



AFRICITIES SUMMIT
NAIROBI - KENYA, 18 – 22 September 2006
« Building local coalitions for effective implementation of the Millennium Goals in African Local Governments »

N°	Session	Recommendations to Ministers and central governments
1	Poverty and Hunger	<p>1. National governments must make the fight against poverty and hunger as the main objectives of African public policies.</p> <p>2. National Governments must setup economic mechanisms to accelerate regional and subregional intergration through regional and sub regional unions which are the only avenues of overcoming the restrictions of the national markets.</p> <p>3. The governments must develop regional solidarity as far as food security is concerned especially within the framework of regional and subregional agreements. le cadre des accords régionaux et sous-régionaux à l'instar des accords de solidarité exprimée dans le cadre de l'U.E.M.O.A et notamment dans le PAU.</p> <p>4. Governments must support the implimentation of a common monetary policy and a convergence pact of economic policies to monitor the rate of inflation. Intergration being the best way to make use of this potential and strengthen the sub-regional economies.</p> <p>5. Goverments must put in place structures for supporting and promoting the rural areas in order to increase agricultural productivity as well as operational and institutional mesures of integrated long term management of natural resources in general and more specifically, water resourses.</p> <p>6. Governments must undertake to intergrate the development plans of the local authorities to the sectorial policies and programs of the state and to suport the mobilisation of resources so that they can be used.</p> <p>7. The governments must develop new projects which are based on local communes and local authority jurisdiction.</p> <p>8. Agricultural policies of these countries should be based on encompassing social projects for the reduction and the dependency on imports, sustain increment of a self sufficient production, diversified exploitation of animal resources, halieutico and agicultural and reorientation of agricultural research towards meeting the needs of the sector.</p> <p>9. The Ministers for agriculture and livestock production must undertkqe to support, in collaboration with the local comuneste distribution of infrastrucure of agricultural products and to promote their exports.</p> <p>10. The Ministers in charge of agriculture and livestock must take all measures in order to consolidate the mechanism of long term financing of agriculure and agricultural finance.</p>
2	Universal primary Education	<p>1. The Central governments must proceed to a clear definition of their repective jurisdiction of the state and local authorities as concerns education while acknowledging the important role that they play.</p> <p>2. The national governments must ensure that primary education is compulsory for all school going boys and girls.</p> <p>3. They must equally qllocqte resources to locql authorities in order to ensure that they provide primary education to all.</p> <p>4. The national political authorities must find a solution to the problem of weak coordination between the activities of the cmmunes and those of technical services not offered by the state. The sate is in charge of education matters and it invoves the communes and the I dentification, preparation and excecution of projects which in nature have a direct and indirect bearing on primary education.</p> <p>5. It is also upon them to ensure better formulation and formalise teachers/parents association and to place them under the local authorities and not the civil service so that local needs are well met.</p> <p>6. The central governments must allow to the implementation of intergrated approach mechanisms at the local level, under the stewardship of local authorities aiming at better cooperations with other actors, (NGOs, Parents associations, Head Teachers etc.) so as to better define educationa priorities, to plan and to coordinate actions and means to be implemented(Personnel, materials and finances).</p>



AFRICITIES SUMMIT
NAIROBI - KENYA, 18 – 22 September 2006

« Building local coalitions for effective implementation of the Millennium Goals in African Local Governments »

