



JANUARY 28 2008

Industrialisation changing the face of Africa



Industrialisation of Africa is this year's AU Summit theme. It's changing the face of the continent's cities, as seen in Addis Ababa (left). African governments must enable an environment for business and industry by improving infrastructure, upgrading technologies. Full story on P2. PIC: BETE DAN

About the AU Monitor Daily

The AU Monitor Daily is produced by Fahamu and Afroflag Youth Vision, with support from TrustAfrica, to provide news, information and analysis during the AU summit to policy-makers, civil society and citizens of Africa.



Afroflag Youth Vision

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Kenya on the agenda

Rehema Kahurananga

Just over a month ago, millions of Kenyans cast their votes in what has now become the nation's most infamous general elections. Within days, Kenya was making headlines for all the wrong reasons: allegations of a stolen election and accounts of ethnic-based violence abounded.

As the situation worsened into the new year, human rights defenders sprung into action, calling a resolution to the stalemate between President Kibaki and opposition

leader Raila Odinga. Attempts at negotiation facilitated by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, American Secretary of State for African Affairs, Jendayi Frazer and Ghana's President Kufuor proved unsuccessful, still leaving the two sides at loggerheads, and thousands of Kenyans suffering.

A delegation representing a network of Civil Society Organisations, the private sector and individual Kenyans who make the "Kenyans for Peace with Truth and Justice" has come to Addis Ababa. (Cont. on P7)

Le rapport de l'Audit des peuples

Yves Niyiragira

Au neuvième sommet des chefs d'états et de gouvernements de l'Union Africaine(UA), le Conseil Exécutif a recommandé qu'il y ait un audit de l'état de l'UA. C'est dans ce cadre que le

Moniteur de l'Union Africaine a invité les gens à donner les opinions, contributions et commentaires au Haut Comité chargé d'auditer l'UA. Le Moniteur de l'UA a reçu des recommandations

et suggestions sur l'état de l'UA et comment cette dernière pourrait améliorer la participation du peuple et la société civile dans ses processus de prise de décisions.

(Suite P3)

Why the focus on African Industrialisation?



Reaching for the African sky – the way to a sustainable future for the continent is to ensure governments have infrastructure. This is the theme of this year's African Union Summit

Nebiyu Yonas

Undoubtedly, industrial development plays a significant role in promoting socio-economic advancement in Africa, hence, the theme of the 10th African Union summit. As Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary General, stated in his message during African industrialization day on the 20th of November, the challenge of "going global" is, to a large extent, a matter of improving effectiveness and competitiveness, which depends on an environment of dynamic and stable economies, solid export bases, steady investment flows and, above all, political stability.

Industrialization makes a valuable contribution to the alleviation of poverty. It creates employment, raises productivity, reduces exposure to risk, en-

hances the income-generating potential of the poor and helps to diversify export. International trade is a key, and mutually reinforcing companion of industrialization.

African countries need to diversify from long-standing trade patterns, which rely heavily on export of raw materials, semi-processed goods and unskilled labour. Greater emphasis on higher value products and specialization can reap significant rewards. However, market access is critical for the success of such an approach.

Governments can and must help nurture comparative advantage by creating an enabling environment for business and industry: by improving infrastructure, upgrading technologies, reducing

transaction costs, strengthening governance and building up a skilled and educated work force.

The mobilisation of skills, manpower, technology and knowledge requires carefully crafted policies and systematic support, be it domestic or international.

The role of economic and industrial policy is crucial for Africans in general. It is obvious that sustainable industrial development remains elusive in Africa. The continent lags behind all other regions in industrial growth and employment creation. Over the past 15 years, Africa's share of world industrial output has remained stagnant, at 1 percent. Africans should strive to achieve development goals as well as compete and integrate into the global economy.

Les vrais enjeux du sommet d'Addis Abeba

Gerard Guedeqbe

Depuis quelques jours la capitale éthiopienne vibre aux couleurs du 10^e sommet des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement de l'Union Africaine. Après le sommet d'Accra qui a affiché au grand jour, les divergences des dirigeants africains sur la création du gouvernement de l'union, celui-ci se propose de placer sous les feux de la rampe la question de l'industrialisation du Continent.

