



THE AFRICAN CAPACITY
BUILDING FOUNDATION

FONDATION POUR LE RENFORCEMENT
DES CAPACITES EN AFRIQUE

Building Sustainable Capacity for Poverty Reduction in Africa
Renforcer durablement les capacités pour réduire la pauvreté en Afrique



THE AFRICAN CAPACITY BUILDING FOUNDATION



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Making Change Happen, on a Deadline

By [TINA ROSENBERG](#)

<http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2011/09/29/making-change-happen-on-a-deadline/>

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The PreFabricated Building Parts Production Enterprise in Addis Ababa is a state-owned company that makes concrete walls and other structures, mainly for the Ethiopian government's low-cost housing program. Public-sector construction companies in the third world are not generally known for energy, flexibility, risk-taking or creative thinking. PreFabricated, in other words, does not seem like the kind of business that would or could do astonishing things in a hurry.

Like many companies in AIDS-wracked Ethiopia, PreFabricated had an AIDS policy, which included extra pay for its H.I.V. positive workers so they could buy more food. In March, 2008, the company decided to do more. It set a goal of persuading 70 percent of its employees — 700 people — to get tested for H.I.V. in 100 days.

This was a startling idea. "Employees do not like to get tested at work because of privacy concerns," said Seife Mergia, the company's head of planning and information. Most of the employees did not work at headquarters, but were scattered around various construction sites. They were mostly contract day laborers — a workforce few companies invest in. Yet by day 40 the company had built a clinic. It set up a lab and hired a technician. It gave people credible evidence that their H.I.V. status would be confidential. At the 120-day mark, [900 people had been tested for H.I.V.](#)



Rapid Results InstituteRapid Results team members traveled to a village in Ghana, where they later built a school at half the typical cost and lowered student absenteeism from 49 percent to 16 percent.

PreFabricated surpassed its goal using a strategy called Rapid Results, in which a group of people choose a project and carry it out in 100 days. Companies in Addis that used Rapid Results got their H.I.V. testing rates up to about 75 percent — triple the norm. The same method has been used in Nicaragua to help pig farmers raise fatter pigs and to improve dairy farms' milk quality. In Rwanda, two villages doubled the number of attended births in less than 100 days, and the Rapid Results team went on to work on other projects to protect mothers' health. In Madagascar, four districts

quintupled the use of family planning services in 50 days, and the Health Ministry then began the program on a national scale. Kenya is using Rapid Results in virtually all its ministries; one campaign in the province of Nyanza circumcised 40,000 men in two months — a crucial achievement for AIDS prevention. Rapid Results has made Kenya by far the leader in Africa in scaling up circumcision. Villages in Ghana, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Eritrea and other countries have used Rapid Results to improve local infrastructure as well — digging wells, constructing bridges and roads, building schools.

Rapid Results is an eccentric idea. Nadim Matta, a management consultant who is president of the [Rapid Results Institute](#) in Stamford, Conn., likes to say that what’s missing to turn poor places into rich places isn’t more information, money, technology, workshops, programs, evaluation or any of the other things that development organizations normally provide. What’s missing are motivation and confidence.

At first glance, this seems crazy — can we cheerlead our way into the middle class?

What Matta means is that usually the obstacle to development is not that we don’t have the tools, but that we don’t use the tools we have. People drag their feet. The next step is someone else’s problem. Budget approval takes forever. The money disappears. People won’t try because it never works. The goal is too pie-in-the-sky. The parts aren’t available. The bricks get stolen. The project gets started and then the leadership changes and it sits, abandoned. Every villager fumes: nothing gets *done* around here.



Rapid Results

Institute Women worked in a flour mill in Uganda where Rapid Results helped improve air quality for workers and reduce waste.

“The biggest issue is that people don’t actually mobilize,” said Matta. “The last mile is where solutions need to come together in specific ways. We think we have part of the answer to the last mile problem.”

That list of complaints may sound familiar to anyone who manages a business, and in fact, Rapid Results was designed to help large corporations. It was invented about 40 years ago by Robert Schaffer, a management consultant. Five years ago, Schaffer's company spun off a group as a nonprofit to train people all around the world to use the same method. Rapid Results has spread, well, rapidly, because it has a champion in the World Bank, which is teaching people to use the method in various countries. So are other groups, such as the [African Capacity Building Foundation](#).

It works like this: A trained facilitator sits down with people in a business, organization or village to decide on what to do. They vote. Now, if we had some money from the government or the World Bank — say, \$5,000 or perhaps \$30,000 — how could we spend it to accomplish that goal in just 100 days? The village chooses its goal and how to get it done. The facilitator only talks about what *other* villages have accomplished in 100 days.

To build confidence, before they make decisions the teams play a pass-the-tennis-ball game. The first time through, a team of eight will pass the balls in about 15 seconds. “Then we share with them that we’ve done it hundreds of times with different groups around the world, and every one manages to do it in under three seconds,” said Ronnie Hammad, a World Bank senior operations officer who has been using Rapid Results programs for 10 years. “At first they try to do the same thing faster. Then they begin to question the rules. Inevitably, after seven or eight tries, they get it. It happens with senior managers at the World Bank and with commercial sex workers in Eritrea. Leadership emerges. It unleashes creativity and innovation. It’s an experience of what might be possible for them.”

At first, the 100 days seems ridiculous. Groups that turn to Rapid Results have usually had the repeated experience of nothing happening in three years. Who can accomplish something significant in three months? But this is exactly the point — it takes a project out of the realm of business as usual.

With the facilitator offering coaching — for example, she will require that by the halfway point in the project, the team have a plan for how to sustain it — the team members meet, often weekly, to talk about how to get around setbacks and what worked elsewhere.