3	Gender Equality	<p>Central governments should :</p> <p>1. Endorse the seven forward looking strategic priorities identified by the Millennium Project Task Force on Gender equality and empowerment which focus on (i) Strengthening opportunities for post primary education for girls; (ii) guaranteeing sexual and reproductive health and rights, (iii) investing in infrastructure to reduce women and girl's time burdens and guaranteeing women's property rights, especially women's access to land in both rural and urban areas.</p> <p>2. Reform the Legal system to remove laws that are discriminatory to women's advancement and access to resources (law of succession, property rights) and going further to making sure that women's rights are upheld in practice by putting in place appropriate structures.</p> <p>3. Foster capacity building and awareness programmes for gender equity and equality at all levels. Including regular evaluations of municipal projects and programmes.</p> <p>Both with local governments :</p> <p>1. Development of Plans and strategies towards MDG attainments</p> <p>2. Provide conducive regulatory and policy frameworks that empowers women and ensures equitable participation in decision making, projects and programmes at all levels.</p> <p>3. Increase the representation and participation of women in the civic and legislative structures through mandatory quotas and other measures that to break the barriers and trigger positive change so that political participation increases.</p> <p>4. Promote Gender sensitive policies at all levels, local and central</p>
4	Infant mortality	<p>1. Since infant mortality is closely linked to poverty, central governments have to fight against child malnutrition, which is one of the major objectives of the public health policy.</p> <p>2. Central governments must undertake to improve basic sanitary services especially by increasing sewer and drainage machinery.</p> <p>3. Central governments must facilitate access to medicine and basic health care in order to combat child diseases and malaria</p> <p>4. Governments must follow public health policies which allow women and mothers to better learn about their bodies, pregnancy and infantile problems brought about by certain pathologies.</p> <p>5. Governments must fight against social practices which compromise the lives of children and outlaw any form of sexual mutilation such as FGM in their respective countries</p> <p>6. The health and social planning ministers must ensure systematic vaccination for all children against measles and all other fatal infections for all the children under five years of age.</p> <p>7. The Health Ministers in charge of Health and Child protection must enhance preventive and treatment measures that are affordable such as breast feeding, oral rehydration etc...</p> <p>8. The health ministers should strengthen the fight against HIV-AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases.</p>



AFRICITIES SUMMIT
NAIROBI - KENYA, 18 – 22 September 2006
« Building local coalitions for effective implementation of the Millennium Goals in African Local Governments »

5	Maternal Health	<p>1. There should be urgent and intensified political commitment for policy formulations and strategy development</p> <p>2. Technical ministries should care for every mother and their newborn during pregnancy, childbirth and p^osts partum/post natal period</p>
6	HIV/AIDS malaria	
7	Environnement et développement durable	<p>Central Government should place the three MDG7 targets (sustainable environment, water supply and sanitation and slums) as national priorities.</p> <p>They should define national strategies for each sector concerned by MDG7. These strategies, elaborated with all stakeholders concerned, constitute frameworks in which local strategies and action plans can be designed and implemented.</p> <p>They should recognise the role of local authorities and take the necessary actions to effectively <u>decentralise government functions</u>, supported by adequate resource flows (financial and technical), from the national to the local level to support MDG 7 targets.</p> <p>They should implement, through their decentralised services, an effectiveness technical support to local authorities</p> <p>They should improve governance by promoting principles already recognized by all governments: subsidiarity, equity, efficiency, transparency and accountability, civic engagement and citizenship, and security of individuals and their living environment.</p> <p>To reach target 9, they should ensure environmental management is integrated into all sectoral policies</p> <p>To reach target 10 they're waited to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Develop a strong coordination between the numerous ministers concerned by the water supply and sanitation sectors and an effectiveness leadership, to ensure sustainable policies and strategies ▣ Take concrete actions to improve water governance through policies and legislation that promote effective use of existing resources and active participation of all stakeholders ▣ Put in place at national level a cross subsidy mechanism based on user fees and tax payer subsidies, to ensure an access to WS&S services for disadvantaged areas (slums and peri-urban areas, small towns and rural areas) <p>To reach target 11 they should recognise slums as entire parts of the cities and take them into account in cities development strategies (CDS)</p>
8	Global Partnership	Global Partnership: No Recommendations
9	Planning and programming	No Recommendations to Ministers
10	Access to essential services	<p>Central governments must support the implemantation of national dialogues which bring together all the actors to indentify the need for services and to design policies for the provision of essential services</p> <p>Governments are called upon to support all relevant plans of action within the process of dialogue and to put in place the administrative, personnel and financial means in order to endure rightful executions of these plans.</p> <p>All the ministers must work together to come up with a framework of economic and financial governance based on the following principals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Essential services have a cost. The economic and financial equilibrium of essential services is a key condition to guaranteeing extension, sustainable functioning and quality of services Infrastructure of major establishment must be financed largely through taxation, anticipated from public borrowing, by mobilizing local savings. Revenue from users of services should at least cover the usage, maintenance and upgrade if possible. Equalisation and subsidies from users of services are necessary to guarantee the principal of equity and contribution by each user



AFRICITIES SUMMIT
NAIROBI - KENYA, 18 – 22 September 2006

« Building local coalitions for effective implementation of the Millennium Goals in African Local Governments »

