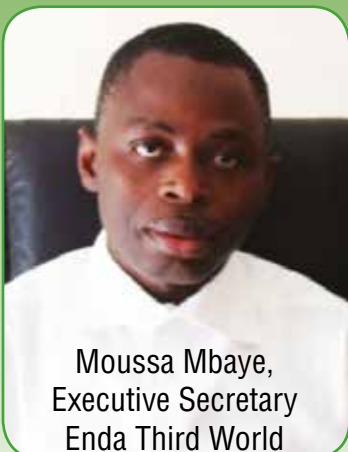


LAND CONFLICT IN SEBIKOTANE AND KEUR MOUSSA Civil society gets mobilized for land security



Photo : MANIFESTATION - Land scandal of Keur Moussa in Sebkotane.

EDITORIAL



Moussa Mbaye,
Executive Secretary
Enda Third World

Daring to think, daring to speak, daring to act or how to build a prosperous, equipped and respected Africa

In just 20 years, crises (related to the environment, energy, food, finance, etc.) have led to very profound questioning regarding the meaning of our humanity.

Continued Page 2

THE 2030 AGENDA AND SDGS : **What have we implemented so far?**

P. 4



Photo : Garbage Collectors in Colombia

ALTERNATIVE REPORT ON AFRICA

P. 2



Launch of the RASA Manifesto

Continued Page 1

The world is moving, the world is trembling at ...

In just 20 years, crises (related to the environment, energy, food, finance, etc.) have led to very profound questioning on the meaning of our humanity. The «emergence» of new powers, like China, older and more deeply rooted in history than some big Western countries, is ushering in a new world order. New standards and the merchandizing of natural resources raise the question of the relationship between humans, but also call again into question knowledge systems, adding to an almost endless reproduction of hegemonies and hierarchies.

The capitalist system, once triumphant, sees its hegemony compromised, or at least strongly challenged and contested. Formerly accepted relationships are called into question again (peoples' demands on human rights, gender, trade, access to resources, etc.). The concept of an 'abstract universal order', a result of the historical hegemony of the West and of the Westernization of the world, is being challenged everywhere, including in Western societies trapped by the same globalization that has long fed them.

A new universal order based on pluralistic systems or generalized chaos?

But the building of a new universal order has been made difficult by the supporters of neo-imperialisms, which creates everywhere in the world identity crises. Everyone sees or feels that «a world is coming to an end», but everyone is wondering what will happen, in particular in the absence of relevant and credible mobilizing utopias. Current crises go well beyond cyclical crises. Indeed, how can we continue to imagine infinite growth in a finite world? How can we think of universal peace in front of so many blatant injustices and structurally linked to a societal system that destroys the environment and creates inequalities? How can we fulfill ENDA's

dream of a « co-produced society, based on equality, civic participation and is environmentally-friendly; a society in which the economic, cultural, social and political rights of the most vulnerable are guaranteed »?

Do those permanent crises mean the painful delivery of a new universal order? How can we rethink a legitimate and effective regulatory role for the State in a context of globalization which is dominated by powerful multinational companies? How shall we build that new universal order from the recognition of a pluralistic system linking (InterWorlds)? Will the announced end of the Western hegemonic axis result in a new position for Africa? How can an organization such as Enda contribute to moving people's minds and initiatives towards building another Africa?

Building sustainable and authentic alternatives

As far as its Common Strategic Platform (CSP) is concerned, Enda aims at « transforming social and economic relations (...) at the very heart of intervention systems and modes, because they stifle the potential of the populations ... and confine them into the status of consumers of the ideas and products of modernity and development ». Alongside its partners, the Enda International Network is committed to a search for social, technical and institutional levers through which it can implement the four (4) strategic paths it has set itself in the PSC :

1. Promoting social protagonism;
2. Innovating and promoting innovations ;
3. Making credible and disseminating innovative know-how and informal experiments;
4. Contributing to critical thinking to undo imposed models.

As a result of the foregoing, we want to draw lessons from the multiple and multi-sector

experiments led by actors involved in social transformation within and outside ENDA, to spell out and submit an outline of what we have called the **Alternative Report on Africa (RASA)**. The RASA Manifesto was launched on May 25, 2017, or 'Africa Day', following the methodological launch workshop held last November. If it is to be credible and fruitful, this initiative, which aims at restoring the African centrality in the discourse on Africa, should be nurtured intellectually and financially by the working populations of the continent who are engaged in a search for authentic changes.

However, it has been observed that several actions, presented as reformative or disruptive, merely contribute to replicating the system in question, by eliminating the most objectionable aspects, while the changes produced are still not significant, while the effects remain marginal; hence another important project for ENDA on the promotion of real social, political, economic, cultural and environmental transformations. ENDA TM, [who] wanted to « think outside the box » of the logical framework and of the management of the project cycle launched this year an **action-research process on monitoring-evaluation strategies and methods**. If we are to get out of the current stalemate, we should deepen our thinking on the mechanisms that block change within our societies and institutions and work out appropriate responses to **build genuine, endogenous and sustainable alternatives**.

The definition of **indicators of change** capable of capturing structural changes in key issues (identified in political, socio-cultural, environmental, institutional, etc., terms), as well as the strategic evaluation mechanism, will be some important contributions by ENDA, **so that the transformative character and the principle of « ensuring that no one is left behind » promised by the 2030 Agenda may become concrete realities**. ■

Launch of the RASA Manifesto

The Manifesto for an Alternative Report on Africa (RASA) was launched on May 25, 2017, on the occasion of World Africa Day. Following the methodological workshop organized from November 02 to 04, 2016 in Dakar, the publication of the Manifesto is the second milestone of this ENDA Tiers Monde and CODESRIA initiative, with the support of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rosa Luxembourg Foundation (FRL), the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), etc. The objective of the RASA is to inform, generate and share knowledge; to motivate those who want to transform Africa. It should act as a guideline, by helping to create a favorable framework for development and for mobilization around a collective project. The manifesto has been translated into English, Spanish, Portuguese and Arabic. The Swahili version is being finalized.

— Stand up and be counted —

Alternative Report On Africa (AROA)
S/C Enda TM - Complexe SICAP - Point E
Avenue Cheikh Anta DIOP - BP : 3370
Tél.: +221 33 869 99 48 /61
www.facebook.com/RASA - www.youtube.com/RASA
RASA-www.twitter.com/RASA
DAKAR - SENEGAL



MANIFESTO for an Alternative Report on Africa (RASA)

Most often, countless reports on Africa and Africans are produced and disseminated, every year, by non-Africans or experts whose concerns seldom reflect what Africans have really experienced.

Most of the time, these reports deal with the continent in a condescending manner, because they represent preconceived notions about Africa that belong to an ideological, political and economic pattern that wants the continent's submission, domination and/or alienation to be perpetuated. Consequently, the documents we have been working so far with can hardly and faithfully decode the transformations and changes that have been taking place in Africa or in defining the continent's true priorities.