Une façon pour l'UA de montrer aux populations qu'au-delà de la question politique, qui les passionne certainement plus, les préoccupations liées au développement socio-économique des nations sont également d'une importance névralgique pour eux.

Mais, quand on voit de près les points inscrits à l'ordre du jour des travaux de cette réunion des chefs d'Etats africains, on se rend aisément compte que le thème prince

pal, à savoir : « Le développement industriel de l'Afrique » sera, sans nul doute, traitée en divers, tant les enjeux politiques et sécuritaires actuels sont aussi importants que ceux de la rencontre d'Accra en Juillet dernier.

En effet, le présent sommet verra l'élection du remplaçant de Alphonse Oumar Konaré au poste de président de la commission de l'Union Africaine. Il est clair que les coulisses de cette élection seront agitées par des tractions politiques houleuses, puisque chaque partie se battra pour l'élection du candidat ou de la candidate de son choix. Quoi de plus 'normale' car il s'agit de mieux se positionner pour influencer les décisions au plus haut niveau de l'institution panafricaine.

Aussi, les chefs d'Etats ne passeront pas sous silence les questions de sécurité de paix sur le continent avec en pôle position la crise

Kényanne et le Darfur. A ce niveau également des débats passionnés se profilent à l'horizon, avec pour conséquence des consensus lents qui rangeront certainement au casier du subsidiaire, pour raison de temps, la question vedette du sommet : le développement industriel de l'Afrique.

En jetant un coup d'œil sur l'agenda officiel du sommet, on a du mal à y voir les sujets qui seront exclusivement dédiés au thème du sommet. Peut-être, pourrions-nous espérer que l'industrialisation de l'Afrique fera l'objet de débats au cours de l'examen des différents rapports, notamment celui du Président des Etats membres du Nouveau partenariat pour le Développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD).

Toujours est-il que la question sera peu débattue avec un ordre du jour, tel que celui publié par l'Union Africaine. (Suite P7)

(Suite de la P1) Parmi les Organisations Non Gouvernementales (ONG) et citoyens qui ont contribué, on citerait la déclaration préliminaire conjointe de la société civile adressée au Haut Comité chargé d'auditer l'UA, lui recommandant de faire de sorte que les avis du peuple soient inclus dans son dernier rapport.

Les ONG, la «Coalition for an Effective African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights», «Equality Now» and «Solidarity for African Women's Coalition Rights», et «Centre for Minority Rights Devel-

opment» ont respectivement commenté sur les droits humains, les droits des femmes et les droits des minorités. Il y a eu aussi l'opinion des jeunes donnée par Afrifag Youth Vision, une ONG basée en Ethiopie ainsi que l'avis du «Peoples' Hurricane Relief Fund» qui a insisté sur ce que la Diaspora s'attende de l'UA.

Les contributions ont touché sur l'échec de l'UA d'inclure beaucoup plus le peuple et la société civile dans ses processus de prise de décisions. En effet, les débats concernant le peuple africain prennent

souvent place aux seins des ambassadeurs, ministres des affaires étrangères et des chefs d'états et de gouvernements.

Le rapport du Haut Comité chargé d'auditer l'UA va être présenté durant ce dixième sommet l'Assemblée Générale. L'adoption de recommandations par les dirigeants africains pour améliorer la participation des citoyens africains quand il s'agit de prendre des décisions sur les sujets qui les concernent et quoi affectent leurs vies est attendue par le peuple africain.