Frannie Léautier, the executive secretary of the African Capacity Building Foundation, wrote in an e-mail that Rapid Results initiatives are a “bite-sized approach to complex problem-solving. Communities will get confidence to tackle problems that may seem insurmountable.” The tight deadline “forces a degree of prioritization and focus which leads to results, avoiding white elephant projects which tend to be grandiose but not implementable.”



Rapid Results InstituteA Rapid Results coach led a team launch session in Sudan. Projects in post-conflict communities there resulted in the construction of schools, health centers and well systems.

The deadline creates an ethos of doing whatever it takes. People aren't sitting and waiting for the district official to come out. They go buy the materials themselves. Women sleep on the bulk cement bags to make sure no one steals them. A village in Sudan needed bricks for a school, and the contractor wasn't producing enough. So the Rapid Results team organized a competition in the community to make bricks, and the project stayed on schedule. "You can't control what happens 10 years down the road," says Mats Karlsson, a senior World Bank official who used Rapid Results in several West African countries when he was country director in Ghana. "But 100 days everyone can control."

Hammad said that when he arrived in Eritrea and surveyed World Bank activity, "there were lots of workshops, lots of ground being prepared — but nothing you could put your hands on to demonstrate real results." With Rapid Results, he said, "you saw the same people, the same resources, the same conditions — and an order of magnitude difference in terms of performance."

While Rapid Results can produce dramatic changes in 100 days, questions remain about day 101. Sustainability has always been the weak point of development work, whose symbol might well be the lonely water pump, abandoned for lack of a \$3 part. Even a successful Rapid Results team is going to move on to other priorities after 100 days, and it will always be tempting to cut corners — or whole sides — to make the deadline. Next week, I'll respond to reader comments and discuss how Rapid Results' architects are grappling with the challenge of not just achieving results, but making them last.

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DONT REPLACE D-PLANS WITH MANIFESTO

September 26th, 2011 · by Ama Achiaa

<http://inwent-iiij-lab.org/Weblog/2011/09/26/dont-replace-d-plans-with-manifesto/>

Politicians have been asked to allow the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to carry out its mandate of ensuring that national developed objectives are in place and not substitute these objectives with their manifestoes.

A former Chief Director at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Nana Juaben-Boateng Siriboe, noted there was a challenge between governments and the NDPC such that while the latter was responsible for the nation's long-term interest; governments are concerned with short term plans and how to remain popular.

"The NDPC is not and should not be partisan but nationalistic and so governments that come must fit in, but that is not the case. Governments try to put its commissioners there to ensure that their manifestoes are reflected. And because the term of office for governments is four years they try to put the long term plans aside and put their manifesto there."

Nana said politicians must not be overly concerned about manifestoes but what they are translated into is what is important.

"It is an opportunity for you to be elected to serve so when you are elected you pick up and continue where there is need. The fight about I can do it better or I did it better will not help."

Nana Siriboe was speaking at an African civil society consultative workshop in Accra organised by the Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG) under the theme, "Influencing Africa's Position on Aid and Development Effectiveness at High Level Forum IV in Busan, South Korea and Beyond."

He described as sad how Ghana has used aid money; the rate of absorption is weak such that they are not used and are re-allocated to other things and yet we go for more. Therefore, the capacity of the public service to be able to utilise these resources must be developed.

"There is weak capacity of public service to deliver on contracted loans. There have been instances where loans have been cancelled because they have not been utilised. Civil society however can monitor government to use these resources."

According to him, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are just minimum development goals within our reach and so the capacity within the public service must not be taken lightly.

"Institutional capacity to deliver in the public service is just not there. It doesn't pay well to attract calibre. The few who are there are busy so much so that there is limited time to do constant policy reflection, policy formulation. Capacity building is therefore a necessary reality".

He continued, "The flexibility to allow you to build capacity to achieve results is just not there. We should be allowed to use the national system to improve and no political interference."

He construed that aid can only be effective when African public service has the right and improved staff and that unless we are able to address the central host of our development design to the level where it can deliver we cannot get there.

Civil Society, he urged, must seriously look at how it can build partnership with public service to ensure that it delivers irrespective of which government comes into power.

"At a particular time there is only one technocrat / expert / PhD holder versus about 60 watchmen who are being paid and this is a completely lopsided agenda. Civil society must not just be watchdog but help build capacity."

The former director questioned why the largest tax payers' money go to teachers in the public

schools, yet all Ghanaians are crying about quality in such schools, questioning, “whose duty is it to make it better?”

He emphasized, “Civil society as watchdog should hold government accountable to ensure quality in our education system. You need to reflect and help the public institution clean their spectacles. For when you do this you do it for the rest of society who do not have the chance to state their position.”

IDEG in partnership with the African Capacity Building Foundation, West African Civil Society Institute, the Ghana Aid Effectiveness Forum and other CS networks played host to the regional workshop in Accra.

Executive Director of IDEG, Dr Emmanuel Akwetey explained the meeting was to build consensus on a common African CS perspective and strategy on a range of issues subsumed under the broad theme of aid and development effectiveness.

Participants were expected to also outline a strategy for influencing the decisions on the adoption of a common African position on Aid and Development Effectiveness at the forthcoming meetings in Addis Ababa in September 28-30, 2011 and subsequently in Busan, South Korea in November 29 to December 1, 2011.

Dr. Yao Graham of the Third World Network (TWN Africa) noted that although CS has access, international negotiations remain predominantly in the state process and that often times if Africa’s position include development partners then what is Africa’s position?

“If Africa’s common position involves them then there is already a constraint. Ultimately, the strength of our common position is in the substantive position.”

He added, it is important for CS to ensure a certain minimum common development standard.

“It is important for those of us interested in a common position to be also interested in the integrity of negotiations.”

