Climate Network Africa

KENYA NATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM ON NEPAD

Workshop Report

Ufungamano House, Nairobi

27 October 2003

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Executive Summary

The Consultation "**National Civil Society Forum on NEPAD**" took place on
27 October 2003 at the Ufungamano House, Nairobi. The main objectives of the one
day workshop were to:-

- Create awareness and bring participants to the same level of understanding of
  NEPAD (e.g, capacity building for national civil society organisations (CSOs) on
  NEPAD)

- Provide an opportunity for national CSOs to interact, consult and articulate their
  priorities vis a vis the implementation of NEPAD in Eastern Africa, and Kenya in
  particular

- Serve as an advocacy platform for the domestication and mainstreaming of
  NEPAD from a Civil society perspective

- Identify possible areas of collaboration or practical partnerships between the
  government, private sector and CSOs necessary to enhance the NEPAD agenda
  at the local and national levels; and identify the way forward

The workshop was attended by a total of fifty-two participants with participants drawn
from community based organizations, non-governmental organizations, social and
environmental justice networks representatives from the universities and religious
organizations as well as regional and international institutions.

The Workshop consisted of three plenary sessions. It was arranged around plenary
speeches and statements, presentations and highlights on key sectoral priorities and
plenary discussions. The specific issues addressed during the workshop were: -

- ✓ Introduction and Background to NEPAD
- ✓ CSOs Historical Relationship with NEPAD
- ✓ Regional Economic Communities: Significance of Partnerships
- ✓ WTO, MDGs and NEPAD: Challenges and suggestions for Way Forward
- ✓ Infrastructure-Road, Rail and Water Networks: Significance in Poverty
  Eradication
- ✓ -ICTs

The last session of the workshop focussed on discussing the way forward and the
discussions arising from the recommendations were captured and are synthesized
and summarized below:

- Continued inclusion and consultations with the civil society sector on the
  implementation of NEPAD. The Forum further called for the development of a
  civil society engagement strategy at the NEPAD National Secretariat in
  Kenya.

- That the NEPAD process must emphasise on food security and food
  sovereignty, promote intra-African trade and develop local markets through
  integration processes at political and economic levels

- The Forum endorsed Climate Network Africa (CNA) to serve as the National Civil Society Focal Point (NFP) for NEPAD in Kenya, and to, among other issues, engage the NEPAD National Secretariat on CSOs issues, as it relates to NEPAD, to mobilize the CSO national NEPAD engagement process, to assure information flow and feedback to and for other NGOs and CSOs and to develop draft guidelines for an inclusive civil society structure, based on sectoral and thematic representation to the National CSO Steering Committee for NEPAD

- The Forum resolved to lead the process of facilitating the stimulus to influence other Civil society sectors and in particular non- governmental organizations in the East African region to engage their respective governments in the NEPAD process and push for in depth role of CSO in the Peer Review Mechanism, as it was noted that many African leaders are not accountable and transparent to the populace in terms of respect for human rights, good governance and democracy.

At the end of the workshop, the participants had consolidated the views of the civil society with regard to CSO engagement and participation in NEPAD and proposed options for developing a solid institutional framework for the co-ordination of national civil society NEPAD process. Some representatives from the Forum later participated at the two day Regional NEPAD Ministerial and the Heads of State Implementation Committee Meeting whose theme was "**Promoting Public-Private Partnerships in the Implementation of NEPAD Projects in Eastern Africa**" held at the Kenyatta International Conference on the 28 –29 October 2003.

Introduction and Opening

Rev. Gathaka, Executive Director of the Ecumenical Centre for Peace and Justice, offered a word of prayer and welcomed the participants to the meeting.

Ms. Grace Akumu, the Executive Director of Climate Network Africa, opened the meeting by thanking the organisers of the workshop: the Ecumenical Center for Peace and Justice (ECPJ), Labour Awareness and Resource Programme (LARP), Ufadhili Trust, African Center for Environmental Advocacy and Governance (CEAG-Africa), African Centre for Empowerment, Gender and Advocacy and IUCN-EARO. She also paid special thanks to Hanns Seidel Stiftung (HSS) and IUCN-EARO for their support, which contributed to the success of the Workshop. She also welcomed and thanked all participants who had sacrificed their time to join in the deliberations.

Ms. Akumu observed that the workshop would provide a forum for effective consultations and strengthen CSO engagement in the NEPAD process at the national level, as well as serve as a basis for CSO input into the Eastern Africa Heads of State and Implementation Committee on NEPAD scheduled for 28 - 29 October 2003 in Nairobi.

WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS

Introduction to NEPAD
Mr. Pete Ondeng, CEO,
NEPAD-Kenya National Secretariat

Mr Ondeng reported that the Kenya Government established the National Secretariat in April 2003 to serve as the national focal point for NEPAD activities in the country and this was in response to the fact that many countries have been encouraged to domesticate NEPAD at the national levels. He said that there is also the National NEPAD Steering Committee, which is comprised of the following sectors: -

1. Government representatives
2. The Private sector
3. The Academia
4. The Civil society

He noted, however, that the selection process to the committee was not very inclusive, and this will be looked into over time. He added that the government has also put budgetary allocation for NEPAD activities and hence there is need to promote and popularise NEPAD within the country.

He informed the Forum that Kenya has been chosen as the Sub-regional hub for NEPAD in eastern Africa, and will be tasked with co-ordinating communication and interaction with other sub-regions (West Africa, Southern Africa etc) and also with the NEPAD continental secretariat in South Africa.

He gave a brief on the forthcoming Heads of States Implementation Committee and noted that the main focus would be to agree on infrastructure flagship projects for the Sub-region under the NEPAD framework and also to identify ways of incorporating private sector in NEPAD projects

He reported that Kenya had been mandated to host the NEPAD East Africa region Coordinating Committee. It is to act as the regional NEPAD hub in the sub-region.

PLENARY DISCUSSION

▪ Africa as a whole has plenty of challenges. Competition at the global level has been a mirage for Africa. The time for isolationism and donor funding to Africa are long gone. Major global players now are mostly from one area of the world. Is Africa competitive enough to safeguard the interests of our farmers in the long run?

▪ Now that Kenya has been mandated to be the regional hub for NEPAD matters in East Africa, what guarantees do we have that the CSOs will be part of this process? To what extent will CSOs be a partner and not an appendix in NEPAD?

▪ What are the key issues of infrastructure that are on the upcoming Heads of State and Government Summit so that the invited CSOs can re-orient themselves and prepare their interventions for lobbying?

- Can CSOs contribute to development of infrastructure projects based on the demands of the people?

Mr. Ondeng Responds:
There are many misconceptions about NEPAD. Because of this perspective, we consider ourselves as being outside the box. NEPAD is not an organization, NEPAD is an opportunity created by people and its theirs for the taking. We need to find a way to internalise the values, which NEPAD is trying to transfer to the people on the ground.

With regard to Infrastructure, a lot of countries came up with a wide range of infrastructure projects. Guidelines for implementing infrastructure projects was discussed at the Experts meeting but they are yet to reach agreement.

NEPAD will be inclusive of CSOs in order for it to be owned by the people. CSOs are in touch with the people at the grassroots but there must also be strategies of engagement with defined rules in order to move beyond meetings and conferences.

NEPAD AND CIVIL SOCIETY: HISTORICAL RELATIONSHIP

By: Grace Akumu (Ms), Executive Director
Climate Network Africa

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my pleasure to welcome all of you at this important workshop.

May I, on behalf of Ecumenical Centre for Justice and Peace (ECJP), Labour Awareness & Resource Programme (LARP), Centre for Environmental Advocacy and Governance – Africa (CEAG), UNEP Youth Advisory Council, Ufadhili Trust, and African Centre for Empowerment, Gender & Advocacy (ACEGA), welcome all of you at this workshop. The above CSOs met together several times at Climate Network Africa's offices to plan and hold this workshop. I thank all of them individually and severally.

Secondly, may I thank the Hanns Seidel Stiftung and IUCN-EARO for giving us support to hold this CSO Consultation on NEPAD today. Climate Network Africa, on behalf of the above group, is grateful to both institutions.

POLITICAL CONTEXT

- NEPAD is first and foremost a governmental and inter-governmental process

- CSOs left out in the initial NEPAD document

- Since then, CSOs have argued their case for involvement as they would be key stakeholders in the implementation of NEPAD and must be viewed as stakeholders and not "intruders"

- CSOs wish to state that they must not be seen as intruders but partners in the implementation of NEPAD

- Broader CSO engagement with NEPAD started in 2002 at different forums, e.g.

  - Conference on Financing for Development:
    A group of CSOs engaged NEPAD leaders at Monterrey, Mexico, in March 2002. At this meeting, CSOs expressed their concern about their exclusion in the evolution of NEPAD. They also reiterated the experience with failed development frameworks littering the continent of Africa and wondered why NEPAD, which has been wrongly presented as a "Marshall Plan" for Africa, is discussed, negotiated and concluded with industrialised countries before Africans are given a chance to contribute

  - An African Regional Forum for Envisioning Africa
    The forum focussed on NEPAD and was convened in April 2002, Nairobi, Kenya, by Heinrich Boll Foundation, African Academy of Sciences and the Mazingira Institute. The forum brought together African intelligentsia to discuss and dissect NEPAD

At the Forum, **CSOs stated that:**

➢ NEPAD is rightly or wrongly, being seen by Africans as a 'softer' method for re-colonising Africa through globalisation

➢ There is nothing new in the concept of NEPAD. Nothing promised which had not been promised before and not fulfilled. Moreover, Africa has not seen the US$64 billion promised every year to be transferred by industrialised countries. Even the US$6 billion promised during the G8 Summit in Canada in 2002, has not been realised.

➢ NEPAD is "old wine in new wine skin", etc, etc.

Other Forums:

➢ Bali, Indonesia, May 2002, during the United Nations Preparatory Committee meeting on World Summit on Sustainable Development (UN-WSSD), IUCN convened a side-event on NEPAD

➢ Johannesburg, South Africa, August, 2002, during the UN-WSSD Conference, IUCN convened another side-event on NEPAD where CSOs continued to provide constructive criticisms as above

➢ Nairobi, Kenya, February 2003, during the 22nd Session of the UNEP Governing Council, CSOs made a statement during the discussion on the Environment Initiative of NEPAD and held a meeting with the Head of the NEPAD Environment Initiative, President A. Wade of Senegal. CSOs resolved to engage with NEPAD despite lack of involvement in its formulation and urge African leaders to partner with CSOs

➢ IUCN held a CSO Sub-regional workshop in Gaborone, Botswana in August, 2003 where it was recommended that there is need to establish NEPAD CSO National Focal Points at the country level and this is one of the reasons for this workshop - NEPAD-CSO National Consultations.

NEPAD/CSO Regional Engagement

♦ Began in 2003

♦ NEPAD recognises CSOs as key stakeholders and partners with government and private sector

♦ NEPAD holds a regional gender workshop in Libreville, Gabon, in April 2003

♦ Meetings with CSOs in Maputo, Mozambique, during the African Union Assembly of the Heads of States and Governments, in July 2003

♦ CSO recommendations presented to the Heads of State and Government, and the NEPAD Steering Committee

Key CSO recommendations in Maputo:

- "Affirmative procurement in all NEPAD contracts in order to ensure African private sector benefits in NEPAD projects, in particular, Small and Medium level enterprises, where women stand to benefit

- Mechanisms to guarantee CSO participation in all AU/NEPAD processes in a manner that ensures gender balanced and inter-generational equity

- Legal framework for Indigenous Knowledge Systems given Africa's wealth in flora and fauna, a solid basis for traditional medicine, Intellectual Property Rights. Africa's comparative advantage in organic farming could lead to securing a niche in organic agriculture in the market access debate

- CSOs expertise, talents, skills, network and creativity be recognised and AU/NEPAD to establish permanent mechanisms for engaging CSOs at all levels"

NEPAD CSO National (Kenya) Relationship:

- Only one CSO representative in the NEPAD Kenya National Steering Committee as opposed to five representatives from the private sector

- No CSO officer at the NEPAD Kenya National Secretariat

- No policy on engaging CSOs

- Relations are random and *ad-hoc*

- CSOs not allowed to make a statement at the Ministerial and Heads of State Implementation Committee Conference due in Nairobi on 28-29 October 2003

REGIONAL/NATIONAL CONCERNS & CHALLENGES

- ❖ Strong global support for NEPAD, yet awareness in Africa is doubtful.

