



The Africa Caribbean Pacific Local Government Platform
 Plateforme des Collectivités Locales des pays Afrique Caraïbes Pacifique

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The ACP Local Government Platform e-Newsletter is an electronic newsletter produced every three months by the ACP Local Government Platform (ACP-LG Platform). The editor of this e-Newsletter invites readers to make comments & contribute news on local government issues from their organisations, local authorities & countries. All former editions of the newsletter are available on the Platform website: www.acplgp.net (go to 'News', then 'Platform Newsletters'). For those who want to know about the Platform and its history, please visit the Platform website www.acplgp.net (go to 'The ACP-LG Platform', then 'Background', 'Establishment of the Platform' and 'Future orientation'). The Newsletter N 23 is a special edition to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Platform.

EC calls for proposals: open / foreseen

Various EC calls for proposals open/foreseen for some programmes of interest to local authorities can be seen at <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/online-services/index.cfm?do=publi.welcome>

• **Non-state actors and Local authorities**

Countries	Deadline	Budget (EURO)	Reference
All countries	06/12/2018	53.151.603	EuropeAid/161146/DH/ACT/Multi
Malawi	03/12/2018	1.415.250	EuropeAid/161370/DD/ACT/MW

• **Food Security**

Countries	Deadline	Budget (EURO)	Reference
Madagascar	open	1.700.000	EuropeAid/134180/M/ACT/MG

• **EIDHR: European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights**

Countries	Deadline	Budget (EURO)	Reference
All countries	22/01/2019	15.000.000	EuropeAid/161042/DH/ACT/Multi
Papua New Guinea	open	295.000	EuropeAid/131030/L/ACT/PG

• **Various fields in ACP countries**

Countries	Deadline	Budget (EURO)	Reference
Uganda	21/12/2018	3.400.000	EuropeAid/161528/IH/ACT/UG
Zambia	21/12/2018	2.000.000	EuropeAid/161002/DD/ACT/ZM
All ACP countries	open	7.000.000	EuropeAid/130741/D/ACT/Multi
Mauritius	open	56.000.000 (MUR)	EuropeAid/134113/M/ACT/MU

Should you need assistance in responding to an EC call for proposals let the ACP-LG Platform know by sending an email to platform@acplgp.net and we will be pleased to help you register in the PADOR system, find partners, check your proposal, etc. You are also encouraged to read the article "How to write a good project" on our website www.acplgp.net

Call for Proposals - Local Authorities: Partnerships for sustainable cities - Deadline: 6 December 2018 at 12:00

The Call for Proposals (CfP), financed under the EU Budget DCI Action Programme 2018, will have a total budget of EUR 53,151,603. The Guidelines of the Call are on the website: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/online-services/index.cfm?ADSSChck=1541512733264&do=publi.detPUB&searchtype=AS&Pgm=7573847&aonet=36538%2C36539&ccnt=7573876&debpub=&orderby=upd&orderbyad=Desc&nbPubliList=15&page=1&aoref=161146>

Here are some main features of the CfP:

Global objective: To promote integrated urban development through partnerships built among local authorities (LAs) of the EU and of partner countries in accordance with the 2030 Agenda on sustainable development. Partnerships will support LAs from partner countries to address sustainable urban development through capacity building and service delivery. Peer to peer exchanges of LAs are at the heart of this approach. Actions could support the building of new partnerships or contribute to upscale long-lasting partnerships and cooperation relations.

Specific objectives: There are four specific objectives which are described below:

- **Strengthen urban governance:** Continued promotion of good urban governance and the necessary policy and legal frameworks at national government level is essential to allow LAs in the developing world to effectively implement national urban policies. In order to foster a system of multi-level governance, LAs' role as autonomous policy makers, in line with the principle of subsidiarity should be promoted. Building such a system requires political will from all levels of government. At city-level, this includes a territorial approach to local development allowing municipalities to take the lead in deciding what policy measures to take and how to implement them.
- **Ensure social inclusiveness of cities:** Cities represent the closest tier of government to citizens and can help ensure humanitarian and development actions adapted to them and to local specificities. Urban poverty and exclusion should

be addressed through appropriate policies. These policies should contribute to prevent both the causes and effects of inequality, marginalisation and segregation, including tackling the needs of marginalised and vulnerable groups such as disabled people, displaced people and migrants. Their needs should also be included in urban planning processes, and translated into concrete actions on the ground. Examples of such actions include improved access to water and sanitation, innovations to foster increased safety and security, protection of human rights and personal welfare, access to independent and fair legal systems, and promotion of inclusive employment growth.

- **Improve resilience and greening of cities:** Promotion of a shift towards sustainable and green urban development. The trend towards an urban circular economy in developing-world cities should continue. This could increase the quality of life, foster urban green growth and make cities more resource-efficient through sustainable modes of production and consumption. It also contributes to reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from the use of fossil energy sources or low-efficiency technologies including for transport, decreasing pollution levels, reducing waste and making cities more resilient to climate change.
- **Improve prosperity and innovation in cities:** The EU supports cities as actors of open innovation. This means enabling interactions between people and organisations involved in the creation, design and implementation of integrated and innovative policy actions for urban and peri-urban areas. EU development cooperation aims to make cities more innovative to foster sustainable local economies and create employment. Both public and private finance may be considered for investments in and maintaining of municipal infrastructure. Priority sectors of municipal infrastructure include: urban mobility and transport, water supply and sanitation, solid waste management, energy efficiency and renewable energy services.

