



Weekly Update
From 9 June to 15 June 2014

1) Morocco

* juin 2014 : **Retour de jihadistes marocains de Syrie discuté avec l'union européenne**

L'agence d'information espagnole EFE a indiqué la tenue d'une réunion de coordination entre les responsables sécuritaires européens et leurs homologues marocains. L'objectif est de coordonner contre le retour des jihadistes en Syrie et qui sont en majorité binationaux.

<http://www.yabiladi.com/articles/details/26825/syrie-jihadistes-d-origine-marocaine-coeur.html>

2) Libya

*10-15.06.2014: **Stalemate Continues**

In what was understood as a blunt response to Ban Ki-moon's call on all Libyan actors to start dialogue under the auspices of UNISMIL, Gen Khalifa Hafter told Saudi-funded Al-Hadaath TV that his Dignity Operation would continue and that there is no dialogue with the murderers from Ansar Al-Sharia and Al Qaeda. On the political front, the General National Congress was unable to hold a session to discuss the decision of the Supreme Court that declared the election of Ahmed Maeti PM unconstitutional. While clashes continued in Benghazi with six killed over the weekend, an equal number were killed in Ubari, in south-western Libya, in confrontations over fuel between Arab and Tuareg tribes.

<http://unsmil.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=3543&ctl=Details&mid=6187&ItemID=1826309&language=en-US>

3) Tunisia

*13-15.06.2014: **Consensus to Hold Legislative Elections First**

After months of political wrangling and manoeuvring on whether to hold presidential elections before legislative ones or simultaneously, twelve parties voted for holding legislative elections first against six parties who preferred otherwise. Despite the agreement, on Wednesday, by Ennahdha and Nida Tounes (Tunisa Call) to hold elections simultaneously, smaller parties had other calculations and divergent positions. The consensus was therefore to hold legislative elections first. Meanwhile, rivalry amongst presidential hopefuls has intensified, and Ennahdha has not yet announced whether it would present a candidate or support a figure from outside the party. A communique released by Ennahda on Sunday, following its Shura (consultative) Council meeting, hinted to its preference. The council considered that "presidential elections need to open a large and deep dialogue among the different political and social actors in order to reach the widest consensus possible on a national figure to continue the work in order to realise the objectives of the revolution and the consolidation of the democratic edifice." Both President Mouncef Merzouki and Najib Chebbi, Republican Party, have courted Ennahdha in media appearances last week.

<http://www.kapitalis.com/politique/22892-tunisie-elections-nejib-chebbi-joue-la-carte-ennahdha.html>

<http://www.ennahdha.tn>

4) Egypt

* 16.06.2014: **Egypt to Free Sick Journalist, Abdullah Elshamy, who Staged Hunger Strike**

Mr. Elshamy, 25, a journalist working for Al Jazeera's main Arabic-language network, was arrested on August 14, 2013, the day that soldiers and police used deadly force to break up the main Islamist protest. He had been detained without charges since then, and his family said he had been on a hunger strike for more than four months. Prosecutors will release him because of the deterioration of his health. The state news media said

prosecutors were releasing 11 others, who were not identified.

http://www.nytimes.com/2014/06/17/world/middleeast/egypt-to-free-ill-journalist-abdullah-elshamy-who-staged-hunger-strike.html?_r=0

* 11.06.2014: **Pro-Democracy Activist Sentenced**

A few days earlier, an Egyptian court sentenced one of the country's most prominent pro-democracy activists, Alaa Abdul Fattah, to 15 years in jail for illegal protest and attacking a police officer. The ruling comes amid growing concerns in Egypt for democracy and freedom of press.

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27790896>

* 17.06.2014: **Egypt Swears in New Government**

Egypt's Prime Minister Ibrahim Mehleb was sworn in on Tuesday at the head of a new government that retained key economic and security ministers but created a new investment post to attract funds to an economy racked by years of political turmoil. Egypt's economy is forecast to grow at just 3.2 percent in the fiscal year that begins on July 1, well below the levels needed to create sufficient jobs for a rapidly growing population of 86 million and to ease widening poverty.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/06/17/us-egypt-government-idUSKBN0ES0A220140617>

5) Yemen

* 15.06.2014: **Demonstrations in Yemen demand Overthrow of Government amid Fuel Crisis**

Hundreds (or thousands according to Arabic media sources) of protesters gathered outside the Yemeni president's house in the capital Sanaa on Wednesday to call for the fall of the government, angry at a city-wide power cut about to enter its third day and severe petrol shortages. "Leave us, leave us, down with the corrupt leader!" angry residents chanted in front of President house.