- ❖ Awareness in Africa needs strengthening

- ❖ NEPAD is about development and therefore CSOs have a right to fully engage and should not be seen as favour extended to CSOs

- ❖ How to promote adequate public participation at all levels in what is inherently a governmental process

- ❖ What institutional arrangements need to be in place for effective engagement by CSOs?

- ❖ Can CSOs influence the unfolding agenda? How?

- ❖ Has the relationship between the state and civil society improved in Africa?

❖ Lack of predictable funding to effectively engage, etc, etc. It is important for CSOs in Africa to be involved in and discuss NEPAD issues from African perspective. This requires local and national funding from public coffers.

Way forward: (Suggestion)

♦ **Establishment of a CSO National Focal Point?**

♦ **Role & TOR?**

CONCLUSION

❑ NEPAD must be people-driven in order to succeed where others failed

❑ Without CSO engagement, ownership and domestication of NEPAD by Africans will remain a pipe dream!

❑ Without African governments elaborating policy on engaging with CSOs at local, national and regional levels on a consistent basis, NEPAD will remain a study area for international organisations or donor agencies, who will occasionally allocate funds in the area of their choice for research/study. CSOs in Kenya are diverse and therefore have diverse interests in NEPAD.

❑ In Kenya, lack of funds will undermine the capacity of national CSOs to deal effectively with NEPAD issues. CSOs would therefore only deal with NEPAD issues on an *ad-hoc* basis.

THANK YOU!!

PLENARY DISCUSSIONS

▪ NEPAD is being implemented in the name of Africa yet the people of Africa have been neglected in the process. Why have politicians always used CSOs to achieve their aims (political office), then disassociated themselves with CSOs soon after their election? Examples are Presidents Obasanjo (Nigeria) and formerly active in the African Leadership Forum and Mbeki (South Africa) who had been a key ally of COSATU. As CSOs, we need to think and strategise on how we are going to get involved in the NEPAD process if the private sector is not going to take it over.

▪ There has been very little efforts to popularise NEPAD in Kenya with the people and civil society, however, Kenya seems to be way ahead of other regions and countries in Africa. What is your perception of civil society involvement with NEPAD in other parts of Africa, especially during the IUCN Sub-Regional meeting in Botswana?

▪ Who are the CSOs representatives accredited to the (18 slots) to represent CSOs at the East Africa Heads of State & Implementation Committee Conference scheduled for 28-29 October 2003?

▪ There should be more workshops of this nature to increase public awareness of NEPAD.

- There is need for more public awareness about NEPAD. Also, papers presented should be distributed for participants for follow-up to this meeting.

- It is apparent that the Government is not keen on involving CSOs in the NEPAD agenda. Therefore CSOs need to start by organising themselves and demand that they be included in the NEPAD process. This should entail having a CSO national focal point and a national steering committee on NEPAD to monitor the implementation of NEPAD at the national level

- When this meeting is over, we need to implement what has been agreed. Copies of presentations should be distributed. NEPAD should facilitate transparency and accountability in the rural areas especially with regard to the Provincial Administration apparatus who people feel are very corrupt. In this regard, we are happy to note that NEPAD is also about eradicating corruption, which has been identified as a major obstacle to achieving development.

- It is true that awareness is slightly higher in Kenya than other countries and regions but you must remember that awareness is at different levels and NEPAD is also multi-sectoral in terms of focus. So awareness varies not only per region but also per sector e.g. agriculture, governance, infrastructure, etc. South Africa also has high awareness because of the fact that the country has hosted many meetings, including the UN-WSSD in 2002, the AU Assembly in 2001, the World Conference Against Racism in 2001 and the recent Maputo AU Assembly in Mozambique. IUCN for instance deals and focuses on the NEPAD Environment Initiative

- One has to clarify what the positive aspects of NEPAD are because if all we see is negatives (like old wine in new wine skin) then what is the point of getting engaged in it? It is important to know that there are new elements in NEPAD and these include:

  -The political will generated by the fact that leading African statesmen have decided to do something for the development of Africa

  -Commitment to good governance, peace, democracy and respect for human rights and the rule of law and especially the establishment of an African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).

  It is likely that other Governments will not listen to the recommendations of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) if they themselves are not willing to listen to the CSOs in their own countries, so this means that CSOs must be constructive and critical in their engagement. It is very dangerous to leave NEPAD on the hands of Government alone, in any case the government machineries are not able to effectively deal with NEPAD, and sometimes are not interested. CSOs must be part of NEPAD.

  NEPAD is a Concept not a Project! The idea behind NEPAD is that it is to be based on partnerships, and this is at different levels. There are partnerships with the G8 and other industrialized countries, but even at the internal level, there must be partnership between the government, the private sector and the CSOs. So if CSO are not included in NEPAD process then there will be no partnerships.

- Kenyans CSOs must realign themselves because the General Elections in December 2002 created a vacuum within the civil society that needs to be filled.

- The Center for Corporate Governance (CGC) works with NEPAD in the area of Corporate Governance in Africa, through initiatives like Capacity building. It is very important that CSOs identify specific thrusts/sectors within NEPAD that they can contribute and participate and take that chance. So as CSOs we need to identify the various thematic thrusts of NEPAD and inform NEPAD what we can offer as partners on those thematic areas. Transparency issues are also important and CSOs must ensure that transparency is incorporated in all NEPAD activities and institutions.

- For the CSOs to be effective, they must come up with a National Focal Point, which will act as bridge between the Government and CSOs in the entire country. If there is a strong CSO Focal Point, then we are even in a stronger negotiating position with the government.

- CSOs must also help the government to translate policies into action at the grassroots, but for this to happen, there must be awareness at the local level on NEPAD and policies. NEPAD has a lot of potential to contribute to Africa's economic revival but Africans have to put their house in order first, both politically and economically. Africa lacks a unified voice to negotiate and only unity through promotion of intra-African trade can lead to development and this is what NEPAD must promote, more trade between African countries

Ms Grace Akumu Responds:

My presentation only reflected the historical relationship with NEPAD and CSOs, but presently, CSOs have decided, in many forums to engage in the NEPAD process.

One of the major stumbling blocks for CSOs has always been the difficult relationship between CSOs and the Government of Kenya. This has been lukewarm, but CSOs are even more determined to play their rightful role even if the government is not cooperative. Because of Africa's underdevelopment, we shall not tire of our duty to assist in achieving sustainable development.

Public awareness on NEPAD is still low even among Government officials in most African countries, Kenya included, and there must be emphasis on the NEPAD thematic areas, and these must be contextualized on national priorities. Mentioning the obstacles does not stop us from engaging in the NEPAD process and we actually mention them so that we can strategise to better overcome them. Each of us as CSOs can identify which NEPAD sector we want to focus on depending on our organizational priorities, strengths and focus.

Based on the IUCN meeting in Botswana, Kenyan CSOs are slightly ahead of their counterparts in the Southern Africa belt, on NEPAD issues and activities. In fact, Kenya is way ahead of other countries even within the Eastern Africa sub-region. This factor can be attributed to the various activities, which have occurred with respect to NEPAD in Kenya and even at the Government level. For example, Kenya is the first country in Africa to establish a NEPAD National Secretariat. However, not very many NEPAD activities have taken place outside Nairobi in the rural areas and this has to be addressed.

With regard to the upcoming East African Heads of State and Implementation Committee conference, Mr. Pete Ondeng, the NEPAD-Kenya National Secretariat CEO, asked Climate Network Africa (CNA) to provide CSO names of people who can participate at short notice, and these would be accredited. CNA provide a list of 18 Nairobi based CSOs in view of the short notice.

Meanwhile, the CSO-Government relationship has always been an uneasy one. But CSOs must engage in the NEPAD process as our work is mainly on development and actually compliments Government work. It is wise to embrace the motto of Heinrich Boell that "meddling is the only way to stay relevant". There must be an elaborate structure for CSOs engagement in the NEPAD.

I couldn't agree more with the concerns about corruption and Government officials ignoring CSOs. However, I wish to just remind you that corruption is being addressed by the government and all of us must support the efforts. Nevertheless, CSOs must put a lot of pressure on the Government so that the fight against corruption is not done selectively, otherwise it would fail.

TEA BREAK 11.40 – 12.00

Regional Economic Communities (RECs): Significance of Partnerships
By: Litha-Musyimi Ogana
African Centre for Empowerment, Gender and Advocacy (ACEGA)

Background

CSOs engagement with NEPAD can be divided into three phases

Phase I

Characterized with lack of information, misunderstanding and confusion. There were few CSO consultations organized, such as the Bamako Meeting that was organized by the Third World Network (Africa)

Phase II

This was a very *ad-hoc* phase, and it marked the start of the engagement of CSOs with NEPAD in an organized fashion, including the proposals for the establishment the engagement architecture within the NEPAD Continental Secretariat and with national governments. There were also attempts to identify gaps in the document and also to align the formation of NEPAD to other continental processes such as the creation of the African Union

Phase III

This is the present phase where NEPAD is intending to engage CSOs formally and organizing meetings. It can be termed the "Outreach Phase" where NEPAD is trying to involve CSOs through meetings in Ghana (March), Gabon (April) South Africa and Maputo in July 2003 during the AU Assembly

NEPAD Framework

Implementation of NEPAD

This is based on the premise that NEPAD is a vision and an agenda for renewal in the African continent. It is presented as an opportunity for "*African Renaissance*" and has the political will outlined through an accepted programme of Action. It is also a new platform for forging partnerships that can help Africa realize it's development goals i.e. putting African countries collectively and individually on the path to sustainable development

NEPAD is not meant to replace the existing development institutions and frameworks, but will be facilitated through the existing institutions like the Regional Economic Commissions (RECs). However, the RECs are inter-governmental organisations and have, in most cases, no engagements with civil society and the private sectors

The multiplicity of RECs in Eastern Africa sub-region is peculiar. In West Africa, the lead REC for NEPAD implementation is the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) where all West African countries are members, and in Southern Africa it is Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). In this region, Eastern Africa, the following RECs exists:

- Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

- East African Community (EAC)

- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

- Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), where Tanzania is a member

It is very difficult to identify the lead REC amongst the four, and this is compounded by the fact that the focus of these RECs do not cover all sectoral priorities of NEPAD, for instance COMESA excludes Education, Health and Environment priorities.

It has therefore been proposed that out of the options that exists in East Africa,

a. Either the RECs elect one of their own to co-ordinate NEPAD on behalf of the others

b. The RECs constitute and Inter-agency Co-ordinating Committee for NEPAD

c. The Eastern African countries agree on one country to co-ordinate the Sub-regional NEPAD Implementation as a Focal point

Current Situation

a. The RECs have an inter-REC Co-ordinating committee in place and this should have an expanded mandate to elaborate issues of NEPAD

b. The Eastern African countries should agree to have the RECs implementation of NEPAD to be co-ordinated by one country serving as the focal point

The debate on the above options led to an agreement that one country be elected as a focal point to co-ordinate the implementation of the NEPAD Agenda through the RECs, as no REC covers all the 11 countries in the Region.

