instead. A drone strike was ultimately rejected because there were too many women and children at the Al Shabaab compound. The site in Barawe had been under surveillance and the operation has been in the planning stages for months. Additional information can be found [here](#).

Egypt

On October 4th, in the wake of reports that at least four people died in new clashes between supporters of deposed Egyptian President Mohammed Morsi and the Egyptian military, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon voiced continuing concern for ongoing violence in Egypt. Secretary-General Ban stressed the importance of peaceful protest, especially in advance of demonstrations planned for October 6th. Comments from Secretary-General Ban were posted [here](#).

On October 6th, at least 51 people were killed and as many as 250 others injured in new street clashes in multiple cities in Egypt. The clashes occurred as supporters of the military-led government celebrated the anniversary of the 1973 war with Israel. Meanwhile, members of the Muslim Brotherhood called for demonstrations to demand that Egyptian forces fulfill their commitment to protect their own people. Details can be viewed [here](#).

On October 7th, suspected Sinai-based militants launched three attacks in Egypt that resulted in the deaths of six Egyptian soldiers and three police officers. One attack targeted a state-owned satellite station in Cairo's Maadi suburb, where unidentified gunmen opened fire and launched rocket-propelled grenades. A second attack involved the detonation of a car bomb near a state security facility in South Sinai. The third attack was a drive by shooting near the Suez Canal. The attacks were described [here](#).

On October 7th, a court in Cairo recommended the dissolution of the Muslim Brotherhood's political party, the Freedom and Justice Party, which registered after the topping of former President Hosni Mubarak in 2011. The recommendation will be shared with another court reviewing the party's status that is expected to issue a ruling on October 19th. The latest developments can be seen [here](#).

On October 7th, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon strongly condemned the violence in Egypt that killed more than 50 people on Sunday, as well as the uptick in attacks targeting military personnel and facilities. Secretary-General Ban again stressed the importance of peaceful protest, respect for freedom of assembly, and commitment to nonviolence. Feedback from Secretary-General Ban was shared [here](#).

On October 8th, the *Washington Post* reported the Obama Administration soon planned to announce its decision to suspend a significant amount of nonessential U.S. military aid to Egypt. While officials declined to comment on how much of the annual \$1.2 billion in military aid would be impacted, they said a hold would be placed on the delivery of Apache helicopters to Egypt, while shipment of spare parts for U.S. military equipment and military training in Egypt will continue. An article on the decision can be read [here](#).

On October 8th, National Security Council Spokeswoman Caitlin Hayden said any reports, including a *CNN* report, suggesting the U.S. will end all military assistance to Egypt are false. Spokeswoman Hayden reiterated President Obama's position that the U.S. assistance relationship with Egypt will continue and said the future assistance relationship with Egypt would be announced in the coming days. Comments from Spokeswoman Hayden are available [here](#).

On October 8th, State Department Deputy Spokesperson Marie Harf addressed U.S. assistance to Egypt. She noted recent violence represents a trend demonstrating the need to review the assistance relationship. While no decision had been made, Deputy Spokesperson Harf noted some U.S. assistance does not go directly to the Egyptian Government and is instead funneled to NGOs for programs that directly assist the Egyptian people. Deputy Spokesperson Harf's comments can be accessed [here](#).

On October 9th, Egyptian authorities announced the trial for ousted President Mohammed Morsi will begin on November 4th, although it is unclear where the trial will be held. President Morsi, along with 14 members of the Muslim Brotherhood who will also stand trial as defendants, is charged with inciting the killing of opponents while in office. Since his toppling, President Morsi has been held in secret military detention and has not met with defense lawyers. The Muslim Brotherhood is expected to plan protests around the trial. More information can be seen [here](#).

On October 9th, in anticipation of an announcement on the future of U.S. aid to Egypt, the *Washington*

Post published an analysis of the pros and cons for cutting back U.S. military assistance. Among the pros, the analysis suggests cutting assistance will convey disapproval of violence against peaceful protestors and send a clear message of support for human rights. Cutting aid however, may threaten the long term U.S.-Egypt relationship and leave other Persian Gulf countries to fill the void. The full analysis is available [here](#).

