

## ALTERNATIVE REPORT ON AFRICA (RASA) Enda Tiers Monde and CODESRIA invite Africa to think and produce by herself

### EDITORIAL



#### A new head- quarters agree- ment, to raise Enda's profile from Senegal

**E**nda Tiers Monde is an international associations' organization based in Senegal. One of its almost unique characteristics among other NGOs is the fact that it was born and nurtured in Senegal before reaching out to other continents, keeping most of its «striking force» in Senegal, working for underprivileged people.

Known and recognized in the remotest neighborhoods and villages in the country, in cities and regions, Enda has very strong ties with Senegal whose identity, openness and creative intelligence it embodies everywhere in the world.

Enda Tiers Monde was created in 1972 in Dakar by men and women who believed in the possibility of a type of development that respects the environment and in a permanent search for social justice for all. Thus, it benefited from a headquarters agreement signed with the Government of Senegal on June 27, 1978, which enabled it to extend its interventions world-wide

Continued on page 2



### COP 22 - An award for Enda Graf Sahel in Marrakech



### «CONVERGING VIEWS»

IMPLEMENTING  
THE 2030 AGENDA :  
**Challenges and  
prospects for a new  
sustainable  
development paradigm**



Mrs Martine SCHOMMER, Ambassador to Senegal and Mali, Director of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action (MEEA of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg)

### COOPERATION

Field visit of Mrs. Helminger (Luxembourg) to Enda

### CITIZENSHIP OBSERVERS' 2nd FORUM

Enda Tiers Monde is pleading for the monitoring of the whole electoral process

### CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND HOUSING

How to build and live differently in a local context ?



**Continued  
on page 1**

As a result, our organization has benefited from diplomatic agreements in several countries such as Morocco, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Madagascar ... Now, it is made up of fifteen active organizations in Senegal and a dozen more in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and a representation office in Europe. Enda TM is taking advantage of this considerable potential to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, taking into account local, national realities and dynamics, among others. Enda's main vocation since its creation has been to work for the social and economic rehabilitation and political empowerment of the poor and those who have been excluded from management and decision-making systems at local, national, regional and international levels.

Thanks to the support of the Senegalese Government - through the many advantages contained in the Headquarters Agreement - and the cooperation of many project partners, in addition to the support of institutional partners such as Switzerland, Austria, The Netherlands and Luxembourg, hundreds of achievements have been made in Senegal and elsewhere, for decades, involving some significant investments. A recent evaluation shows that, between 2007 and 2015, Enda Tiers-Monde invested more than FCFA 50 billion in Senegal for the country and its populations, among the poorest and

most isolated. We are therefore delighted at the signing of this new headquarters agreement after a review process which was certainly challenging for us, but also provided an opportunity to objectivize and improve the partnership between Senegal and INGO. This opportunity will allow us to strengthen our strategic position and, thus, to further reassert our mission on behalf of the Senegalese, Africans and Southern peoples.

Indeed, there are just a few transnational and multi-scale networks whose action also corresponds exactly to the main priorities of the international community's commitments to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and guarantee the future and viability of the planet, thanks to an inclusive sustainable development.

Recognized by the United Nations as a member of ECOSOC in 1996 with a general consultative status, the International Network of Enda TM has recently been honoured as one of the 21 global/regional networks selected as strategic partners of the European Union, at the end of a very demanding competitive process, within the framework of the Program «Strengthening regional, European and international networks of civil society organizations (CSOs) «...

In the same vein, the missions, strategies and actions of Enda in Senegal are structured around the priorities of the State and its reformist initiatives. Experts from Enda are

thus recognized by the State as champions in certain fields and then are associated, for example, with the National Commission for Institutional Reform (CNRI); the National Commission for Land Reform (CNRFL); the National Conference on Education and Training (ANEF); the National Climate Change Committee (COMNAC); Phase 3 of the Decentralization Policy, among others; in particular, in terms of participatory and inclusive approaches. Its dual status as «Facilitator» and mediator is, in itself, a proof of the participatory approaches to which Enda has been calling other organizations for several years.

The wide range of interventions of Enda's organizations in Senegal and their embedding in the major programs of the various ministerial departments have turned Enda into one of the main implementation mechanisms regarding development policies.

From the above, it becomes clear that Enda TM is keen on the quality of the partnership with the State of Senegal and, in particular, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to raise its profile throughout the world.

Beyond the advantages that this partnership brings, Enda Tiers-Monde hopes to have the opportunity to initiate strategic exchanges on how to combine our efforts with the State of Senegal for the benefit of Senegal, Africa and the Southern countries in the context of development around the world. ■

## CITIZEN OBSERVERS SECOND FORUM - Enda TM speaks in favour of the monitoring of the whole electoral process

The international network of Enda TM was invited to attend the second Citizen Observers Forum. Organized by the European Commission in Brussels, the meeting brought together 250 delegates from 150 countries. The Executive Secretary of Enda TM was represented by Moussa Tall, Enda's Communications Officer and Head of the Program «Political Governance, Citizenship and Social Cohesion» at Enda Diapol.



**By Moussa Tall,  
Communication Manager Enda TM**

**M**onitoring the whole electoral process; working to improve citizenship, including the active participation of young people,

women and disadvantaged groups in decision-making bodies, was the main message of the international Enda TM network to the European Commission. Representing the Executive Secretary of Enda TM at the second Citizen Observer's Forum in Brussels which was held on September 15 and 16, 2016, Moussa Tall recalled Enda's expe-

rience in terms of electoral observation before proposing solutions to the main challenges facing citizen observation.

The main objective of the forum was to provide a framework to discuss the challenges facing election observers today in the world. The 2016 edition allowed delegates to reflect on the major changes that have taken place in the area of citizen election observation, since the first forum which was held in 2010. The forum was aimed mainly at representatives of citizen observers groups from the whole world. The event brought together partners from a variety of local and regional or global organizations/networks that rarely have the opportunity to meet and share experiences. The main institutions involved in international election observation were also present; intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), donors, or specialized international NGOs with a global agenda such as Enda Tiers Monde.

The activities of the forum were organized into three parallel sections. In the first section, known as the «national» section, delegates reflected on how citizen observers could contribute to the promotion of democratic reforms. The exchanges helped highlight the need to work in synergy with other civil society organizations, political parties and public authorities, to promote these reforms at national level.

In the second section, known as the «international» section, delegates had to discuss the



way citizen observers and international (electoral observation) missions could better cooperate. So, speaking on behalf of Enda, Moussa Tall first spoke about the different experiences of Enda member organizations including Enda Diapol and Enda Graf Sahel among others. He took the opportunity to make a plea to the observation missions which, very often, would turn up only at the time of the elections. For Tall, it is necessary for international missions to find the ways and means to support local CSOs in their day-to-day work throughout the electoral process, for the improvement of democracy.

The third section, called the «methodological» section, was aimed at solving the me-

thodological challenges citizen observers are confronted with in order to be present alongside organizations throughout the process. It allowed the representative of Enda to give his opinion. Among other potential solutions, he suggested the need to work for the emergence of more active citizenship. This can only be done outside the electoral period. This is why Moussa Tall advocated the financing of related projects. The aim is to foster the political participation of young people, women and vulnerable groups in political debate through their empowerment on issues.

Recalling Enda's philosophy, Tall insisted that the organization's objective is to strengthen the capacities of players at grassroots

level so that they can handle their own concerns. That is why he said that only citizens' sensitization, with voters acting as watchdogs, can lead to democratic, transparent, credible and non-violent electoral processes.