Kenya has been chosen as a focal point given that it already has a NEPAD national secretariat in place and has been taking leadership in co-ordinating the sub-region informally since 2002. This has been endorsed and awaits the formalities of signatures by the Heads of States. The RECs will work closely with the focal points in facilitating and harmonizing of the Sub-regional priorities

Significance of Partnerships in NEPAD

The NEPAD envisages three partners;

i. Governments

ii. Private sector

iii. Civil society organizations

It is important therefore to clarify what will be the roles of the CSOs in the implementation of NEPAD through the RECs, given that the RECs have had no organised associations with the CSOs. Also the following aspects must be considered;

i.   RECs, as they exist have no permanent mechanisms of involving CSOs, and the private sector in their activities in general

ii.   In the case of East Africa, the EAC has established mechanisms for private sector partnerships through the East African Business Council but has been slower in establishing the CSOs mechanism of involvement in the EAC. They have only completed a study on CSOs involvement but it is yet to work on developing the mechanism after holding a Stakeholders workshop

iii. IGAD and COMESA have not worked out an elaborate involvement strategy for CSOs too.

In general terms, ECOWAS, SADC, IGAD, COMESA and EAC are Inter-Governmental institutions and they are not under any obligations to invite the private sector and the CSOs into their institutions, however, in light of NEPAD and the AU Constitutive Act, the challenge is for the RECs to incorporate the private sector and CSOs into their programme of work and they only have the following choices

a.   Either to accept both private sector and CSOs

b.   Accept only one category, without the other, e.g. Private sector only or CSOs only

RECs' Options for Engagement with CSOs

The RECs can select either of the following options

a.   Develop a permanent mechanism with CSOs like what the African Union is trying to do through ECOSOC

b.   Involve the private sector and the CSOs on a needs basis

The interim agreement in the NEPAD Expert group meeting in Nairobi on 25-26 October 2003, has settled on engaging the private sector, but it is yet to make a definite decision on the involvement of the CSOs. The challenge, in the light of the fact that the Sub-region has selected Kenya to co-ordinate NEPAD projects, the CSOs must therefore be bold in demanding their representation and to ensure that this demand is outlined in the Preamble of the Heads of States Communiqué.

CSOs must also lobby to ensure the NEPAD National secretariat establishes a permanent framework for engaging the CSOs in the sub-region either at the RECs level or at the focal point level

Role of Civil Society

CSOs must be able to take a thematic approach through

(a) Critique (this has been done before and must continue)

(b) Provision of expertise for the technical segments of NEPAD Sectoral priorities and assignments like the conduct of EIA and to contribute to the monitoring of implementation

(c) Mobilization for implementation through organs like the APRM at country levels

(d) Advocacy and promoting ownership of NEPAD at the Grassroots

(e) Monitoring and evaluation of project implementation through surveys, data collection etc

Overall, the CSOs must be able to identify and tap the resources that they can bring on board to NEPAD. The governments will bring in power, and the private sector can bring in money and financial resources, but CSOs will only bring in people through the power of expertise, networking, advocacy and popular participation

PLENARY DISCUSSIONS

- The ordinary people must be involved because it is the lives of the ordinary people that NEPAD is supposed to transform. CSO representatives must be free to speak aloud in all fora as it is they who are closest to the ordinary people.

- Kenyan CSOs must organize themselves adequately in the event that Kenya is confirmed as the sub-regional hub for NEPAD in Eastern Africa, as we have to influence CSOs in other countries within the region to engage the NEPAD process in their respective countries

- Concerning the funding of the NEPAD Initiatives, each country is to fund itself, and NEPAD will not bring money, but is an idea, a vision that should also allow CSOs to feed their contribution at the national level.

- Regarding the APRM, each country should put up a task force to carry out a review. That means that the CSOs must link to NEPAD at the national level before the continental level. However, it is not quite clear at what level national CSOs intend to feed their inputs at, whether it is at the continental or national levels?

- The major problem in Africa is lack of originality. NEPAD is focussing on infrastructure, but where are the finances? At the end of the process, more time and resources will have to be spent on meetings than actual development. Instead of Africans focussing on themselves, they adopt foreign concepts each time e.g. NEPAD, which is not an African driven concept. Where is the finance going to come from? The problem is actually not finance but our inability to manage our resources efficiently and sustainably added to the rampant corruption and lack of transparency that has characterized our governments. In

fact, in future if an audit is done on NEPAD, it will reveal that more funds have actually been spent on meetings than on actual development.

- Some NEPAD projects and the drawback that these are generating towards development in Africa are of concern. An example is the NEPAD Short Term Action Plan on Infrastructure that has listed 20 priority projects, yet some of these are projects which were started many years back and are almost near completion!

  Another example is the Airways/lines Project developed under the "*Yamoussoukro Declaration*" The problem now is that projects that have been funded by African governments, using the tax payers money and are almost completed, are being taken over by NEPAD, and being presented as NEPAD projects. This means that they are now subjected to NEPAD conditionality that have been laid down by the World Bank, yet there is no additional monetary resources that are being brought. The major concern with such projects is that most of this conditionality is against the development aspirations of the African people.

- Why is it that the conditionalities attached to projects in Africa under NEPAD are never discussed by the Civil Society and the national parliaments but are always agreed on in private with the World Bank and/or IMF?

- CSOs should realize that Governments have power, the private sectors have money but the Civil Society have the people on their side. Therefore, it is important that awareness workshops are conducted to inform people and this is important because that's where we build capacity. And capacity building is an on-going exercise. This will help us build a more democratic and transparent country.

  NEPAD opens up two channels for CSOs: -

  a) The CSOs, private sector and governments can dialogue

  b) About agriculture, The NEPAD Agriculture initiative is premised on the wrong ground. We should build on the principle of comparative advantage to focus on food sovereignty among the East African sub-region, as the problem is not about food production but food distribution.

- CSOs should adopt more of a proactive role in terms of NEPAD projects rather wait for NEPAD to front projects then react as CSO.
  In sub-Saharan Africa, there are very few CSOs playing a key role in Science and Technology (S&T) issues yet the potential of S&T in contributing to development is known and especially their role in the management of natural resources, food and security. CSOs need to play a more enhanced role in S&T issues, not through the formation of new NGOs, but through the expansion of mandates of the existing NGOs. The forum should also reflect on the contribution of CSOs to the forthcoming NEPAD Conference on S&T in South Africa in November, and the roles that CSOs can contribute

- What are the key parameters of development? Is development indigenous or not? Once w get this right, then we shall move in the right direction in terms of development.

- The cooperative movement should be made part and parcel of the NEPAD process at the national and sub regional levels for NEPAD to achieve greater impact. In the cooperative movements, contribution is not limited to funds and labour. Therefore, CSOs must stress the role and potential of cooperative societies in alleviating rural poverty. If the CSOs cannot achieve their aims, then the cooperative societies should take over.

Ms. Litha O. Musyimi Responds:
NEPAD proposed "top-down" rolling projects as priorities, and these have three approaches: -

a) The Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Plan (CAADP)
b) The Short Term Infrastructure Projects (STIRP)
c) African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)

NEPAD therefore has several programmes like, the APRM is a governance programme, the CAADP is for the Agricultural, sector etc. Some of the projects that have now been taken up by NEPAD had been planned before, but could not take off because political dispensation in certain countries could not allow those projects to be implemented, or civil strive could not make it possible.

One of the failures of the development projects in Kenya is because we have not yet addressed the root causes of problems. We need to break the vicious circle. In the APRM, the countries have voluntarily accepted political and economic audit. The result of such an audit will be taken to the African Union and can also be used by Africa's development partners to assist them in deciding which countries to put their money and investments in. NEPAD is a wider agenda. NEPAD is a vision and we can make it a social movement and one way to achieve this is to become independent.

Funding should not be overplayed. The private sector will not make projects other than for profit, so it is pointless to expect the private sector to fund any project which will assist people get out of poverty which is what NEPAD is trying to achieve. One of the roles of CSOs is to keep on reminding the NEPAD negotiators that they also come from some village somewhere and they need to realise that. Otherwise, the CSOs should apply pressure on African governments to achieve improvements in living standards and get the masses out of abject poverty.

The APRM has caused excitement with the donors. It will be implemented at three levels namely: -

i)   The Heads of States panel

ii)   The Panel of Eminent Persons

iii) The Secretariat

CSOs must be involved in the review teams at the national level.

It was clear at the Maputo meeting that NEPAD is answerable to the African Union. It is only CSOs, which have the power to engage Governments on various issues. We must be able to look for other resources that we have and not just focus on money. Money only facilitates and does not perform the actual projects. The meetings have to occur because decisions are usually taken at such meetings, which will make your days work worthless if CSOs do not participate at such meetings. The concept of economic comparative advantage is mostly anchored in classical economic theory, which may not be appropriate to African agriculture.

Our challenge is that as we see what is rolling out of NEPAD, we should be rolling out projects, which may be small budgets but have more impact. In 5 years time when we do an audit of NEPAD, we should be able to determine if any positive difference had been achieved as a result of NEPAD.

Technology transfer is another issue, which can be addressed from different perspectives. It is not solely a matter of North to South transfers but also between South/South partners.

Co-operative movements are important and must be factored within NEPAD.

MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM, MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND NEPAD: THE NEXUS AND THE POSITION OF CIVIL SOCIETY

By Oduor Ong'wen, EcoNews Africa

INTRODUCTION

In September 2000, the United Nations Millennium Summit, attended by 189 Heads of State adopted the Millennium Declaration, with 8 goals to reduce poverty by half by 2015. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) now guide much of the interaction between impoverished countries and the more developed ones and the multilateral institutions they control like the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The MDGs embody the aspiration for human betterment, expressed in a limited set of numerical and time-bound targets and indicators – 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets	**Indicators for Monitoring progress**
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2014, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1. Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day[i] 2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty] 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption.
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age. 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education. 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5. 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds.
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels no later than 2015	9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education. 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds. 11. Share of women in employment in non-agricultural sector. 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament.
Goal 4: Reduce Child mortality	
Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.	13. Under-five mortality rate. 14. Infant mortality rate. 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles.
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and began reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women 19. Condom use rate or the contraceptive prevalence rate[ii] 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS[iii]
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and began to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria. 22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures[iv] 23. Prevalence of death rates associated with tuberculosis. 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS).
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest. 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area. 27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per $1 GDP (PPP). 28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons). 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels.
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural.
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.	31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation. 32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented).
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development.	
Target 12: Develop further an open rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system **Target 13:** Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing States. *Official development assistance* 33. Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income.

Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (Through the Programme of Action for Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly) Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	34. proportions of bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation). 35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that are untied. 36. ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs 37. ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs *Market access* 38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and LDCs admitted free of duties. 39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textile and clothing from developing countries. 40. Agricultural support estimates for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP. 41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity. *Debt Sustainability* 42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and the number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, US$ 44. Debt service as a percentage of export of goods and services.
Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for the youth.	45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds, each sex and total[v]
Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries.	46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis.
Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population. 48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population.

[a] For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available

[b] Amongst contraceptive methods, only condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission. The contraceptive prevalence rate is also useful in tracking progress in other health, gender and poverty goals. Because the condom use rate is only measurement amongst women in union, it will be supplemented by an indicator on condom use in risk situations. These indicators will be augmented with an indicator of knowledge and misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS by 15-24 year-olds (UNICEF –WHO).

[c] To be measured by the ratio of proportion of orphans to non-orphans aged 10-14 who are attending school.

[d] Prevention to be measured by the % of under 5s sleeping under insecticide treated bednets; treatment to be measured by the % of under 5s who are appropriately treated.

[e] An improved measure of target is under development by ILO for future years.

Almost 10 years ago, a most comprehensive round of multilateral trade negotiations, launched in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in 1986, was concluded and a new organization, the World Trade Organisation (WTO) came into being. The WTO has been entrusted with the implementation and enforcement of multilateral agreements negotiated during the Uruguay Round, covering a wide range of disciplines in the trade in goods and services, including intellectual property regime. These agreements entail an extensive programme of work with respect to implementation, reviews and further negotiations as mandated in the agreements. However, the experience of the past eight years has demonstrated that developing countries, particularly Africa, have not been able to fully and effectively participate in a way that serves their interests. Some of the reasons that have been advanced for this state of affairs include:

- Asymmetries and imbalances in the Uruguay Round Agreements, that tilt the agreements in favour of industrialized countries and disfavour developing countries;

- Resource underdevelopment in Africa;

- Low knowledge base; and

- Lack of or poor coordination of development efforts

If the 1980s was regarded as the "lost decade" in development, the 1990s can be aptly described as a decade of broken promises. In 2001, Nelson Mandela asked, "Will the legacy of our generation be more than a series of broken promises?' The result of these broken promises is that the continent cannot hope to achieve the foregoing goals and targets of MDGs unless and until there is a radical shift in the way our politics, our economies and our relationships are approached. Integration into the global economy via WTO has been variously proposed as the sure way. But as observed in the foregoing paragraph, there are fundamental challenges.