On October 9th, the State Department announced the findings of a review on U.S. aid to Egypt. In a written statement, Administration officials announced a decision to continue the relationship, while recalibrating assistance to serve U.S. interests. While the U.S. will continue to support programs in health, education, and private sector development, and continue to provide assistance on border security, counterterrorism, and nonproliferation, \$260 million in cash assistance will be suspended and the delivery of military equipment, including F-16 fighter jets, M1A1 Abrams tanks, Apache attack helicopters, and Harpoon anti-ship missiles will be held, pending progress towards an inclusive, democratically elected, civilian government. The full statement was posted [here](#). A transcript of a teleconference held by senior officials on U.S. assistance to Egypt can be viewed [here](#).

On October 9th, House Foreign Affairs Committee Ranking Member Eliot Engel (D-NY) released a statement expressing disappointment with the Administration's decision to partially suspend military assistance to Egypt. While acknowledging some fault with the military-led government's leadership of the transition, Representative Engel said partnership with Egypt is important to maintaining stability during the country's democratic transition. He also called for greater consultation between the Administration and Congress on U.S. policy towards Egypt. The full statement was posted [here](#).

On October 9th, Israeli Government officials, including Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Minister of International and Strategic Affairs Yuval Steinitz, in general terms, expressed concern regarding the U.S. decision to scale back military assistance to Egypt. Since the ousting of Egyptian President Mohammed Morsi on July 3rd, Israeli leaders have warned the suspension of U.S. aid to Egypt could weaken the Egyptian military and degrade stability in the region. More information can be found [here](#).

Central African Republic

On October 4th, the U.N. Security Council began to consider a draft resolution that would allow for greater assistance to the Central African Republic (CAR). The resolution includes options for international support to the International Support Mission for the Central Africa Republic (MISCA) and asks the U.N. to reinforce the Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA). It also calls for free, fair, and transparent elections and calls on all parties, including Seleka ex-rebels, to allow for unhindered delivery of humanitarian aid. Key provisions of the resolution were highlighted [here](#).

On October 6th, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon condemned the increasing frequency of attacks against religious groups, including Muslims and Christians, in the CAR. Secretary-General Ban warned the attacks will only escalate crisis in the country and called on all parties, including ex-members of the Seleka Coalition and new self-defense groups to refrain from violence. Comments from Secretary-General Ban are available [here](#).

On October 7th, self-defense groups in the CAR launched an attack against the northwestern town of Garga. The attacks were countered by ex-rebels of the Seleka Coalition, a group that has been disbanded in name but continues to operate as a proto-militia. At least 30 people died in the clashes and residents fled the town. Details were reported [here](#).

Democratic Republic of Congo

On October 7th, the U.N. released details on a Security Council trip to the Great Lakes Region. The 15 members of the Security Council visited Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), where they met with DRC President Joseph Kabila, and traveled to Goma to meet with civil society representatives and internally displaced persons. The delegation also traveled to Kigali, Rwanda, to meet with Rwandan President Paul Kagame and to visit a demobilization center for ex-combatants and the Gisozi Genocide Memorial Site. The delegation then went to Kampala, Uganda, where

Security Council members met with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, and to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for meetings with Ethiopian Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union (AU). Details on the trip were provided [here](#).

United States – Africa Relations

White House

On October 1st, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) published a notice requesting public comments on the annual review of the eligibility of Sub-Saharan African countries to receive the benefits of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Comments are due by October 25th. Additional information was posted [here](#).

On October 8th, Vice President Joe Biden and U.S. Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan Donald Booth met with the Chairperson of the AU High-Level Implementation Panel for Sudan and South Sudan and former South African President Thabo Mbeki at the White House. The leaders agreed on the importance of implementing agreements between Sudan and South Sudan that will result in the resumption of trade across borders. In addition, the leaders discussed the status of Abyei and the role of the AU in addressing conflicts in Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan, and Darfur. A readout of the meeting was shared [here](#).