Intellectuals, civil society stakeholders and African entrepreneurs felt the urgent need to produce, on a regular basis, an **ALTERNATIVE REPORT ON AFRICA** (AROA / RASA in french) on the strength of this epistemological fallibility, systematic mimicry and elitist classic relations and/or their terminological obsolescence.

The purpose of this report is to inform, generate and share knowledge, in order to better equip and motivate those who want to transform Africa. Thus, **RASA** will be the instrument that will guide the action by helping create a framework favorable to a development that starts not only from African specificities and realities, but also from criteria and indicators defined by Africans themselves, in order to open up to the world.

Therefore, **RASA** will be the product of the commitment, ideas and Africans' observed feelings and experiments in regards to their individual and collective paths towards the continent's economic and social progress.

*Let us freely think out of the box.
Let us move towards the future we want.*

— Stand up and be counted ! —

Alternative Report on Africa (AROA)
www.facebook.com/RASA - www.twitter.com/RASA
www.youtube.com/RASA - rasafrica@gmail.com

THE STATE OF TRADE IN WEST AFRICA - Enda Cacid releases a new report on « Markets and Food Security »

This report, which is entitled «Markets and Food Security» and produced by ENDA-CACID, firstly reviews and analyzes the main developments in regional and international trade in West Africa (ECOWAS) since the beginning of the years 2000. It next develops a more detailed analysis of the relationship between trade and food security. Finally, it discusses agricultural and trade policies in West Africa and puts them in perspective with regard to regional integration issues.

By Cheikh Tidiane DIEYE
Enda CACID

The publication of the second edition of the Report on the State of Trade in West Africa (RECAO) is an additional milestone in the creation of a critical mass of knowledge and the mobilization of regional expertise in West Africa. By launching the first edition of this remarkable report in 2013, less than a year after it was created as a non-governmental resource and expertise center dedicated to regional trade, Enda Cacid certainly had a great ambition. This involved collecting, analyzing and publishing regional trade facts and figures, on a regular basis, in a simple, readable and accessible document for all socio-professional categories in the region.

This report has emerged as an essential tool for many stakeholders in West Africa. It has served as a decision-making tool for some, as a research manual to others, and a knowledge document for almost all stakeholders. The welcome extended by the Ministries of Trade, regio-

nal institutions, universities and research centers, definitely convinced us of the validity of the choice made by Enda Cacid.

Since the maiden issue, Enda Cacid has grown, consolidated its vision and missions for integration in West Africa, and has become a major player on the regional institutional arena. Its positioning at the crossroads of various regional sector-based policies, including trade, agricultural and industrial policies, encourages it to build bridges between ECOWAS policies and to seek cohesion in their implementation.

The choice of the theme «Trade and food security» for this second edition of the report is therefore not a matter of chance. It is a choice that can be explained by the joint evolution of two of the main ECOWAS regional policies: agricultural and trade policy. If one of the tasks assigned to the Regional Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) is to increase agricultural production to ensure food security in the region, the objective of trade policy is to ensure the efficient movement of agricultural and food products



at regional levels and between the region and external markets. It is this interactive relationship the report intends to document.

The report is produced by a team of experts convened by the ISSALA Bureau. It is published thanks to the technical and financial support of Enda Cacid's partners: the ECOWAS Commission, Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA), the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES); OXFAM and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, to whom we are very grateful. ■

PROTECTING MOBILE CHILDREN - Enda Jeunesse Action and AMWCY intensify their actions



By Aimé BADA
Enda Jeunesse-Action

Since 1994, the Enda Jeunesse Action Team has been supporting the African Movement of Working Children and Youth (AMWCY) regarding the fulfillment of its twelve (12) rights, including the right to remain in the village, and not to migrate. It is in this sense that in the 27 member countries covered by the AMWCY, EJA develops capacity building activities for WCYs.

children's everyday life and on parenting skills. Radio broadcasts and training on migration topics are also carried out. All these activities enabled the AWCY to have two (02) literacy centers in Korhogo, a transit area, with 83 learners, all of whom were mobile children. The children have been identified by the AWCY which has enrolled 20 girls at the Institute of Women Training, and 45 WCYs migrants at «Maîtres Artisans Formateurs» vocational centers.

In Guinea, in February 2017, the AWCYs of Labé and Mali Yemberin organized a visit to places where mobile children spend time at (markets, unfinished houses, bus stations, etc.) with the support of local authorities of the Prefect Office of Labé and NGOs working in the field of child protection. For two days, WCYs identified 25 mobile children (including 07 girls and 18 boys, 13 children and 12 young people) for a variety of reasons: seeking better living conditions and fighting forced marriage among others. After listening to them, the children and youths were referred to state and non-state structures for emergency care through the Vil-

lage-based Protection Committees, Local Protection Committees, the Prefect's Office and the NGO Sabou in Guinea.

AMWCY-Enda and TDH are co-piloting a project (2017-2020) for the Protection of Migrant Children along the Abidjan-Lagos Corridor (CORAL) in order to reduce their vulnerability and improve their access to development opportunities. Funding of F CFA 1,450,630,000 was provided by the European Union; the project is implemented in five (5) member countries of the AMWCY: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo. It is based on three (03) axes: strengthening community systems; strengthening the existing political, legal and operational framework for the protection of children, including migrants; and the access of mobile children to protection mechanisms through synergy and complementarity between formal and informal stakeholders.

The Children's Protective Supervision (APE) is the foundation of the project strategy, which targets several people at local level (children affected by mobility, community stakeholders, state services, NGOs and associations, local media, etc.) at national level (existing child protection networks, child and youth organizations, Ministries in charge of child protection, policy-makers, CSOs, media) and at regional level (ECOWAS, the Regional Inter-Agencies on the Protection of Children in West Africa-GRPE-). ■

In Burkina Faso, the National Coordination of Child and Youth Workers' Associations (CNAEJT/B), in collaboration with UNICEF/Burkina Faso, has been implementing a project for Malian refugee children at the Mentao site and host communities in Djibo. These actions are supported by a committee whose role is to collect information on child protection in order to ensure better care by relevant services. Through training, members of this committee have been equipped on various topics related to childhood to better integrate the process of referencing cases of violence.

In Côte d'Ivoire, as part of child prevention and protection activities, the AWCY organizes bi-monthly sensitization activities on

The 2030 Agenda and SDGs : What have we implemented so far ?



By Jean Philippe THOMAS,
Executive Secretariat

The aim of this article is to provide an overview of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This initial assessment is based on an investigation concerning the countries themselves - where a more sustainable development is to start - as well as UN bodies monitoring this implementation, in particular the High-Level Policy Forum (HLPF).

At the outset, it should be stressed that it would be difficult to provide an exhaustive assessment and that information collected show differences between countries on which we have some information. This assessment can be carried out on a country-by-country basis: this is what we are trying to do in the West African sub-region. It can also be conducted from examples of countries that produced a «voluntary national review»- (VNR).