«...አሮጌ ወይን በአዲስ ጠርመሱ እንዲሆን »

በጋዜጣው ሪፖርተር

(ክፍል አንድ)

ከሞያ አኮኖሪ የሰነድ ወይን በአዲስ ጠርመሱ ሲል የገፈውና የአፍሪካ አንድነት ድርጅት ወደ አፍሪካ ህብረት መሸጋገሩ የሰም ለውጥ ሰጥ አንዲሆን ሲጋቱን የገለጸበት ፅሁፍ የመጀመሪያው ክፍል እንደሚከተለው ቀርቧል።

አንድ አፍሪካን ለመገንባት በአፍሪካ ህብረት የተያዘው እቅድ አስፈላጊና አማራጭ የሌለው ቢሆንም የአፍሪካን ፖለቲካዊ ውህደት እውን ለማድረግ ካስፈለገ ግን የአፍሪካ አንድነት ድርጅት ከሰራተኛው ስህተቶች መግርን ይጠይቃል።

የአፍሪካ አንድነት ድርጅት የአፍሪካን ተጨባጭ ሁኔታ በአግባቡ አለመረዳቱ እንዲሁ አባይት ችግር ነበር። ይኸው ድርጅት ስለ አፍሪካ ጥገኛ መሆን፣ ስለ ጋላቀርነቷና ስለአዘጋጅ ማንነት መመለስ የነበረበትን ጥያቄ በአግባቡ አላስተናገደም። እንዲህ ቢያደርግ ኖሮ ከትኝ አገዛዝ በኋላ የነበረችው አፍሪካ የተሻለ ኃይል፣ ክብርና እድገት ይኖራት ነበር።

ይህን ክፍተት በመሙላት ረገድ ከፍተኛ ሚና የሚጫወተው ፓን አፍሪካኒዝም ነው ተብሎ ይታመናል። ፓን አፍሪካኒዝም ምን ማለት እንደሆነ እፍጥረት ኮጀ ሲተረጎሙ በአፍሪካም ሆነ በሌላው አህጉር ያሉ ሁሉም አፍሪካውያን በባህላዊ ማንነታቸው፣ በታሪካዊ ልምዳቸው እና በማይነጣጠል የወደፊት ህብራቸው አንድ ህዝብ መሆናቸውን ማመንገድ ይህ እውን እንዲሆን ከልብ መስራት ነው።

ፓን አፍሪካዊ ነኝ ማለት በራሱ ፓን አፍሪካዊ አያደርግም።

ከአፍሪካ ወይንም በአፍሪካ መወለድም እንዲሁ። አብዛኞቹ የትናንቱ አፍሪካ አንድነት ድርጅት እና የአሁኑ አፍሪካ ህብረት መሪዎች ጥርት ያለ ቁርጠኝነት ላይኖራቸው ፓን አፍሪካዊ እንደሆኑ ያስቡ ነበር ወይም ያስባሉ።

የአፍሪካን ከትኝ አገዛዝ ነፃ መውጣት ተከትሎ የአፍሪካ ውህደትን በተመለከተ በተነሡት ሁለት አባይት የመከራከሪያ ነጥቦች ፈጣን ውህደትን የጠየቀውን «የዛጠላዎ» ቡድን ሃሳብ ወደ ነን በመተው የተቋቋመው የአፍሪካ አንድነት ድርጅት የትኝ አገዛዝ ዘመን ያወረሰውን

ፓን አፍሪካዊ ነኝ ማለት በራሱ ፓን አፍሪካዊ አያደርግም። ከአፍሪካ ወይንም በአፍሪካ መወለድም እንዲሁ።

ፖለቲካዊ፣ ኢኮኖሚያዊና ባህላዊ አሰራሮች እና ተቋማት እንደነበሩ ወርሷቸዋል። «የዛጠላዎ» ቡድን ዋና ተዋናይ የነበሩት የጋናው ኩዋሜ ንክሩማ ፓን አፍሪካዊ አቋም ያለውን ቡድን ከገፋው የአፍሪካ አንድነት ድርጅት ጋር መቀላቀላቸው ችግሩን አባብሶታል። ይባስ ብሎ በአፍሪካ አንድነት ድርጅት ምስረታ ወቅት የሕይወት ዘመን ህልማቸው (አፍሪካን አንድ የማድረግ) እንደተሳካቸው ገለፁ። እውነታው ግን ሌላ ነበር። ከአፍሪካ አንድነት ድርጅት መመስረት በኋላ ነፃ የወጡ 22 የአፍሪካ አገራት ድርጅቱን ያለ ምንም ማመንታት ተቀላቀሉ።