State Department

On October 3rd, the State Department issued a statement expressing sadness in reaction to reports of nearly one hundred African migrants drowning in the Mediterranean sea when their boat capsized off the coast of Italy. In addition to expressing sympathies for those affected, the State Department called on the international community to work to prevent these kinds of catastrophic events. The full statement can be read [here](#).

On October 3rd, State Department Deputy Spokesman Marie Harf discussed the impacts of the government shut on diplomatic operations. She said the shutdown could delay the implementation of recommendations issued by the Accountability Review Board (ARB) on Benghazi, including training and security upgrades at U.S. facilities overseas. Deputy Spokesperson Harf also said the shutdown could jeopardize the peacekeeping mission between Egypt and Israel in the Sinai. A transcript was posted [here](#).

On October 7th, the State Department designated the Muhammad Jamal Network (MJN) and founder, Muhammad Jamal, as Specially Designated Global Terrorists. Jamal has previously served as a military commander for the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ) and has developed ties with multiple Al Qaeda entities. He has been arrested several times by Egyptian authorities for terrorist activities, most recently in November 2012. The terrorist designation can be viewed [here](#).

On October 8th, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Wendy Sherman chaired the U.S.-South Africa Dialogue with Director-General of International Relations and Cooperation of the Republic of South Africa Ambassador Jerry Matjila at the Department of State. Under Secretary Sherman's participation was noted [here](#).

On October 9th, Secretary of State John Kerry issued a statement congratulating Uganda on its 51st Independence Day. Secretary Kerry recognized Uganda for its efforts to improve security and stability in Somalia and to reduce the threat of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). The full statement can be seen [here](#).

On October 10th, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Wendy Sherman met with DRC Prime Minister Augustin Matata. Under Secretary Sherman also met with Chad's Foreign Minister Moussa Faki. Both meetings, which were held at the State Department, were listed [here](#).

Department of Defense

On October 2nd, U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) reported on the recently completed Africa

Partnership Station 13 exercise by U.S. Marines and Sailors and the Senegalese Compagnie de Fusilier Marine Commandos. The week-long engagement sought to enhance maritime security and partnership and included training on military operations in urban terrain (MOUT), patrolling, and weapons handling. Details can be seen [here](#).

On October 4th, the Combined Joint Task Force – Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA) reported on recently completed One Health missions staffed by CJTF-HOA and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in the Kaabong and Kabale regions of Uganda. The missions focused on educating Ugandan health professionals on stopping the spread of animal diseases that can be transmitted to humans. Other topics discussed were nutrition, sanitation, family planning, first aid, and infections. More information was shared [here](#).

On October 7th, AFRICOM provided additional information on the schedule of events and objectives for the Exercise Cutlass Express 2013 (CE13), scheduled to be held November 11th-18th in operating areas surrounding Seychelles, Djibouti, Tanzania, and Kenya. The naval exercise is intended to improve maritime safety and security in East Africa, as well as maritime relationships. Recent participants in the final planning conference included representatives from Djibouti, Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, Seychelles, Mauritius, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Yemen, as well as NATO, the U.S., the European Union (EU), the Netherlands, and Denmark. A full report can be found [here](#).

On October 7th, AFRICOM reported on Staff Sergeant Alain Mukendi's participation in the Language Enabled Airman program. As part of the program, Sergeant Mukendi and other selectees attended a 30-day immersion program at Togo's Lome University. The program presented the opportunity to develop cultural and language capabilities to help the U.S. Air Force achieve global requirements. An article on the program can be read [here](#).

On October 9th, the Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) released video footage from a roundtable recently hosted by ACSS on counter-poaching and its linkages to transnational and transregional trafficking. Participants included South African Army Reserve Force Colonel and Managing Director of Pathfinder Corporation Marius Roos and Scott Williams, a former U.S. military officer and Director of the Reserve Protection Agency. A recording can be watched [here](#).