1.1. Comments on West Africa

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda requires, a priori, that an institutional framework be defined at the outset (see previous News-letters). Let us take the example of the situation in three countries.

- **In MALI**, the 2030 process is coordinated by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The «Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development» (CREDD) is the SDGs planning tool. The strategy is divided into two (02) preliminary axes, three (03) strategic axes, thirteen (13) priority areas (articulated around sectors and/or sub-sectors), and thirty-eight (38) specific goals. The CREDD document specifies how specific goals will contribute to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It should be emphasized that CREDD's preliminary and priority axes include the seven (7) aims of the 2063 Agenda and the twelve (12) priority areas of its first 10-year plan. In the operationalization phase, CREDD will put in place a harmonized framework for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2063 Agenda.
- **In NIGER**, the Office of Economic Planning has made the SDGs parts of the re-launch of the planning undertaken between 2011 and 2012, and which is part of a long-term debate on a «Process for developing the strategy for sustainable development and inclusive growth (SDDCI Niger 2035) ». This debate is presented as a participatory process in both geographical and thematic levels. In this context, the poverty reduction strategy and the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs 2000-2015) have been linked, as these have only been partly achieved. The 2035 SDDCI will therefore integrate SDGs into sector-based policies and strengthen adjacent statistical systems (SSN). Finally, policies that take SDGs into account will be developed in sectors that do not have them.
- **In COTE D'IVOIRE**, the SDGs national institutional framework is under the auspices of the Ministry of Planning regarding its implementation, together with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and UNDP. Implementation is carried out in conjunction with the National Development Plan (NDP) which incorporates a number of advisory groups into its process. Particular attention is paid to the participation of non-state stakeholders and a platform for exchanges is developed with civil society. The National Youth Network of Côte d'Ivoire (RNJCI), which coordinates more than 300 civil society organizations, is the institutional partner responsible for the implementation of a number of SDGs. Currently, civil society seeks to establish itself as a watchdog for the monitoring and evaluation of SDGs implementation in order to ensure citizen control.

Thus, there are different situations in terms of, among other things, the centralization and governance of the process, the involvement of civil society or the linkage with international agreements.

In order to follow the process, we will establish with the countries concerned a «grid of reference» on the implementation of the 2030



Agenda in order to highlight the strengths and weaknesses.

1.2. The process of Voluntary National Reviews -VNRs

Under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development texts (§ 74), Member States are encouraged to conduct at national and sub-national levels regular, inclusive progress reviews, that are conducted and monitored by countries. The success of this review system depends ultimately on its ability to help translate the Program into a blueprint and country-specific goals that lead to transformative action. This will only be the case if reviews are based on existing structures and benefit from inputs from all stakeholder groups. It is for this reason **that we highlight the need for an institutional framework including the participation of civil society.**

The regular national reviews are intended to support national voluntary reviews within the HLPF under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The Program for 2030 does not specify the periodicity of voluntary national examinations (VNR). The experience accumulated by the existing mechanisms shows that it is important to carry out regular reviews in order to give countries the means to learn from this process over time and to identify trends, patterns and lessons. Since the Program for 2030 is universal, it is expected that all countries will lend themselves to regular monitoring under the high-level political forum.

The purpose of the NRVs is to facilitate the sharing of experiences of countries focused on successes, issues and lessons learned with the aim of accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The NRVs should also strengthen government policies and institutions; mobilize stakeholders and partnerships for the implementation of SDGs.

The first round of reviews began in 2016 during the HLPF session (July). Twenty-two (22) countries presented their implementation work within their respective framework. These include: Germany, China, Colombia, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway, Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, and Venezuela. There are five (5) countries in Africa: Egypt, Madagascar, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Uganda (a UN report available contains the main points highlighted in the presentations of the 22 countries).

The second round will take place in July 2017 at the HLPF session for the following countries: Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Malaysia, Malaysia, Maldives, Monaco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Slovenia, Sweden, Tajikistan, Togo, Uruguay and Zimbabwe, or 7 more African countries for 2017, Togo having already proposed NRVs in 2016 and 2017. At the end of 2017, twelve (12) African countries will have carried out a first voluntary examination.

The example of TOGO

In July 2016, Togo volunteered to prepare and present to the HLPF its progress report regarding the integration of SDGs into national development planning instruments.

By way of illustration, the main articulations of the said report are as follows: ■■■



Photo : Garbage Collectors
in Colombia

- Existing in form of sustainable development
- SDGs development and adoption process
- Conduct of the review for the drawing up of the report
- Lessons learned and key challenges
- Initiatives after SDGs adoption
- Efforts to integrate SDGs into development policies and strategies
- Major emerging issues
- Means of implementing SDGs and next Steps

For more information on NRVs, HLPF 2016 report includes an appendix 1: «Proposal for voluntary common reporting guidelines for voluntary national reviews at the high-level political forum ».

In addition to sharing and communicating at the national and international levels, the interest of a country in carrying out this voluntary review is mainly to be able **to benefit from advice and counseling in order to continue implementing its own sustainable development policies, allowing the achievement of SDGs**. It can also be argued that funding from the international community will take into account the national NRVs.

The HLPF stresses the need for countries to clearly define the institutional framework to ensure cohesion and coordination of the agenda and SDGs.

In a number of countries, mechanisms and strategies have been developed to enable governments to better coordinate the commitment and ownership of local and provincial governments, and stakeholder involvement in the implementation of SDGs.

2. HLPF annual sessions and NGOs contribution.

According to documents related to the new governance of sustainable development and SDGs, the HLPF is the organization of the highest level concerning sustainable development (SD) at international level. Its first session after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs was therefore held in 2016 (July).

The main theme of this session was «ensuring that no-one is left behind» in the start of the 2030 Agenda. In addition to the analysis of the 22 NRVs (see above), the HLPF should report on the progress made in implementing the agenda and SDGs, in particular the **cross-cutting challenges** in relation to the ECOSOC operational commissions and inter-governmental bodies and forums.