የአፍሪካ አንድነት ድርጅት መልካክ ምድራዊ እንጂ ፖለቲካዊ ኃይል ያለው ተቋም መሆን አልቻለም።

ይህም ኢኮኖሚያዊ ጥገኝነት እና የባህል መሸርሸር እንዲነግሱ አድርጓል። ይህ ሁሉ የሚያስተምረን የአስተሳሰብ አንድነት እና የጋራ ግብን ያልተመረከዘ ህብረት ውጤታማ እንደማይሆን ነው። የተዋሃደች ነገር ግን ስለ አንድነትና የአፍሪካ ውህደት የተራራቁ እና የሚያምታቱ አስተሳሰቦች የነገሱባት አፍሪካን መገንባት እርግና የለውም። ከፓን አፍሪካዊ አስተሳሰብ አንጻር ሁሉንም የአፍሪካ ሀገራት ያቀፈች ደካማ እና ጥገኛ አፍሪካን ከመገንባት ይልቅ ጥቂት የአፍሪካ አገሮችን ያቀፈች የገለበተች እና ነፃ አፍሪካ መገንባት ይሻላል።

ከአፍሪካ አንድነት ድርጅት ... (ከገፅ ፮ የዞረ) በመጀመሪያ ደረጃ መገንባታቱ የፓን አፍሪካኒዝምን አስተሳሰብ እንከተላለን ቢሉም እንዳቸውም የተባበረችና ታላቅ የአፍሪካ መገንባት ለመመስረት ዝግጁ አይደሉም። በዚህ ምክንያት በህዝቡ እናኗር ላይ ለውጥን ማምጣት ተስኗቸዋል። አለድ ከነበረው አሰራር በተሻለ መልኩ የአፍሪካ ተጠባባቂ ጦር የተቋቋመ ቢሆንም የሊቢያው ገዢ መሀመድ ጋዳፊ በተደጋጋሚ የሚያነሱትን አንድ ሀይል የአፍሪካ ጦር መመሥረት የሚለውን ሀሳብ አብዛኛዎቹ መሪዎች አይሰማሙበትም። በኢኮኖሚም አንጻር ህብረቱ እጅግ የደከመ እና በውስጡ እንደ ኒፓድ ያሉት የኢኮኖሚ ድርጅቶች ህዝቡን ይዞ በመንቀሳቀስ ፈንታ እጣ ፈንታቸው በውጭ መገንባታቸው ላይ የተመሠረተ ነው። ከነዚህ ችግሮች በተጨማሪ በዳርፋርም ሆነ በሌሎች አካባቢዎች የሚከሰቱ ግጭቶችን በመፍታት ረገድ በበቂ ሁኔታ እየተንቀሳቀሰ አለመሆኑ ህዝቡ በድርጅቱ ላይ ያለው እምነት ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ እንዲሸረሸር አድርጎታል።

ከአፍሪካ አንድነት ድርጅት (OAU) ወደ አፍሪካ ህብረት (AU)

በጋዜጣው ሪፖርተር

የአፍሪካውያንን አንድነት ያቀነቅን ዘንድ የተቋቋመው የብሬቲ የአፍሪካ አንድነት ድርጅትም ሆነ የአሁኑ የአፍሪካ ህብረት መቀመጫ ኢትዮጵያ ከመሆኗ አገገር ምን ያህል ኢትዮጵያውያን የድርጅቱን መለወጥ ያውቃሉ? መለወጡን ያወቁትስ ከስያሜው ባሻገር በምን አይነት ሁኔታ እንደተቀየረና የመቀየሩ ፋይዳ ምን እንደሆነ ምን ያህል ግንዛቤ አላቸው? ወቅቱ የህብረቱ አመታዊ ስብሰባ የሚካሄድበት ከመሆኑ አገገር ስለ ለውጦቹ ምንነት ማንሳት አይከፋም።

አፍሪካ አንድነት ድርጅት (አለድ ወይም OAU)