African body plays a leading role in capacity-building

Feature article | **Magazine Source:**

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<http://www.acp-eucourier.info/content/african-body-plays-leading-role-capacity-building>

Established in 1991, the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), a partnership between African governments and the international donor community, is enabling Africa to build its own capacity, says Executive Secretary, Frannie Leautier. She was recently in Brussels to explain more about ACBF's aims and activities to European Union (EU) institutions. The body has, to date, funded 246 programmes in 44 Sub-Saharan African nations at both national and regional levels to the tune of \$US400M.

Many donor agencies, including the European Union (EU), provide capacity-building support to Sub-Saharan Africa, notably within budget support programmes. This is targeted at building professional skills within administrations and other institutions. They frequently involve the participation of European expertise.

ACBF's aim, says Frannie Lautier, is be the leading African institution in building sustainable human and institutional capacity. It runs a range of programmes to improve public sector economic policy management, financial management and accountability; strengthen national parliaments and parliamentary institutions; develop national statistical systems; and also increase professional skills in the private sector and civil society. The body is largely funded by the African Development Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and The World Bank. ACBF has 48 member countries, including Sub-Saharan African nations, some EU and other developed nations.

Find out more on www.acbf-pact.org

Debra Percival

Afrique: Evaluation du Cepod 2 - Des orientations pour plus d'efficacité

Maguette NDONG

11 Octobre 2011

<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/201110111108.html>

Certes le Centre d'études de politiques pour le développement (Cepod) est devenu une référence dans l'élaboration des stratégies et politiques de développement, mais il importe de réorienter certaines de ses actions pour plus d'efficacité. Un exercice auquel se sont attelés, hier, universitaires, institutions de recherche, administration publique et secteur privé au cours d'un atelier.

Le directeur de cabinet du ministre d'Etat, ministre de l'Economie et des Finances, Mme Néné Mboup Ndiaye Dieng, a plaidé pour un renforcement de plusieurs axes du Centre d'études de politiques pour le développement (Cepod). Selon elle, les activités du Cepod pourraient être renforcées dans « l'évaluation des politiques publiques » ; dans « la formation continue et l'introduction de nouvelles pratiques ou approches » et enfin dans « l'appui direct au secteur privé et à la société civile ». Une recommandation faite, hier, par Mme Dieng aux participants qui assistaient à l'atelier de restitution de la Revue à mi-parcours du projet Cepod 2. Le directeur des opérations pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du centre de la Fondation pour le renforcement des capacités en Afrique (Acbf), le Dr Coffi Rémy Noumou, estime qu'il faut consolider et renforcer « les capacités institutionnelles du Cepod » afin qu'il puisse dérouler ses activités avec une plus grande efficacité. L'Acbf reste avec l'Etat du Sénégal, les deux principaux bailleurs du Cepod dont le financement est évalué à 3,7 millions de dollars.

Les principaux « risques à gérer »

Même s'il juge « le projet pertinent, ses objectifs valides et ses volets d'intervention appropriés », le consultant Zeine ould Zedane recommande la restructuration de ses activités, la mise en place d'un système d'évaluation de toutes les activités et des performances. M. Zedane estime également qu'il faut développer un cadre pour le plaidoyer des travaux d'études et de recherches. Dans l'analyse qu'il a faite des différents critères d'évaluation du Cepod 2, le consultant note « un besoin d'accélération de la croissance » en ce qui concerne la pertinence du projet. Par rapport à l'exécution financière, il note un « taux de décaissement impressionnant » de 85 % du total, 48,8 % des dons ; 37,6 % pour l'Etat et 70,9 % pour les partenaires. Par rapport à l'efficacité du Cepod, le consultant relève un « bon niveau ». Pour ce qui est de l'efficacité du projet, M. Zeine note une absence de données sur les capacités humaines, mais juge la pertinence globale « satisfaisante » en termes de produits. En ce qui concerne la durabilité du projet, le consultant relève les principaux « risques à gérer ». Il s'agit, selon lui, de la dépendance vis-à-vis du directeur, la dispersion de financement. A ce titre, M. Zeine a recommandé un réseautage avec les institutions de formation et de recherche pour la durabilité des résultats du Cepod.

Dans son intervention, le président du Conseil d'orientation du Cepod, Aly Sow, estime que la mise en oeuvre du Cepod interpelle tous les acteurs. « Sa réussite dépend de sa capacité et de celle de ses partenaires à réaliser des évaluations crédibles et les utiliser pour prendre des décisions basées sur

des faits avérés ». Le Cepod a débuté en août 2008 et est aujourd'hui à sa deuxième phase. Comme principales activités menées, le Cepod s'est vu confier la coordination de l'ensemble de la préparation du Document de politique économique et sociale (Dsrp, troisième génération), de même que la « coordination technique » de la préparation de la Stratégie de croissance accélérée (Sca). Enfin le Cepod a joué le « rôle de point focal » dans la mise en oeuvre du Programme de bonne gouvernance et de Gestion axée sur les résultats du développement (Gar).

WAMI: Paving the Way for Financial Integration

12 Oct 2011

<http://www.thisdaylive.com/articles/wami-paving-the-way-for-financial-integration/100311/>



CBN Governor, Sanusi Lamido Sanusi

By Obinna Chima

Despite various attempts to deepen financial markets in Africa, there is a general consensus among stakeholders that financial markets in the country remain shallow.

According to experts, strong financial markets and institutions play an important role in supporting economic development as it enhances the exchange of goods and services, the mobilisation of resources (both domestic and international), the efficient allocation of factors of production, as well as the diversification of risk.

They pointed out that as more and more African countries discover oil in their country, African economies were becoming more interlinked. Factors such as oil price movements would have similar impact across different countries, hence the need for thinking beyond national borders.

That is why there has been a continued call for integration among central banks in the continent.

