

AUC NEWS



The internal newsletter of the African Union Commission

AUC News Issue 3 November 2005

“FOR AFRICA THE SITUATION OF HIV AND AIDS CONTINUES TO BE GRIM”

“I was taken back to my country on a stretcher
My CD4 count at that time was 1
That was in 1997”

Dr Lydia Mugerera is a medical doctor living positively with HIV AIDS.

Living and working in a foreign country, her husband died and she was close to death when her sister came and took her home to Uganda. By this time her CD4 count was one (non HIV infected people have a CD4 count of 600 and over). She had HIV dementia and tuberculosis. At home, thanks to the openness of President Yoweri Museveni about the existence of HIV in his country, she started Anti Retroviral therapy. This was in 1997.

Looking at her now, her story sounds incredible at first. She is healthy and is involved in advocacy and training.

Dr Mugerera's story is one of a strong will to live, of unconditional love and support from family members, of the importance of good nutrition and access to medical care. It is a story of overcoming discrimination and stigma, and of breaking the silence surrounding HIV/ AIDS.

Her story sent a very strong message to all people living with HIV and AIDS; that having HIV does not mean death. Most poignantly for the Continental Forum on Human Rights and People Infected and Affected by HIV/ AIDS held from 29-30 November in Addis Ababa, it sent a clear message to governments, civil society, regional and international organisations and individuals that the human rights of People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWH/A) need to be safeguarded.



Dr Lydia Mugerera

Her testimony was inspirational to the forum which sought to raise awareness on the negative impact of HIV to communities, advocate for appropriate legislation, address known cases of human rights violations of PLWH/A and involve people infected and affected by HIV AIDS at all levels of planning, adopting and implementing HIV AIDS control strategies.

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CAIRO EXPERTS MEETING LAYS THE FOUNDATIONS FOR AFRICAN RADIO AND TV

Africa may soon have its own television and radio channels informing them about socio-economic and cultural developments on their continent, and entertaining them through a variety of programmes. The channels may also however be received by viewers in some parts of Europe as the footprint of NileSat, the satellite transmitter, also covers parts of that region. NileSat does not however cover the whole of Africa so, RASCOM will also be used, when available as a cost effective way to transmit the signals. In addition there are a number of other satellites that can be used to ensure reception in all parts of the continent. Both the human and technical resources for the successful launch and sustenance of the channels are readily available.

These were the positive vibes emanating from the Egyptian capital Cairo in November, where experts from Africa and the diaspora, as well as other international participants gathered to find ways to implement the project.

The experts were meeting to define the philosophy, legal, programming content, management and financial structures, and technical strategies of the project.

AU Commission Chairperson Professor Alpha Oumar Konare had earlier told the meeting that Africa must move from dreams to reality,



Chairperson Konare officially opening the Cairo Experts meeting. With him is Mr Ibrahim El-Akabawi: Secretary for Communication & Egypt's representative to the meeting

that it was time for the continent to stop talking and act to improve its image, and it was time for Africa to do things for itself. Launching and sustaining these channels would provide an effective way for Africa to speak to other Africans and to the world.

Professor Konare said the proposed channels would advance the image of Africa through correcting

the “bleak” images of Africa which the world normally sees, such as corruption, hunger, conflict, AIDS etc”. He however stressed that the channels would focus on what is true about the continent. To show how feasible the project is, Professor Konare gave the example of the AU Radio which was launched for two weeks in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia last year to broadcast news and information from the heads of state and government summit.

After the opening ceremony, the various experts proceeded to work out the best ways in which the channel could be credible and sustainable and to make appropriate recommendations that could be considered by the African Union Commission.

At the outset, it was explained by Professor Alfred Opubor, the AU consultant that the channel would be broadcast from Cairo, primarily to Africa.

The next issue of concern was the programme content, i.e. given its defined target, what exactly would the programming

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ENHANCING E-CONNECTIVITY IN AFRICA



Sealing the deal... Commissioner Zoba shakes the hand of Mr GD Gaiha, Chairman and Managing Director of Telecommunications Consultants India at the signing ceremony

On 27 October 2005, Dr Bernard Zoba, Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Indian government for the establishment of a Pan African e-Network. Here are some highlights of the event and what the project is likely to bring to Africa.

Can you briefly describe the purpose of your visit to India?

The objective of my mission was to finalise the legal documents and to sign two main memoranda of understanding (MOUs) on behalf of the Chairperson; between the government of India and the AU on the one hand, and between the AU and Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL) for

the framework of the implementation of the project on the other.