By organizing this forum, the European Commission was able to see the progress made in electoral observation. It was also an opportunity to note the challenges to be faced, especially regarding the restrictions imposed on civil activities in certain countries, the increase in electoral disputes and the decline of democracy noted here and there. All these challenges require a synergy of action by all the actors involved in citizen observation. ■

## MIDWA 2016 - From affective to development solidarity : the Diaspora facing the challenges of the African economy



**By Mamadou Abdoulaye MBENGUE,  
Executive Secretary Enda Diapol**

**The ministerial meeting of the Dialogue on Migration in West Africa (MIDWA) was held from August 23 to 24, 2016 in Abidjan. Organized by the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), with the participation of Mauritania, the 2016 edition worked on the theme «Impact of free movement and the challenges of migration». Enda TM was represented by Mr. Mamadou Abdoulaye Mbengue, Executive Secretary of Enda Diapol.**

Its financial weight is illustrated by the high level of remittances that Africa receives each year from her expatriates. In 2015, this figure reached an unprecedented USD 40 billion, or 2.6% of the continent's GDP, without even taking into account informal transfers of money.

In addition, it is estimated that the African diaspora saves USD 53 billion each year. If one adds to these statistics the fact that about one-third of the diaspora's population belongs to the middle classes, it becomes clear that it is a formidable lever for new development partnerships. African expatriate are often eager to invest and trade in their country of origin. Such investments offer many advantages for both potential investors and recipient countries. Because of the social, cultural and/or religious ties they have with their country of origin, African investors are more likely to behave (more) as socially responsible investors than their foreign counterparts. Their deep knowledge of local realities help them make informed choices that will result in more sustainable investments. Their involvement is vital for the continent.

Africa absolutely needs sustainable investment, while facing unemployment rates higher than 50% among young people. The ability of members of the African diaspora to create jobs through the capital they have can greatly contribute to lowering unemployment rates. Moreover, thanks to their affinities with their country of origin, these expatriates are able to find the right balance between purely lucrative motivations and socially responsible investments, which will readily contribute to increasing the added value. In addition, the African diaspora has considerable technical know-how. It is well known that the brain drain is a major barrier to Afri-

ca's development. It is also known that many African expatriates are highly skilled in areas where these skills are sorely lacking on the continent. Mathematics, science, technology, engineering are all noted for chronic skills deficits.

Members of the African diaspora show a great interest in partnerships that deal with capacity-building and knowledge transfer with their country of origine. But, although they do wish to help their countryfellows, barriers which prevent such assistance are plenty.

If Africa is to overcome these obstacles and take full advantage of the vast potential of its expatriates, the diaspora must be mobilized into a coordinated and resolute effort.

In response to this situation, the public responses of most African countries remain inappropriate because of the lack of awareness among the public authorities of the countries of the South regarding the relationship between migration and development, and their inconsistent analysis of migration in relation to countries, in particular those of the West. The setting up by ECOWAS of a consultation framework between Member States and West African Civil Society Organizations, called MIDWA, aims at building common strategies for action on issues related to migration and development, against the background of the Diaspora's contribution.

Alongside West African Civil Society Organizations, and state actors in the 2016 MIDWA, the Enda TM Network took part in the monitoring of the implementation of the Vallett Action Plan by ECOWAS, as well as in the meeting of experts on the Common Migration Policy of ECOWAS, organized by the African Development Bank.

The resolutions made during these high-profile conferences served as a springboard for discussions and exchanges of knowledge within a constructive framework, in order to lay down the solid foundations for a successful participation of the Diaspora in the development of the continent. ■

One of the objectives of the 2016 MIDWA was not only to identify the pitfalls that delay the effective application of resolutions, namely, those relating to the free movement of goods, but also to propose alternatives for a more efficient use of the money sent by Africans working abroad. Indeed, for some recipient countries, these funds constitute an important source of income and, sometimes, exceed the amounts of public development aid. This contribution reportedly reaches 20 to 25% of GDP in some countries. This is the case of Cape Verde and Lebanon, respectively, who hold the world record. As one might expect, these are highly-coveted money transfers.

According to FEMIP (Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership Organization), an EIB (European Investment Bank) branch, on a global scale, the amounts sent in (by the diasporas to their countries of origin) in 2004 and 2005 amount to 120 and 149.5 billion euros, respectively. And according to the 2009 report of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations agency that deals with rural poverty, every year African workers send more than USD 40 billion to their country of origin.

Politicians and economists around the world are looking for a way to use this financial windfall deemed unproductive to make it a tool for the development of African economies. With more than 30 million people living outside their country of origin, the African diaspora could become a major source of development financing.





By Jean Philippe THOMAS,  
Executive Secretariat Enda TM

## ODD - Why set sustainable development goals?

In the 2nd Newsletter, we launched the steps regarding the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, but, at this stage, there is a recurring question on the nature of the 2030 agenda or, in other words, on the very existence of SDGs ?

Generally, reference to economic, social and political objectives in countries deals with development planning as a tool to regulate the mechanisms of market rules and state intervention. The history of developing countries of the past five decades is noted for the successive corrections to these national plans, culminating in the structural adjustment plans of the 1980s and beyond which, in addition to mere corrections, included changes to the way in which economies and societies operate, in particular by deregulating and modifying the structures of State intervention, resulting in the social crises that are known and which have increased the vulnerability and poverty of the populations.

It should be said that, during these periods, the fight against poverty was not highlighted in the face of the objectives of economic growth that were assigned to rulers. As far as the African continent is concerned, this type of development has shaped change in countries from the period of independences to the early 1990s.

### 1. Moving towards sustainable development ...

At the same time, and since 1972 (UNCHS), concern for the environment has been increasing during development conference forums, giving rise to more holistic visions of development, with an unavoidable reference to the Brundtland Report («Our Common Future», 1987). The 1992 Rio Conference enshrined the necessary sustainability of development (Agenda 21, with more than 2,500 recommendations and three major conventions: Climate change, biodiversity and combating desertification). It can be argued that sustainable development is based on its operationality and its governance is taken care by the ad hoc multilateral bodies of the United Nations<sup>1</sup> system. Development is no longer merely geared to economic growth; it should take into account, in an integrated manner, social and environmental aspects. It should be said that the development results achieved since independence show a persistence, even an increase in the number of poor peoples in all developing countries, which definitely indicated that the policies advocated and practised were part of an inappropriate paradigm. Major international organizations, such as the IMF and the World Bank, therefore had to go back to the drawing board.



In other words, the economic effects of growth alone cannot be expected to fight poverty-related targets and need to be set directly. These will be the MDGs - the Millennium Development Goals.

### 2. Supervision of the fight against poverty by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

This approach was materialized, in 2000, at the GA of the United Nations, by the decision to set eight (8) sustainable development targets for 2015, based on 1990 (see diagram below <sup>2</sup>). These objectives include 18 targets and 48 progress indicators.



As early as 2002, the «World Summit on Sustainable Development» (Johannesburg) took operational decisions in the area of sustainable development, inter alia, on water, energy, health, agriculture and diversity biological. To this should be added the strengthening of partnerships between North and South, and between the public and private sectors (PPP). These decisions are expected to strengthen the opportunities to achieve the MDGs by 2015.

### 3. Difficulties in developing and implementing MDGs

First of all, MDGs were not based on a participatory approach, but were «imposed» on developing countries. They thus became the pillars or milestones around which economic, social and sector-based policies of the countries were organized. They are compartmentalized, ie they do not reflect the individual issues which, in reality, are interconnected: for example, health is a precondition for education, and health depends on both poverty reduction and a healthy environment; access to water, energy and food are linked. When we «isolate» the internal poverty in each country, we disconnect it from the mechanisms that produce it, in particular the global model that creates inequality. There is therefore no vision of development, only some highly quantitative orientations. For some, it is a «figures policy». This further hides all mechanisms that affect governance.