For instance, central bank chiefs in Africa recently emphasised the need for greater cooperation in developing strategies to enhance their regulatory functions and enable them meet the challenges of intervention in financial and economic crises on the continent. The continent's banking sector watchdogs had made the call during a meeting at the sideline of the recently concluded 2011 Annual World Bank/International Monetary Fund (IMF) meetings in Washington D.C.

At the meeting which was hosted by the Governor, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Mallam Sanusi Lamido Sanusi, central bankers stressed that there was a critical need for such a collaboration so as

to enable them share views and experiences relating to the challenges of the ongoing global financial crisis and the effects on respective African countries.

Governor of the Central Bank of Mauritius, Rundheersing Bheenick, had pointed out at the event that stronger cross border cooperation in Africa was crucial, particularly in developing solutions to the difficulties facing the financial sectors.

Indeed, also concerned by this development, the West African Monetary Institute (WAMI) has continued to seek ways of deepening financial sector integration, as measured by the gross domestic product (GDP) of its member states. The West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ), comprises of The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. The body has since stepped up activities and programmes on its ambition of establishing a common central bank that will issue a single currency.

Payment Systems Development:

A report by WAMI showed that the body was currently executing a \$50.0 million payment systems projects in The Gambia, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, with support worth more than \$30 million from the African Development Fund (AfDF).

A modern payment systems infrastructure in these countries is expected to reduce float, numbers of days for cheque clearing, and payment certainty while enhancing the transmission mechanism of monetary policy.

According report, The Gambia was selected as the pilot country for the implementation of all the components of the payment systems, including Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), Scriptless Securities Settlement (SSS), Automated Clearing House (ACH), Automated Cheque Processing (ACP), Core Banking Application as well as Infrastructure Upgrade.

“The Gambia project is scheduled to go live by end of 2011. The project is already being rolled over to Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia,” it added.

Sanusi had said that the integration of cross border payment systems must be addressed in order to facilitate greater trade across nations.

He had urged participants to remain focused on their roles as central bankers, which he pointed out, were to protect the banking consumer.

“Banks are first of all institutions of safety before anything else. Consumers suffer when banking institutions are run primarily in the interest of Management and Shareholders” he said.

In a presentation titled: “Payments System Development in the WAMZ,” presented at a payments systems conference in Cape Town, South Africa, the Director General of WAMI, Dr. Temitope W. Oshikoya, said that the move to enhance payment system in those WAMZ countries listed above, would not only to bring them to the same level as those in Ghana and Nigeria, in order to facilitate the harmonisation of the payment systems in all the member countries, but also to develop an integrated payments system in the WAMZ for the implementation of a single monetary policy and cross-border funds transfer.

Oshikoya strongly pointed out that large-value transfer systems supporting the interbank markets in the region are the main arteries of a nation’s payment and financial system.

According to Oshikoya, they provide the ultimate settlement vehicle for important cross-border markets in multiple currencies, and are key infrastructural requirements for implementing a single monetary policy.

“They permit monetary policy impulses to be transferred quickly and widely throughout the union. From a macroeconomic perspective, the Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system greatly facilitates the establishment of short-term money markets that reflect nationwide/zone-wide monetary conditions at a particular time. Such markets, in turn, provide more accurate information about the current

“Although significant progress has been made towards development of a zonal payments system (adoption of common payments system by all the WAMZ member countries, common cheque standard, common Automated Cheque Processing System, adoption of the legal framework, WAMZ Payment Statute and uniform e-banking guidelines) the essential technical requirements for launching and sustaining a monetary union needs to be commenced as soon as possible.

He also said that opportunities that would arise from an integrated regional payments system in the WAMZ would be exciting, saying that it would facilitate comparability between markets in the region.

Cross-border Banking Regulation:

In pursuance of its desire to promote the integration of financial markets among member countries of WAMZ, the Institute also said it had prepared a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the cross-border supervision of banks in the Zone for the approval of the Committee of Governors.

Oshikoya explained: “Building on the MOU, the Institute played a pivotal role in the establishment of the College of Supervisor of the West African Monetary Zone (CSWAMZ). Since its establishment, the College has made remarkable progress in the areas of capacity building, information sharing and harmonisation of banking supervision processes.

“The College has adopted corporate governance guidelines for the WAMZ that could be used by member countries to benchmark their corporate governance practices. It is expected that with the establishment of the College, regulatory arbitrage in banking supervision within the zone will greatly minimized.

“Furthermore, to support the implementation of its Strategic Medium Term Framework, as well as its Financial Sector Programme and Development of an Appropriate Architecture for Financial Integration in the Zone, the Institute received a grant of US\$ 250,000 from the Nigerian Technical Cooperation Fund (NTCF).”

Capital Market Integration:

In a separate report by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the region’s equity market sector has developed in a very short time. It also said that capital market development across the WAMZ was primarily aimed at domestic resources mobilisation – both corporate and individual, adding that it had also increased cross-border investments and catalysed foreign direct investment in the zone. According to UNECA, the emergence and expansion of stock markets in zone represents a significant trend toward attracting private capital investment and integration into the global financial marketplace.

WAMI also stated that the integration of the capital markets had the potential to lower the cost of capital, increase access to capital and stimulate growth.

Oshikoya added: “Integration would also provide investors in the Zone with a wider range of investment options. In recognition of this, the Institute secured funding from the United States Trade Development Agency (USTDA) to conduct study on the integration of the existing stock exchanges in the Zone.”

Harmonisation of Reporting Standards:

In continuance of the harmonisation of banking supervision process among WAMZ countries, WAMI also revealed that it is undertaking a study that would assess the need to standardise all reports through the adoption of a common regulatory reporting platform with the implementation of Electronic Financial Analysis and Surveillance System (e-FASS).