To simultaneously address this conundrum, African Heads of State, in 2001, came up with a new initiative, The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Initially promoted by four presidents – Thabo Mbeki, Abdoulaye Wade, Olusegun Obassanjo and Abdelaziz Bouteflika of South Africa, Senegal, Nigeria and Algeria respectively, NEPAD has been adopted by the African Union as the vehicle for promoting the continent's development and fast-tracking African economic and political integration. NEPAD is therefore seem as our strategy to address both the marginalisation in the globalisation move and the attainment of the MDGs.

In this paper we show that with the MTS organized in a manner that is skewed against developing countries and NEPAD being driven by the same neo-liberal agenda that is at the centre of the MTS, MDGs might remain unattainable for Africa.

Africa and Globalisation

Globalisation has become the latest buzzword. It is used in every way and every context. In international discourses, both official and non-official, and more so within the last decade or so, the term has acquired an adjectival form – 'this globalisation phenomenon' – and in the context of inter-dependence of economies and nations. Used thus, 'globalisation' is fast acquiring a connotation quite akin to fate. Even rational people who otherwise believe that science and technology can solve or cure anything (including economists who insist that their discipline is scientific and logical) use the term 'globalisation' in such a way as to appear to attribute and blame everything that happens in the broad socio-economic sectors on this phenomenon.

Globalisation is clearly not a phenomenon like an earthquake, floods or storms – occurrences of nature which, whether they can be predicted or not, cannot be averted, but have to be endured. According to a recent Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) publication, the term was first used in 1985 by Thoedore Levitt in a paper 'The Globalisation of Markets' in Kantrow, A.M., *Sunrise … Sunset: Challenging the Myth of Industrial Obsolescence*; New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1985, pp 53-68). Levitt used the expression to characterize the vast changes that have taken place over the past two decades in the international economy – the rapid and pervasive diffusion around the world of production, consumption and investment of goods, services, capital and technology.

Within the realm of world economic development, globalisation is fast acquiring a wide variety of uses: the emergence of a new asymmetrical division of labour along with greater dispersion of economic activity directed by corporate strategic planning that has replaced governmental or state efforts in many countries. It is also used to point to the erosion of the post-War US dominance of the world economy by the rising competitiveness of Western Europe and Japan and the rise of regional spheres of influence. It is also being used as a synonym for liberalization and greater openness of economies – implying both liberalization of the domestic economy and external liberalization.

No doubt the advances in technology – in the technology of transport, and advances in information and communication technology and with it the transport of ideas and information across the globe – have contributed to and helped this process. As a consequence, major corporations of the world – mostly centered in Europe and North America – have been bringing pressure to bear on their governments to facilitate this type of integration, through the process of globalisation, i.e. transnationalisation of the world economy.

NEPAD has two major objectives: to integrate Africa into the global economy and to address the elusive economic, social and political development of the continent. To achieve the former, the MTS is seen as the vehicle. The MDGs provide a pointer on how to address the latter.

The term integration is used to describe governmental actions – regionally or multilaterally across the world – to reduce barriers to trade and economic exchanges and mobility of factors of production and harmonizing of national economic policies for common world good. But increasingly, the concept of international economic integration and interdependence, is being used to explain the interdependence of national economies, irrespective of whether it is brought about by acts of government or by independently conceived and executed actions of microeconomic agents.

The talk of interacting Africa – the developing world - into the global economy and the whole talk of globalisation, is really about the expansion of TNC activities to the developing world and on TNC terms. Sylvia Ostrey, the former Chief Economist of OECD put it as no other person ever has-. In the International Herald Tribune of April 19, 1990, Ostery wrote: 'the primary agent of globalisation is the transnational enterprise. The primary driving force is the revolution in information and communication technology … In a globalising world, competition among transnational enterprises in sophisticated products and services … is also competition among systems … For the global corporation competing in the international economy, it means competing under the same set of rules – that is the same set of domestic rules in different countries.'

It is widely agreed that 'loss of sovereignty' is one of the implications of the 'new globalising world order' even when the rules are negotiated. Nonetheless, this loss of sovereignty is markedly greater for some than for others. Developing countries – big and small, weak and powerful, advanced and least developed – all experience a significant erosion of their economic and political independence vis-à-vis the North, to the extent that there are now many in the South who suggest that new forms of colonization of developing countries are taking place.

This new order has seen the diminishing of economic role of the UN system while those of the IMF and the World Bank are increased, the latter institutions reflecting the wishes of a handful of its major shareholders. WTO has emerged as a major international institution accompanied by a new global regime for trade and trade-related matters that have a major impact on policy options of Africa and the rest of developing world.

The changed context has come with the following development challenges:

- The need for external capital and development assistance on appropriate terms;

- The need for access to export markets in order to earn the badly needed foreign exchange;

- The need for import of technology in order to industrialise;

- The need to have reasonable degree of predictability in the external economic environment and to be shielded against external shocks; and

- The need to improve the level of education, health, housing and employment, overcome poverty, care for the environment and deal with other essential development priorities on their national agenda.

NEPAD, MTS and MDGs
Paragraph 24 of the NEPAD recognises the difficulty of achieving sustainable results under adjustment policies. It would therefore be foolhardy to hope that resources would be accumulated via neo-liberal policies that inform various shades of SAPs. Yet the authors of NEPAD go ahead and premise the initiative on that very dubious framework. At paragraph 46, NEPAD quotes the Millennium Declaration underscoring the need for resource mobilization to tackle widespread poverty in Africa. These resources are to be mobilized from:

- ODA
- Trade (market access)
- Private capital flows
- Debt relief

It is important to note that despite pledges that have been made at summits and conferences, the ODA has continued to dwindle. It is unlikely that ODA will form a major source of financial resources to address MDGs under NEPAD. The magic 0.7% of GNP as ODA has been met by only a few countries, mostly in the Scandinavian countries. It is therefore no wonder that NEPAD projects that its ODA needs for filling the resource gap will amount to only some US$ 64 billion. This is envisaged to catalyse an annual GDP growth of 12% per annum. The Initiative proposes the following for ODA reforms:

- Reform of the ODA delivery system for more efficient utilisation of resources.

- Creation of an ODA forum of African countries so as to establish a joint position on ODA reform and dialogue with OECD countries.

- Ensure adherence to an Economic Governance Initiative as a base for ODA utilisation

- Creation of a PRSP network for learning purposes and engagement with Bretton Woods Institution

- Put in place a monitoring framework.

The North has tried to popularise its otherwise cruel actions of cutting their overseas aid budgets with a claim that 'trade is more beneficial than aid.' This claim is true. However, it is misleading. Trade can only be a means to economic and social development if that trade is fair and is based on symmetry and subsidiarity. NEPAD is banking on its Market Access Initiative (MAI) to mobilise resources through trade. While what NEPAD proposes under MAI is what has always been advocated for, particularly under the Lagos Plan of Action, the challenge of transforming this into reality is not tackled. These are the obstacles to this strategy, which must be addressed for MAI to bring any tangible results:

- Continued dependence on primary commodities. The whole Africa, with exception of South Africa and Egypt is almost totally dependent on producing and exporting primary commodities. Tariff peaks and tariff escalations in the Northern countries mean that adding value at source makes our products uncompetitive in Northern markets. This ensures we continue exporting commodities in their primary form like coffee beans, pyrethrum flowers, hides and skins etc.

Commodity pricing also undermines our ability reap any meaningful benefits in the commodities market and leads to further marginalisation.

- Technical barriers to trade. Such standards like the Sanitary and Phytosanitary standards in the northern markets make the entry of our products unpredictable e.g. the recent ban on Lake Victoria fish by the European Union.

- Subsidies and other types of domestic support. This distorts the agricultural trade and undermines in a significant way, the competitiveness our primary products, especially following the adjustment decades, which criminalised any form of support.

NEPAD states, in paragraph 66, that the new long-term vision will require massive and heavy investment to bridge the existing resource gaps. The challenge ahead for Africans is to be able to raise the required funding under the best conditions possible. It proposes to raise this capital from private enterprise, particularly via Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). It therefore makes proposals for realising this, which include:

- Address investors' perception of the continent as a high-risk destination. This is to be achieved by:
  - ➢ Promoting peace and security
  - ➢ Improving governance
  - ➢ Developing infrastructure
  - ➢ Reducing poverty
  - ➢ Putting in place interim risk mitigating measures.

- Implement a public-private sector partnership (PPP) capacity building programme through the African Development Bank and other regional development institutions.

- The PPP to assist national and sub-regional governments in restructuring and regulating transactions in the provision of infrastructural and social services.

This strategy ignores the following important observations about FDIs:

I.   ***Balance of Payments.*** It is basic but important to note that first, FDI is motivated by profit and second, that FDI gives rise to dividends and profit payments in foreign currency over the lifetime of the investment, as well as foreign exchange for direct and indirect import costs, possibly on continuous basis. Given the BoP constraints African countries face, this raises fundamental policy issues.

II.   ***FDI volatility.*** In addition to the BoP problem, concerns also arise with regard to aggregate flows and the stock of FDI. While the conventional wisdom is that the stock and flows of FDI are a generally stable form of foreign longer-term capital inflows because they involve 'brick and mortar' and therefore, unlike portfolio investment require a long term commitment on the part of the investor. This assumption has become doubtful in the context of liberalised financial markets involving, among other things the introduction of new financial instruments such as derivatives and expansion of existing ones like

hedging. These developments have greatly blurred the dividing line between FDI and portfolio investment with regard to stability of these flows.

III. ***Cyclical behaviour and surges in FDI***. Related to the foregoing, there are two further significant matters that have to be noted, namely, the question of FDI surges and the cyclical behaviour of FDI.

Way Out

Social Integration

The MDGs are about enhancing available opportunities to the poor to address various identified areas of deficit. Although harmonization of national economic policies of member countries will boost regional integration, harmonization of social policies could accelerate this. To this end, there should be measures for cooperation in the fields of education, culture, labour, science and technology and health among others.

Develop Regional Market
Africa has endeavoured to faithfully perform its assigned role in the international division of labour as a producer and exporter of primary commodities and importer of processed and manufactured goods. This must change. However, the current multilateral trade arrangement with a regime of tariff peaks and tariff escalations cannot allow Africa to move into export of value-added products. We, therefore, need a radical break with the present.

Instead of continuing to pursue an externally oriented trade strategy, which looks only to the North Atlantic market, we should re-cast our vision and look internally at the intra-African market first and foremost. This will require development of infrastructure – air travel, rail transport, road networks and telecommunication that aims primarily at improving intra-African connectivity rather than facilitating the carting away to Europe and North America of our extractive goods.

Insist on value-added exports
Economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa is inordinately influenced by movements in commodity prices on the international markets. The region's share of global trade has declined considerably while the volume of global trade has tripled. Africa's trade has grown by less than 10 per cent in the last two decades. Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) now accounts for less than 1 per cent of US merchandise exports, and less than 2 per cent of US merchandise imports. This situation will not change as long as we persist in exporting raw agricultural and mineral resources to the North cheaply and later import the same in value-added form dearly. We must break the chain of exploitation and embark on value-added trade.

PLENARY DISCUSSIONS
- What is the Government doing to address issues of trade imbalances (particularly agricultural trade) between Kenya and the rest of the world? And what is the role of parliamentarians in the trade debate?

- What can be done to actually own and culturise NEPAD? The donors for NEPAD keep on changing the amount of money promised for NEPAD each time.