What exactly is the Pan African e-Network Project?

The Pan African e-Network will connect all the 53 Member States of the African Union by satellite and fiber optic in order to provide mainly:

- Tele-education services for higher education, skill enhancement and capacity building
- Tele medicine services for providing health care and super specialty medical care

The AU vision and mission mentions that Africa must integrate itself into the global economy. Will this network assist in this respect and how?

One of the priority programmes related to the integration of Africa which is in the 2004-2007 Strategic Plan is to bridge the digital divide between the developed and developing countries. So the Pan African project is perfectly in keeping with the AU mission and the NEPAD Programme. The project will contribute to bridging the digital divide and poverty alleviation. We are confident that this project will develop the use of ICT in Africa and strengthen the capacity of Africa through technology transfer.

How will countries benefit from this project?

The project will be available in every African country which will have an interest in it because its purpose is to link all the countries in the manner I have already described. Those countries that see it as useful will benefit.

What will the Indian government contribute?

India will install, operate and ensure the maintenance of the network over a five year period. The initial cost of the project is 50 million dollars, fully funded by India.

What will be AU's contribution to the project?

AU will coordinate the implementation of the project. It will participate in all activities of the Steering Committee and provide

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AFRICAN MINISTERS OF TRADE MEET TO PREPARE FOR WTO

From 23-24 November, African Ministers of Trade held an extra ordinary conference in Arusha Tanzania.

The aims were

- To discuss issues pertaining to various aspects of the African commodities problem.
- To consult on WTO negotiations under the Doha Development Agenda with a view to taking stock of the state of affairs and to prepare member states for the 6th WTO Ministerial meeting to be held in Hong Kong, China from 13 to 18 December this year.

The Ministers adopted the Arusha Declaration and Plan of Action on African commodities. It recognises the heavy dependence of African economies on trade in commodities on which there is little or no value added.

The document identifies areas and measures that the African countries commit themselves to address. These include improving productivity and competitiveness, developing suitable models for managing commodity risks, diversification, market access conditions, access to credit, intra African trade and South-South trade.

The ministers agreed that the success of Hong Kong should not be at

the expense of African vital interests. They called for full inclusiveness and transparency in the WTO negotiation process in which Africa should be adequately represented.

Earlier in the month, and in preparation for the Ministers' conference, the AUC had hosted a seminar on African commodities.

At that meeting, H.E Mrs Elisabeth Tankeu, Commissioner for Trade and Industry said effective remedies have to be found to the problems of commodity markets if commodity dependent African countries are to achieve rapid and sustainable development and extricate themselves from the vicious cycle of poverty.

She said Africa's heavy commodity dependence has largely accounted for the continued marginalisation of the continent in the global economy and trade and for its limited gains from the globalisation process, resulting in the crisis of poverty and under development.

Many of the countries on the continent produce and export only a



Mrs Elisabeth Tankeu
Commissioner. Trade and Industry

few commodities and there is increasing concern that the commodity issue has for long been characterised by a conspiracy of silence. Commissioner Tankeu said such a conspiracy has persisted because many of the developed industrial countries, which see the role of African countries in the international division of labour as that of providers of cheap raw materials for their industries, have been the main beneficiaries of the unfairness of the operations of commodity markets.

She went on to say that if Africa is to achieve rapid and sustainable development and improve the conditions of its peoples, the conspiracy of silence on commodities has to be broken.

AUC STAFF OBSERVE AFRICAN PAPERLESS DAY

November 14th 2005 was declared African Paperless Day by the AUC Chairperson H.E Alpha Oumar Konare, with the specific aim to promote use of ICTs by using electronic means for all in-house communication and also for all correspondence with African institutions and governments.

This activity formed a part of ‘the African ICT Week’, a project of the Department of Human Resources, Science and Technology. The African ICT week was launched in Tunis at the World Summit on Information Society which was held in Tunis from 16-18 November.

the African Paperless day.

In order to verify how far staff heeded this call and also to see how useful ICTs can be to the AUC, the Division of Management Information Systems (MIS), in consultation with AUC NEWS conducted a limited random survey.

Email usage on 14 November

First, MIS analysed the volume of electronic mail communication from the 14 to 21st November, with a view to seeing whether there was increased traffic on the 14th as compared to other

“normal” days. The results are encouraging. They confirm that there was a significant increase in both incoming and outgoing communication on that day as shown in the table.

Generally there was consensus on the significance of the day and the need to continue publicizing and promoting the use of ICTs within the house.