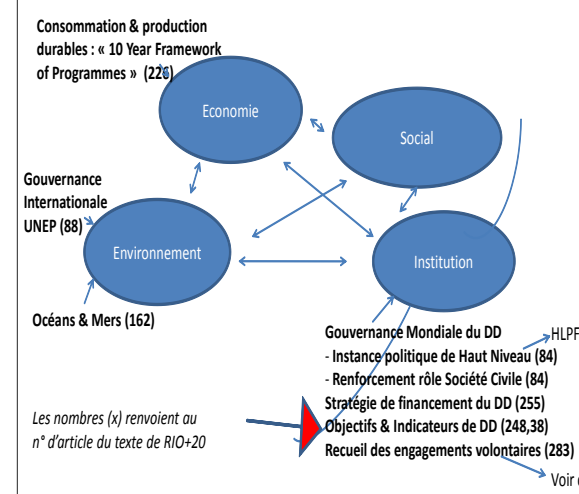
It is not strange, therefore, that in African countries, in general, a maximum of 2 or 3 MDGs have been achieved by 2015.

### An initial assessment of ENDA network's organizations is required.

#### To respond and document the following questions :

- Have the MDGs been achieved in your country? It implies referring mainly to the country reports submitted to the UN in 2015.
- In your areas of intervention, what are the major causes that prevent the achievement of the MDGs?
- What has your organization contributed to the achievement of the MDGs in your areas of intervention?

### Les nouveaux « engagements » de Rio



### 4. Understanding the process of the 2030 Agenda

In 2012, faced with perceived difficulties in achieving the MDGs by 2015 and the persistence of poverty, particularly in Africa, the international community, at the Earth Summit «The Future We Want», known as RIO+20, agreed on commitments re-taken and outlined below in relation to the «pillars» of sustainable development.

Indeed, there is already a whole series of agreements, conventions, agreements, etc. at an international level<sup>3</sup>. What more do the MDGs bring? It is known that, historically, the previous agreements, in particular Rio 92, are noted for their incompleteness, it is for this reason that the Rio+20 report repeats all these commitments and, in the end, the new commitments are very limited. These commitments include setting up sustainable development objectives and indicators (red arrow on the diagram). The objectives are defined as follows:

«It is important to define a set of sustainable development objectives ... (which) should take into account, in a balanced way, the three strands of sustainable development and the links that exist between them ...

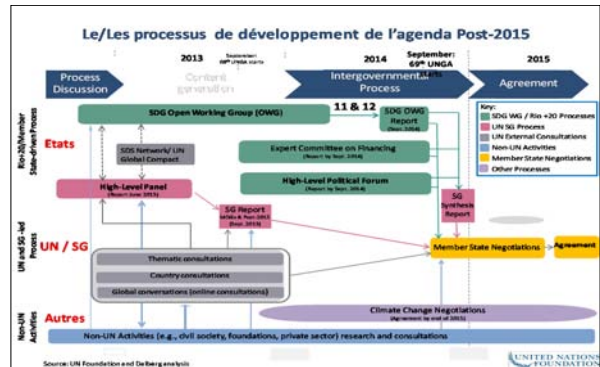
<sup>1</sup> For further details, see «Sustainable development governance at Rio+20 : for an end to the oligarchic system !» by Jean Philippe Thomas-ENDA Tiers Monde-2012, 6 pages. [www.endatiersmonde.org](http://www.endatiersmonde.org)

<sup>2</sup> Cf. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DATASTATISTICS/Resources/MDGsOfficialList2008.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> For further details, see «Understanding the post 2015 process» :- Jean Philippe Thomas, Enda Tiers Monde – 2014, 14 pages



These goals should not hide the Millennium Development Goals (§246). And, «sustainable development goals should be concrete, concise and easy to understand, limited in number, ambitious, global in scope and likely to be applied in all countries, given their realities, resources and level of development, as well as respective national policies and priorities » (§247).



This means that SDGs (new commitment) will have a major role to play only if they are actually implemented. This is the first challenge.

A long process of negotiation based on stakeholder participation took place from 2013 to 2015 (outline below) with a view to presenting a final framework at the UN GA of September 2015. The SDGs' process is divided into 3 phases within the framework of the OWG/GTO (Open working Group/):

- Contributions - March 2013 - February 2014: Member States (OWG / GTO) receive inputs from sessions under its working program, and based on events organized by stakeholders and the UN system.
- Negotiations - March 2014 - August 2015: GTO/OWG consults on recommended objectives and targets and works to build consensus on the content of its final report.
- Accreditation - The draft proposed after the meeting in mid-August 2015 has 17 objectives and 169 targets. This is the one chosen by the UN/GA in September 2015 under the title: «Transforming Our World: The Sustainable Development Agenda towards 2030».

The process was launched in 2012 and has resulted in 17 SDGs with 169 targets and a set of indicators. The means of implementing the partnership (MOIP) amounts to 62, 43 of which are distributed between each SDG (and noted: a, b, c, ...) and 19 under SDG 17.

17 Objectifs de développement durable	Cible
1. Éliminer la <b>pauvreté</b> sous toutes ses formes et partout dans le monde	5 + 2
2. Éliminer la <b>faim</b> , assurer la <b>sécurité alimentaire</b> , améliorer la nutrition et promouvoir l' <b>agriculture durable</b>	5 + 3
3. Permettre à tous de vivre en bonne <b>santé</b> et promouvoir le <b>bien-être</b> de tous à tout âge	9 + 4
4. Assurer l'accès de tous à une <b>éducation de qualité</b> , sur un pied d'égalité, et promouvoir les possibilités d' <b>apprentissage</b> tout au long de la vie	7 + 3
5. Parvenir à l' <b>égalité des sexes</b> et autonomiser toutes les <b>femmes et les filles</b>	6 + 3
6. Garantir l'accès de tous à l' <b>eau</b> et à l' <b>assainissement</b> et assurer une gestion durable des ressources en eau	6 + 2
7. Garantir l'accès de tous à des <b>services énergétiques</b> fiables, durables et modernes à un coût abordable	3 + 2
8. Promouvoir une <b>croissance économique</b> soutenue, partagée et durable, le <b>plein emploi</b> productif et un <b>travail décent</b> pour tous	10 + 2
9. Bâtir une <b>infrastructure</b> résiliente, promouvoir une <b>industrialisation</b> durable qui profite à tous et encourager l' <b>innovation</b>	5 + 3
10. Réduire les <b>inégalités</b> dans les pays et d'un pays à l'autre	7 + 3

11. Faire en sorte que les <b>villes et les établissements humains</b> soient ouverts à tous, sûrs, résilients et durables	7 + 3
12. Établir des <b>modes de consommation et de production durables</b>	8 + 3
13. Prendre d'urgence des mesures pour lutter contre les <b>changements climatiques</b> et leurs répercussions*	3 + 2
14. Conserver et exploiter de manière durable les <b>océans, les mers et les ressources marines</b> aux fins du DD	7 + 3
15. Préserver et restaurer les <b>écosystèmes terrestres</b> , en veillant à les exploiter de façon durable, gérer durablement les <b>forêts</b> , lutter contre la <b>désertification</b> , enrayer et inverser le processus de <b>dégradation des terres</b> et mettre fin à l'appauvrissement de la <b>biodiversité</b>	9 + 3
16. Promouvoir l'avènement de <b>sociétés pacifiques</b> et ouvertes à tous aux fins du développement durable, assurer l'accès de tous à la <b>justice</b> et mettre en place, à tous les niveaux, des <b>institutions</b> efficaces, responsables et ouvertes à tous	10 + 2
17. Renforcer les <b>moyens de mettre en œuvre le Partenariat mondial</b> pour le DD et le revitaliser	19
	107+62 = 169

\* Étant entendu que la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques est la principale structure internationale, et internationale, de négociation de l'action à mener à l'échelle mondiale, pour...