- NEPAD is not a bottom-up initiative but a top-down initiative. In fact it started as an initiative of 3 African Presidents, so how can CSOs influence the process?

Oduor Ong'wen Responds:
On the role of parliamentarians, it is important to note that when you have the kind of power relationship (like the exploiter and the exploited), this kind of system deliberately creates a "go-between" the masses and the metropole. The metropole is normally filled with the elite who have vested interests in the *status quo* and who will actually resist any attempts to change the system to be fair. The exploiters always want to be benevolent, so they choose one amongst the exploited, like Chief in the pre-colonial Kenya to serve as "go-between" or middlemen, most MPs are in this category and are beneficiary to the system, so they will not like a change

The solution does not lie with the parliamentarians but it lies on the people and the CSOs to sensitize them to add value to their produce instead of always exporting primary commodities. Owning NEPAD is going to be a very hard sell because immediately it is owned by Africans, its supporters will abandon it. The donors for NEPAD will never fund it to enable Africa to be independent and to make its own decisions. They must always maintain leverage over Africa.

LUNCH BREAK 14.30-15.00

Infrastructure: Road, Rail and Water Networks: Significance in Poverty Eradication
By: Dr. Wellington Otieno, Foodlink Resources Institute.

SCENARIO ONE: The Cost of Infrastructure Deficiency

The Nigerian Experience (A Study by Lee & Anas, 1989) on: Poor Infrastructure and Manufacturing Enterprises

- A sample of 179 firms (small, medium and large)
- Target: "Linkage between Electricity and Water Supply on Business Growth"

Results:

<u>Electricity</u>

Firms >50 employees had to invest on stand by Generators ($130,000).

Firms 15 – 20 employees: Only 1/3 of them could invest in standby Generators

Firms <10 had no standby Generators

<u>Water Supply</u>:

Firms 20 – 50 employees: 14% of them had invested in reservoir tanks

Firms >100 employees: 67% of them had invested in boreholes in addition to reservoir tanks

Firms <20 employees: All depended on erratic municipal water supply
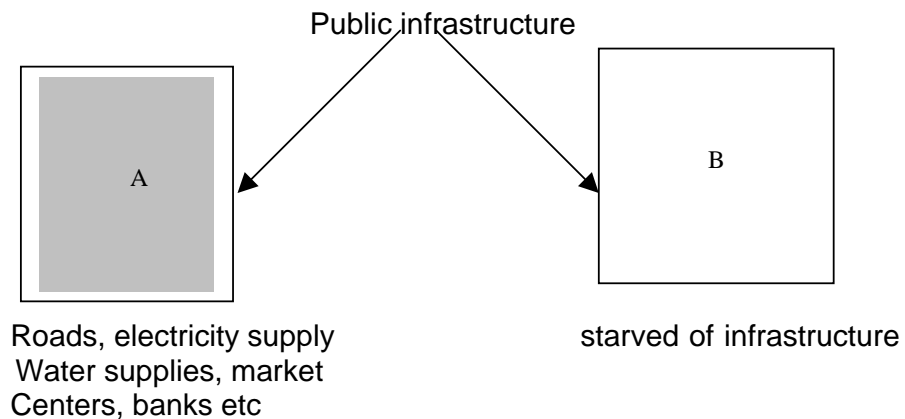
<u>Public Telephone System</u>:

Firms >100 employees: All invested in messenger motorcycles & radio transmitters

Firms <50 employees were dependent on erratic public telephone system

Capital value of private facilities (electricity, water supply, telephone etc)

= 10% of machinery and equipment for large firms.
= 25% for small firms (Jua Kali)

<u>B. SCENARIO TWO: Bangladesh (The World Bank, 1989)</u>
   (Infrastructure development and rural incomes)

Public infrastructure

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Roads, electricity supply   starved of infrastructure
Water supplies, market
Centers, banks etc

<u>RESULTS (Evaluation) 1 Year Later</u>

- 1/3 increase in average household income.
- Crop income increased by 24%
- Wage income increased by 92%
- Income form livestock and fisheries increased by 78%

All the above changes largely benefited the poor

- Incomes from non-farm business increased by 17% (benefiting non-poor)

<u>CONCLUSION</u>

- Infrastructure stimulates diverse farm products (including perishables)
- transport
- Construction
- Services
- Small scale industries hence generation of employment and labour demands. The landless gains substantially.

B. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR WEALTH CREATION (National Level)

- Kenya had reasonable infrastructure (Roads, Railways, Seaports, Airports etc)
- Has fallen to neglect for decades

Reforms should aim at increasing efficiency of existing facilities through:

- Improved maintenance
- Rehabilitation
- Upgrading and expansion

I. Roads

- Kenya has extensive road networks.
- All major commercial centers are connected by paved roads
- 70% of freight handled through road
- Kenya with neighbours – Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan and DRC have established Northern Corridor Transport Agreement facilitating movement of goods from the port of Mombasa
- Road maintenance Levy Fund was enacted by Parliament for use in maintenance, rehabilitation and expansion of road.

II. Railways

- Kenya has a single track line railway system from Mombasa through Nairobi to Uganda
- Has branches to Nanyuki, Kitale and Kisumu
- Another branch connects Kenya to Tanzania through Taveta.
- Kenya has leased 10 locomotives from South Africa – each with a pulling capacity of 1,200 tonnes
- The locomotives are hauling cargo between Nairobi and Mombasa

III. Sea ports

- Mombasa, the Principal seaport of Kenya.
- It is one of the most modern in Africa, providing connection to neighbouring land-locked countries.
- Mombasa has 21 berths, 2 bulk oil jetties and dry bulk wharves.
- In addition, the port has specialized in cold storage and warehousing.
- Its container terminal is one of the best equipped in the region.
- Inland depots in Nairobi, Kisumu and Eldoret has further eased movement of containers.
- Over 200 sailings per week occur from and to Europe, North and South Africa, Asia, Australia, Middle East and rest of Africa.
- Freight haulage was 8.3 million tones in 1994.
- Kenya Ports Authority is a strategic parastatal managing the port.

IV. Airports

- Kenya has well-developed international and domestic air transport system.
- >150 airstrips are available throughout the country.
- JKIA serves more than 30 airlines
- Wilson Airport handles light aircraft, is one of the busiest in Africa.

V. Electricity

- Expansion of electric capacity has not kept pace with growth.
- Kenya is in power deficit and has to import surplus form neighbours (Uganda, DRC via Zambia etc).
- Hydro-electric and Geo-Thermal are main sources.

- Further development in hydro and geothermal power is currently underway at Sondu-Miriu, Ol-Karia Gorge etc.

VI. Water and Sewerage

- For industrial and domestic purposes, water is supplied by local authorities.
- Major towns provide sewerage and drainage systems for residential and business use.
- Reform in the water sector is underway for private sector participation through water service providers.

Table 1: Transport and Communications – value of output, 1998 – 2000

	1998	1999	2000*
Road Transport	17,414.0	18,552.00	21,503.00
Railway Transport**	4,096.00	5,206.00	5,954.00
Water Transport	7,784.00	7,432.00	7,608.00
Air Transport	14,026.00	20,002.00	23,025.00
Services Incidental to Transport	4,036.00	3,274.00	3,750.00
Pipeline Transport	5,282.00	5,728.00	6,194.00
Communications	23,012.00	24,028.00	28,166.00

* Provincial
** Includes other revenue

Conclusion:
NEPAD provides a platform whereby the CSO, the Govt and the Private Sector can plan as *Partners*. The government must continue supporting Kenya Airways as it has great potential to contribute even more income to the country. Kenya Railways should be expanded to Eastern DRC, and Ethiopia and Southern Sudan. Most of the infrastructure can generate income for the country. The challenge is to think long-term and in the context of NEPAD.

TEA BREAK 17.15-17.40

NEPAD – INFRASTRUCTURE AND ICT's

By Francis Xavier Ochieng,
World Youth Organization on Climate Change Kenya (WYOCC-K)

EAST AFRICAN
CABLE

SAT-3/WASC

SAFE
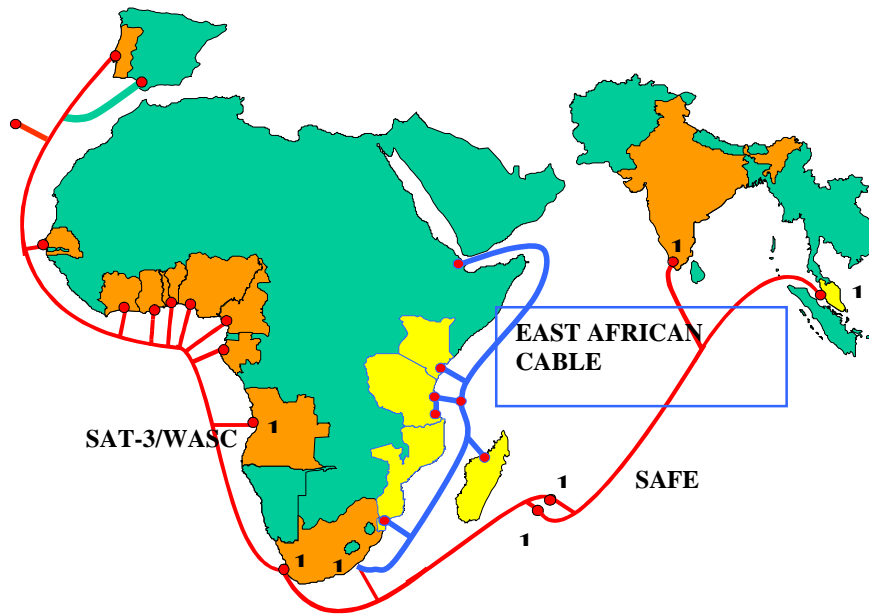
ABSTRACT

This month in 2001, the <u>New partnership for African Development (NEPAD)</u> was published. NEPAD signalled a new consensus and vision for the eradication of poverty in Africa. Key among the issues it addresses is that of bridging the infrastructure gap especially of ICT's.

The paper considers what the ICTs infrastructure is and how it forms a core of NEPAD goals. It further considers how various African countries are joining up together in bridging the gap, and with this regard highlights the multiple roles that civil societies organizations can play in the development of ICT's and its related infrastructure in achievement of NEPAD goals.

The paper concludes with a view of the challenges facing Kenya in the development of ICT's infrastructure, hence posing a challenge to the CSO's operating in Kenya on how best they can contribute and be partners in the localisation of NEPAD in Kenya.