The theme of the second HLPF session held in July 2017 is «the eradication of poverty and promotion of prosperity in a changing world» which is imperative in a changing world and a prerequisite for lasting peace. The Forum's activities focus on the following six (6) sub-themes corresponding to SDG indicators selected for the 2016 HHFD:

- **SDG 1** - Eradicating all forms of poverty in Africa;
- **SDG 2** - Ending hunger and ensuring food security in Africa;
- **SDG 3** - Leading a healthy life and promoting the well-being of all;
- **SDG 5** - Gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls;

- **SDG 9** – Building up resilient infrastructure and promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation; and

- **SDG 14** - The conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

It should be recalled that SDG 17, «Strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for SD» should be taken into consideration each year. With regard to the SDGs under revision in 2017, the Major Group of NGOs makes recommendations on the following objectives:

- **Goal 1:** Addressing the causes and manifestations of structural poverty requires holistic and contextual solutions related to all other goals. Governments should produce reports on their efforts to increase opportunities, well-being and resilience in all sectors of society.
- **Goal 2 :** To eradicate hunger and all forms of malnutrition we need to shift our current type of agricultural production from high-production industrial exploitation to systems that support smallholder livelihoods and preserve crops and biodiversity.
- **Goal 3 :** Efforts aimed at achieving health-related goals should prioritize all services offered: promotion, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care. Governments, through a multi-sector based and multi-stakeholder approach, should strive to remove social, cultural and economic barriers in order to ensure full access to all quality and accessible physical and mental health services.
- **Goal 5 :** Barriers to the fulfillment of gender equality and the human rights of women and girls should be overcome by the implementation of laws and policies that prohibit discrimination, facilitate the promotion of equality in access to resources, education and decision-making, in accordance with internationally-recognized conventions and standards.
- **Goal 9 :** All governments, including regional and local authorities, should promote inclusive and environmentally-sound industrialization and provide basic infrastructure that integrates nature conservation and participatory decision-making.
- **Goal 14 :** This SDG is the cornerstone of the protection of oceans, which represent an important part of the biosphere, a unique ecosystem, an integral part of human civilization, a great food provider and a common good with equal and equitable access rights.

To conclude, each country is responsible for the achievement of its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in partnership with its populations, which should enable collective challenges to be met through mutual and common efforts.

From the individual to local authorities, from national ministries to UN agencies, each must take ownership of the goals within their specific contexts - while recognizing that all goals are closely interrelated and mutually reinforcing. In line with the initial and continuing commitment of the principle of «ensuring that no-one is left behind», we must seek the ways and means of interconnecting SDGs, from local to national levels, which requires a commitment from all. This is essential for the eradication of poverty and the promotion of prosperity for all.

All members of the ENDA network should bear this in mind when they take part, in their respective countries, in the national process for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs.

To be continued in Newsletter 06: «The positions and roles of civil society in the 2030 Agenda and SDGs process, from national to international level». ■

LAUNCH OF THE CONSTRUCTION WORKS OF THE NEW BARAKA CITY - The happy ending of the long battle involving the late Jacques BUGNICOURT and Enda TM



**By Moussa TALL,
Enda TM Communication Officer**

President Macky SALL, welcomed the presence of the honorary Chairman of Enda Tiers Monde, Cheikh Hamidou KANE, in front of an audience of illustrious guests. The author of «Aventure Ambiguë» did not want to miss this memorable day. He was accompanied by Mrs. Mariam SOW, Chair of the Board of Directors of Enda, and Mr. Moussa MBAYE, Executive Secretary. Continuing his speech, the Head of State paid tribute to the late Jacques BUGNICOURT, whom he described as «a tireless humanist and former Executive Secretary of Enda Tiers Monde, for his action in favor of the populations of Baraka». For him, the 210 houses that will be graciously offered to the 1,600 inhabitants «will bring well-being to the populations of Baraka».

Prior to the speech of the Head of State, the Mayor of Sicap Liberté, Mr. Santi AGNE, had praised and expressed his gratitude to Mr. BUGNICOURT and Enda Tiers Monde for all they did for the «Barakois». The tributes were accompanied by bursts of applause, to mark the gratitude of the populations towards their benefactor and his NGO.

As a side-event, ENDA, through its Executive Secretary, Mr. Moussa MBAYE, paid its own tribute to the President of the Republic for his support to the Baraka project and for his contribution to the realization of a right to a city for all. He also stressed the commitment and contributions of the Neighborhood Committee, the Ministry of Urban Renewal and Living Conditions, the YOU Foundation, CASA ORASCOM, Hope 87, the Municipalities of Dakar and Liberty VI for the happy ending of this long process.

Despite the euphoria thus created, Mr. MBAYE managed to remain lucid and declared that his organization is still determined to play its historical role of providing support to the populations, ensuring respect for the right to the city for all, within the limits of the principles of social justice. Through grassroots support, monitoring and warning, participatory policy analysis, strengthening the strategic capacities of grassroots groups to defend their own interests, advocacy and lobbying at the national level, sub-regional and international levels; a commitment that can be explained by the historical links between ENDA and Baraka.

Enda Tiers Monde and Baraka, a long history

Set up in 1984 following a squatter-clearing operation at Sacre Coeur III, the «Cité Baraques» is located on an unregistered plot of land (TNI) at Liberty VI landlocked between the neighborhoods of Sacré Cœur III, Liberté VI and old quarries, the city was home to a thousand people

By launching, on April 27, the construction work of the new Baraka housing estate, the President of the Republic, Mr. Macky SALL, helped fulfill a wish dear to the late Jacques BUGNICOURT. Indeed, during all his life, the first Executive Secretary of ENDA remained adamant in his struggle for the well-being of the populations of those slums.



in 1991, mostly children under 15 years of age, who were threatened with displacement and who were living in precarious conditions.

Consisting of a wooden building made up boards and corrugated iron, the district was characterized by a lack of running water and of a sewage system. The problem of access to care, of insalubrity and promiscuity were the norm. It is in this context that ENDA intervened with the aim of protecting the populations against the «bulldozer policy» exacerbated by attempts of land speculation and helping the inhabitants to preserve their economic activities.

The achievement of these objectives was based on prerequisites, including environmental sanitation, improved hygiene and health care, and the education of children. Under the leadership of its founder, the late Jacques Bugnicourt, Enda Tiers Monde carried out a number of significant actions on behalf of the populations in order to improve their living conditions.

Jacques Bugnicourt, the man without whom Baraka would have disappeared



Of all the efforts he had undertaken with Enda Tiers Monde in favor of the most deprived populations, the one led in favor of Baraka was one of the most difficult. Through his commitment, the late Jacques Bugnicourt mobilized several organizations, notably the European Union (EU), the French Development Agency (AFD), and UNESCO through its Special Ambassador for the Education of Children in Distress, Ute-Henriette OHOVEN, as well as resource persons such as Formula 1 driver Michael SCHUMACHER and also with the support of Senegalese authorities.

Thus, this mobilization of Enda Tiers Monde and its Executive Secretary enabled the Organization to obtain, in 1992, the «granting of a piece of land on the Baraques site with the obligation to develop it for the benefit of the populations ...» through a letter from the Presidential Office, following an order to move off the site and notice by a bailiff. This first victory paved the way for the various achievements of the organization in favor of the populations in the area whose name was changed from «Baraques» to «Baraka».

Among the most significant actions of Enda Tiers Monde regarding Baraka, we can mention the construction of houses for the populations, thus sheltering them from the threat that could constitute the slightest spark and the rain. There is water supply to the area, saving women from having to fetch water by travelling 300 to 500 meters, with a basin or a can costing F CFA 40 on the head. The use of standpipes made it possible to reduce the cost of 40 liters basin by from 40 to F CFA 15.