**ODD 17. Renforcer les moyens de mettre en œuvre le Partenariat mondial pour le DD et le revitaliser**

- Finances (5)
- Technologie (3)
- Renforcement des capacités (1)
- Commerce (3)

Problèmes systémiques

- Cohérence politique et institutionnelle (3)
- Partenariats multi-acteurs (2)
- Données, surveillance et rendu de comptes (2)

**+ Obj.17 : ventilation par ODD (a, b, c...)**

- There are therefore 107 targets in the strict sense (see table below).
- Thus, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is an action plan :
- For humanity, the planet, prosperity, peace in terms of transformations.
  - for the sustainability of development based on goals and targets in areas that are of crucial importance to humanity and the planet.
  - to mobilize implementation means thanks to a world partnership (MOIP).

**Debate within organizations**

- What are the SDGs and targets that directly relate to the activities of the organization (first circle)?
- What are the SDGs in relation to those covered by the organization (second circle)?
- To write down the results on a diagram highlighting the interrelations between SDGs
- What are the relevant cross-cutting projects of PSC of the ENDA network ?

Use the Q/A mechanisms:  
Jph-thomas@endatiersmonde.org  
or  
Enda.jp.thomas@gmail.com  
(continued in newsletter n° 4)

## EVENTS

### ➤ Workshop on the Enda TM Network Monitoring and Evaluation System

14-15 and morning of December 16, 2016 in Dakar, Senegal.

### ➤ Enda TM Ordinary General Meeting,

Afternoon of the 16th and Morning of 17 December 2016 in Dakar, Senegal.

### ➤ Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Enda TM Network

Afternoon of 17 December 2016 in Dakar, Senegal

### ➤ RASA debriefing meeting

Week of December 19, 2016 in Dakar, Senegal

### ➤ HABITAT III Debriefing Meeting

Week of December 19, 2016 in Dakar, Senegal

### ➤ Celebration of 20 years of Enda Madagascar

Week of December 19, 2016 in Antananarivo in Madagascar

### ➤ Forum Enda – RAPEICAO 2ème quinzaine de décembre 2016 à Saint-Louis au Sénégal

2nd half of December 2016 in Saint-Louis, Senegal

**Theme** : «The stakes and challenges of the Plan Emergent Senegal (PSE) in meeting the demand for goods and services from grassroots communities: the place and role of organizations and companies in the social and solidarity economy ».

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## ALTERNATIVE REPORT ON AFRICA (RASA)

### Enda TM and CODESRIA invite Africa to think and produce by herself

From November 2 to 4, 2016, an international workshop was held in Dakar to discuss ways of producing an alternative report on Africa. Thus, during three days, eminent professors, economists, sociologists, statisticians, computer scientists, etc. reflected and exchanged views on the ways and means by which Africans can develop a report away from standardized models and aims at all those who want to change Africa.



By Habib THIAM  
Executive Secretariat Enda TM

It was noted that, for several decades, the generally accepted image of Africa is that of a continent of poverty, ethnic wars, military coups, famine, pandemic diseases, and so on. But also of natural resources that do not benefit its populations.

Thus, all the reports and documents produced around the world on hunger, poverty, displacements of the populations because of war or famine, are illustrated with images of Africa, just as all the mineral and forest wealth of the continent are exploited primarily for the benefit of Western societies and nations and, above all, very often lead to conflicts and fratricidal wars. As a result, what was to be a source of self-fulfillment and happiness for a country and its people, becomes, for the latter, a source of misfortune and desolation, and, and for the former, an obstacle to its development.

However, for the last ten years or so, although there has been no noticeable change in the facts and in the lives of the people, the discourse has been changing. Africa, which was still presented as the continent of all abuses and denials, is rapidly becoming the future of the world, the continent of growth.

As a result, this new situation gets many Africans guessing. African populations as well as civil society organizations are wondering. They wonder whether this idyllic presentation of Africa is based on concrete facts; or whether it is a mere figment of the imagination; a glance through a prism; or

simply a deliberate will to disguise the truth for unavowed purposes? What is the real truth? And, especially, what do Africans say? The answer is not an easy one, for all the documents that exist on this subject, even if Africans have participated in their drafting, are the product of the institutions and governmental/UN organizations that have always used a look and indicators that do not often fit African realities.

In order to answer these questions Enda TM with CODESRIA and other African research institutions have felt that the time has come for Africans to give their own point of view on the continent's progress through an alternative report, both from the point of view of its conception, its realization and its financing.

The philosophy of this report will be to do something different in this world of relationships of all kinds. Its objective will be to inform, generate knowledge to share, and to motivate those who want to transform Africa.

It should be an instrument that would guide actions. As far as its approach and making are concerned, the focus will be on research and analysis at the level of each country and even on a much more reduced scale, to move away from standardized models. It will therefore be necessary to organize national consultations, invest socio-economic organizations, design innovative tools applicable to our realities in a collective ad hoc construction approach.

To move towards a different future from our current trajectory, there is no doubt that it will be necessary to dare to think, to speak,

but also to act. To speak in order to restore confidence in our societies weakened by long periods of alienation; to think out the paths to a true economic and social development; and to act in order to influence, if need be, the decisions that commit companies.

**How can we address specific African issues and challenges, and, how to position Africa in the world?**

Even if Africans are called on (again), if we blindly use concepts borrowed from other contexts/models, we risk «parroting our former masters». We will not be able to implement processes of economic transformation based on the existing model, without «burning» the planet. We should «directly» move towards new ways of conceiving the economy in a more ecological and sustainable way.

Thus, rather than focusing on «emerging markets», it would be more appropriate to promote and measure progress towards emerging societies. This already means working on a sovereign, popular and autonomous political project.

The RASA would fill the gap in the existing model by making possible a production of knowledge :

- that enables our peoples face this chaos and set out the way taking charge of their own destiny (which is being done yet, but remains invisible),
- that is interested in the concrete/real transformations that will happen in our societies, in particular by producing economic and social reports.

RASA's approach would couple two complementary devices targeting, on the one hand, expert knowledge (of researchers, academics, institutional actors, etc.); and, on the other hand, on knowledge coming from experience and practice (citizens, practitioners, etc.). This will allow RASA to respond to two main concerns:

- influence on policies to get them onto a transformation agenda,
- taking care of citizen expression at all stages of the process and at structuring.

An institutional mechanism has been defined (Sponsorship Committee, Scientific Committee, Executive Secretariat, National Groups) during the methodological workshop held in Dakar in early November.

These bodies will be set up in order to take into account the need for a broader representativeness and a gender/African regions balance and the diaspora outside the continent.

Strategies have been defined to ensure sustainable financing of the RASA initiative, drawing heavily on African sources of finance, and opening up to other partners for unconditional funding and preserving the sovereignty of the RASA committees on editorial control. A first edition of the RASA is expected within two years. Enda TM has been appointed to take charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the RASA. ■

## SIGNING OF THE NEW HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT

### The State of Senegal is committed to helping Enda carry out its mission

Through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAESE), the State of Senegal has signed a new headquarters agreement with Enda Tiers Monde. The ceremony took place on October 11, 2016 in MAESE's premises in the presence of the Minister, Mr. Mankeur Ndiaye, and Moussa Mbaye, the Executive Secretary of Enda TM.