On October 9th, AFRICOM released an article on a joint project sponsored by AFRICOM, USAID, the U.S. Embassy in Ghana, and the Ghanaian Ministry of Health to construct a \$489,700 nutritional center in Nkwanta. The center will treat malnourished children and educate families on best practices for improving health. The center is scheduled to open in fall 2014. Details are available [here](#).

U.S. Congress

On October 8th, the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs held a hearing on "Security and Governance in Somalia: Consolidating Gains, Confronting Challenges, and Charting the Path Forward." Testimony was provided by Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Linda Thomas-Greenfield, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for African Affairs Amanda Dory, and USAID Assistant Administrator for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Nancy Lindborg. Additional witnesses included Andre Le Sage of National Defense University, Abdi Aunte of the Heritage Institute for Policy Studies, and EJ Hogendoorn of the International Crisis Group. A recording of the hearing can be viewed [here](#).

On October 9th, the House Homeland Security Committee held a hearing entitled "From Al Shabaab to Al Nursa: How Westerners Joining Terror Groups Overseas Affect the Homeland." Witnesses included Michael Scheuer of Georgetown University, Lauren Ploch Blanchard of the Library of Congress, Brett Lovegrove of the City Security and Resilience Network (CSARN), Sheriff Richard Stanek of Hennepin County, Minnesota, Richard Mellor of the National Retail Federation, and Stephanie Sanok Kostro of the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). A webcast of the hearing can be watched [here](#).

North Africa

On October 3rd, U.N. Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan Mashood

Adebayo Baderin called for the Government of Sudan to immediately charge or release those detained for their participation in mass protests over fuel subsidy cuts. Reports suggest at least 800 people have been detained and 50 people have died in the violence. Independent Expert Baderin also called on the Government to end media censorship and allow the Sudanese people to demonstrate peacefully. Additional information can be found [here](#).

On October 4th, the U.N. Security Council issued a statement condemning the recent attack against the Russian embassy in Tripoli, Libya, as the Russian Foreign Ministry ordered the evacuation of its diplomatic facility in the aftermath of the attack. The Security Council called on Libyan authorities to bring the perpetrators of the attack to justice and to enhance efforts to protect diplomatic and consular property and personnel. The Security Council's reaction to the attack was detailed [here](#).

On October 5th, the governing Islamist Ennahda party and the National Salvation-led opposition in Tunisia agreed on the appointment of a temporary government in coming weeks. The deal, signed on Saturday, lays out the foundation for further negotiations on the formation of a new technocratic cabinet, which will be in place to supervise new elections. More information can be seen [here](#).

On October 7th, the Kenyan Commercial Bank (KBC) in South Sudan won a license from Visa, Inc. to launch credit cards in South Sudan. KBC Deputy Managing Director in South Sudan Rebecca Likami said the bank plans to have Visa in all hotels by the end of this year and customers should be able to use Visa cards at all ATMs by next year. More information can be seen [here](#).

East Africa

On October 3rd, Kenyan cleric Ibrahim Omar was shot dead in a vehicle after preaching in Mombasa. The high tensions between the Muslim community and security forces seemed to have led to the shooting, which also resulted in the deaths of three others who were shot as they returned from a night of preaching. More information can be seen [here](#).

On October 4th, riots in Mombasa, Kenya, led to the deaths of four people. The riots began Friday after prayers when protestors began stoning cars and setting fire to a Salvation Army church in a predominately Muslim part of the city. The protests were launched in response to the shooting of Ibrahim Omar. Police responded with tear gas and fired gunshots into the air. Twenty-four people were detained by authorities. An article on the protests can be read [here](#).

On October 6th, Italian divers recovered the bodies of 83 more Eritrean migrants who died when their ship capsized and sank off the coast of Italy. Meanwhile, Congolese-born Italian Integration Minister Cecile Kyenge visited with 155 survivors at a refugee center in Lampedusa. The latest death toll is 194. Updates on the incident were noted [here](#).