It is also worth noting that the development of the so-called «street corner» school with three classrooms for pupils from (Ci to Cm2). As a result of a partnership between Enda Tiers Monde and UNESCO, this school made it possible to educate the children of the Cité. There are also twinning arrangements with public schools in the area to make children easily access secondary education, not to mention the construction of a nursery, the majority of boarders being girls.

Other achievements include the construction of a vocational training school, the development of play areas for children, the construction of a multi-purpose hall for hygiene, reproductive health, literacy in national languages and civic education. In addition, the building of the medical station for medical care, prenatal and other consultations at a lower price, and the building of a Resource Center to democratize access to computers.

Enda's actions have enabled people to live in more acceptable conditions and to be able to continue smoothly their struggle against the possibility of being driven away. This led Benoit Tine, in his sociology dissertation presented to UCAD in 2004, to say that «if Enda had not intervened in favor of the populations of Baraka, they would have been driven away a long time ago».

ENDA TM & GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG PARTNERSHIP - A Common Purpose on West Africa

A delegation of the Office for Development and Cooperation (DDC) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAEE) of Luxembourg was welcome on Tuesday, May 23, 2017, in the morning, by the Executive Secretariat of Enda Tiers Monde. This visit is part of the annual meeting of ENDA/Office of Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg.



**By Moussa TALL,
Enda TM Communication Officer**

Presenting the activities carried out by the various ENDA teams in Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Mali, Niger and Senegal in order to promote a common vision for West Africa, on partnership and to develop common prospects were the key objectives of the visit, on May 23rd, of Mr. Manuel TONNAR, Deputy Director of Cooperation/MAEE, to Enda Tiers Monde headquarters.

Mr. TONNAR headed a large delegation made up of Mr. René Lauer, Head of the Evaluation Department at the MAEE; the Luxembourg Ambassador to Dakar and the Chargé d'Affaires and Heads of the Offices of the Embassies of Luxembourg in Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Mali, Niger and Senegal.

The meeting began with a tête-à-tête between the Director of Luxembourg Cooperation and the Executive Secretary of Enda Tiers Monde. Following this 20-minute meeting, the two officials returned to the CREMED meeting room for a plenary session with the entire delegation and members of the ENDA network present.

At the opening of the meeting, Mr. TONNAR expressed his joy at being in Senegal and warmly welcomed the involvement of a delegation of such a level in the development of a genuine framework for exchange, sharing of experiences and pooling of knowledge between the Luxembourg Office of Cooperation and its African

partners, and also pointed out that, under the definition of Luxembourg's policies, civil society was becoming more and more important; hence the country's willingness to intensify cooperation with CSOs. This is why Mrs. Mariam SOW, Chair of ENDA's Board of Directors, did not fail to hail the quality of cooperation between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Enda Tiers-Monde Network.

The sharing of experiences as a guarantee for successful initiatives

For TONNAR, in the face of the new challenges, a synergy of actions is necessary to achieve results, in particular in West Africa, while allowing each stakeholder to benefit from the experiences of others. In this context, he invited Mr. Moussa MBAYE to take part in the Assises de la Coopération Luxembourgeoise in September, during which Enda Tiers Monde will represent Southern civil society.

Another highlight of this annual meeting is the presentation of the ENDA Network by its Executive Secretary. In the course of his speech, Mr. MBAYE reviewed the history of the Network, its vision, its missions, its presence throughout the world and its actions, all based on the Common Strategic Platform. This presentation allowed the Executive Secretary to review the highlights that marked the life of the organization so far, which is about to commemorate its 45th anniversary in October. He stressed the increasing pooling of resources that allows the network to assert itself as a key stakeholder in the search for solutions to major issues.

Clarifications were then asked for regarding: the running of the network in view of its scope, the diversity of its field of action and the issues addressed; communication; the place of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the implementation of actions. Those questions were answered by members of the network through the different experiences of the entities and the Executive Secretariat. These include the Y-Tax with Enda Ecopop, the «ECOWAS Citizens' House» with Enda Cacid, and all Enda Pronat's initiatives against land-grabbing and for the development of an environmentally-friendly type of agriculture.

Finally, the last presentation focused on «the evaluation of the Cooperation Agreement between the Luxembourg State and the ENDA Tiers Monde NGO (2013-2017) ». It enabled the Executive Secretary to demonstrate the level of implementation of the recommendations of the independent evaluation of the Convention. During this presentation, Mr. Mbaye was also able to present the new Strategic Monitoring and Evaluation Platform, with the support of Mr. Abdou Gueye (Enda Energie). The SMEP is a tool that will allow all members of the network to better monitor, evaluate, capitalize and share their actions.

In addition to the COB and ES, the Enda Network was well represented by heads of entities namely: Mr. Cheikh Tidiane DIEYE (Enda Cacid), Mr. Bachir KANOUTE (Enda Ecopop) and members of the Executive Secretariat, including Mr. Cheikh GUEYE, Mr. Jean Charles WEIBEL, Mr. Mouhammad Fatih MBENGUE, Ms. Sata TALL SY, Ms. Marie-Lou DO, Mr. Alassane DIOP and Mr. Moussa TALL.. ■

WITHDRAWAL OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE PARIS AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE - Enda Energie recalls the need to strengthen the commitment of all, as well as for solidarity in favor of the climate

During the Donald Trump era, fighting climate change will be carried out without the United States and to the detriment of most affected communities, in particular in the South. This decision made by the second biggest emitter of greenhouse gases of the planet constitutes a historical retreat and is contrary to the international dynamics impelled by the Paris agreement. By ignoring the historical responsibility of his country, Donald Trump puts the survival of thousands of people in danger.

Enda Energie

According to Mr. Secou Sarr, Director of Enda Energie, «Donald Trump's decision is a bad signal that is likely to impact the political and diplomatic value of the Paris agreement, with threats to fund raising in favor of the Climate Change Green Fund, and therefore on adaptation policies and energy mix development in favor of developing countries, in order to stay on a path of 2° or even 1.5° C. To fill the financial gap, it is important to explore innovative sources of funding, namely the tax on financial transactions, in particular in developed countries»

Moreover, as far as African civil society is concerned, Trump's decision should not undermine the trust established in Paris between Governments, but should rather strengthen the leadership and commitment of both European Union and emerging countries such as China, to raise the level



Sécou Sarr,
Director Enda Energie



Donald Trump,
President of the
United States

of ambition and create sustainable responses to climate challenges.

Lastly, Enda Energie calls for the mobiliza-

tion and commitment of all, in particular of both Northern and Southern countries, to maintain the focus on the implementation of the Paris agreement. ■

OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT - Strengthening the role of non-state stakeholders at the heart of the annual RC & D workshop debates



By Aïssatou DIOUF,
Enda Energie

Abidjan, the economic capital of Côte d'Ivoire, hosted the 11th annual RC&D (Climate & Development Network) workshop from May 22 to 26, 2017. The 11th of its kind, the meeting was focused on the theme: «Strengthening the role of non-state stakeholders in the operationalization of the Paris agreement».