However, some respondents felt that the day was minimally successful and the reasons they gave were inadequate notice before the day, inadequate office equipment to support paperless working methods, an inherent AUC paper culture, limited knowledge on ICT use in the house, and limited publicity of the paperless concept.

Here are a few of the responses:

What is the significance of the paperless day?

The day is a revolution in the current AUC culture of wanting to see hard copies of all documents and where computers are not fully utilized.

It is a show of commitment by AUC in bridging the digital divide

It shows we are preparing ourselves to serve in the global technology era

Any suggestions on how to improve next time?

Take more time to prepare staff

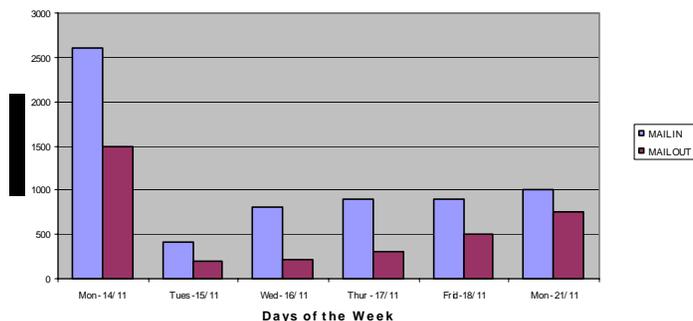
Develop ways to promote workflow processes in the office i.e. introduction of digital signatures

Prepare early and sensitize all AUC staff

The internet was very slow on this

(Continued on page 9)

Analysis of Email Traffic between 14th - 21st November



The Division of Management Information Systems assisted in developing the project, including the launch of a website.

In messages to staff, both the Chairperson and the Commissioner for Human Resources, Science and Technology Professor Nagia M Essayed encouraged staff to observe

Questionnaire

As part of the same random survey, MIS solicited answers to a number of questions regarding the African Paperless Day. They also sought feedback on how they could improve observance of the day in the future.

DARFUR BRIEFS

On 15 November 2005, the AU held a briefing with its partners on the Inter Sudanese Peace Talks on Darfur. Ambassadors Sam Ibok, Baba Gana Kingibe and Said Djinnit briefed the delegates, mainly on the outcomes of the 6th round of the talks, but also on the developments that have taken place since then and the general direction that the talks are taking.

Two main successes were registered at the talks 6th round of talks held in Abuja, Nigeria last month. The first was that at the beginning of the talks, there was a successful workshop covering the themes of power sharing, wealth sharing and security arrangements. Experts from Africa and different parts of the world participated. The second accomplishment was the rapprochement between the government of Chad and the JEM, which facilitated the work of the 6th round. Aside from these two, the parties adopted the agenda for power and wealth sharing. There was also agreement on issues such as general principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

On security arrangements the AU was able to commence informal consultations to sensitize the parties on the complexity of the issues that they will need to grapple with during the next round. These include issues relating to negotiating a permanent cessation of hostilities and a comprehensive ceasefire agreement as well as issues relating to demobilisation, disarmament and the re-integration of forces. In order to prepare the delegates, for the forthcoming negotiations on wealth sharing, the World Bank at the request of the AU organised a week long

workshop for the negotiators of the three parties, i.e. Government of Sudan, Sudan Liberation Movement/ Army (SLM/A), and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) in Nairobi Kenya, from 11 to 16 November, 2005.

The mediation however continues to face some challenges in the process. The most important threat to the peace process remains the apparent division within the SLM/A. During the 6th round, the negotiators and mediators were not able to convince the representatives to ensure unity and cohesion in the ranks of the SLM/A.

The most important threat to the peace process remains the apparent division within the SLM/A

To try and solve this, initiatives were launched by the US and the AU to reconcile the two groups. The initiatives are expected to complement another one taken by the government of Chad with the support of France to bring the leadership of the movement together for an SLM conference at a venue inside Chad, which is considered to be a neutral venue.

While appreciating the political support it has received from the partners, the AU also appealed for more prompt and adequate responses to its requests for funding of the Abuja Peace process. The next round of talks- the 7th round- will take place in Abuja, Nigeria. Detailed negotiations will take place on all the major themes of



power sharing and security arrangements in line with the agenda adopted at the sixth round. The AU noted that a lot of confidence building measures are necessary in order to move the peace talks forward.