On October 7th, a Kenyan Government official said six suspects have been found responsible for last month's terrorist attack at the Westgate mall, including four men previously identified as Khattab al-Kene, an American of Somali descent, Abu Baara al-Sudani of Sudan, Omar Nabhan of Kenya, and another Umayr man, who all died when part of the mall collapsed. A Somali woman whose body was found in the rubble is also believed to be responsible for killing at least 30 people in the attack. A sixth attacker is thought to have changed clothes and left the mall with other hostages. The investigation is ongoing and officials believe additional suspects will be identified. Developments were reported [here](#).

On October 7th, Bacardi Limited, the world's largest privately held spirits company, opened its first African sales outlet in Nairobi, Kenya. Similar to other alcoholic beverage companies, including Southern Comfort, Champagne Moet, and Chandon, Bacardi has observed growing demand for high quality spirits in the country. In Kenya, Bacardi is expected to compete with Kenya Wine Agencies Limited (KWAL) and East African Breweries Limited. More information was shared [here](#).

On October 9th, Kenyan Foreign Minister Amina Mohamed held a news conference in Nairobi to discuss Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta's trial before the International Criminal Court (ICC). Foreign Minister Mohamed said with the ongoing investigation of the terrorist attack at the Westgate mall, President Kenyatta may not appear in person at The Hague next month for his trial. President Kenyatta has requested to appear by video, even though a similar request made by Kenyan Deputy

President William Ruto was denied. If the request is not granted and President Kenyatta does not appear, Kenya could potentially face sanctions. Details can be found [here](#).

On October 11th, the AU will convene a meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to discuss African nations' consideration of withdrawing from the ICC. Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta and Kenyan Deputy President William Ruto, in addition to Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir, are currently facing ICC charges for crimes against humanity. Former U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Anan, as well as 142 African civil society organizations and international human rights groups, have called on AU foreign ministers to support the ICC. Information on the upcoming meeting can be viewed [here](#).

West Africa

On October 3rd, a charter plane carrying the body of former Ondo State Governor Olusegun Agagu, who died on September 13th, crashed in Lagos, Nigeria, and burst into flames. Although there were conflicting reports on the death toll, as many as 16 of 20 passengers may have died in the crash. Investigators believe the pilot observed technical issues shortly after takeoff but was unable to make an emergency landing. The incident was described [here](#).

On October 3rd, Nigerian Minister of Labor and Productivity Chief Emerka Wogu, Chairman of the National Wages Commission Onyebuchi Chukwu, and Secretary of Health and Labor Richard Egbule met with representatives of the National Association of Resident Doctors (NARD) to discuss the ongoing doctors' strike. The doctors have made several demands, including proper salary payments, implementation of the Integrated Payroll and Personnel Information System (IPPIS), and increased funding for residency training. The meeting was noticed [here](#).

On October 4th, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed M'Baye Babacar Cisse as his Deputy Special Representative for the U.N. Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI). Cisse has recently served as Deputy Assistant Administrator and Deputy Regional Director for the Regional Bureau for Africa and the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP). Cisse's appointment was announced [here](#).

On October 4th, the U.N. World Food Programme (WFP) announced a ramp up in emergency operations in northern and southern Mali. In the northern part of the country, WFP is assisting 120,000 students at 576 schools that have been affected by violence and bad weather. In southern Mali, WFP is providing assistance to 160,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). Details on the scaling up of WFP efforts in Mali were noted [here](#).

On October 6th, Gambian officials announced the country's withdrawal from the 2014 Commonwealth Games to be held in Glasgow. The announcement comes days after Gambia's decision to withdraw from the Commonwealth of Nations. More information can be found [here](#).

On October 6th, Microsoft announced it will host a week of immersion training sessions for over 40 software developers at innovation hubs and universities across Nigeria, as part of the company's 4Afrika Initiative. The goal of the program, which will be launched in partnership with Nokia and Qualcomm, is to empower African developers with the skills to build immersive applications and cloud-based solutions. More information is available [here](#).

On October 7th, a bridge on a tributary of the Niger River, near the town of Bentia, Mali, was blown up by suspected Islamist militants. The attack came shortly after artillery was fired into the nearby city of Gao. The bridge is the only route between Gao and the neighboring state, Niger, but officials noted that only one of two bridges present was destroyed. More information can be seen [here](#).