The Paris agreement, concluded in December 2015, generated a new impetus in the fight against global warming. Yet, the global trajectory drawn by national country contributions (NDC) still puts the planet on the path of a warming of + 3 ° C by the end of the century. Such warming would have disastrous consequences, in particular on the lifestyles of the most vulnerable populations. To reverse this trend, the role of non-state stakeholders in the operationalization of the Paris Agreement needs to be strengthened; hence, the 11th annual RC & D workshop.

The enforcement of the Paris Agreement in November 2016, however, shows that countries are still mobilized to combat climate change. The COP22 of Marrakech reaffirmed this commitment and put countries on the road to a review of their contributions before 2020. In 2016, the Climate & Development Network (RC&D) initiated a debate on the operationalization of the Paris Agreement with an emphasis on analysis and exploration of possible improvements for Nationally Planned Contributions (CDN).

In 2017, the RC&D kept this impetus, focusing on the role of non-state stakeholders in the operationalization of the Paris Agreement and the CDNs. The role of these stakeholders is a determining factor in the effectiveness of the Agreement in the countries. In addition, the Paris Agreement provides for a facilitating dialogue in 2018 to strengthen countries determined contributions. It is therefore essential for the RC&D to help non-state stakeholders, including local and regional authorities, play

a leading role in this process. During the 5-day-work, the participants took stock of COP 22. They also took stock of the CDNs, in connection with the involvement of non-state stakeholders in the operationalization of the Paris Agreement.

In addition, examples of good practices on the planned revision/reinforcement and implementation processes concerning climate strategies, including National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), National Plans on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, National Implementation Plans for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), etc. were shared.

The workshop issued a declaration, which should serve as an advocacy tool to strengthen the inclusion of non-state stakeholders into national climate processes.

Coordinated by Enda Energie and RAC France, the Climate & Development Network brings together nearly 80 French-speaking associations, mainly from Africa; they work on the articulation between climate change and development.

The Network meets at local, national and international levels to remind that social justice, combating poverty and climate change are one common battle. ■

CONTROL OF THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND MECHANISMS - Enda Energie and Germanwatch build the capacities of Francophone African civil society stakeholders

About thirty Francophone civil society stakeholders from more than 15 countries met in Abidjan on May 27 and 28, 2017 to reflect on the key role they could play in the framework of the Green Climate Fund. It took place during a regional workshop organized by Enda Energie and Germanwatch. The meeting is part of the project «Preparation of African civil society stakeholders for the FVC».



**By Aïssatou DIOUF,
Enda Energie**

The Green Climate Fund was set up in accordance with Article 11 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as an operational entity of the Convention's financial mechanism to address the challenges of climate change. More specifically, it is a financial transfer mechanism that is expected to distribute the USD 100 billion in aid pledged by developed countries, to be raised annually for developing countries by 2020.

Although the role of non-state stakeholders in the fight against climate change is increasingly being recognized, in particular in the

framework of the Paris Agreement, the current commitment of civil society organizations (CSOs) under the Fund's procedures is very limited, with little representation in the meetings of the Board of Directors.

Moreover, at national level, only a few civil society organizations are engaged in discussions and activities related to the Fund, and CSOs are rarely included in official VCF preparation activities.

Finally, it should be noted that the complex structure and communication of the FGC is not always easily accessible, creating barriers to CSOs that are not able to more actively advocate for Fund issues with their

counterparts from the Government on the private sector.

To become the most important multilateral instrument for climate funding and to achieve a successful paradigm shift towards a low-carbon, climate-resilient development path, it is important that the Green Climate Fund focus on achieving projects and programs, especially in developing countries. This ambition can only be achieved if a broad societal consensus and a proactive, critical but constructive role of civil society organizations (CSOs) is integrated into the Fund's processes.

The Francophone regional workshop was thus conducted in offering a framework for active exchanges between civil society organizations at regional level to train and equip them so that they may be involved in the development of projects that better take into account communities' expectations and priorities at National level.

At the end of the workshop, a number of recommendations were made for the effective involvement of civil society stakeholders, including capacity building on methods and procedures to improve engagement and participation, an exchange and surveillance platform to share good and bad practices.

It should be remembered that the project for the «Preparation of the society for the Green Climate Fund» was designed by Germanwatch. ENDA Energie is a partner in Senegal and is also responsible for conducting activities aimed at mobilizing Francophone African civil society. ■

80 Mayors and Department Chairmen attended the BPS Network GA



**By Seydina Ousmane BOYE
Enda Ecopop**

The General Assembly to create Senegal's Participatory Budget Network (BPS) was held on April 7, 2017 in Saly (Mbour). It brought together local elected representatives, partners active in the field of participatory budget territorial governance.

Thus, eighty (80) local and regional authorities decided to put their means of action into synergy through a network to magnify the results of Senegal's participatory budget project

(BPS Project). The aim of this synergy of action is to facilitate the development of territorial communities that are socially better integrated by allowing traditionally-marginalized social groups to break the cycle of exclusion.

Mr. Bachir Kanoute, Executive Coordinator of Enda Ecopop, considered that the network set up would enable local authorities to promote learning among themselves; the role of ENDA Ecopop being to support these local authorities. According to him, the network will have to partner with those of Brazil, Cameroon, France, Morocco, Tunisia and Madagascar. ■



LAGOS-ABIDJAN LOGBOOK - Regional Civil Society ready to attack barriers to free movement within ECOWAS



**By Souleymane BARRO,
Enda CACID**

The mission was made up of nine (9) stakeholders of various nationalities (Senegalese, Benin, Nigerians, Togolese, Ghanaians, and Ivoirians) and various categories (civil society, private sector, journalists, etc.) for an on-the-ground assessment of the implementation of and compliance with the protocols on people and goods free movement.

The goals pursued by the caravan included documenting the effectiveness of ECOWAS regulations; listing the number of checkpoints along this axis; sensitizing and informing agents responsible for controlling various borders regarding the challenges linked to the effective application of regulations; informing users about their fundamental rights in terms of free movement; and meeting within the framework of a dialogue to review and make recommendations to States, ECOWAS and other stakeholders.

During the trip, the findings revealed that significant efforts have been made in some countries where leadership is strong enough to implement ECOWAS regulations. For example, Togo and Benin are in the lead. Indeed, in Benin, with the advent of the new authorities (TALON government), a commitment was made that, from January 2018, all control bodies operating along the corridors shall have their identifier on their outfits mentioning name, registration number; a toll-free number will be set up and attached to the Ministry of the Interior for the benefit of users who are victims of racketeering.