1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1.1 DEFINITIONS

<u>Information and communications Technologies (ICT's)</u> may be defined as the new breed of information technologies generated by the progressive merger between telecommunications and computing. Examples of ICTs are the Internet, VoIP, e-applications such as telemedicine, e-business, e-learning and e-governance. (BDT paper, 2003)

The inclusion of ICTs in the NEPAD's initiatives comes from the recognition that telecom and ICT infrastructure is no longer just a catalyst for growth but an essential element in the development equation.
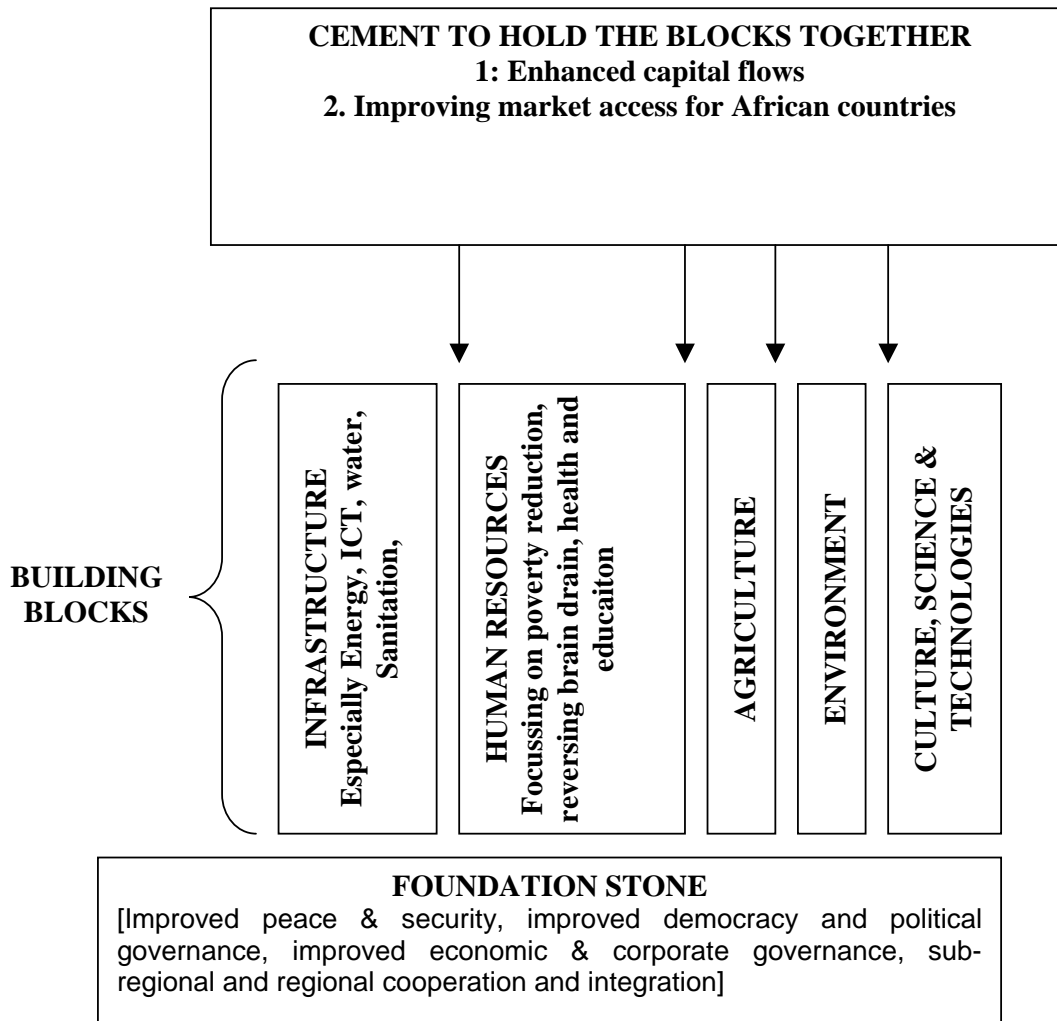
1.2 WHAT IS NEPAD AND IT'S STRATEGIES?

NEPAD has been described as a vision, a policy, a strategy, a plan, and an organisation. In some respects it is all of these. The New Partnership for Africa's Development is a long-term vision of an African-owned and African-led development programme. It is a pledge by African leaders to eradicate poverty and to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development, and at the same time to participate actively in the world economy and body politic. (Price water house coopers, 2002).

NEPAD is about poverty reduction / eradication and sustainable development. Clearly then CSO's mandate as pro-poor and sustainable development advocates is depicted. Our mandate thus in NEPAD should be to ensure sustainable pro-poor growth – Where pro-poor growth is defined as a high quality growth that <u>enables</u> the poor to <u>actively participate</u> in and <u>significantly benefit</u> from economic activities (pro-poor growth strategies: Expert group meeting, Kampala, ECA, EPRC)

Consequently Ours is to seek the empowerment of the poor and grass root communities and subsequent benefit in NEPAD, not just private sector participation!

NEPAD strategy focuses on three main areas as shown

CEMENT TO HOLD THE BLOCKS TOGETHER
1: Enhanced capital flows
2. Improving market access for African countries

BUILDING BLOCKS

INFRASTRUCTURE
Especially Energy, ICT, water, Sanitation,

HUMAN RESOURCES
Focussing on poverty reduction, reversing brain drain, health and educaiton

AGRICULTURE

ENVIRONMENT

CULTURE, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGIES

FOUNDATION STONE
[Improved peace & security, improved democracy and political governance, improved economic & corporate governance, sub-regional and regional cooperation and integration]

The cement is further defined as follows:-

Enhancing capital flows by increasing domestic resource mobilisation, and reducing capital flight, enhancing debt relief, enhancing flows of Overseas Development Assistance and improving delivery systems, and increasing private capital flows
Improving market access for African countries by diversifying production through reform of, and investment in, the agriculture, mining, manufacturing, tourism, export and services sectors, removing non-tariff barriers and harnessing the private sector in development

2. SURVEY OF NEPAD AMONGST EAST AFRICAN CEO'S
A total of 239 CEO's of major private sector institutions in East Africa were surveyed by PriceWaterHouse Coopers by being asked whether they thought NEPAD will succeed. The results are telling with many indicating uncertainty and/or unlikehood that NEPAD will succeed. (Table 1)

NEPADs Success	%
Very likely	5
Likely	33
Neither likely nor unlikely	26
Unlikely	28
Not at all likely	4

Table 1East Africa's CEO's view on NEPAD (PriceWaterhouseCoopers, 2002)

Further questioning indicated that majority had no clarity of what NEPAD is all about. There was certainly little sense of "ownership", little sense that the success of NEPAD depends heavily upon the private sector. Indeed, overwhelmingly, our CEOs believed that the success or failure of NEPAD rests with the African leaders themselves. And the majority felt that they are not up to the task. (PriceWaterhouseCoopers, 2002)

Consequently NEPAD needs to do much better job of getting its message across particularly to the Private sector. Who incidentally are a major stakeholder in the development and roll-out of ICTs

3. ICT SITUATION IN AFRICA

General Key Indicators in Africa

- 2G Cellular phones have overtaken the fixed line ones but no infrastructure for 3G phones

- There exists no proper framework to ensure that data communication is poised to overtake voice communications. Again it has to be mentioned emphatically that it is data communication and Internet services that do more to empower people with information and knowledge which help create wealth, fight disease and ignorance and reduce poverty.

- No formal Competition encouragement strategy in the fixed networks, through unbundling of the incumbent networks, so as to stimulate to faster growth in this area.

- High mobile phone growth rates are stunting fixed lines growth

- In Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, the number of fixed lines has begun to decline.

- Africa's current growth rate for fixed lines is just 8% p.a. compared to 80% for mobile.

- A number of fixed line subscribers have given up their lines for mobile for various reasons including convenience, cost and prestige.

- In some countries where operators have both mobile and fixed licenses, they tend to divert investment to mobile.

- Regulators and governments must ensure that a healthy balance between fixed and mobile services is maintained.

Figure 1: Showing the Uptake of fixed and mobile phones, and for internet users.
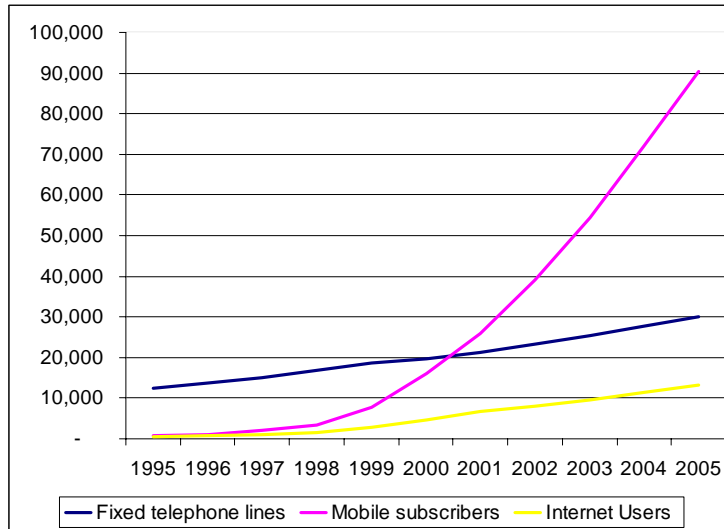

- From fig 1 it is noted that mobiles are being picked up much faster than fixed phones. This is not a very nice sign in the light of data communication, Since the infrastructure for 3G phones is not yet there. Though with 12% of global population Africa has only 1% internet access and 2% teledensity (see table 2). Causes of low internet usage in Sub-Saharan Africa may be due to high tariffs, poor alphabetic and computer literacy and very small number of PCs, Internet hosts and cafes. (Mutai, 2003)

South Africa	50% connectivity
North Africa	16% connectivity
Sub Saharan	34% connectivity (for 77% of population)

Table 2: Internet connectivity in % of persons connected

- Another issue is that of regulators. Though sector reform has led to division of regulatory functions from that of policy making. Not many are aware of this. Further also some regulators are not delivering as per their mandate. In terms of connectivity, The eastern coast of Africa stands at a disadvantage.

Graph 1:- ICT connectivity for Africa (Source:- Sanou, 2003)
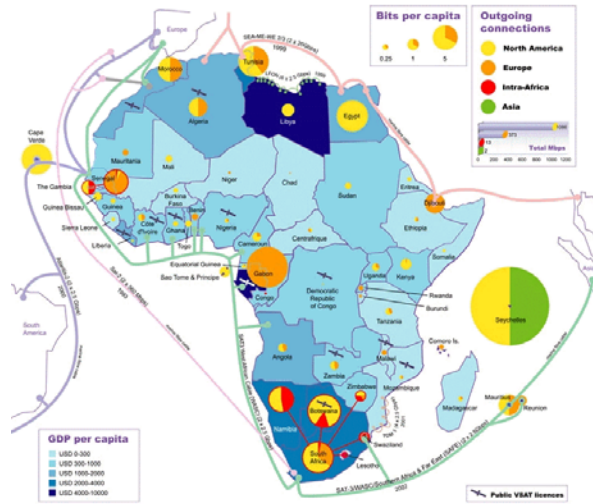
- In terms of GSM coverage i.e. mobile telephony (see Graph 2) , the situation is only better in south Africa , and parts of East Africa. Though the rate of mobile uptakes is 80% as compared to that of fixed lines (8%).

Graph 2: GSM coverage (source ibid)
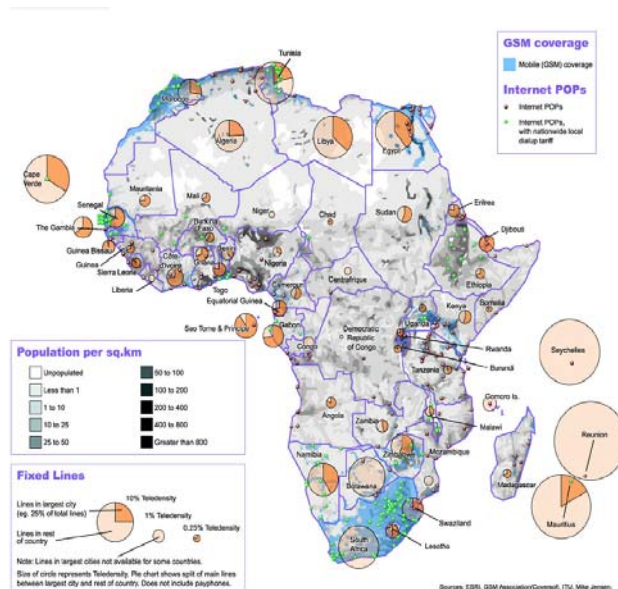
4. THE ICT'S INFRASTRUCTURE AND NEPAD

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) provides the framework for development of ICT in Africa. The plan proposes three broad areas of programmes for implementation under the Short Term Action Plan: ICT Infrastructure Development and Roll-out Projects; ICT Infrastructure Development and Roll-out Facilitation Projects and ICT Infrastructure Exploitation and Utilization Initiatives (NEPAD, 2002:48).

A number of projects and initiatives have been identified for implementation under each of the three broad programme areas. These include:

1. Five ICT physical infrastructure development projects to speed up the process of sub–regional and regional connectivity and inter–connectivity (SAT-3/WASC/SAFE and RASCOM).

2. Five sub–regional and regional initiatives directed at facilitating the ICT infrastructure development, deployment and rollout process. These include: the SADC Regional Infrastructure Initiative, harmonizing the regulatory framework across the sub–regions (ATU), a study to assess the development of equipment manufacturing capability on the continent (ITU); human resources development (ATU, ITU); participation of African countries in global ICT policy and decision making, strengthening regional institutions mandated to support ICT infrastructure development.