At the briefing, the head of the AU mediation team underscored that even though the Darfur initiative is a partnership between the AU and the wider international community, African leadership and commitment remain critical and of paramount importance as constantly underscored by Presidents Konare and Obasanjo and by Special Envoy Salim Ahmed Salim. The AU member states involved in the mediation and negotiation efforts are Nigeria as facilitator, Chad as co mediator, Libya as facilitator and Eritrea, Egypt and South Africa. Some of the partners are the League of Arab States, United States, United Kingdom, France, Canada, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the European Union and the United Nations.

African leadership and commitment remain critical and of paramount importance in the search for peace in Darfur

FOCUS ON AU PARTNERS



AU UNDP PARTNERSHIP

The basic framework for cooperation between UNDP and OAU spans a period of three decades and is embodied in a Cooperation Agreement signed in April 1975, as a practical follow-up to various resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Agreement was amended and came into force in April 1983 when it was signed by both institutions. It aims at providing the basis for the two organizations to “cooperate on questions which are within the fields of economic, social, scientific and cultural development and which are of common interest to both organizations”.

The UNDP Representation to the African Union and Liaison Office with the Economic Commission for Africa (RAULOE), established in 1984 is entrusted with the responsibility of strengthening this cooperation on a daily basis and monitoring the UNDP-funded projects for the AU.

During the period 1977-96, UNDP assisted the then Organisation of African Unity in implementing the Lagos Plan of Action and the Abuja Treaty, promoting regional economic integration, building the administrative and managerial capabilities of the organization, establishing the Women’s Unit and the creation of a coordinating mechanism to mainstream gender issues into the OAU programmes and policies. UNDP also supported projects such as “The African Leadership Forum”, “Governance Strategy for Africa” and others.

During the two successive Regional

Cooperation Frameworks of UNDP from 1997-2001 and 2002-2006, UNDP support has been for regional economic cooperation and integration, capacity building for peace and security in Africa, the transition from the OAU to the African Union, Trade Capacity Development for Sub-Saharan African countries and to the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD).

As from 2002, there are three programmes being implemented.

RAF/02/018-Support for the implementation of the Peace and Security Agenda of the African Union. The project’s activities are focused mainly on capacity building for the Peace and Security Directorate, ensuring an effective operation of the Peace and Security Council and strengthening the program for preventive diplomacy, peace and security. It also aims at developing internal capacity for data gathering, analysis, storage and dissemination, along with the ability to build active partnership with the regional mechanisms, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the private sector in conflict prevention, management and resolution.

Trade Capacity Development for Sub-Saharan Africa

The project embodies a comprehensive program to assist Sub-Saharan African countries in building and strengthening human and institutional capacity for effective participation in multilateral and international trade negotiations and for formulating and implementing trade and related policies for poverty reduction

and enhanced human development. The program specifically seeks to support these countries’ participation in the Doha Work Program of the World Trade Organization, the ACP-EU negotiations on economic partnership agreements and in intra-African economic integration processes within the African Union.

It is being implemented within the context of a multi-partnership arrangement. The expected outcome is a harmonized and strengthened positions of the African Group for the 6th WTO Ministerial Conference scheduled to be held in December, 2005 in Hong Kong.

RAF/02/002-Support Project for the transition to the African Union

A Preparatory Assistance support project to assist in the transition to the AU was effective in enabling African countries to launch the African Union in 2002 and in supporting the Interim Commission in preparing for the Lusaka Summit. UNDP also supported the newly established Commission to set up the African Union website and hosted it in the UNDP server. The project also assisted the AU in developing its Mission, Vision and Strategic Plan.

A new programme on **Capacity Building for the institutional transformation of the African Union Commission** is currently being formulated with the assistance of UNDP. The African Union and UNDP have agreed on the following broad priority areas of cooperation. - Institutional Transformation of the Commission of the African Union: Peace, Human Security and Governance: and Regional Integration and Shared Vision.

Prepared by the UNDP RAULOE



PARTNERSHIP Continued

German Partnership With Africa

German Federal President Mr. Horst Kohler has established an initiative called Partnership with Africa, in conjunction with the ZEIT Foundation and the German government.

The partnership aims to discuss the relationship between the countries of Africa and the industrialised countries with representatives of civil society and the political and business communities of Africa and Germany.

President Kohler believes that issues of social justice should be discussed more and more in a global and not merely a national context, especially in the context of the various initiatives that have taken place in Africa, driven by

Africans themselves. African leaders have already launched their own initiatives to tackle problems on the continent and Mr. Kohler feels that the industrialised countries should recognise and respond to these efforts.