Official news agency Saba reported that tribesmen had attacked power lines in the eastern province of Marib on Tuesday, leading to the blackouts in Sanaa and other areas. The president ordered a cabinet reshuffle to replace ministers for oil, electricity and four other portfolios. This is already the second reshuffle since the election of Yemeni President Abbed Rabbo Mansour Hadi in 2012.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/06/11/us-yemen-energy-protests-idUSKBN0EM2QD20140611>

http://www.almayadeen.net/ar/news/arab_rest-UlyVQQBxhEWKl6NLAJziOg/%D9%85%D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%B1%D8%A9-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%85%D9%86-%D8%B1%D9%81%D8%B6%D8%A7-%D9%84%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B9%D8%AF%D9%8A%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%88%D8%B2%D8%A7%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B7%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A8%D8%A9-%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%B3%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%B7-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D9%83

6) Mauritania

* 15.06.2014: **Damning Report on Detention Conditions by a Local NGO**

The Truth and Justice Organization, a local NGO, released over the weekend a statement on detention conditions on the Al Nuaeim prison and the Central Prison in Nouakchott. The report said that 88% of detainees in Mauritania are from the former slaves and Mauritanian Black Africans, while the remaining 12% are from the poor. The NGO claimed that Al Nuaeim prison is almost three times over its capacity with 900 prisoners (50 per cell) instead of the 350 as its limit. The report noted that there was an improvement in detention conditions at the Central Prison but treatment of those sentenced in terrorism cases was "intentionally and unnecessarily harsh". The report came at a time when the issue of racism and dealing with the legacy of slavery is one of the central themes of the current presidential election campaigns in Mauritania.

<http://ani.mr/?menuLink=9bf31c7ff062936a96d3c8bd1f8f2ff3&idNews=24916> (Text of statement in Arabic)

7) Mali

***9-15.06.2014: Azawad Movements Sign the Algiers Agreement**

Algiers has been doubling efforts to bring Azawad movements to the negotiating table. On Monday 9 June, the MNLA, MAA, and the HCUA signed the Algiers Agreement in which they reiterated their commitment to consolidate appeasement in northern Mali and to engage in an inclusive dialogue. By the end of the week, Movements representing Arabs and non-Tuareg Blacks (*Gandakoy*) in northern Mali signed another agreement. The MAA and the Coordination of Azawad People (CPA) represented the Arabs, while the Blacks were represented by the Coordination of the Movements, and the Patriotic Front for Resistance (MC-FPR). The three movements agreed to resume dialogue with Bamako within the frame of the Ouagadougou Agreement and the respect of the territorial integrity of Mali. While Albert Gérard Koenders of MINUSMA arrived in Algiers to back the process, observers noted the absence of the MNLA and the HCUA who did not sign the second platform. Besides, a spokesman on behalf of the military wing of the MAA in Gao told a Mauritanian agency that those who signed the Algiers Agreement on behalf of the MAA do not represent it, and that they are defectors hosted by Algiers and were not present at the Ouagadougou Agreement talks last summer.

<http://www.aps.dz/algerie/7382-trois-mouvements-du-nord-mali-r%C3%A9affirment-leur-volont%C3%A9-de-consolidation-de-la-dynamique-d-apaisement-au-mali-mae>

<http://ani.mr/?menuLink=9bf31c7ff062936a96d3c8bd1f8f2ff3&idNews=24889>

<http://www.aps.dz/monde/7694-nord-mali-une-plateforme-pour-le-plein-respect-de-l-int%C3%A9grit%C3%A9-territoriale-et-de-l-unit%C3%A9-nationale-malienne>

8) Chad

*** 11.06.2014 : Pertes humaines dans l'armée tchadienne au Mali**

Le Tchad continue à perdre ses soldats dans ses missions africaines. Quatre militaires tchadiens ont été tués lors d'un attentat à la voiture piégée mercredi 11 juin à Aguelhok, dans le nord du Mali.

<http://www.tchadactuel.com/?p=10821>

9) Niger

Niger :

*** juin 2014 : Fuite de la population Nigériane à la région de Diffa.**

La région de Diffa, au sud-est du Niger, continue d'accueillir des populations fuyant les violences au nord-est du Nigéria. Les organisations humanitaires dont le Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés (HCR) signalent des afflux de plusieurs centaines de personnes par semaine. Durant seules les trois premières semaines du mois de mai, 4'400 personnes sont arrivées à Diffa. Si la tendance se poursuit, préviennent les organisations humanitaires, le nombre de personnes cherchant refuge au Niger pourrait atteindre 100'000 d'ici la fin de l'année 2014.

<http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/OCHA%20NIGER%20Bulletin%20Humanitaire%20%20Mai%202014.pdf>

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