In the same vein, in recognising the need to support member countries in building capacity to implement the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), WAMI also said it had gone into collaboration with Euromoney in organizing a high level training on IFRS in Accra, Ghana in May this year.

Trade Integration:

In order to enhance capacity of member states to implement obligations of trade integration for monetary integration in the WAMZ, the Institute, with the financial support from the African

Development Bank (AfDB), had assisted The Gambia and Sierra Leone to formulate a national trade policy and an action program to make the policy sustainable.

Oshikoya explained: “In the Gambia and Sierra Leone, steps have been taken to make the National Trade Policy a part of the national development strategy. Formulation of a national trade policy for Guinea is in progress. Technical support has also being provided for Liberia to develop its National Trade Policy. The WAMI is effectively collaborating with the ECOWAS Commission, through the ECOWAS-WAMI Joint Task Force, to monitor compliance by member countries with regional trade programs. In addition, the WAMI initiated annual WAMZ Trade Ministers’ Forum as a peer review mechanism to discuss and adopt measures aimed at improving the trade integration process of the WAMZ.

“The WAMI secured \$2 million from the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) towards the institutional capacity development of the Institute as well as that of the member-countries. As part of knowledge dissemination, staff of WAMI recently prepared a book on “Monetary and Financial Integration in West Africa.”

Tags: [Business](#), [Nigeria](#), [Featured](#), [Sanusi Lamido Sanusi](#)

UN Women convene high level meeting to address gender inequality in West Africa

Accra – A High Level symposium aimed at mobilizing region-wide support for innovative programmes and mechanisms for financing and sustaining responses on gender equality at national and local levels is underway in Accra. The theme of the symposium is “Sustaining Responses on Gender Equality in West Africa” and it is being organised by UN Women in collaboration with other partners including the Government of Ghana, ECOWAS, The African Capacity Building Foundation, Cooperazione Italiana and Trust Africa.



A cross section of delegates at the UN Women symposium

Women heads of public institutions from the West African sub region, development partners, academia and the media are attending this 3-day symposium to reflect, debate and propose concrete measures for redressing continued gender inequalities. The symposium would also facilitate the building of public/private partnerships for effective implementation of member states’ commitment to women’s empowerment.

In her opening address, the UN Resident Coordinator in Ghana, Ruby Sandhu-Rojon commended women for their exemplary leadership and selfless effort at addressing gender inequality in the region. She said despite the progress made, there are still challenges that need to be address and called on the delegates to find concrete and practical measures at addressing them.

Ghana’s Minister of Women and Children Affairs, Hon. Juliana Azumah Mensah assured the delegates of Ghana’s commitment to promoting good policies that will spearhead efforts for promoting gender equality.

13 October 2011

Deuxième édition des journées scientifiques

<http://yesouikend.com/fraternite/spip.php?article3710>

Le Capod livre les résultats de ses recherches

" Demande sociale, chocs externes et orthodoxie budgétaire ". Tel est le thème sous lequel s'articuleront les principales activités de la deuxième édition des journées scientifiques du Projet de renforcement des capacités en Conception et Analyse des Politiques de Développement (Capod) qui s'ouvre ce jour, 13 octobre 2011 au Palais des Congrès de Cotonou.

Ainsi pendant 48 heures, ces Journées scientifiques qui constituent un forum de dissémination des résultats de ses études et recherches, mobiliseront plusieurs acteurs de l'administration publique, du secteur privé et de la société civile. Les JS-2011 visent à faire connaître, à un plus grand nombre de décideurs politiques, d'acteurs du secteur public et privé, de chercheurs, de membres de la société civile ainsi que des représentants des collectivités locales et des Partenaires Techniques et Financiers (Ptf), les résultats d'une quinzaine de travaux de recherche récemment conduits aussi bien par les experts du Capod que par les chercheurs de l'administration publique, des centres et laboratoires de recherche économique du pays. Il s'agit d'un creuset d'échanges et de partage autour des grandes questions économiques et sociales, d'une foire de propositions pouvant servir de socle aux politiques de développement économique et social. L'organisation de ces journées scientifiques répond à l'objectif du CAPOD qui est d'impulser une dynamique à la fonction d'analyse des politiques de développement aussi bien dans leur conception que dans leur mise en œuvre, leur suivi et leur évaluation.



Marcel de Souza, ministre béninois du plan

Le thème de la deuxième édition est intitulé : " Demande sociale, chocs externes et orthodoxie budgétaire ". Ce thème se décline en quatre thématiques : " Orthodoxie budgétaire et développement ", " Services sociaux de base ", " Intégration régionale et performances économiques du Bénin ", " Quelques aspects sectoriels de l'économie béninoise ". Ces thématiques seront appuyées par deux sessions spéciales : une session de haut niveau sur la question centrale : " Au-delà de la demande sociale : les défis

économiques du Bénin pour 2012 ", et une session d'échanges autour de la problématique " Emploi des jeunes, gouvernance et croissance économique ".

Le Capod, fruit d'une collaboration entre le Gouvernement du Bénin et la Fondation pour le Renforcement des Capacités en Afrique (Acbf), a pour mission de contribuer à l'amélioration de l'efficacité des ressources humaines chargées de conduire les politiques de développement, dans la perspective du renforcement endogène des capacités en Afrique.

De juillet 2008 à décembre 2010, en dehors de la participation au suivi-évaluation de la Stratégie de Croissance pour la Réduction de la Pauvreté (Scrp) et des stratégies-pays convenues avec les partenaires au développement, le Capod au titre des quatre volets essentiels d'activités qui lui sont assignées, a :

- ▶ élaboré 12 Documents de Travail et 20 Etudes et Documents sur les principaux problèmes économiques du pays ;
- ▶ offert 7 sessions de formation, au profit des cadres du secteur privé, des organisations de la société civile et de l'administration publique, pour renforcer les capacités de formulation et de mise en œuvre des politiques de développement ;
- ▶ organisé des plaidoyers sur les questions majeures de développement à travers 7 conférences-débats ;
- ▶ rendu disponible un Bulletin de Politique de Développement (Bupod) des lettres d'informations mensuelles, un centre de documentation et un site web (www.capod.org) qui sont des outils de gestion des savoirs.
- ▶ organisation des Journées Scientifiques édition 2010 au Palais des Congrès de Cotonou.