**By Moussa Tall,  
Communication Manager Enda TM**

**A**ddressing the leaders of Enda Tiers Monde and Save The Children at the official signing ceremony of the new headquarters agreement, Minister Mankeur Ndiaye said

that «the Government of Senegal is committed to facilitating your respective missions through the important instrument that is the headquarters agreement», before adding that, through this agreement, Enda Tiers Monde will be able to continue its mission to promote the well-being of the populations. The minister insisted on the that the various activities carried out by Enda Tiers

Monde on the Senegalese territory are in perfect accordance with the expectations of the country. This is why he reiterated the expression of Senegal's gratitude for the positive actions of Enda in favor of certain social strata on the national territory.

Following the minister, the executive secretary of Enda Tiers Monde, who had at his side Dr. Cheikh Gueye who is responsible for future policies at the Enda Executive Secretariat, welcomed the signing of this new headquarters agreement. As far as Moussa Mbaye is concerned, it was an opportunity that would enable the organization to strengthen its strategic position and to reassert, with greater force, its mission on behalf of Senegalese, Africans and Southern peoples. Indeed, Enda has always been fighting against the socio-economic marginalization of the less fortunate and for sustainable development. Through its mission, Enda has committed itself to the promotion of fairer, more equitable, plural and inclusive societies towards political, economic and social change. The organization is working hard - through action research, experimentation, support, technical assistance, political pressure and social and civic mobilization - to reduce poverty around the world by acting as «Builder of alternatives». As a reminder,

Enda was founded in 1972 in Dakar. The organization was able to benefit from a headquarters agreement signed with the Government of Senegal on June 27, 1978, which enabled it to internationalize its geographical location.

Today, Enda has a permanent presence in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Europe, where it operates in 14 countries and accomplishes 16 distinct missions across 28 fields of intervention.

## CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND HOUSING : How to build and live differently in a local context ?

On October 10, 2016, the Network of Stakeholders and Professionals of Businesses and Cultural Industries of West Africa (RAPEICAO) and ENDA TM organized a day devoted to a debate on housing issues at the National Center for Educational Resources (CNRE). This initiative is part of the commitment of the two organizations to contribute to the creation of sustainable buildings, which maximizes people's ability to manage and safeguard their own environment and community resources.

**By Moussa Tall,  
Communication Manager Enda TM**

**T**o maximize the competences and capacity of local and regional authorities to intervene in territorial planning; to find new ways of distributing rural and village space; to encourage architectural innovation and promote local materials in construction ; such were the objectives of Housing Day.

As a result of a fruitful partnership between Enda Tiers Monde and RAPEICAO, this event allowed the concerned actors to share a new approach to the design of housing in its broad sense, taking into account its dimensions of a collective good, a contribution to sustainable development and a holder of cultural capital. The event

follows the roundtable on housing, organized by RAPEICAO in June 2016. Its objective was to identify ways to contribute to the implementation of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, adopted at the 31st meeting of the General Conference of UNESCO and the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritages, adopted by UNESCO at its 32nd session in 2003.

Four papers werz presented during the day. Jean Philippe Thomas dealt with the first theme: housing and local development as part and parcel of the 2030 Agenda. The second theme, titled «Habitat des terroirs, social space and cultural identity», was presented by Mr. Alioune Badiane, Chairman of the International Academy of Arts. Mr. Amadou Moustapha Niang,

Chairman of the Federation of Associations of Housing Cooperatives dealt with the topic« Ecoconstruction and social housing: what are the prospects for meeting the demand for social housing?»

The question related to the financing of social housing was dealt with at the end. It allowed stakeholders to show current financial mechanisms and potential for innovative mechanisms. Recalling the actions of Enda which, since the 1970s, has been working innovatively on «the right to the city», the improvement of living conditions for the most vulnerable urban dwellers and by acknowledging their plight, Moussa Mbaye said he was sorry slums still get in the way of town-building.

This is proven by the fact that about 43 per cent of the urban populations in developing countries live in slums. Regarding the phenomenon of run-away urbanization and metropolisation, the executive secretary of Enda called for an end to mimicry and a taking into account of the cultural dimensions concerning housing policies.■



## DISCUSSING THE MATERIALIZATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA : Challenges and prospects for a new sustainable development paradigm

On November 14, 2016, the Information Center of the Executive Secretariat of ENDA Tiers Monde hosted a round-table on the theme: «*Discussing the materialization of the 2030 Agenda : Challenges and Prospects for a New Sustainable Development Paradigm*». Organized by ENDA TM in partnership with the Embassy of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in Senegal, the purpose of this meeting was to discuss the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.



**By Moussa Tall,  
Communication Manager Enda TM**

**D**The purpose of the round-table organized by Enda Tiers Monde and the Embassy of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in Senegal was to discuss the main challenges related to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The debates were moderated by Ms. Martine Schommer, Ambassador of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in Senegal and Mali, and Director of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action at the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; Mr. Bassirou Diop, representing Mr. Pierre Ndiaye, Director-General for Economic Planning and Policies; the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Planning of Senegal; and Mr. Jean-Philippe Thomas, responsible for the monitoring of sustainable development issues at the Executive Secretariat of ENDA TM. The introduction and contextualization of the round-table were done by Mr. Moussa Mbaye, Executive Secretary of ENDA. His presentation was titled: «From the Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals: Objectives and Processes».

In her speech, Mrs. Martine Schommer, stressed the imperative need to fulfill the commitments of the 2030 Agenda. To achieve this, she believes that four conditions should be fulfilled. First, she suggests that a serious governance framework should be put in place to ensure that people are seriously implementing what they are committed to doing through the 2030 agenda. While recognizing that the task will not be easy, Mrs. Schommer thinks that each stakeholder should bring their added value to enable people to get a global

response. Second, she pleaded for a coherent and holistic approach. Considering the high number of SDGs, she feared the risks of abandoning certain goals, to the detriment of others, by the actors.

Third, she pleaded for a common approach that would involve the private sector.

Fourth, Mrs. Schommer said that the means of implementation had to be found. To this end, she hopes that, not only will the United Nations Conference in Addis Ababa provide answers, but also that the countries of the North will fulfill their commitments. Finally, she believes that the realization of all these orientations will require promotion and a mandatory and non-voluntary review. Early, in his presentation, Mr. Jean-Philippe Thomas called on Senegal to make a voluntary contribution to the UN high-level panel (HLPF), to communicate on its approach regarding SDGs' implementation. As far as he is concerned, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda cannot be done autonomously. A number of agreements, including the 2030 Agenda, Sendai's framework for disaster risk reduction, the AU 2063 Agenda, the Paris agreement, etc. should be the subject of a big debate on how to bring them into line with the country's development goals (for example, in Senegal, the PES). Recalling that, unlike the SDGs, the SDG process was participatory, and demands that we do not focus mainly on achieving the SDGs in strict terms of quantitative indicators for 2030, but rather that we focus on what is happening in terms of transformations in favor of more sustainable development over the next 15 years. According to him, this is the only way to achieve economic, social environmental and governance transformations. Accordingly, Thomas emphasized the fact that we should give priority to sustainable development criteria. That

is why he called for the mobilization of all stakeholders, including businesses, administrations and civil society, to achieve economic, social, environmental and governance development that is sound and effective. In order to achieve this, he believes that the sectoral approach to policy coherence needs to be removed, and that intersectorality should be favored. The achievement of this synergy depends on two aspects: a micro-societal aspect and a public policy aspect through the return to an indicative planning that is necessary. A prerequisite nevertheless remains according to Jena Philippe Thomas. He believes that it is necessary to sensitize and build stakeholders' capacities, but also to link agreements to national plans such as the Plan Senegal Emergent and the ECOWAS sub-regional guidelines. Finally, he called for a partnership between States that would go beyond financial aspects.