11	Financement	<p>1/ promote progressively organizational and financial decentralization process: This precise definition of public entities roles implies that the financial transfer implementation, interventions in the functioning and investments according to various methods in order to enhance continuity of local authorities financing. It is this particular line that the gap between the growth of local authorities and their means of financing is reduced. Global decentralization strategies mechanisms of compensation must be installed in order that communities adjust their resources with new charges. The state must therefore gear itself towards a contractual policy such as local authority financial channels of investments, realising the need for communal undertaking of the two entities in implementation of cross-financing.</p> <p>2/ Increase the local authority market size: the small size of local market is mostly due to the fact that essential services and infrastructure is under a central structure (Nation Water office, drainage, National electricity....) which are in most cases the major investments in cities. This causes a geographically fragmented functioning and it causes difficulties in public and private financing. If the financial and administrative stewardship of the government on local authorities could be directed more towards advice rather than control, the size of the local authority market shall not only grow but also play part in more Specialized Financial Institution (IFS)</p> <p>3 To promote new contractual tools: Arrangements such as town contracts, agglomeration contracts that facilitate proposals or alternatives to the legislative and lawful process of decentralization, as well as opportunities for testing capacity of the local authorities to live upto the ever increasing responsibilities. These tools can thus effectively support the processes of decentralization and the development of the markets of the local authorities.</p> <p>4 To develop in a perennial manner, credit mechanisms to local authorities : Governments, as suggested by the World Bank in 2003 in Yaounde, could not only take charge but also perennially develop credit mechanisms for the communes (the Tunisian or Senegalese example experienced ready blending - subsidy, financing of a multiannual investment program, associated measures ...). However, the perennial development of the credit to the communes in the Developing countries rests entirely on the adoption of the financing concept of the local authorities as opposed to financing of projects (different risk assessment, emphasizing the borrower risk without however underestimating the project risk).</p> <p>5 Enhancing recourse to specialized financial institutions : The recourse specialized financial institutions to satisfy the needs of financing of the local authorities is the dominant model today in the PRI and the LDC zone of Africa, the Maghreb/ The Middle East and South America. These IFCs cumulate in general: credit activities and support missions at the local authorities with regard to the investments programming and more on the reinforcement of these Institutions. It is still considered it that this means constitute the best placed strategy for satisfying the needs of the local sector at these development stages.</p> <p>6/To promote private - public partnerships at the local level: The governments could thus broaden the regulations and the legislations related to subcontracting by the local authorities. Infact, there exists at the moment only a few references to these types of partnerships in the laws governing community-oriented markets, the public - public contractual framework which has not been properly developed. Including these possibilities into the local authority statutes would enable them to encourage the private sector into local investment and management of local public services</p>
----	-------------	---



AFRICITIES SUMMIT
NAIROBI - KENYA, 18 – 22 September 2006
« Building local coalitions for effective implementation of the Millennium Goals in African Local Governments »

12	Gestion locale	<p>This situation appeals the central governments on the necessity to commit to the local authorities the entire mastery of the activities related to their competences on one hand, and on the other hand the package of resources corresponding to the increasing challenges in terms of public services. More precisely, it is to meet the following demands :</p>
		<p>1. Clearly define the respective competences (powers) of the central governments and the local governments based on the principles of subsidiarity, solidarity and complementarity, and, when the legislative texts exist, they must guarantee the true transfer of competences, particularly in land and tax management, and concerning infrastructures ;</p>
		<p>2. Clearly define the rules of the share of public resources between the central government and local governments, and to make sure the financial transfers to the municipalities ;</p>
		<p>3. Take heed to the clarification of the respective competences to the local governments and the decentralised technical services of the central government to the scale of the municipal territories in such a way that the territorial authority be recognized as the institution in charge of the planning and the coordination of local development and that the decentralised services are fully playing their role of backing-up and implementation ;</p>
		<p>4. Facilitate the involvement of the civil society associations in the process of collective decision-making and the implementation of the local political choices, particularly the formalization of the conditions and the spaces of this involvement ;</p>
		<p>5. Back up the setting up of discussion mechanisms at a national and local levels in order to bring a synergy between the stakeholders (central government, local governments, civil society organisations, businessmen et services providers) in a perspective of a collective and adequate definition of priorities, the planning and the coordination of the actions implementation ;</p>
		<p>6. Raise and encourage the involvement of local authorities in the formulation of public policies, particularly in the framework of the poverty reduction strategy papers elaboration ;</p>
		<p>7. Set up mechanisms for the evaluation and monitoring of public policies at central and local levels;</p>
		<p>8. Ensure that local governments are provided with adequate and sufficient staff;</p>
		<p>9. Set up an appropriate capacity building policy for elected local officials;</p>