3. Facilitation of wide deployment, exploitation and utilisation of ICT within African societies and economies through six continental umbrella initiatives:

   (i)   African SCAN-ICT and E-Readiness Initiative
   (ii)   The African Regional Telemedicine Initiative
   (iii) The Electronic Government and Governance Initiative for Africa
   (iv)   The African Electronic Commerce and Trade Initiative
   (v)   The African Regional Tele-education Initiative
   (vi)   The African Content Development Initiative

Currently various projects are in varying phases of implementation are being undertaken in the five sub-regions of Africa along NEPADS objectives these include:

- SADC Region: The AFRITEL/SADC Information Infrastructure (SRII), to be implemented in three phases of which the short term is completed. The final phase will be completed in 2005/6

- COMESA: the COMTEL project to interconnect its member states and parts of which are incorporated in the SRII above.

- East Africa: The East African Community Digital Transmission Project currently on hold consists of optic fibre cable linking the three capitals and extending to other towns in the Community using other technologies.

- ECOWAS: The AFRITEL/ECOWAS Regional Interconnection Project

- The East African Submarine Cable Project to provide interconnectivity and complete the submarine cable network around the continent. .

[see appendix for some detailed information of some of these projects]

The NEPAD objectives for ICTs call for bridging the infrastructure gap in order to increase accessibility and improve reliability of services as well as making them affordable to enable all African countries to use electronic communications. To achieve these objectives, the vision calls for co-operation or partnerships among all stakeholders such as governments, regional institutions, the private sector and financial institutions. Through such partnerships, the stakeholders are expected to put in place harmonized policy and regulatory frameworks; implement infrastructure projects and set up financing mechanisms as well as implementing capacity building activities to ensure availability of competent skills in the continent.

The specific ICTs Objectives in NEPAD include:

1. Develop ICT infrastructure
2. Improve access, affordability and reliability
3. Enhance regional cooperation and trade
4. Develop local content

Towards the achievement of the above a number of organizations and institutions have been set up. These include:

- ATU was established on 7th December 1999 as a partnership between public and private stakeholders in the ICT sector in addition to its continuing policy and regulatory harmonization role as an intergovernmental organization. Its precursor is PATU, established in 1977 as a specialized agency of OAU. Its Mission is to promote the rapid development of ICT in Africa in order to achieve universal access and full inter-country connectivity

- E-Africa Commission: - It's the NEPAD task team for developing NEPAD programmes and implementing its activities. And also it's the formal instrument of NEPAD for collaboration of ICT matter in Africa and abroad. It has the following mandate: of Human development through the E-schools project, Infrastructure development through low cost satellite access for schools-commonly called thin band width and development also of sub-marine cable for East Africa, E-policies and strategies, Special programmes (youth projects), Public e-Awareness and lastly Local content.

- **ATAC**: the African Technical Advisory Committee. Advises on the implementation of the AISI.

- **PICTA**: Partners for ICT in Africa Partnership established in 1997

- **UN ICT ASN**: the African Stakeholders Network of the UN ICT Task Force. Launched in January 2002.

- UN ICT TF

- **AISI:-** African Information society initiative- seeks to Africa's economic and social development challenges

- **GKP**: Global Knowledge Partnership > Africa day, Addis Ababa, April 2002

- **G8 Dot Force Network**: follow up of the G8 Dot Force initiative.

- ICANN

- **The e-Africa Commission is the NEPAD ICT Task Team** responsible for developing the NEPAD ICT program and implementing its projects

5. NICHE FOR KENYAN CSO's AND GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO ICT INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1. THE KENYAN ICT INFRASTRUCTURE

Just as cellular phones have overtaken the fixed line ones, so is data communication poised to overtake voice communications. Again it has to be mentioned emphatically that it is data communication and Internet services that do more to empower people with information and knowledge which help create wealth, fight disease and ignorance and reduce poverty. Competition should also be encouraged in the fixed networks, the so-called unbundling of the incumbent networks, in order to stimulate to faster growth in this area.

5.2. The Challenges facing Kenya's ICT Infrastructure

- Development of ICT infrastructure:- Trunk lines and smaller scale links to connect rural and remote areas

- Operation of the Network:- Commercial operation of the network to ensure sustainability

- Creation of Job opportunities

- Use of ICT's to Leap frog basic economic activities through e-applications (e-education, e-health. Etc)

- Creation of content instead of being a passive content consumer

- Additionally, Kenya should actively participate in addressing Africa's challenges including

Challenge	Sub-component
Resources	Financial, Human Capacity
Infrastructure	Telecommunication-Affordable and Accessible Regional Backbone for Africa Power (Electricity) – Stable and Available
Technology	Software acquisition and development (Open Source) Standards and Interoperability IP Address Management country code TLD (ccTLD) Names
Environment	Globalisation, Liberalisation De-Regulation and Privatisation Policies, Strategies and Legal Issues

This will enable it to reap the full benefits of ICTs

5.3. ROLE OF CSO's

1. Help the CCK to play its mandate properly. These mandated roles include:- Bridging the digital and infrastructural divide; The promotion and protection of indigenous cultural industries through airtime quotas on indigenous television content, independent television production and indigenous music; By encouraging competition purposed to promote affordable telecommunication and broadcasting services; and lastly maintenance of good governance and independence from political and commercial interference.

2. Diversification of supply of ICT's through:-

   • The removal of regulatory, political and financial obstacles to the development of communication facilities and tools so as to meet the specific needs of citizens in all circumstances;

   • The implementation of an operational plan of action geared to the cultural and linguistic specificities of all communities, in particular those in rural areas

   • The development of data bases on experiences concerning the introduction of new technologies that address the needs of rural areas and their capacity to pay;

   • The promotion of open source software packages that extend the life of investment and user training. Because they are provided free of charge, implementation of open source software programmes is done with minimum cost; example being Linux

   • The use of voice and touch screen applications that enable a greater number of people to participate in the information society.

3. Seeking Investment and funding strategies particularly in content creation assistance and access democratizations with particular emphasis to women and the youth

4. Strengthening Institutional, human and administrative capacity at the local, national, regional and international levels in order to achieve greater complementarities among all initiatives being taken to build the information society

5. Establishment of public access points and the creation of an African backbone using innovative communication infrastructure;

6. Enhance advocacy for the COMTEL and East African Optical fibre submarine cable

7. Consider the deployment of World space Mobile and Fixed Telekiosks

5.4. ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT

- Develop Policies to facilitate and promote investment and use of Telecom and ICTs.

- Address Issues related to the Management of Internet IP Addresses and TLDs.

- Develop Strategy for Addressing Trust and Confidence in the use of Telecom and ICTs.

- Develop Appropriate E-legislation for ICTs including Intellectual Protection.

- Being a service provider (e.g., for e-government services)

- Facilitating Partnerships with various stakeholder

- Establish appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks that encourage more open competition and universal access for disadvantaged groups and areas

- Facilitate and strengthen mechanisms for interaction between government, consumers and citizens and create opportunities to enhance civil society groups in the development of an information society

8. CONCLUSIONS

To enable NEPAD be localised in Kenya and Africa at large. Efforts should be undertaken to ensure access and inclusion of grass root communities and the poor. And the people best suited for this are the civil societies since they not only have the trust of the communities but are also better placed in service delivery.

For NEPAD's Vision of poverty eradication to be achieved, the concept of private sector participation should be carefully considered in the light of the greater pro-poor growth. Otherwise NEPAD may end up being another avenue of widening the gap between the poor and the rich and of exacerbating the digital divide further.

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11. APPENDICES

The COMTEL PROJECT
Project which aims at joining the COMESA countries in Africa using ATM routers, microwave links and optical fibres for voice data and video communication and enhance inter state trade. The COMTEL project is prioritised under New Partnerships for Africa's Development (NEPAD's) short term plan on infrastructure deployment & roll-out projects. Other regional blocks under the Africa Union umbrella e.g. The Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS) – have expressed interest in adopting the COMTEL interconnectivity model for 16 countries.

The total cost for this technically and institutionally sound project is indicated

Project cost (US$ in million)	Economic figures of Merit
Fibre and civil works (US $ 174)	IRR = 44.34 %
Transmission/installation and other equipment (US $ 30)	NPV = 739,363 Pay Back period = 3.1
Service costs [training and documentation] (US $12)	Years ERR = 48.6 %
Administrative costs [to be financed by NTO's[1]] (US $ 24)	

SHARE HOLDER	% HOLDING	CONTRIBTION (US$)
National Telecommunication Operators (NTO's)	25 %	36 Million
Strategic Equity Partners (SEP)	30 %	43.2 Million
Private Sector Investors (PSI)	45 %	64.8 Million

Administration budget = US$24 million (NTO's)

Project costs = US$216 million

NTO subscription = US$1.8 million/NTO

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[1] National Telecommunication operators in COMESA region

Equity + debt = US$144+US$96 = US$240 million

Countries covered by COMTEL project (above)
The COMTEL transmission ATM network (Below)
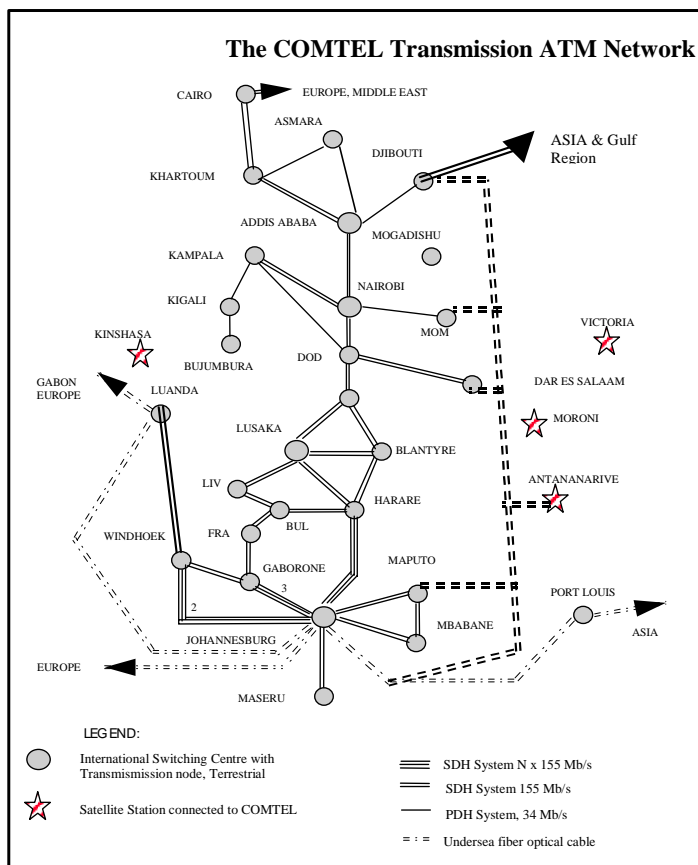
THE EAST AFRICAN OPTICAL FIBRE SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEM

The East coast is the only part of the African continent that has neither Intra-African nor direct access to worldwide international cable networks. The east African countries are wholly dependent on access via satellites. The proposed cable

systems moves from Djibouti to Durban (south Africa) with landing ports at Mombasa (Kenya) Zanzibar, Dar es salaam (Tanzania), Maputo (Mozambique), Mahajanga (Mauritius) and lastly at Mtunzini- Durban (south africa). Estimated project cost in the region of US $ 250-300 million are envisaged. The project is termed as urgent.

RASCOM
Is a joint venture between International Telecommunications Union, the World bank and the African development bank. It seeks the

- Development of satellite systems and associated land facilities

- Development of ground network facilities controlled by network stations.

It seeks to provide the following:

- Provide integrated communication services like telephony, fax, data transmission, internet access and TV/sound reception.