Representing Mr. Pierre Ndiaye, Bassirou Diop said that Senegal was working to find coherence between the PES and the 2030 Agenda. «The PES was examined to see to what extent the SDGs are integrated. The PES priority action plan is being worked on to calibrate all projects and programs that have taken into account the SDG criteria. Although the SDGs were adopted in 2015, the process dates back further and has been taken into account in the development of the PES; this has allowed us to anticipate,» he said. With regard to policy coherence, he disagreed with Dr. Thomas' proposal to abandon sector-related approaches. As far as Diop is concerned, «one has to fully master what is being done in each sector, to hope to reach the SDGs». He also referred to the balance between regions and territories, stating that efforts are being made to rebalance investments, through the PES (in particular towards the eastern part of the country). On the question of financing, he stressed the need to involve the private sector ; and for partnerships, he expressed his satisfaction. «Everything is going well for the PES. We have got more than expected». He went on saying that it is now a matter of making further efforts to generate much more internal resources and work more towards mutual respect for commitments. Addressing the issue of monitoring commitments, he invited the participants to consult the decree of the President of the Republic which set up a harmonized framework for the monitoring of public policies. He informed the audience that the committee was working hard and that an internet platform would be set up, through which the results would be clearly seen, in compliance with the commitments made by each one them<sup>2</sup>.

The panelists' presentations gave way to discussions with the participants. When summarizing the work, Moussa Mbaye said that the keys to the success of the SDGs' implementation are above all to put in place a serious governance framework. He called for real attention to be given to the process as well as to the objectives. As far as he concerned, defining and agreeing on relevant sustainable development, with regard to national circumstances, with compromises (or social contracts)



**Continued  
on P. 8**

around development are necessary. ENDA's Executive Secretary also advocated indicative planning, with a holistic, coherent and subsidiary approach, based on dialogue and multisectoral and intersectoral approaches. He also mentioned the need to carry out structural actions capable of bringing about changes and to realizing the new paradigm, with major mobilizing projects, in particular in the areas of education, training, employment, the environment, and social and solidarity economy, among others. He suggested setting up an inclusive framework for sharing, planning and monitoring, and coordinated from a functional and truly cross-cutting framework. HE also addressed the issue of accountability of the actors of the territory, in particular local and regional authorities, by ensuring balance and equity through appropriate monitoring mechanisms. As far as the implementation and follow-up of the SDGs are concerned, he called for transparency; regarding means of implementation, greater efforts are to be made by Southern countries with more investment in South-South cooperation and Northern countries abiding by their commitments.

Addressing the issue of challenges, he said that the challenges facing the countries of the South are numerous. This includes the required coherence of the reference frameworks (PES, 2063 Agenda, etc.), the adoption of a holistic approach and effective coordination; the achievement of better performance in the mobilization of resources and financial transparency. Other challenges for the countries of the South include the use of up-to-date data; emphasis on the role of territorial stakeholders, civil society, the private sector, researchers etc. for the structuring of participation, a condition to realize the «leave no one behind» motto and to counter current trends where urban policies exacerbate inequalities in access

to land resources. As for the countries of the North, the challenges are twofold: a shift towards more sustainable consumption patterns and coherent development policies.

For Moussa Mbaye, the success of the implementation of the SDGs requires the execution of a relevant monitoring framework. To do this, a selection of the most relevant objectives and indicators, capable of having a leverage or structuring effect on the other dimensions, should be carried out at national and regional levels. Not only did he insist on transparency and the setting up of an inclu-

sive sharing, planning and monitoring framework, but also on the fact that cooperation should be co-responsible and directed towards stakeholders' capacity-building.

Finally, the Executive Secretary of Enda will said that, through SDGs' adoption, the world is trying to create a new humanism through which everyone can get by.

But to achieve this, the different stakeholders should talk to each other; hence the importance of public debate on these issues in order to find the right way. ■

**Field visit by Mrs HELMINGER of Luxembourg to ENDA**

On a mission to Senegal at the beginning of the second half of November 2016, Mrs. Charlotte Helminger, Head of the Senegal, Mali and Africa Desk at the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, held a series of activities with members of the Enda Tiers Monde network.

One of the highlights of Mrs. Helminger's visit to Enda was the working session with Executive Secretary Moussa Mbaye. She was accompanied by Mr. Nicolas Pierre, First Secretary at the Embassy of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in Dakar. The meeting took place on November 18, 2016 at Enda's headquarters in the presence of Mr. Jean-Philippe Thomas of the Executive Secretariat and Mr. Moussa Tall, Liaison Officer. This visit is part of the bi-annual working meetings between Enda TM and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It enabled Ms. Helminger, who took over the liaison/follow-up role with Enda TM, previously held by Mr. Lampertz, to be briefed on the realities of the organization and the progress of Enda's activities within the framework of the Partnership Agreement. The working session ended with a visit to the premises of Enda's Executive Secretariat.

In addition to the executive secretariat, Ms. Helminger visited the Enda Santé team in Mbour beside the FEVE project's Regional Steering Committee (CRP). She was able to meet and discuss with beneficiaries and partners in the Sindia, Nguekokh and Mbour areas. Her visit ended at the Center for Training and Care for Vulnerable Groups in Mbour (CREPEC) with the Program Coordination Team.

**NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICIES****Enda Pronat advocates taking agro-ecology into account**

**By Thierno SALL,  
Communication Manager Enda Pronat**

**T**he aim of the workshop was to make a plea for contributing to the emergence and/or development of agricultural and nutritional policies based on the principles of agro-ecology. It was in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment.

During this meeting, Mrs. Marieme Sow, co-ordinator of Enda Pronat said that «agro-ecology is a whole set of practices and life-styles; a mindset to be taken everywhere. It is not just about farming. It is a societal project where one learns to respect the environment and to preserve natural resources in a sustainable way. Agro-ecolo-

**From November 02 to 05, 2016, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment, Enda Pronat, organized a sub-regional workshop on agro-ecology at the Douta Seck Cultural Center in Dakar. During working sessions, the participants advocated taking into account the agro-ecological dimension regarding national or even sub-regional agricultural policies.**

gy also implies a rational use of water, and the fight against pollution. It is also a model of governance outside agricultural practices».

For Mrs. Sow, one should, not only give back to the land her due, but also protect her from weather hazards. When asked about what she expected from the government, the Enda Pronat Coordinator made the following plea : «the State should position agro-ecology as a key pillar of national farming policies and programs.

To achieve that, the State should set up an agro-ecological department within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment. It should also work for a synergy (of action) between scientists and farmers to improve production and processing systems. The State should also protect local markets and create more wealth».

On behalf of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Equipment, Mr. Abdou Khadre Lo Diatta believed that agro ecology is a very important area that aims to adapt our agriculture to climate change. As far as he is concerned, the government is in step with Enda Pronat, which has long been promoting agro-ecology.

He added that the government is taking into account the ecological dimension in agricultural policies in Senegal. As an illustration, the representative of the Minister quoted the example of the Fimla farm where considerable technical support is being given to promote sound and sustainable practices.

Mr. Diatta also referred to the project «farm school farmer» that the State is implementing in the forest areas and in the groundnuts basin. «All these projects include an ecological dimension through sound cultural practices that reconcile both food and environmental security», he concluded.