“What I want to do is raise awareness that we are all part of the human family; that we inhabit one and the same world and we are all dependent upon one another. And yes, there is a moral dimension too. I want to highlight the need for a global ethic. I believe we need to discuss issues of social justice more and more in a global and not merely a national context.”

German Federal President
Horst Kohler

The partnership held a meeting in Bonn, from 5-6 November, which was attended by Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo, AU Chairperson Alpha Oumar Konare, South African President Thabo Mbeki, Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi, Speaker of the Pan African Parliament Gertrude Mongella, former Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the ZEIT Foundation Manfred Lahnstein.

Other participants were drawn from African and German fields of law, academia, banking, diplomacy, human rights, theatre and the arts, business, media, religion and politics.

TURKEY SEEKS RELATIONS WITH AFRICA

Declares 2005 “The Africa Year”

Turkey has declared 2005 "The Africa Year" in a bid to develop the historical and friendly relations with African countries.

In this regard, the Turkish Asian Center for Strategic Studies (TACSS) held the first Interna-

tional Turkish African Congress from 23-24 November in Istanbul. The congress was aimed at promoting economic, political, social and cultural relations between Turkey and Africa by suggesting solutions for overcoming existing problems as well as helping official institutions, private sector

representatives and entrepreneurs in their decision making process.

The conference was attended by heads of state and government, academicians and strategy specialists.

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consist of? It was agreed that the Pan African Radio and Television channel would be an all encompassing network, initially news driven, with a head office, regional bureaus and correspondents.

Its main languages would be the languages of the AU i.e. English, French, Arabic and Portuguese although a strong case was made to include some indigenous African languages from the outset.

Studio space and other technical requirements would be available at the Egyptian Media City, a huge complex popularly known as “the Hollywood of the Middle East”.

On funding, it was suggested that the AUC should set up a team of financial experts to further explore various models and options for funding the channel.

As a follow up, the meeting agreed that the AU, in consultation with the host country, Egypt and the



Conference delegates touring some of the technical facilities

bureau, should set up working groups to undertake the following tasks.

- Detailed mission statement, content profile, staffing options and technical requirements for the channel
- Final cost studies
- Draft legal, institutional and management instruments
- Draft strategy document including resource mobilization

- Communication and awareness raising campaigns

Members of the bureau are
 Chair- Egypt
 Vice Chair- Nigeria
 2nd Vice Chair- Kenya
 3rd Vice Chair- Lesotho
 Rapporteur – Equatorial Guinea

(Continued from page 5)

day, maybe backup lines should be provided to key offices.

In conclusion, the concept of observing an African paperless day was well appreciated by all staff in the house.

The results of the random survey show that not only did staff heed the Chairperson’s call, but also

that electronic means are a viable communication tool.

ICT is a powerful tool that should be tapped to support electronic working habits within the Commission. MIS feels that everyone should adjust to the use of this new technology; this will require a change of working culture and regular training of staff on ICTs.

According to the Department of

Human Resources, Science and Technology, the African ICT Week, and the African Paperless Day will be annual events.

They said that next year, promotion activities will begin earlier, and will include competitions, workshops for youth and general involvement of the public.

Reporting by Anthony Kamundi

(Continued from page 3)

human resources and some finance because the Steering Committee must work. This committee will identify specialized hospitals and universities which will be linked with Indian institutions for tele-medicine and tele-education. We will also identify in which country the telecommunication hub of the network will be based.

Africa is often criticized for engaging in many discussions which do not materialize to benefit the people? When can we expect to see the benefits of this project?

That is a very important question. The results of this project will depend on the involvement of each of the African countries and how quickly they will take up their responsibilities. But this is a concrete project which will change lives. Once the connection is made, people will see the results in the hospitals, schools, etc.

Apart from this project, which other major activities is your department working on?

I would like to say that the Pan African project is one of many projects which we are working on. For example we have the e-Governance (VSAT) project which aims to improve connectivity between the Commission and its external offices as well as Member States and RECS. We are in the process of choosing the enterprise which will implement this and have put the tender out.

It was also on the AU website.

We are also working on the Unified Numbering Space project .

We will soon begin studies in collaboration with our partners, aimed at establishing a master plan in terms of transport. Transport systems are not well established in Africa so to know where we are today, what we want to do, how to do it and to prioritize projects we must have a master plan. The Europeans, Asians and others have their own master plans. Why not Africa?

In terms of the energy sector, we must have a plan of where we are, where we want to go and how to go there.

Development of infrastructure on the scale you mention costs a lot of money. Where will this money come from?

I feel that today we really have a chance to achieve these goals because there is better understanding at the international level of the need to develop African infrastructure.