International

Education - Les talents à l'honneur au 3^e wise

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Écrit par Xavier Messè

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Le lauréat du grand Prix de l'Innovation dans le secteur éducatif recevra 250 millions de Fcfa. Annoncé pour se tenir du 1^{er} au 3 novembre à Doha au Qatar, le jury international du Prix Wise a planché sur les centaines de candidatures reçues à travers le monde entier. Outre six prix relevant des domaines tels que la participation au développement, la protection de l'environnement, les initiatives communautaires, l'innovation de Wise de cette année va consister à récompenser un septième prix dénommé le Grand prix de l'Education. Il sera décerné pour la première fois au sommet attendu à novembre. Celui-ci récompensera une innovation individuelle ou collective dans le domaine éducatif. L'objectif étant ici d'encourager des initiatives consistant à transformer l'environnement de manière à créer un cadre propice à l'épanouissement intellectuel et humain.

Si le Sommet Mondial pour l'Innovation dans l'Education (Wise) se distingue par la richesse de son programme, il constitue également une opportunité pour mettre en valeur des individus et des projets auprès d'une audience internationale. Parmi ces initiatives, le Wise Prize, le Wise Book et programme Learner's Voice sont sans doute les plus remarquables. Wise Prize : Le premier prix international dédié à l'éducation.

«Le Wise Prize for Education élève l'éducation au même niveau que la médecine, les sciences, l'économie ou les arts. Il récompense un individu (ou une équipe) pour sa contribution exceptionnelle et à l'échelle mondiale à la cause éducative. Outre la reconnaissance de la communauté internationale, le lauréat se verra également décerner un prix de 500 000 \$ (250 millions de Fcfa) et une médaille d'or.» Le nom du lauréat sera révélé à l'occasion de la session plénière qui ouvrira le Sommet Wise 2011, le 1^{er} novembre. Le lauréat tiendra par ailleurs une conférence de presse lors de laquelle vous aurez l'opportunité d'échanger avec lui. Les nominations à cette première édition du WISE Prize ont été tout d'abord passées en revue par un Comité, puis évaluées par un jury composé de cinq personnalités reconnues:

Dr James H Billington, Président de la Bibliothèque du Congrès américain, de Naledi Pandor, Ministre sud-africain des Sciences et de la Technologies, par ailleurs député, de Jeffrey D. Sachs, directeur de l'Earth Institute de l'université de Columbia, de Mme Fatma Rafiq Zakaria, Président du Maulana Azad Educational Trust en Inde, et de Sheikh Abdullah bin Ali Al-Thani, Président de Wise. L'édition 2011 du Sommet WISE accueillent des étudiants venus d'Afghanistan, d'Argentine, de Bosnie-Herzégovine, de Chine, d'Egypte, du Ghana, d'Haïti, d'Inde, d'Indonésie, du Kenya, de Palestine, des Philippines, du Qatar, de Sierra Leone, d'Afrique du Sud, de Tanzanie, de Trinidad et Tobago, des Etats-Unis, du Vietnam et du Yémen. Le Sommet mondial pour l'Innovation dans qui se déroule tous les ans à Doha au Qatar réunit 1300 participants, 148 intervenants en provenance de 104 pays. Wise est ainsi l'occasion de 3 jours de débats, de discussions et de rencontres.

Intervenants au 3^{ème} Wise

- L'université : recteurs d'académies, présidents d'universités, doyens, professeurs, chercheurs...

- Le monde politique et l'administration : ministres, parlementaires, conseillers...
- Le secteur privé : PDGs, présidents de conseil d'administration, entrepreneurs...
- Le monde associatif et les ONGs : présidents de fondations et représentants d'organisations humanitaires, liées à l'Education et au développement...
- Le milieu artistique : artistes, designers ou auteurs.

Focus international

1. Sir Fazle Hasan Abed, Fondateur et Directeur, Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (Brac), Bangladesh
2. H.E. Dr. Tayseer AL-Noaimi, Ministre, Ministère de l'Education, Jordanie
3. Dr. Marta Arango Nimnicht, Fondateur et Directeur Général, International Center for Education and Development (Cinde), Colombie
4. Sir Michael Barber, Conseiller en Education, Pearson ; Ancien Directeur du Global Education Practice, McKinsey, Royaume-Uni
5. Carol Bellamy, Président du Directoire, Education for All/Fast-Track Initiative; Ancien Directeur, UNICEF, Etats-Unis d'Amérique
6. Cristovam Buarque, Sénateur, Etat Fédéral du Brésil, Brésil
7. Martin Burt, Directeur Exécutif, Fondation Paraguaya, lauréat du Wise Awards 2009, Paraguay
8. Luc Chatel, Ministre, Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, de la Jeunesse et de la Vie Associative, France
9. Vicky Colbert, Fondateur et Directeur, Fundación Escuela Nueva, lauréat du Wise Awards 2009, Colombie
10. Dr. Cheick Modibo Diarra, Astrophysicien; Président, Microsoft Afrique; Fondateur, Pathfinder Foundation for the education and development of Africa, Mali.
11. H.E. Edem Kodjo, Président, Pax Africana Foundation; Ancien Secrétaire Général, Union Africaine; Ancien Premier Ministre et Ministre, Togo
12. Charles Leadbeater, Expert en innovation et auteur du WISE Book Innovation in Education: Lessons from Pioneers Around The World (Innovation dans l'Education: Leçons de pionniers à travers le monde), Royaume-Uni
13. Youssou N'dour, Président, Youssou N'Dour Foundation, Sénégal
14. Guang PAN, Professeur et doyen, Académie des Sciences Sociales de Shanghai ; Membre du Centre de Recherche & Ambassadeur, United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, Chine
15. Dr Michèle Pierre-Louis, Président, Fokal Foundation; Ancien Premier Ministre, Haïti
16. Prof. Jeffrey D. Sachs, Directeur, The Earth Institute; Conseiller Spécial près du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies Ban Ki-moon, Etats-unis d'Amérique.