As a reminder, Senegal has made commitments in the field of agriculture to adapt it to the standards of environmental protection. Agro-ecology can therefore be practiced while remaining competitive. ■



## 3rd WORLD SUMMIT HABITAT III

# Participatory planning, social inclusion and the right to the city, what kind of contribution do cities make to the implementation of the new global urban agenda?

In the framework of the events of the 3rd HABITAT III World Summit held in Quito, Ecuador, in collaboration with the International Observatory of Participatory Democracy (OIDP), from October 17 to 20, 2016, Enda organized a Networking session on the theme «Participatory planning, social inclusion and the right to the city, what contribution do cities make to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda?». Organized on October 20, 2016, it brought together elected representatives, researchers, representatives of civil society as well as technical and financial partners from Africa, America, Asia and Europe. The Enda TM network was represented by Mr Mamadou Bachir Kanoute, Executive Coordinator of Enda ECOPOP and OIDP Africa Focal Point. .



**By Bachir KANOUTE,**  
**Executive Coordinator Enda Ecopop**

**A**fter the tribute paid to Mr. Alexandre Plinio, a resource person in Porto Algre who devoted his life to the strengthening of participatory dynamics, social inclusion and the fight against corruption, things were put into perspective by Mr. Bachir Kanoute, Executive Coordinator of the NGO Enda Ecopop. On behalf of Enda and OIDP, he welcomed participants to the session and thanked the Ford Foundation for their support. In regards to the context, he insisted that, now, more than half of the world's population lives in cities and that, in 20 years, the urban populations will double in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Urban growth often occurs under a governance not sufficiently responsive to the needs of communities, and exposes them to health risks; risks related to vulnerable or dangerous employment, and finally external shocks due to natural disasters affecting human settlements. In such a context, bottom-up governance approaches as outlined in the preamble to the New Urban Agenda

may help better take care of the economic, social, cultural and political rights of people and grassroots communities, and for inclusive, secure, and sustainable cities built on social cohesion and equity. Mr Kanouté pointed out that, in different continents, experiments are underway and offer encouraging results in terms of participatory planning, social inclusion and treatment of people's rights to the city.

This Networking should allow the sharing of these practices of participatory democracy as a bottom-up approach to governance based on the needs of the communities, and the drawing up of directions to catalyze the role of the cities and localities in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Following this, Mr. Jean Pierre Elong Mbassy, Secretary General of UCLG Africa, recalled that the organization aims to serve the citizens through their local elected representatives. Thus, local governments should be valued more because they deal with concrete things for citizens.

So, the human dimension of the New Urban Agenda (NAU) becomes the responsibility of local authorities. He added that policy makers give more importance

to rights on international trade, whereas the NAU should be implemented in terms of access to human rights.

That is why he believes that it is necessary to adopt a good method of participatory governance. In this context, he added, it is also necessary for local and regional authorities to create coalitions in order to allow a correct management of the NAU. For Kanoute, it is also necessary to «localize» the NAU and make correct formulations with a good partition of the coalitions. Next, Mr. Alioune Badiane, Director of UN-Habitat Project Programs, first spoke of the guidelines of the New Urban Agenda and the role of cities. He then said that the community of nations is ready today to accompany NAU's implementation. He went on to say that this fraternity that brings decision makers and stakeholders of the sector to Quito in Ecuador does show it, and that, today, the right to the city is ecoming a reality.

To this end, he stressed the need to start NAU's implementation rapidly in conjunction with authorities and communities. (5) Five presentations were done respectively by: Mr. Nelson DIAS, Researcher at the Center for Social Studies (CES), University of Coimbra (Portugal) and Chairman of the «In LOCO» Association; Mr. Felipe De Paula, Secretary for governance of the Municipality of São Paulo (Brazil), Mrs. Magali FRICAUDET from the Commission on Social Inclusion, Participative Democracy and Human Rights/UCLG (Spain); Mrs. Eva Kouka of the Ford Foundation based in Lagos, (Nigeria), and Mr. Serge Allou from «Cities Alliance» in Brussels (Belgium).

The exchanges that followed these presentations allowed the participants to return to questions, elements of clarification and things to be put into perspective. In his synthesis, Dr. Mansour Tall, identified six (6) assets to implement the New Urban Agenda at local levels: i) taking into account the need for information, communication and capacity building for decision makers and local stakeholders for an ownership of NAU; (ii) addressing the challenge of involving local authorities and grassroots communities; (lii) targeting vulnerable groups and guaranteeing human rights and rights to the city; (iv) inviting local governments to join the decision-making table; V) territorializing the New Urban Agenda; and (vi) taking into account the issue of local economic development, which should be a strategic orientation to materialize the principles listed.

At the end of the session, Mr. Kanoute highlighted the need to translate international jargon on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the New World Urban Agenda (NAU) into more understandable concepts for local authorities and communities.

Finally, he pointed out the need to support cities and local authorities in order to materialize these visions through capacities, mechanisms and instruments to monitor the progress made in implementing NAU. ■



## CONTRIBUTION TO THE NEW WORLD URBAN AGENDA

**Senegal promotes participatory planning, social inclusion and the right to the city**

**By Abdoulaye CISSE**  
**Chercheur, Ingénieur Enda Ecopop**

**The third United Nations World Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development (Habitat III) was held in Quito, Ecuador, from October 17 to 20, 2016. It sought to bring together all actors involved in urban matters, to explore and to chart new avenues to address the many challenges of urbanization and the opportunities it offers in terms of SDG implementation.**

**W**e live in an era of unprecedented urban development. For the first time in the history of mankind, more than half of the world's population lives in cities, this proportion will be as high as 60% in 2030 according to the forecasts of the United Nations system. Moreover, 90% of this urban growth occurs in the developing countries (UN statistics). In the next two decades, a doubling of the world's urban populations is expected in the two poorest regions of the world South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

In these countries, more than one billion people live in slums and face daily health risks, vulnerable or hazardous employment risks, external shocks from natural disasters (Tacoli and al, 2015). All these risks are aggravated by poor governance, not sufficiently attentive to the needs of communities in order to turn these slums into dynamic and well integrated neighborhoods. It is within this context that Habitat III was held.

Through the new urban agenda, the main thrust of the community of nations is to create a model of sustainable urban development that promotes a new urban model. This new vision and these new challenges coincide with Senegal's difficulties in anticipatory urban planning, and the adoption of the Plan Senegal Emergent (PSE) and Phase III of decentralization by the new state authorities, in order to promote a dynamics for the deepening of the process of decentralization and more integrated local development.

### **Urban and local planning, a strategic tool to drive inclusive cities and the Right to the City**

Urban Citizenship, translated into militant discourses under the concept of «right to the city», refers to the legal dimension, but also to the «community affiliations and fragmented identities of the urban population to give way to people living within more social settings» (P. Jacquemont, 2016). These affiliations and identities are those of people who want to be recognized, to be heard as political subjects; to participate in the transformation of relations and representations within

society, and who publicize their commitment to compell the political sphere to move, to see to urgencies or change things (J. Donzelot, 2009). In response to the UN Council Resolution 24/3 of April 2013, UN-Habitat developed the International Guidelines on Urban and Local Planning. These guidelines, developed on the basis of sound evidence, good practices and lessons learned from different contexts and on different scales, are an important tool to promote sustainable urbanization in the post-2015 development agenda, and the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in 2016.

The principles included in these guidelines help boost in a sustainable way cities and human settlements in social and economic terms. The adoption of these Guidelines should provide a comprehensive framework for the improvement of policies, plans and planning processes for more compact, socially inclusive cities with better integration and connection of localities, promoting sustainable urban development and resilience to climate change.