On October 7th, Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) Executive Vice Chairman Eugene Juwah announced the process of splitting the country into territories for the purposes of broadband licensing is underway. He also announced bidding for fixed broadband licenses will commence by early 2014. The announcement was reported [here](#).

On October 8th, following observations of irregularities in Guinea's September 28th parliamentary elections by U.N. diplomats, Guinean President Alpha Conde dismissed allegations of fraud as the government continues to disallow protests against the pending elections results. According to the

provisional results, the ruling Rally of the Guinean People (RPG) party is in the lead. Remarks from President Conde can be read [here](#).

On October 10th, U.K. Justice Minister Jeremy Wright announced in a statement to Parliament that former Liberian President Charles Taylor will be transferred to the U.K. to serve his 50-year prison sentence per the court's request. President Taylor was found guilty by the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) last year on 11 counts for crimes against humanity committed during Sierra Leone's civil war. More information can be seen [here](#).

On October 10th, Shell Nigeria announced new leaks have forced the closure of the Trans-Niger Pipeline, which carries 150,000 barrels of crude oil daily. The closure comes just ten days after the pipeline was re-opened following repairs. While the company blamed the leaks on oil thieves, human rights groups claim the company is seeking to avoid damages and evade criticism of the erosion of the 48 year old pipeline. Details are available [here](#).

Sub-Saharan Africa

On October 4th, following the disappearance of several children in the area, a mob on Nosy Be island off the coast of Madagascar killed two European tourists who they suspected of kidnapping an eight-year-old boy and harvesting his organs. The men allegedly confessed to organ trafficking organs before they were thrown alive on to a bonfire on Ambatoloaka beach. The body of a third man who was lynched and burned to death was also found near the scene. More information can be viewed [here](#).

On October 4th, Clever Khumalo and Siphosiso Mafu appeared in a court in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, on charges related to their suspected use of toxic substances in poaching in Hwange National Park and the illegal possession of ivory. In their statements, Khumalo and Mafu indicated they were able to bribe local police officers to assist with their escape from authorities. The full story was reported [here](#).

On October 5th, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) launched its Draw the Line campaign in opposition to drilling inside Virunga national park in the DRC, a sanctuary for mountain gorillas. Soco International, a British company, has started aerial surveys aimed at finding oil in the park. The company said the surveys are being conducted under specifications approved by the DRC's Ministry of the Environment, Nature, Conservation, and Tourism. Details can be viewed [here](#).

On October 6th, the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa accepted a 10% pay increase to end a month-long strike impacting the auto industry. Due to the pause on the production of car components, automobile production also slowed at BMW, Ford, Nissan, and General Motors facilities, at an estimated cost of \$2 billion. More information can be seen [here](#).

On October 7th, UNAIDS Executive Director Michael Sidibe traveled to Luanda to meet with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Health Minister Jose Can Dunem. The leaders discussed efforts to combat HIV/AIDS in Angola and in Africa more broadly. An article on the meeting can be viewed [here](#).

On October 7th, Zimbabwean Foreign Affairs Minister Simbarashe Mumbengegwi said the country will no longer seek to engage Western countries until they lift sanctions that are weighing down Zimbabwe's economy. Minister Mumbengegwi said Zimbabwe feels there is no room for negotiations given the failure of the West to endorse President Robert Mugabe's recent reelection. Comments from Minister Mumbengegwi can be seen [here](#).

On October 7th, Rwandan Foreign Minister Louise Mushikiwabo denied claims the Rwandan Government is helping train child soldiers for rebels in the DRC. The U.S. has withdrawn military aid to Rwanda because it believes the government is assisting M23 rebels, a group led by ethnic Tutsis that is believed to recruit minors. More information can be seen [here](#).

On October 7th, speaking at a conference in London, South African Finance Minister Pravin Gordhan warned the U.S. debt crisis will have global repercussions if not resolved by October 17th. Minister Gordhan also said South Africa will not reach its 2.7% economic growth target this year and that

economic growth is expected to fall below 2%. Comments from Minister Gordan were reported [here](#).