AFRICITIES SUMMIT
NAIROBI - KENYA, 18 – 22 September 2006

« Building local coalitions for effective implementation of the Millennium Goals in African Local Governments »

13	Participation des habitants	<p>1. Governments are encouraged to carry out effective transfers of competences and the resources to decentralized authorities in order to allow them to fully play their roles in the various countries;</p> <p>2. They are encouraged to make the required effort in the mobilization of public resources which are indispensable in covering the costs of participation.</p> <p>3. The central authorities must organize themselves in such a way as to come up and have at their disposal reliable statistics, results of Co-construction and usable to the local elected officials councillors and the general population from the point of view of the fight against poverty;</p> <p>4. A particular effort is needed in the bringing consistency between the sectoral development programmes at the national level and the PDC and PDL levels.</p> <p>5. The improvement of the education of the people is essential in empowering them to take part in development activities (training, civic education...)</p> <p>6. The fight against the corruption, which constitutes a barrier to development in Africa, must be a concern to all government authorities and central government. Responsibility must be a principle in government dealings.</p> <p>7. Central governments and their legislators are asked to clarify the laws and the methods governing the participation of citizens in national and community debates relating to the definition of the choices and the means allocated to the fight against poverty.</p>
14	Associations d'habitants	<i>No Recommendations to Ministers</i>
15	Youth organisations	<p>The national governments should work out true national policies in favour of the youth and integrate them the realization of the MDGs where this is possible</p> <p>They should be based on the existing experiences, such as the YES campaign or others yet to be identified, with the aim of establishing the devices required for professional integration in regards to employment whether these devices are found at the national or the local level</p> <p>They are invited to create or enhance national support systems for initiatives undertaken by young people making it possible for the latter to be true actors in local development and true actors in the realization of the MDGs;</p> <p>They could recognize, support and back up in a more energetic manner the concrete dynamic associations which are actively intervening in the fields of social and professional integration</p> <p>Youth must be, for the countries of North and South, one of the priority axis in the formulation of policies for international co-operation with coherent, transversal and ambitious programs</p>
16	Women and democracy	<p>The Central Governments should endorse the seven forward looking strategic priorities identified by the Millennium Project Task Force on Gender equality and empowerment which focus on</p> <p><i>(i) Strengthening opportunities for post primary education for girls;</i></p> <p><i>(ii) guaranteeing sexual and reproductive health and rights,</i></p> <p><i>(iii) investing in infrastructure to reduce women and girl's time burdens and guaranteeing women's property rights, especially women's access to land in both rural and urban areas.</i></p> <p>The government should reform the Legal system to remove laws that are discriminatory to women's advancement and access to resources (law of succession, property rights) and going further to making sure that women's rights are upheld in practice by putting in place appropriate structures.</p> <p>Central governments are waited to ensure capacity building and awareness programmes for gender equity and equality at all levels. Including regular evaluations of municipal projects and programmes.</p>



AFRICITIES SUMMIT
NAIROBI - KENYA, 18 – 22 September 2006

« Building local coalitions for effective implementation of the Millennium Goals in African Local Governments »

17	Traditional and moral authorities	<p>Central Governments in consultation with local governments and the communities should devise formal means of reviving the institutions of traditional rulers.</p> <p>Central governments must provide appropriate legal instruments that recognise traditional rulers and local governments as partners in development.</p> <p>Policies should engender a healthy developmental relationship between local governments and traditional rulers.</p> <p>Appropriate policies to assist in building the capacity of the local governments to engage in a joint action with traditional rulers to promote equality of all sexes and women empowerment be formulated.</p> <p>Forward looking policies through the involvement of traditional rulers and local partners be put in place to ensure sustainable environment.</p>
18	Business and finance community	<p>Central governments should create and promote a legally and lawfully attractive environment, favorable to the banking development activities implied the financial support to the poor populations in the decentralization of the banking and financial sector;</p> <p>They should create favorable conditions that enhance the development of Public and Private Partnership (3P)</p> <p>Central governments should ensure the local authorities' collateral security and the necessary follow-up to the meeting of the banking conditions</p> <p>Ministries should accelerate the decentralization implementation mostly regarding the financial autonomy of the municipalities, the direct provision of municipalities in financial resources that are granted them in the national budget, the instauration of internal and external assessment control mechanisms for the municipalities' management</p> <p>Central governments should give bonus on the interest rate which allows the private banking and financial activities regarding social projects</p> <p>They could raise a system of incentive rewarding to encourage urban development financing by private sector citizen.</p> <p>They should ensure the local authorities' collateral security from national and international financial institutions for local economic development partnership financing ,and facilitate local authorities to benefit from the international public and private financing.</p> <p>They should provide institutional support to citizen banks that contribute to the local investments financing to mitigate poverty adequately</p>