Focus sur l'Afrique

1. Julien Nimubona, Ministre, Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche, Burundi
2. Dr. Florence Tobe Lobe, Président, Rubisadt Foundation, Cameroun
3. Victor Manuel Barbosa Borges, Président, Foundation for Development and International Exchanges, Cap-Vert
4. Ange Antoine Abena, Ministre d'Etat, Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, Congo
5. Kaba Urgessa, Ministre d'Etat, Ministère de l'Education, Ethiopie
6. Aïcha Bah Diallo, Président, Forum of African Women Educationalists (Fawe); Président, the

- Network for Education for All in Africa (Repta); Ancien Ministre, ministère de l'Éducation, Guinée
7. Uwen Robert Otu, Président, African Youth Movement (Aym), Nigéria
 8. Dr. Frannie Leautier, Secrétaire Exécutif, African Capacity Building Foundation (Acbf), Tanzanie
 9. Fatou Lamin Faye, Ministre d'Etat, Ministère de l'Éducation, Gambie.

Xavier Messè

President Jonathan's GIMPA award

Wednesday, 19 October 2011 16:21 administrator



By Boniface Chizea

As a proud Nigerian and an alumnus of Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA), my joy knew no bounds recently as I watched the official visit of President Goodluck Jonathan to Ghana and two other African countries on Nigerian Television Authority (NTA). I was particularly happy when I watched my Alma mata confer an honorary doctorate degree on my president. I was overwhelmed by my excitement at seeing Nigeria's President being so honoured right in the same hall where seven of us from Nigeria were graduated in December 2010. We had this saying then: "nobody goes through GIMPA and remains the same". I wish that for my President.

GIMPA was established as a public tertiary institution 50 years ago. Its objectives include providing education, training and services in the fields of leadership, management and public administration, interestingly, for both public and private sectors. In line with the fore-going, the management development programmes offered by GIMPA are conceived to produce high caliber managers and administrators equipped with relevant knowledge, appropriate skills and positive attributes such that its products would be able to make impact within the context of developmental challenges facing Africa's public and private sectors in the 21st century.

In GIMPA, we learnt that no public servant in Ghana ever became successful without having a feel of the institute's rich experiences. Apart from on-the-job performance and other criteria, attending course(s) in GIMPA was one of the major preconditions for Ghanaian public servants' progression in the service. This is because GIMPA's programmes are designed as post-experience training. The programmes emphasize firm practice-based, work-related, problem-solving orientation and content. This we saw firsthand and went through successfully.

As an emerging centre of excellence in governance, public management and administration in the English speaking West African sub-region, GIMPA is hosting the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)-sponsored Public Sector Management Training Programme (PSMTP). The Programme is a one-year professional Masters Degree course in Public Sector Management which started in September 2005. It aims at reorienting and equipping middle level public and private sector officers for productive and fulfilling public life.

The 2010 GIMPA/PSMTP Participants had seven of us from Nigeria with all of us as top fliers in the class of thirty seven participants. Other participants were Ghana, the host country, with twelve participants; Sierra Leone - five; Liberia - eight and The Gambia - five. The spirit of oneness the programme had generated amongst us across the sub region is still waxing stronger by the day. Mid-way into our programme, stories were making the rounds that ACBF might withdraw or reduce its sponsorship of the PSMTP after about five years.

We were all hoping to see its continuation because of the interface it provided us with from five countries and therefore made attempts to get Nigeria's Federal Government and some State governments to come in and save the programme through sponsorship of prospective participants from Nigeria. The attempts were, unfortunately, not so successful. This was in spite of the fact that some of us offered to link GIMPA up with some state governments in

Nigeria. Interestingly, the other three countries – Liberia, Sierra Leone and Gambia, took advantage of the sub regional exchange programme for the benefit of their respective public services. But the truth is that, Nigerian government’s lack of interest in the programme, regardless of the programme’s tremendous benefits in modernizing our public services which include sharing and exchange of our public service experiences across the sub region, nearly shut the programme down completely.

Even during our graduation on December 17, 2010, all invited top officials of the participating countries, except Nigeria, were in attendance. We were highly disappointed. But there was one Nigerian, Dr. Usman Kabir, the Director General of Centre for Management Development (CMD), one of the five management development institutes (MDIs) that are partnering with GIMPA on the programme.

While congratulating Jonathan on this rare honour (I am aware of GIMPA’s extreme austere measures or tough criteria for its honorary Doctorate degrees), I want to urge him to do a lot more by supporting GIMPA to maintain its high standards of academic excellence and integrity. Doing so will be in the interest of Nigeria as the sub regional leader and for the benefit of other participating countries.

The other side of the President’s award is to respectfully inform him that GIMPA, to my mind, was able to achieve a lot with its phenomenal growth as a government-owned but self sustaining institute largely because of consolidation and judicious utilization of resources placed at its disposal by the Ghanaian government, the purposeful leadership it enjoys and the quality of its manpower – both academic and non-academic. Mr President can as well order a merger of the Centre for Management Development (CMD), Administrative Staff College of Nigeria (ASCON), Public Service Institute (PSI) because they execute the same mandate and have the same focus as GIMPA. My point here is that we have too many of these institutes yet none of them has attained the excellence of GIMPA!