On October 7th, the South African main opposition Democratic Alliance (DA) party attacked the ruling African National Congress (ANC) party for unpopular e-tolls, which were paid for with over \$2 billion in debt that has yet to be repaid. The ANC believes that road-users, not general taxpayers, should bear the brunt of the tolls, and opposition to the tolls has caused racial and social divides in the region. Lawsuits that have held back toll collection have led Moody's to downgrade the Roads Agency's credit rating last month. More information can be found [here](#).

On October 7th, former U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Anan addressed the 3rd annual Desmond Tutu International Peace lecture at the University of the Western Cape. Anan recognized Sub-Saharan Africa as the world's most recent economic success story, due primarily to improvements in health care, education, and gender parity. He cautioned, however that sustaining economic growth will require Sub-Saharan Africa to address challenges including poverty, unemployment, and organized crime. Excerpts from Anan's address were posted [here](#).

On October 7th, *The Hill* published an opinion piece on "The seven lives of Nelson Mandela," authored by writer and former political advisor to former French President Jacques Chirac, Jean-Yves Ollivier. Ollivier provides an overview of the former South African President's leadership and argues the failures of the African National Congress (ANC) are a blow to President Mandela's legacy. The full op-ed can be read [here](#).

On October 8th, the WFP warned it lacks \$4.2 million to provide assistance to the estimated 80,000 people in the DRC displaced as the result of clashes between the national army and rebels. Since early September, the WFP has provided assistance to approximately 62,000 IDPs in the DRC. In addition, the WFP estimated the number of people needing assistance could increase to as many as 150,000 if fighting continues. More information can be found [here](#).

On October 8th, Make-up Art Cosmetics (MAC) announced plans to open at least 20 stores in Sub-Saharan Africa in the next five years. The company has been in South Africa for the past 13 years and currently operates 24 shops in the country. News of MAC's expansion plans was reported [here](#).

On October 9th, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the WFP issued a joint press release warning that an additional 9.6 million people in Madagascar are at risk of food insecurity following reduced harvests of rice and maize. The decrease in crop production was caused by cyclones and flooding, as well as a locust plague over the course of the past year. The news release was shared [here](#).

On October 9th, South African wireless companies, Vodacom and MTN Group Ltd, announced they may curb investments and cut staff if a compromise cannot be reached to lower mobile termination rates with the national regulator. More information can be found [here](#).

On October 10th, South African Minister of Mineral Resources Susan Shabangu announced the government's plans to take a 20% free stake in all new oil and gas ventures. The South African Government will also reserve the right to buy a further 30% stake at market-related rates. Details were shared [here](#).

General Africa News

On October 7th, the World Wilderness Congress received testimony that one quarter of all World Heritage Sites in Africa are threatened by the mining industry. The group will continue to consider the issue and is due to release a new social compact in the coming year focused on reconciling mining and the conservation of protected areas and cultural sites. Details can be viewed [here](#).

On October 8th, the World Bank released economic growth forecasts for Africa, projecting 5.3% and 5.5% growth rates for the continent in 2014 and 2015, respectively. According to the World Bank, economic growth is expected to hit 4.9% this year. The forecasts can be seen [here](#).

On October 8th, experts in Africa expressed optimism that a new vaccine to combat malaria may soon

be available in the African market. British drug maker GlaxoSmithKline announced it is seeking approval for a prototype vaccine that may be effective in reducing the risk of the disease in children by as much as 50%. Of the 660,000 deaths attributed to malaria each year, approximately 90% of them are in Africa. Information on the new vaccine can be accessed [here](#).

On October 9th, *Ventures Africa* published a list of the richest people in Africa. The list included 55 billionaires worth a combined fortune of \$143.88 billion. On average, the billionaires are worth \$2.6 billion individually and range in age from 38 to 84. While ten African countries are represented on the list, Nigeria, South Africa, and Egypt recorded the highest number of billionaires. The full list can be accessed [here](#).

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