ተቀዳሚው አለድ በ1963 እ.ኤ.አ በ32 አገራት ሲቋቋም አመሠራረቱ ሁለት ቡድኖችን በማጣመር ነበር። የመጀመሪያ ካዛብላንካ (አልጄሪያ ፣ ግብፅ፣ ጋና ፣ ጊኒ፣ ሊቢያ፣ ማሊ እና ሞሮኮ) የተሰኘው ቡድን አንድ አይነት ገንዘብ ፣ የውጭ ፖሊሲ፣ የመከላከያ መዋቅርን እንዲሁም ኢኮኖሚን የሚጋራ አንድ ታላቅ የአፍሪካ መንግስት መመስረት የሚሻ የነበረ ሲሆን ሌላው የሞንሮቪያ (በተቀዳሚነት ናይጄሪያንና ላይቤሪያን የያዘ) ቡድን ደግሞ በቅኝ ገዢዎች የተሰመሩትን ድንበሮች ተከትሎ ከቅኝ ተገዢነት ነፃ የሆነ ንጥል ግን ህብረት ያላቸው ግዛቶችን የመመሥረት ዓላማ ነበረው። በመጨረሻም ይህኛው ቡድን በሀሳብ ደረጃ አሸንፎ አለድ ሲመሠረት የነበሩት አላማዎች ቅኝ ገዢነትን ማስቆምና ለአገራቶቹ ነፃነትን ማስገኘት ፣ የአገራቱን አንድነትና መተሳሰብ ማጠናከር፣ ለአፍሪካ ህዝቦች የተሻለ አኗኗርን ማስመዘገብና፣ የአለም አቀፍ ስብአዊ መብት ድንጋጌዎችን ማስከበር የተሰኙ ነበሩ።

የአፍሪካ ህብረት (AU)

ከ39 አመታት በኋላ አለድ ተብሎ ከ1999 እ.ኤ.አ ጀምሮ ለተከታታይ አመታት በተደረጉ ሥብሰባዎች ላይ በፀኑ ውጥኔዎች መሠረት ደርባን ደቡብ አፍሪካ ውስጥ በጃላይ ዘጠኝ 2002 (እ.ኤ.አ.) የአፍሪካ ህብረት በይፋ ተመሠረተ። መሥራቾች ከቀድሞው ይልቅ የአፍሪካን ኢኮኖሚዊ፣ ፖለቲካዊ እና ማህበራዊ እድገቶች ሊያፋጥን የሚችል ድርጅት ነው በማለት ይከራከራሉታል። በአወቃቀር ደረጃ ሲታይ ከቀድሞ ድርጅት በበለጠ ሁሉን ያካተተ እና በውስጡ ብዙ



ከምድብ በስተቀር ሁሉም የአፍሪካ ሀገሮች የአፍሪካ ህብረት አባላት ናቸው

ክፍሎችን የያዘ ድርጅት ሲሆን በቋንቋ ደረጃ እንኳን ከአራቱ የሱራ ቋንቋዎች (አረብኛ፣ ፊረንሳይኛ፣ እንግሊዝኛ እና ፖርቹጋልኛ) በተጨማሪ የአፍሪካ የሆነውን ስዋሂሊ ያካተተ ነው። በሁለተኛ ደረጃ መመስረቻ ህጉ በአለድ ዓላማዎች ላይ ዘጠኝ ጨምሮ አስራ አራት ዓላማዎች በመያዝ የሚንቀሳቀስ ሲሆን መልካም አስተዳደርና ዲሞክራሲን በግንባር ቀደምትነት ይደግፋል። ሦስተኛ አለድ የነበሩትን ዘጠኝ ጨምሮ አስራ ስድስት መርሆች አሉት። ቀድሞ የነበረው የአገራትን ሉሉላዊነት መጠበቅና ጣልቃ ገብነትን ማስወገድ የሚለው መርህ እስከ አሁንም ፀንቶ ቀጥሏል። ነገር ግን እስከ ምን