AFRICITIES SUMMIT
NAIROBI - KENYA, 18 – 22 September 2006

« Building local coalitions for effective implementation of the Millennium Goals in African Local Governments »

19	Local business and micro-credit	<p>The central institutions and administrations have to have a supportive sectorial policy to micro-credit institutions linked to the development policies of the SME sector. They can do this by adopting laws and decrees for the application of reliable, viable and solid micro-credit institutions.</p> <p>There should be an urgent adoption of specified and attractive taxation schemes in favor of African micro-credit institutions in view of encouraging their emergence and their support to the SMEs ((taxation of refinancing included).</p> <p>Central governments are invited to exempt from tax or to reduce the taxation imposed on the interests and commissions charged by the micro-credit institutions to their clients especially to the SMEs.</p> <p>The central institutions have to enlarge the scope of action of these micro-credit institutions to the innovative services. Micro-leasing, micro-billing, micro-assurance etc...)</p> <p>Central governments are invited to exempt from tax or to reduce the taxation imposed on the interests and commissions charged by the micro-credit institutions to their clients especially to the SMEs.</p> <p>Central institutions should broaden the microcredit institutions' field of action to innovative financial services : microleasing, micro-affacturation, micro-insurance...</p>
20	NGOs	<p>Central governments should support and promote multi stakeholders committees at the local , provincial and national level to arbitrate land conflicts.</p> <p>Local authorities should collect and provide urban statistics and particularly those related to land issues, despite the necessity to curb speculation (poor communities) and to plan sustainable and fair urban and housing development.</p> <p>Central governments are invited to complete decentralization policies and entrust effectively the land management policy to local authorities</p>
21	Workers unions and peasant organisations	<p>Ministries are invited to adopt a political and juridical framework favouring local authorities' autonomy, enforcing managing capacity and democratic legitimacy.</p> <p>They're invited to develop national policies allowing local authorities to define and implement basic services access strategies.</p> <p>They are invited to support the dynamics of regional integration which will help the countries to manage the forces at the international realm.</p> <p>In the framework of regional integration, the Ministers are called upon to strengthen the social objectives across greater democracy and social dialogue.</p>



AFRICITIES SUMMIT
NAIROBI - KENYA, 18 – 22 September 2006

« Building local coalitions for effective implementation of the Millennium Goals in African Local Governments »

22	Academic and researchers	Central governments must formulate national policies that recognise the important roles of academics and researchers in the implementation of the MDGs.
		They're expected to create enabling environment in terms of infrastructure and other facilities to aid the academics and researchers in the pursuit of the objectives of the MDGs. They should particularly provide the necessary and sufficient funding to facilitate the performance of academics and researchers in the search for ways of implementing the MDGs.
		They have to ensure the maintenance and sustainability of high quality performance in professional practice among academics and researchers.
		New areas of training at the universities in Africa e.g. environmental planning and management should be opened up as a substitute to similar courses offered in the western universities.
		They're expected to encourage universities and academicians to go beyond research and transform research output in the continent into innovations.
		They should favour the establishment of a continent-wide network of universities and academicians to foster information exchange sharing. A way to explore is fostering the alliance of African universities and encourage inter-country research projects with full involvement of students in the countries involved.
		They're expected to develop environmentally sustainable curriculum at both primary, secondary and tertiary level; and enhance urban planning and governance in the curriculum of African universities. African governments could in this framework promote integration of local universities into the management of African cities and explore ways and means of utilising local university experts instead of hiring of foreign experts. Promoting the involvement of researchers and academicians in the evaluation and monitoring of donor funded projects in African cities could be an opportunity both for researchers and local authorities.
23	Professionals of central and local administrations	Central Governments should formulate appropriate policies to holistically address issues pertinent to local authorities. More particularly they're challenged to showing political will in assisting professionals to eradicate slum dwelling through appropriate urban renewal programmes
		They should demonstrate effective commitment to dialogue with professionals of local authorities on how best to address the issue of poverty in local authorities
		They're expected to providing capacity to local authorities through skills training needed for appropriate development planning and evaluation