At the same time, and since 2012, Senegal has been trying to improve the territorial planning and development process with institutional responses and measures to correct deficiencies, to organize Senegal into «*viable, competitive and sustainable development territories*», and to produce significant progress in planning at the local level to promote harmonious development. These new directions also emphasize a greater impetus for the creation of wealth and employment; strengthening of governance, development of strategic sectors with significant impacts on improving the well-being of populations, in particular through the protection of vulnerable groups and guaranteeing access to basic social services.

### **The Charter as a tool for promoting Citizen Participation and the Right to the City**

The approach to citizen's participation or shared management of local affairs is a process that allows, while ensuring respect for the roles and responsibilities of the different actors in the local community, to exchange on their priorities and monitor their implementation.

In many contexts, citizen participation through bottom-up approaches to urban governance has proven to be a better guarantee of the economic, social, cultural and political rights of the people and for sustainable cities that are inclusive and safe, built on social cohesion and equity.

In Senegal, the new General Code of Local and Regional Authorities, raises citizen participation to the level of free administration of local committees. It stresses the need to ensure good participation of the populations in the management of public affairs.

The project to promote citizen participation in the planning, budgeting and management of local affairs in Senegal (BPS Project) is part of the materialization of Phase 3 concerning decentralization, and of the major directions defined by the State in various national policy documents and international commitments to which Senegal has subscribed. As part of the implementation process of the BPS Project, the Charter of Citizen Participation and of the Right to the City was developed in a participatory and inclusive manner and is a referent to consolidate relations between elected representatives and citizens in order to promote Territorial communities that are prosperous, equitable, inclusive and respectful of human rights. While the world of tomorrow is emerging in cities, the future of these cities will be a matter of rights, access and citizenship.

The *Charter of Citizen Participation and the Right to the City* is intended to define and guarantee essential rules for the effective exercise of the roles and responsibilities attached to local charges and for the promotion of rights and duties of every citizen of the City.

The Charter is a fundamental referent; a social and moral contract - *for male and female citizens, and local authorities in Senegal* - which defines consultation and cooperation between them, and thus contributes to the building of collective projects around policies and local policies and actions. It is part of an evolutionary process that constantly challenge ideas and practices in the light of new problems and which is enriched by the context and local realities of and stakeholders' experiences.

It helps take into account the diversity of interests and build processes of general interest which involves the participation of populations and the establishment of social dialogue.

*The Charter is concerned with all areas of urban life under the jurisdiction of local authorities.* It proposes specific themes and defines concrete directions and commitments on : Local democracy and citizen participation in local public management; local powers, the common good and citizen control, inclusive socio-economic development based on equality and gender equity; the living conditions and the environment. ■



## 22ND CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP22) - An award for Enda Graf Sahel in Marrakech

The 22nd Conference of Parties (CoP22) was held from November 7 to 18, 2016 in Marrakech, Morocco. During this meeting, Enda Graf Sahel, received an award through Mrs. Fatou Ndoye and Mrs. Fatou SARR. It took place on November 14, 2016



By Fatou NDOYE,  
Enda Graf Sahel

**E**nda Graf Sahel was awarded the «Gender and Climate Solutions» prize by the Women Gender Constituency, which is one of the nine groups of actors, members of the

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC) and WECF (Women in Europe for a Common Future).

The «Gender and Climate Solutions» prize is awarded to the three best experiences concerning technical solutions, non-technical solutions and transforma-

tional solutions. The prize awarded to Enda Graf Sahel belongs to the «Transformational solutions» category. The award was presented to the recipients by Hakima El Haite, Amina Mohamed and Ségolène Royal, Environment Ministers of the Kingdom of Morocco, Nigeria and France respectively. Enda Graf Sahel, represented by Mrs. Fatou Ndoye and Mrs. Fatou Sarr of the Local Federation of GIE for Women involved in Processing in Niodior (FELOGIE) were granted the «Transformational Solutions» award.

The award was presented by Mrs Laurence Monnoyer Smith, Commissioner for Sustainable Development, representing Mrs Ségolène Royal. For Mrs Fatou Ndoye, «this awards rewards the efforts made by the women of the Saloum Delta (Niodior, Dionewar, Falia, Simal, Djilor, Ndangane Sambou, Fimela) for the sustainable and concerted management of ecosystems and natural resources».

She also recalled that the award-winning project is supported by AFD, DGD of Belgium, Enda Europe and «Le Monde selon les Femmes» World According to Women organization. It should be noted that the Technical Solutions Award was presented to the Mouhamed VI Foundation of Morocco. As for the «Non-Technical Solutions», it was awarded to Yakum Emergency Unit (YEU) of Indonesia. ■

## 2016 HAWAI'S WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATURE - Dr Aby Drame of Enda Energie, CREMACO Advisor



By Dr. Aby Drame,  
Enda Energie

The conference was an important event for conservation stakeholders affiliated to IUCN. It was held in Hawaii, (USA) from September 1 to 10, 2016 on the following theme : «A planet at the crossroads». It was attended by 10,000 participants from 192 countries, from were civil society, the government, private sector and research.

Financial Officer. Other advisory positions were given to Meni Malkwisha (DR Congo) and Alfred Ouadraogo (Burkina Faso). The ad hoc committee held its first meeting on September 10, 2016 to define the working areas in accordance with the terms of reference of the General Assembly of CREMACO members.

During the official opening ceremony, UNEP Executive Director Erik Solheim; US Secretary of State for Domestic Affairs Sally Jewell; Palau Isles President Tommy Remengesau, the Governor of Hawaii David IGE and the President of IUCN Zhang Xinsheng shared strong messages for the Conservation of Nature.

The forum which was held from September 1 to 5, was noted for a series of activities. One of the innovative events of this forum was the celebration of the IUCN Regional and National Committees in the afternoon of September 1st. Several world leaders and chairs of national and/or regional committees shared their experiences.

Dr Aby Drame introduced the CREMACO experience and the initiatives of the

National Committee of IUCN Senegal members. The GA of the members enabled the renewal of the Council, of Regional Committees and of Chairmen of the IUCN Commissions, not to mention the important document of the 2017-2020 Program which was approved.

This body defines IUCN's policy for the next 4 years. The novelty of the conference was also the electronic voting of motions before the conference.

This lightened the work of members working on motions and amendments. In addition to the usual biodiversity themes, panels helped broaden exchanges on issues related to the implementation of sustainable development for food security, energy-efficient systems; concerning adaptation and climate change mitigation, the resilience of indigenous peoples, and local communities.

Thus, the new Paris and Post-2015 Agreements were included in the debates. As far as the Director General of IUCN is concerned, climate change should not be a constraint to development.

IUCN must play an «impressive role if we are together»; compelling her to say that the world needs IUCN. Through clear commitments, the Hawaii Conference created the conditions to meet environmental and sustainable development challenges.

**E**nda TM was honored at this conference, on the occasion of the renewal of the Regional Committee of Central and West Africa (CREMACO). Dr. Aby Drame, a project coordinator with Enda Energie, is a consultant to the organization.

It is a distinction that rewards the years of efforts of Enda Energie, a member of the Enda TM network, in the struggle for the conservation of nature.

Dr. Drame's expertise was sought after the resignation of the chairman and at the end of the mandate of the committee. A distribution of responsibilities within the Committee was thus made. Alain Traore (Burkina Faso) is the new coordinator. The post of secretary general went back to Laurence Wete Soh (Cameroon). Maximin Djondo (Benin) was appointed