ደረጃ እና በምን ዓይነት ሁኔታ የሚለው በግልፅ የተቀመጠ ባይሆንም እስከፊ በሆኑ ሁኔታዎች ውስጥ ጣልቃ መግባትን የሚፈቅድ አዲስ መርህ ተደንግጓል።

በመጨረሻም እስከ አሁን አብዛኛዎቹ ገና በምስረታ ላይ ቢሆኑም በውስጡ አስራ አንድ አካላትን (ከአለድ ሰባት ተጨማሪ) የያዘ ሲሆን አዳዲሶቹ ቋሚ ተወካዮች ኮሚቴ፣ የቴክኒክ ኮሚቴ፣ የፓን አፍሪካ ምክር ቤት፣ የኢኮኖሚ ባህልና ማህበራዊ ጉዳዮች ምክር ቤት፣ አሠራርና ሥልጣን ያለየለት ፍትህ አስከባሪ ፍርድ ቤት፣ የአፍሪካ ባንክ፣ የአፍሪካ ሞኒታሪ ፊንድ ፣ የአፍሪካ ኢንፎርሙሽን ባንክ፣ የሽማግሌዎች ምክር ቤትና የፀጥታ ምክር ቤት የተባሉትን ያካተተ ነው።

ድርና ዘንድር

አዲሱ ድርጅት ሲመሠረት መስራቾቹ ዋጁ አድርገው ያቀረቡት ምክንያት የቀድሞው ድርጅት ግንባር ቀደም አላማውን ማለትም ከቅኝ ተገዢነት መላቀቅን ከግብ ስላደረሰ ለአሁኑ ወቅትና ሁኔታዎች ምላሽ የሚሆኑ አላማዎችን ያቀፈ አዲስ ድርጅት መመስረት አለበት የሚል ነበር። የቀድሞውን ድርጅት ስኬታማ አድርገው ቢመለከቱትም ሌሎች መርህ ብሎ የያዛቸውን ጉዳዮች ሙሉ በሙሉ ያላላካ ድርጅት ነበር። ስለዚህ አለድ የነበረበትን ችግሮች ሳያምኑ መቀጠልን በአሮጌ አቅማዳ አዲስ ወይን ጠጅ እንደመጨመር የሚቆጥሩ በርካቶች አሉ።

አሁን ባለበት ሁኔታ ከቀጠለ ቀድሞ የነበሩት ችግሮች አሁንም እየደቆሱት ስለሆነ አፍሪካ ህብረትም የአለድ እጣ ፈንታ ይደርስዋል የሚሉ አሉ።

(Continued from P1) The delegation's objective of putting the issue of Kenya on the AU's agenda. According to Ndung'u Wainaina, the Executive Director of the International Centre for Policy and Conflict, there is a strong need for Kenya to be addressed by the AU. The KPTJ has approached the PRC to aid in its objective. "Kenya is facing a serious crisis and we do not see it as a Kenyan crisis only, we see it as a regional crisis," he states. "We feel that Kenya's situation is an acid test case for the African Union to see if it will act, specifically on Article 20 of the Peace and Security Council Protocol." The response afforded the delegation has been supportive, according to Wainaina, and the likelihood of an Extraordinary Session of the African Commission of Human and People's Rights immediately after the AU summit is very high. "We want to see what the AU can do within its own mandate." In addition ,with its other activities, KPTJ will be holding a panel discussion on the afternoon of January 29th at King's Hotel.

(Suite de la P3) Et pourtant, les organisations de la société civile ont eu, pendant le pré-sommet à faire des réflexions pertinentes et proposer des recommandations pointues pour un réel décollage industriel du continent. Mieux, les populations attendent beaucoup plus de décisions concrètes pouvant avoir un impact immédiat sur leurs conditions de vie socio-économique. Les leaders doivent, à partir de ce dixième sommet, marquer leur volonté à engager l'Afrique dans un véritable processus de développement. Et la question de la l'industrialisation ne saurait échapper à cet engagement.

Who's running for the AU Commission chairperson spot?