During the Sirte Summit, the EU president made a statement to this effect. An EU-AU partnership in the field of infrastructure will be established in line with the Strategy for Africa of the European Commission. During the meeting between the two Commissions (AU/EU) in Brussels last month, we discussed these issues. But we are awaiting finalization of the process.

There is also the Commission for Africa framework which put in place last month in London a consortium for infrastructural development in Africa. The objective of the consortium is to build a strategic partnership among donors and stakeholders to facilitate the development of infrastructure in Africa as prioritized by AU/NEPAD and national governments in support of economic growth and poverty reduction.

The consortium will identify and secure finance for at least 5 projects of NEPAD's Short Term Action Plan (STAP) by June 2006.

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However, Dr Mungherera's story was also in stark contrast to the sobering statistics given at the forum and emphasised the need for just this kind of forum in securing the human rights of PLWH/A. The forum was told that for the Africa, the story of HIV and AIDS continues to be grim.

Although the continent has only 10% of the world's population, it has 60% of the people infected with the HIV virus worldwide. Despite notable declines in HIV infection in countries like Zimbabwe, Kenya and Burkina Faso, the general trend, according to the UNAIDS annual update 2005, is that the infection rate has gone up, from 37 million to the current 40.3 million. Last year alone, 3 million people died of AIDS, many of them in Africa.

Of those people living with HIV and AIDS, women and children are the most vulnerable. On the whole, stigma, silence, denial and discrimination against PLWHA still persists. Even among doctors and other health personnel, stigma is so powerful that some of those among them who are infected by the virus choose to die in silence rather than to talk about it.

The question facing the forum then was: what is to be done? That Africa is the worst affected continent by AIDS has been known for many years, that women and children are more vulnerable to infection and to the effects of HIV AIDS is also known.

In short, apart from the staggering statistics on the increase in HIV infections, most of the information has already been well circulated. There are even many legal continental and international frameworks that have been put in place to try to combat HIV/ AIDS.



Official opening ceremony of the Forum

As Commissioner Bience Gawanas of Social Affairs department said at the forum, the challenge is how to translate these legal and policy frameworks into national instruments that can make life better for those living with HIV AIDS.

One way of doing this is to ensure the human rights of PLWH/A which allows those infected to receive treatment, have job security, privacy, lib-

erty to move and associate freely, and have enough nutritious food. A human rights based approach would reduce vulnerability, reduce the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on women, increase access to medical care, empower individuals to protect and take care of themselves, allow PLWH/A to live in dignity and allow the participation of PLWH/A in efforts to combat the pandemic.

This is a multi pronged approach that requires the involvement of governments, policy makers, civil society organisations, faith based organisations, community based groups, networks of people living with HIV and AIDS and private actors to work together. Adequate funding is also an important factor.

This approach saved Dr Lydia. All the different human rights factors played a part in her survival and in her ability to be among the forum participants, 10 years after she was taken back to her home country on a stretcher.

The 25 million Africans who are infected with the HIV virus and the millions others who are affected by it, also need the same human rights. That was the challenge facing the forum. Its outcomes will be considered by the African Ministers of Health and contribute to the Framework for Harmonisation of Approaches to Human Rights and PLWH/A at national, regional and continental levels.

BITS AND PIECES

An army chaplain posted the following sign on the door of his quarters

If you have troubles, come in and tell us about them

If not come and tell us how you do it.

Sign outside a riding stable

We have fast horses for folks who like to ride fast. We have slow horses for folks who ride slow. We have big horses for big folks, and we have little horses for little folks. And for those who have never ridden horses before, we have horses that have never been ridden before.

Success

Here's a young girl who is destined to succeed

She visited a farm one day and wanted to buy a large watermelon.

"That's three dollars," said the farmer.

"I've only got thirty cents," said the young girl.

The farmer pointed to a very small watermelon in the field and said,

"How about that one?"

"Okay I'll take it," said the little girl. "But leave it on the vine. I'll be back for it in a month."

If you have lived well, laughed often and loved much, consider yourself a success.

CONTRIBUTE TO YOUR NEWSLETTER

Contributions are starting to come in. This is very encouraging as it helps inter departmental communication.

Contributions from AU missions and bureaus outside Addis Ababa are particularly welcome.

Individual contributions and letters submitted must have the author's name and department. They will be acknowledged and credited. They may also be edited before publication.

Keep your contributions coming to the editor at the contact details outlined below.

Clearly indicate

AUC NEWSLETTER

in the Subject section on your email.

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