In Togo, too, the will of public authorities to remove border barriers is obvious, as proven by the easy crossing of the country by the regional caravan. However, the gulf is sometimes enormous between the authorities' good intentions and the reality on

In partnership with the Platform of Civil Society Organizations in West Africa (POSCAO), Enda CACID organized a fact-finding mission from April 21 to 23, 2017 along the Lagos-Abidjan corridor. The goal of this regional caravan was to identify, with various stakeholders, the barriers to people and goods free movement along this corridor.

the ground, dictated by border law-enforcing agents. For example, in Sémé Kraké, (Nigeria-Benin), Beninese agents used to collect F CFA 500 from foreign passengers to visit their respective countries.

To the question of the destination of the funds collected, the agent would reply: «You know that we operate at the borders ... and these funds allow us to ensure logistics, equip the office and buy stationery». These same agents consider that it is necessary to pay entrance fees into Beninese territory.

On the Nigerian side, ironically enough, the driver who led the caravan from Lagos to

cant bottlenecks are still being caused by roadblocks, undue taxes, fake charges and extortions that impede the mobility of ECOWAS citizens. These harassments are more visible at the Nigeria-Ghana borders.

According to a circular letter at the Aflao-Ghana checkpoint, «registration is free at border level for Ghanaian nationals, but other ECOWAS citizens still pay 5,000 francs». Following this circular letter, the caravan decided to pay, while claiming a receipt. Faced with their impossibility to provide the document and the insistence of caravan members, the agents finally allowed the caravan to continue their trip after two hours of discussions.

It should also be noted that the working conditions of border law-enforcers are inadequate. For example, in Nigeria, the customs house is sheltered by cabins and other makeshift roofs.



Cotonou (Sémé Kraké) was a Nigerian soldier. And throughout the journey, the caravan was the object of no long check because of the presence on board of someone wearing a uniform; except once, when an officer illegally demanded F CFA 2,000, but without success. The closer the caravan to the border (Sémé Kraké), the more checkpoints there were, as evidenced by these eight makeshift rope checkpoints held by ordinary people and under the very nose of official agents. This phenomenon was noticed on both sides of the Nigerian-Benin border and is a flourishing business around this corridor, to the detriment of users.

Taking users' country of origin into account

The caravan noted that, despite integration policies aimed at removing barriers to people and goods movement; and at eliminating harassment on roads, signifi-

A situation that hints at the kind of treatment these agents are subjected to, but which also justifies their actions with regard to passengers.

While the caravan resisted the illegal payments all along the corridor, the vehicle suffered several types of unjustified payments (passes, entry fees, transit bills, etc.) between Lagos and Abidjan. However, up-to-date vaccination records for meningitis and yellow fever enabled citizens to move easily without any form of harassment.

Taking West African roads is a real huddle race. The «dialogue of borders» advocated by ECOWAS regulations on the mobility of people and goods stumbles on the resistance of security forces. This represents a serious blow to integration. To reverse the trend, heads of state and government should ensure that the laws in force are abided by for the benefit of the West African populations.

ENDA CACID and POSCAO recommendations

- Establishment by ECOWAS member states of mobile units against border rackets;
- Opening of a help line directly connected to the Ministries of ECOWAS' different countries;
- Building border information centers to provide assistance to users, including the borders of Nigeria (Sémé), Benin (Kraké), Ghana (Aflao) and Togo (Kodjoviakope);
- Using identifiers (name, registration number etc.) on law-enforcement uniforms;
- Periodical campaigns for sensitization on border issues within the ECOWAS area;
- Establishment of a common currency for ECOWAS to limit the loss of resources by users due to a poor mastery of exchange rates;
- Diagnosis of the differences in approaches between the administrations of French and English-speaking countries in order to facilitate and accelerate procedures.

Statistics collected from April 21 to 23, 2017

Breakdown of the 34 checkpoints along the Lagos-Abidjan corridor:

- Lagos Border - Benin: 25 stations
 - Border Benin - Togo: 04 stations
 - Togo border - Ghana: 02 stations
 - Ghana - Côte d'Ivoire Border: 03 stations
- Waiting time during border crossing :
- Sémé Kraké (Nigeria-Benin border): 1H
 - Ilacondji (border Benin-Togo): 20 mn
 - Aflao (border Togo-Ghana): 1H30mn
 - Noé (Ghana-Côte d'Ivoire border): 45 mn

REDUCTION OF THE IMPACT OF HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS ON THE KEY POPULATIONS IN AFRICA - **Enda Sante and other stakeholders plead for the strengthening of the legal and political policies**



By Siga NDIAYE,
Enda Santé

The workshop aimed at strengthening the legal environment to reduce the impact of HIV and TB among the key populations and vulnerable groups in Africa. It has not only (i) facilitated exchanges between parliamentarians, civil society, vulnerable groups, the media and state institutions; (ii) strengthened the capacities of the latter through a convergence of assimilation of concepts related to human rights, HIV and tuberculosis but also (iii) stimulated parliamentary action to improve the legal framework for people vulnerable to HIV.

On this occasion, Mr. Daouda DIOUF, Director of Enda Sante, said that Africa has become aware of the role of human rights in the process of eradicating the AIDS pandemic on the continent by 2030. According to him, this workshop helped facilitate exchanges between parliamentarians, civil society, vulnerable groups, the media and religious institutions.

Dr. Patrick EBA, representing Dr. Brigitte QUENUM, UNAIDS Country Representative, said that, if the goal is to end the AIDS pandemic by 2030 and thus achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 3 on health for all, any resurgence must be prevented from rising by 2020. This response to HIV should help prevent 75% of new infections by 2020.

As part of the Regional HIV/AIDS Grant for Africa: «Removing Legal Barriers» project, funded by the Global Fund through UNDP, from May 15 to 18, 2017, Enda Sante organized the second regional training workshop for African parliamentarians in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. It was attended by parliamentarians and experts from ten (10) African countries, including Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal, the Seychelles, Tanzania and Zambia.



He also stressed the crucial role that parliamentarians play in the implementation of national and international responses. In this regard, he argued that as legislators, parliamentarians have the power to pass laws to remove legal barriers that continue to inhibit the treatment of people living with HIV.

As a matter of fact, parliamentarians can pass laws and policies that protect vulnerable people, affected children; repeal policies and legislation imposing coercive approaches to HIV prevention; ensure compliance with HIV commitments made by the authorities; advocate for adequate funding for AIDS programs; challenge the various ministries on the management of the fight against HIV/AIDS.