PART ONE

Hatina Shambamuto

Dr. Inonge Mbikusita Lewanika is described as a nationalist and Pan-Africanist. She is amongst the favorites in line for the position of African Union Commission Chairperson. The Zambian born Lewanika served as special envoy of the President of the Republic of Zambia. In that position, she was involved in the Experts on Gender Mainstreaming of the African Union and was instrumental in ensuring gender balance in the top leadership of the African Union. She is a strong advocate for the promotion of girls' education in the developing world and views education as a key to solving the some of the issues of equality and rights in Africa. Dr. Lewanika is a former member of Zambia's parliament and has served as Zambia's Ambassador to the United States.

Gabon's Deputy Prime Minister, Jean Ping is also seeking to succeed Alpha Oumar Konare as Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union. Mr. Ping is a career diplomat, who has held various ministerial level positions in Gabon. He headed his country's delegation at several sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, international conferences and summits, which include those of UNESCO, the World Bank, the Organisation of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. He has been in government for thirty two years. His diplomatic successes include his contribution to the restoration of peace and stability in Central Africa, specifically in the Republic of Congo, Chad, the Central African Republic and Sao Tome and Principe.

Addis Ababa Distractions

CULTURE

Institute of Ethiopian studies (museum)
011 1119469/011 1231068
Alliance Ethio francaise
0111550213
British council Piassa Artistic
0111550022 or
0111234767/68
Italian Cultural Institute
011 1113655/011 1553427
Russian center for science and culture 0111551343

Galleries

Abesha art studio
0111233394
Abyssinia art gallery
0911213059
Asni gallery 0111238796
Gigi afro-asian design and fine interiors
0115155588/0912200437
Makush gallery
0115526848/55

Dining: Ethiopian cuisine

Abasha Restaurant
011551-83-58
Addis Ababa Restaurant
011111-3513/011-156-61-57
Crown Hotel
011-439-14-44.439-1046
Enset Restaurant
011-416-86-91
Ensera Traditional Bar & restaurant 091-165-36-11
Fasika National restaurant
011-550-99-12
011-551-14-93

Addis Ababa's folk share their city

Ethiopia is home to the African Union and its citizens are right here to point out the highlights of the place they call home. Interviews and photos by Yazeed Kamaldien.



Mesfin Negussie, hotel manager (above): Think of Addis Ababa as your home. We hope to satisfy you before you return to your country. We are hoping to open many new hotels to meet the demand of foreigners who visit. Tourists like our climate and there is also growth because there are more conferences. Addis Ababa has a pleasant atmosphere. People are coming to be charmed by the pleasant people, hospitality and traditional culture and dishes.



Bezawite Yilak, accounting student (above): Welcome to our country! There are so many things that you can do while you are here. We have so many tourist sites. The weather and people are cool in Addis Ababa. Our city is very safe. Young people have fun by playing football, going to the movies or listening to some live music.



Getasew Lisanework, tour guide (above): Ethiopia has many attractions and Addis Ababa is a good city. There are so many historical places to visit. There are also many good restaurants. Each night you can see cultural dancing at the Crown Hotel. There are 88 ethnicities in Ethiopia and they're all special.



Genet Tesfay, unemployed (left): You must visit the Entoto Museum. It shows you about Haile Selassie. It has all his things, like his clothes, hats and bed.

Who produces the AU Monitor Daily?

Fahamu: Supports human rights and social justice in Africa by supporting social justice advocacy through the innovative use of information and communications technologies; stimulating debate, discussion and analysis, distributing news and information; developing training materials and running distance-learning courses. Info: www.fahamu.org

AU Monitor: Aims to strengthen civil society and citizen engagement with the African Union and its organs in the interest of promoting peace, justice, equity and accountability. The AU Monitor is an initiative of Fahamu and a section of Pambazuka News. Info: www.aumonitor.org

Afroflag Youth Vision: Works for youth empowerment and is committed for strong partnership and solidarity among African civil society organiza-

tions to contribute for the realiaation of "a people-driven African Union". Info: www.afroflag.org

TrustAfrica: African foundation that promotes peace, economic prosperity, and social justice throughout the continent. Info: www.trustafrica.org

Send any feedback on this newsletter to hakima@fahamu.org