- Provide thin route trunking services allowing for direct interconnection on call-by-call basis for exchange of low or medium rate between every point of the African continent. Hence avoiding need for costly foreign transit links

- Provide transponder lease services for sound and TV broadcasting, network interconnection, high density traffic routes etc. It will also provide low, medium and high rate Internet access and other applications as e-health, e-commerce, e-agriculture, e-government and tele-surveillance.

WORLD SPACE Ltd

A commercial company broadcasting music, news and multimedia/internet content. Started mobile Telekiosks/Telecentres which are run by women on commercial basis. The centres provide :- Radio and multimedia content, Radio studio for local radio shows and recordings, Public telephones (three of them) and fax and internet, and comes with inbuilt power generator, air conditioner and various antennas. The project has worked well in Mali, Senegal, Mauritius and Ghana.

An alternative fixed module can be obtained that can be used to Support for education and distance learning (via WorldSpace system); Public health prevention; Disaster and agricultural warnings; Communication tool for the local business community (telephone, fax, e-mail) and lastly offer Entertainment (radio and TV). An example in Sevare, Mali is shown. In Kenya their activities are in the area of Education with 11, 000 schools. Other African countries are INDIA (Education, Telemedicine, Disaster awareness), Mali (4 Community telecenters), Mobile Telekiosk in MALI, *SENEGAL,* MAURITANIA,GHANA Mobile Telekiosk. In South Africa they have Edukiosks while in Ghana its used for good governance and rural development.

12. INNOVATIVE ICTs CASE STUDIES

Internet for the Masses

There are of course many more links and other interconnection projects which NEPAD and others will be working on to achieve total continental connectivity. Two major technologies are used as the backbone of this Indonesian bottom-up, community based telecomunications infrastructure, namely wireless Internet (WiFi) and Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP). WiFibased systems, when run at 2.4 and 5.8 GHz and extended by simple external antennas, are quite good for 5-8 km links. This makes it possible to bypass the Telco system's "last mile" and nables the NeighborhoodNet Internet Service Provider to reduce access costs.

This infrastructure currently supports about 4 million Indonesian individuals, more than 2000 cyber cafes and more than 1,500 schools on the Internet, running on more than 2,500 WiFi nodes. It has increased dramatically in size in the past few years.

Source: http://www.cerncourier.com/main/article/43/6/20

For example, the AKASHGANGA system for automating milk collection is boosting efficiency and fairness in rural dairy cooperatives in India. Healthnet Uganda is providing doctors and medical workers real-time access to vital medical information, supply ordering, and disease reporting. Bolivian microfinance pioneer PRODEM's smart ATMs provide its customer access with an electronic fingerprint scanner and voice-driven user inter face in three local languages. In South Africa, Vodacom's community service phone shops empower local entrepreneurs to provide pre-paid service in impoverished communities at less than onethird the commercial rate, with more than 24,000 phones in 4,400 locations. In India, n-logue is building a chain of kiosks run by local entrepreneurs in rural villages to provide phone and internet access, and a range of other services, at affordable prices. n-Logue's kiosk network reaches 10,000 villages now and is growing rapidly. We believe that many of these approaches would also work in other communities and other countris.

More at: http://www.challenge.stockholm.se/chronicle right.asp?IdNr=17

CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

The papers presented at the workshop will be sent to all participants by email and snail mail. Ms Akumu in her closing remarks highlighted the challenges she encountered with Kenya National NEPAD Secretariat especially the lack of institutional engagement with CSOs at the policy level. She reported that CSOs will be allowed to intervene in the Heads of State and Implementation Committee conference by raising their hands and making intervention.

Way Forward:- Plenary Discussions

♦ NEPAD is an important idea whose time has come and we must keep up with it. The fact that CSOs are already appearing in the draft agenda of the upcoming Heads of State and Implementation conference is a clear indicator of the recognition accorded CSOs by the Governments. Climate Network Africa be the CSO National Focal Point on NEPAD as they have been engaged in the NEPAD process in depth and over a period of time since 2000.

♦ The challenge is for CSOs to begin undertaking NEPAD activities so that next time we meet, we shall have moved on. to assign us some activity to undertake so that next time we meet, we can move on. If we pursue this route, we can achieve something spectacular under NEPAD, for the people.

♦ If we make enough noise to the government they will eventually understand us. The advertisement for the Forum was a bit late and had it been done in good time, there could have been a larger participation. We understood the reasons for the delay - lack of financial support.

♦ CSOs must continue to press the governments to attain the commitments that they have set, and there should be more awareness forums to highlight the concerns of the people

Ms Grace Akumu:
Thank you very much all for nominating Climate Network Africa (CNA) to be the CSO National Focal Point on NEPAD. CNA is honoured by this nomination and will strive to represent the interests of the civil society. The next CSO consultation will consider formation of a CSO Steering Committee based on thematic areas.

I would also like to take this chance to thank Nairobi Projectors for providing us with the P.A system, the ECPJ, the presenters and all the participants.

All the day's presentations will be compiled into a report and distributed to participants electronically or by post. It is therefore important that we have your full contacts including your email addresses.

Thank you very much everyone.

Mr Simiyu said a word of prayer before Ms Grace Akumu, the CNA Executive Director, declared the meeting closed at 18.15.

NEPAD

Communique Issued at the end of the Second Eastern Africa Region Heads of State and Government Summit on the New Partnership for Africa's Development, Nairobi, Kenya, 29 October 2003

1. At the invitation of His Excellency President Mwai Kibaki of the Republic of Kenya, the second Easter Africa Heads of State and Government Summit on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was held in Nairobi, Kenya on 29th October 2003.

2. The Summit was attended by the following dignitaries:
    I.   His Excellency, Mwai Kibaki, President of the Republic of Kenya;
    II.   His Excellency, Yoweri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda;
    III.   His Excellency, Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda;
    IV.   His Excellency, Dr Ali Mohamed Shein, Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania;
    V.   His Excellency, Alphonse-Marie Kadege, Vice President of the Republic of Burundi;
    VI.   Honourable Dr. Badraddin M.A Suleiman, Adviser to the President of the Republic of Sudan on Economic Affairs;
    VII.   Honourable Ali Said Abdella, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea;
    VIII. Honourable Anil Kumarsingh Gayan, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation of the Republic of Mauritius;
    IX.   His Excellency Mr. Ali Abdi Farah, Minister for Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation, in charge of relations with Parliament, Republic of Djibouti;
    X.   Her Excellency, Konjit S-Giorgis, Ambassador of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Head Africa of Department

3. The Following organizations were also represented in the meeting COMESA, EAC, IGAD and NEPAD Secretariat.

4. The Summit welcomed the decision and the initiative of the Republic of Kenya to invite the Heads of State and Governments from the Eastern Africa region, to exchange views on issues relating to the identification and agreeing on priority NEPAD programs/projects, a coordination mechanism for the region and the enhancement of Private Sector participation in the implementation of NEPAD projects. The meeting further congratulated His Excellency President Mwai Kibaki for having received the auspicious Gandhi King Memorial Peace Award, following the democratic elections held in 2002 and peaceful that brought in a new government. The Heads of State and Government also congratulated H.E President Paul Kagame of Rwanda for the recently concluded democratic and peaceful elections that marked the end of the political transitional process since the tragic events of 1994.

5. The Heads of State and Government took note of the forerunner East Africa NEPAD meetings, in particular, the Ministerial meeting of March 2002 in Kampala, Uganda, the Nairobi Summit of June 2002 and the Experts and Ministerial meetings that preceded the Summit in October 2002 in Nairobi, Kenya. They observed that these meetings provided the basis for the continuity and domesticating the NEPAD programme.

6. In their addresses, the Heads of State and Government expressed wholehearted support for the renewed Partnership between Africa and the International Community based on African ownership and leadership as the key guiding principles of NEPAD. They noted that since the last Summit, in June 2002, great strides have been made towards institutionalising NEPAD at the national level and within the region. In order to concretise these efforts, they agreed to individually and collectively take measures that would ensure effective implementation of NEPAD activities in the region.

7. The Heads of State and Government endorsed the following flag-ship programmes and projects to be fast-tracked:

   I.   Programmes to enhance Peace and Security;
   II. The comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme to enhance food security;
   III. The programme to increase access and enhance connectivity within the region covering the following:

   The five Eastern Africa Road Corridors with emphasis on:
   - Corridor 1: Mombasa – Malaba – Katuna – Kigali - Bujumbura.
   - Corridor 2: Dar es Salaam – Masaka.
   - Corridor 3: Biharamulo - Mwanza - Lodwar - Lokichogio.
   - Corridor 4: Nyakanzi – Tunduma.
   - Corridor 5: Tunduma – Arusha – Nairobi – Moyale.
   - The road corridors connecting Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti.
   - Gedarif – Gallabal – Gondar – Addis Ababa.
   - Gedarif – Humera – Gondai – Barentu.
   - The East African Coast submarine fibre optic cable project with inland connection including link to land-locked countries.
   - The oil pipeline extension projects from Malaba to Bujumbura.

   IV. Programmes to enhance Human Resource Development including education and health.
   V. Energy and ICT Programmes.

8. Having taken note of the projects presented by countries during the Ministerial meeting, the Heads of State and Government mandated the Eastern Africa Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in conjunction with Permanent Secretaries from the region and in consultation with the NEPAD Secretariat in South Africa to study and derive a priority list of the projects to be presented for review and possible adoption by the Eastern African countries during the first quarter of 2004. The list of projects presented by participating countries is appended to the Ministers report. Countries that did not submit projects will have the opportunity to do so at a later stage. The selection criteria should be based on the following:

   I.   Projects that enhance regional integration.
   II. Projects that contribute to employment, income generation, and wealth creation.
   III. Projects that reflect higher regional content and geographical balance.

9. The Heads of State and Government reiterated the need to establish a regional NEPAD coordination mechanism that would work in conjunction with NEPAD Steering Committee and the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC). In view of the multiple membership of countries in Regional Economic Communities, the Heads of State and Government endorsed the recommendation of the Ministers, that measure. This would entail:

    I.   Convening regular meetings of the NEPAD representatives for purposes of harmonising the NEPAD related strategies of the participating Eastern Africa countries;

    II.   Facilitating regular and frequent sharing of information and experiences among the participating countries and RECs;

    III.   Organising regional for a for bringing together key stakeholders around the various NEPAD themes;

    IV.   Coordination with the NEPAD secretariat in Pretoria, South Africa.

In undertaking the above function, Kenya was mandated to assume the responsibility of addressing resource requirements to perform the function.

10. The Summit recognised the importance of the privates sector in the overall development agenda for Africa. In particular, the Heads of State and Government emphasised the significance of the sector in the implementation of NEPAD projects and programmes and thus expressed commitment to creating an enabling environment for private sector participation. They also recognised the importance of involving civil-society in the NEPAD development agenda.

11. The Heads of State and Government recognised the importance of peace and security in the region and further acknowledged the strides that have been made in bringing peace to the region particularly in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa. In view of this, the Summit expressed the need to consolidate the peace dividends by giving development a chance.

12.   The visiting Heads of State and Government expressed their gratitude to their Host, His Excellency President Mwai Kibaki, the Government and the people of Kenya for the generous hospitality accorded to them and their delegations.

Done in Nairobi, Kenya this 29th day of October 2003.

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About Climate Network Africa (CNA)

Climate Network Africa (CNA) is a non-profit non-government organisation registered in Kenya. Started in 1991, CNA seeks to improve the chances for environmentally sustainable and socially equitable development in Africa, in light of the serious danger of climate change, desertification and biodiversity loss. Among CNA's major activities are: policy analysis, research, environmental impact assessment, public education and awareness, training, natural resources management, and promotion of sustainable energy development and services, with the objective of alleviating poverty. CNA also facilitates information exchange with the aim of strengthening Africa's many voices at local, national and international forums.

CNA targets policy makers, researchers, scientists and key NGOs working on environment and sustainable development issues. Membership of Climate Network Africa is open to all NGOs and institutions that subscribe to its objectives and its information services are available to all groups and individuals interested in environment and sustainable development issues.

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