In addition, parliamentarians have been able to update their knowledge and boost their involvement in national, regional and global issues, in terms of removing legal barriers and existing mechanisms on governance and legislation for the integration of key policies and legislation into HIV and TB. ■

Meeting with Prince Charles in London

From February 22 to 23, 2017, in London, Enda ECO-POP took part in the meeting organized by the PRINCE'S FOUNDATION in partnership with UN HABITAT and the COMMONWEALTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT FORUM. The meeting took place five months after the Third World Summit on Urban Development, organized by ONU Habitat in Quito, and during which the New Program for Cities was adopted. The meeting provided an opportunity to discuss the progress made, to define a strategy, to identify synergies and collaborative areas in order to develop tools and carry out pilot projects to run the New Cities Program. ■



AGENDA

- **Enda Third World** is preparing the events for the **45th anniversary** of its creation. Planned for the end of October 2017, this will be marked by the organization of the «ENDA Week». The working groups (Scientific Commission, Organizational Committee, and Communication Commission) have been set up and are working.
- From June 16 to 30, 2017, **Enda Jeunesse-Action** will organize the mapping of stakeholders involved in the protection of mobile children in 25 localities in 5 countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo).
- From July 10 to 14, 2017 at the United Nations in New York, **High-Level Policy Forum** with a theme-based review on «Eradicating Poverty and Promoting Prosperity in a Changing World».
- From July 12 to 16, 2017, **Enda Jeunesse-Action** will organize a workshop to draw up an action plan to follow up the recommendations on children's rights in Togo.
- July 17-18 in Dakar, **Enda Ca-cid** will organize a Francophone regional consultation on tripartite cooperation.
- From July 17 to 19, 2017 at the United Nations in New York, **Ministerial meeting of the ECOSOC High-Level Policy Forum** on: «Voluntary National Journals» (VNR).
- From July 17 to 19, 2017 at the United Nations in New York, **Ministerial meeting of the ECOSOC High-Level Policy Forum** on: «Voluntary National Journals» (VNR).
- On July 20, 2017 at the United Nations in New York, **following the ECOSOC High-Level Policy Forum** and adoption of a Joint Ministerial Declaration.
- From July 24 to 28, 2017, **Enda Jeunesse-Action** will organize a training workshop for trainers on child protection, child mobility and protective care for children in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo.
- In early August 2017, **Enda Ca-cid** will organize in Ziguinchor the «**ECOWAS Week**».
- From September 22 to 29, 2017 in Dakar, **International Conference to assess the commitments on Sustainable Development (SDSN)**.
- November 6-17, 2017: **COP 23 Climate** will be organized by the Fiji Island in Bonn (Germany)

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LAND CONFLICT IN SEBIKOTANE AND KEUR MOUSSA - Civil society gets mobilized for land security

Land conflicts between the Filfili family and the populations of the communes of Sebkhotane and Keur Moussa have been going on for more than half a century. 380 hectares claimed by FILFILI to extend its agri-business exploitation have been occupied for several generations by the populations of 6 villages, namely: Sebkhotane, Ndoyenne 1 and 2, Souloffe, Birdiam and Keur Moussa, in total more than 40,000 people whose main activities are agricultural and pastoral.



By Thierno SALL,
Enda Pronat

In recent months, these conflicts have escalated, «the Filfili still continue to clear fields that they believe are in their domain, where are located the 6 villages likely to be evacuated. This is the origin of the last demonstrations that took place in Keur Moussa in January, where 12 young people (including one woman) were imprisoned for several weeks».

That is why, in order to respect their rights, the populations of the six (06) villages, in collaboration with civil society and the national and international press, have pooled their means to say: «FILFILI STOP». A large social mobilization was organized in the village of Keur Moussa in front of the Town Hall of Keur Moussa to defend their rights and to safeguard their land which is their main source of survival.

The one-day demonstration was an opportunity for the populations to denounce the multiple cases of land grabbing in the area of Sébkhotane and Keur Moussa. The mobilization was carried out peacefully with placards saying: «Government, protect your people», «No to a fake land title », «Leave us our lands», or «Bayilene sunu suuf» (in local language).

Through this demonstration, the populations showed their need to be supported by the State and civil society. The mobilization was strong. The State, civil society, artists (Bidew Bou Bess) and the populations responded. Through their speeches, they all showed their support for the people of Sebkhotane, Ndoyenne 1 and 2, Souloffe, Birdiam and Keur Moussa in the fight against the FILFILI family.

Following this event, in the press release issued by a Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, May 03, 2017, President Macky Sall asked the Government to carry out a land audit regarding the Niayes area; this, with a view to preserving horticultural fields. He also invited the Prime Minister to prepare the first National Meeting on Town Planning, Housing and Living Conditions by the end of June 2017: this is a 56-year-old fight.

As a reminder, the FILFILI family settled in the area in 1956, after buying land from a French national. Once the land was acquired, the family created SAFINA, which today exploits about 300 hectares of vegetable and fruit crops. At the beginning, the family demanded 680 hectares. It claims to have a land title dating from 1956, which the populations dispute. Since 1961, several lawsuits have been filed involving the Filfili family and the populations without

any proof of the existence of the TF being ever provided. In 1992, with the mediation of the Caliph General of the Tidianes, the State allocated 200 ha «free» to the FILFILI family and allowed the populations to continue occupying their lands. But in 2004, the family asked people to sell their plots to them. Pressure was exerted on the populations. But only part of the populations agreed to sell.

There has been no official transfer document and the areas sold have not been measured. In 2011, the FILFILI family filed a law suit a third time in order to recover the land that it was not able to buy, but the populations refused to respond to the summons.

In 2015 another trial was launched, at the end of which the Prosecutor decides that the FILFILI family has a land title and that the occupants should relinquish the land. Yet so far, no one has seen this «land title».

Even if there was a title to the land, the areas claimed by the FILFILI family are illegal because the populations have only these lands; these cannot be taken from them for agro-industrial purposes, for this land is their only means of existence and their reason for living. ■

PARTICIPATORY BUDGET - Enda Ecopop continues its training in favor of better appropriation



By Seydina Ousmane BOYE
Enda Ecopop

On April 20 and 21, 2017, a workshop was held in Rabat, Morocco, for the pedagogical preparation of the participatory budget group. This meeting was part of the operationalization of the African Academy of Local Authorities (Alga) of the United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLG) and the implementation of the Enda Ecopop 2017-2021 Strategic Plan..

their own environment. During the workshop, Mr. Mamadou Bachir Kanoute gave an overview of African participatory budgets through



their advances and limitations. According to the Executive Coordinator of Enda Ecopop, «the continent has gone from three (03) cases in three (03) countries in 2004 to 347 cases in 23 countries in 2014». Among other achievements, he insisted on bringing people closer to their institutions through a governance approach better focused on citizens' needs and concerns.

Among the challenges to address was the weakness of financial decentralization. Moreover, Mr. Kanoute did not forget the low level of human resources capable of supporting African local and regional authorities in the face of an increasing demand, in particular in the area of technical support for the implementation of the participatory budget approach.

It should be noted that Enda Ecopop's 2017-2021 strategic plan aims at supporting and backing up African local authorities and their networks in terms of training and capacity building. ■

The aim of the participatory budget college was to provide participants with a better understanding of local governance and of the participatory budget in the context of decentralization. It also aims, not only at helping them master participatory budgeting approaches, methods and tools, but also at analyzing and sharing participatory budgeting practices in Africa and at identifying prospects for its operationalization within