As a matter of reform and transformation of the public service, promotion and advancement of all public servants should be tied to productivity and success at each of the manpower training and development programmes attended at various levels of a Nigerian public service career at the proposed consolidated institute, just as it is obtainable in the Nigerian armed forces and GIMPA.

President Jonathan would have reciprocated the GIMPA award if and when these two issues are given consideration. Nigeria should have a world class management centre to rival GIMPA. Why not.

Abdulrahman Mohammed Alfa resides at 6 Mukum Close, Badarawa, Kaduna

Conseil des ministres du 19 octobre 2011 : Boni Yayi nomme son fils Nasser (11 com.)

Écrit par Eugène Dossoumon

http://www.lanouvelletribune.info/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=9368:conseil-des-ministres-du-19-octobre-2011--boni-yayi-nomme-son-fils-nasser&catid=29&Itemid=100054

Le Conseil des ministres s'est réuni en séance ordinaire le mercredi 19 octobre 2011. Au début de la séance, le Conseil des ministres a observé une minute de silence à la mémoire des feus: Marthe Ayosso Yaoïtcha, mère de madame Anne Cica Adjai, Chargée de mission du Médiateur de la République, décédée le 11 octobre 2011;

Geneviève Glessougbé née Houédjissin, mère de monsieur Raoul Glessougbé, Secrétaire général adjoint de la mairie d'Abomey-Calavi, décédée le 22 juillet 2011;

Emile Dègla Ahouantché, ancien maire de la commune urbaine d'Aplahoué, décédé le 05 octobre 2011. Au cours de la séance, le Conseil des ministres a adopté plusieurs projets de décret, notamment:

un projet de décret portant transmission à l'Assemblée nationale pour autorisation de ratification de l'instrument d'amendement à la constitution de l'Organisation internationale du Travail, 1986 ;

un projet de décret portant nomination des membres du Conseil d'administration de l'Agence béninoise de Métrologie et de Contrôle de Qualité (ABMCQ) Le Conseil des ministres a également examiné et approuvé plusieurs comptes rendus, entre autres:

un compte rendu du ministre de l'Intérieur, de la Sécurité publique et des Cultes relatif à la 25ème session du Comité d'orientation des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement du Nouveau Partenariat pour le Développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD), tenue à Malabo le 29 juin 2011;

un compte rendu du ministre du Développement, de l'Analyse économique et de la Prospective relatif à la 20ème réunion annuelle du Conseil des gouverneurs de la Fondation pour le Renforcement des Capacités en Afrique (ACBF), tenue à Arusha en Tanzanie, du 07 au 09 septembre 2011;

un compte rendu du ministre de l'Industrie, du Commerce, des Petites et Moyennes entreprises relatif au séminaire sur le thème « Promotion des investissements et du Commerce pour les pays francophones », tenu à Béijing en Chine, du 06 au 26 juillet 2011;

un compte rendu du ministre chargé des Relations avec les Institutions relatif à la célébration au Bénin, le 15 septembre 2011, de la Journée internationale de la Démocratie, édition 2011. Le Conseil des ministres a aussi autorisé:

la visite d'amitié et de travail au Bénin de son Excellence, monsieur Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, président de la République fédérale du Nigeria;

la participation du Bénin à la 36ème session de la conférence générale de l'UNESCO, prévue à Paris du 25 octobre au 10 novembre 2011;

l'organisation à Cotonou, les 24 et 25 octobre 2011, d'un stage international de Karaté-Do. Enfin, les nominations et remises disposition, ci-après ont été prononcées:

A la présidence de la République

Sur proposition du président de la République,

Secrétaire permanent du Conseil présidentiel de l'Investissement: Monsieur Nasser Yayi

Conseiller technique à la promotion du Conseil présidentiel de l'Investissement

Monsieur Aurèle Hounbédji

Au Ministère du Développement, de l'Analyse économique et de la Prospective

Sur proposition du Ministre,

Directeur de cabinet: Monsieur Rigobert Laourou

Conseiller Technique à l'Economie: Madame Liliane Alapini épouse Zézé

Conseiller Technique au Suivi des Projets et Programmes: Madame Rosemonde Lawani
Directeur des Ressources Financières et du Matériel: Monsieur Karim Boni Biao Abdou
Au ministère du Travail et de la Fonction publique
Sur proposition du ministre,
Directeur général de la Caisse nationale de Sécurité sociale: Monsieur Auguste René Ali Yérïma
Au ministère Chargé de la Microfinance, de l'Emploi des Jeunes et des Femmes
Sur proposition du ministre,
Directeur de cabinet: Monsieur Abdel Rahamane Baba-Moussa
Directrice adjointe de cabinet: Madame Tatiana Yabi Mama
Directrice générale du FNPEEJ: Madame Sylvie do Régo
Directeur de la Promotion de la Microfinance: Monsieur Pascal Wélé Idrissou
Directeur des Ressources Financières et du Matériel: Monsieur Ayétchoro Emile Kougbadji
Directeur de la Programmation et de la Prospective: Monsieur Grégoire Oda
Conseiller Technique Juridique: Monsieur Aziz Koladé Onifadé
Remises à disposition
Au ministère de l'Energie, des Recherches pétrolières et minières, de l'Eau et du Développement des
Energies renouvelables:
Monsieur Aliou Moriba Djibril Au ministère de l'Industrie, du Commerce, des Petites et Moyennes
Entreprises:
A la Chambre du Commerce et d'Industrie du Bénin: Monsieur Boukary Adam Gibigayé
Fait à Cotonou, le 19 octobre 2011