The proposed partnerships must address the first objective (urban governance) and at least one out of the three remaining objectives.

The Call contains four lots divided into geographical areas:

- Lot 1: Partnerships for sustainable cities in Sub-Saharan Africa - Budget: EUR 23,651,603
- Lot 2: Partnerships for sustainable cities in Asia and the Pacific - Budget: EUR 10,000,000
- Lot 3: Partnerships for sustainable cities in Latin America, Central America and the Caribbean - Budget: EUR 10,000,000
- Lot 4: Partnerships for sustainable cities in the Neighbourhood South and East - Budget: EUR 9,500,000

Applicants must clearly specify under which lot they are submitting the application in their project title.

Priorities: For all lots, proposals must clearly indicate and explain how they address the following three priorities:

- Clearly demonstrate their contribution to the achievement of SDG 11.
- Promote peer-to-peer learning and/or exchanges and/or short-term deployment of public officials' expertise at subnational level towards sustainable urban development - twinning/decentralised cooperation.
- Promote multi-stakeholders and multi-sector approaches.

Additional priorities: The integration of at least one of the below listed additional priority will be considered as an added-value:

- **Triangular cooperation** involves Southern-driven partnerships between two or more developing countries supported by a developed country to implement cooperation programmes and projects through exchanges of knowledge, skills, resources and technical know-how. However **the action must be carried out only in one developing country.**
- **Smart cities**, refers to the uses of information and communication technologies to increase cities' operational efficiency, share information with the public and improve both the quality of government services and citizen welfare.
- **Job creation** refers to the critical role of LAs in fostering growth and employment as well as connecting their communities to global economic networks. LAs often have a role related to business regulations and their enforcement across at subnational level. LAs have also often a crucial role in providing transparent information to the public on business / property / land registries.

Expected results: Below is an indicative list of results:

- Improved institutional, financial and administrative capacities of cities and LAs
- Strengthened policy dialogue on urban policies and urban challenges
- Strengthened mechanisms for consultation, coordination and cooperation among public, private, civil society sectors and other relevant stakeholders in the decision making and production of urban development outcomes
- Strengthened cities and LAs' capacities in the design and implementation of inclusive public policies
- Improved quality, delivery and equitable access to basic services and infrastructures
- Enhanced capacities of cities and LAs in managing urban waste and air pollution
- Promoted green low carbon and climate resilient urban development and urban circular economy
- Enhanced capacities of cities and LAs in managing (multi hazard) disaster risks, and promoting shock responsive and resilience infrastructures and services
- Promoted reforms towards an enabling environment for job creation and local economic growth
- Promoted public-private partnerships at local level
- Strengthened capacities of cities and LAs in using smart technologies

Size of grants: Any EU requested contribution must fall between:

- Minimum amount: EUR 2,000,000
- Maximum amount: EUR 5,000,000

Any EU requested contribution may not exceed:

- Minimum percentage: 50% of the total eligible costs of the action
- Maximum percentage: 95% of the total eligible costs of the action

The balance must be financed from sources other than the EU Budget or the European Development Fund.

The requested EU contribution may cover 100% of the eligible costs of the action if this is deemed essential to carry it out. If a full financing is requested, the lead applicant must justify full financing in Section 2.1 of Part B of the grant application form.

Eligibility criteria for actors

The lead applicant must act with a minimum of one co-applicant. If the lead applicant is from the EU, then the co-applicant must be from developing country -and vice versa. More than one country from the EU can be involved in the action but only one developing country where the action will be carried out. The lead applicant must be: a legal person, non-profit making and be an organisation such as a LA or an association of LAs including city networks. The co-applicant(s) must be: a legal person and an organisation such as: LA, association of LAs including city networks, public or semi-public body/agency (e.g. water distribution, waste management, etc.), university or research centre.

Evaluation grid

Relevance of the action: 20 points:

- How relevant is the proposal to the objectives and priorities of the CfP? 5 points
- How relevant is the proposal to the particular needs and constraints of the target country, region(s) and/or relevant sectors? 5 points
- How clearly defined and strategically chosen are those involved? 5 points
- Does the proposal contain particular added-value elements? 5 points

Design of the action: 30 points:

- How coherent is the overall design of the action? 10 points
- Does the design reflect a robust analysis of the problems involved? 5 points
- Does the design take into account external factors (risks and assumptions)? 5 points
- Are the activities feasible and consistent in relation to the expected results? Are results realistic? 5 points
- To which extent does the proposal integrate relevant cross-cutting elements? 5 points

Only the concept notes with a score of at least 30 points will be considered for pre-selection.

Modalities of application:

It will be a restricted call for proposals: in the first instance, only concept notes must be submitted for evaluation. Thereafter, applicants whose concept notes have been pre-selected will be invited to submit a full application form.

Applicants can apply in English, French, Spanish or Portuguese. **Applicants that submit proposals in French, Spanish or Portuguese must use the English grant applicant form (Annex A).**

Organisations must register in PADOR and submit their application in PROSPECT:

<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/prospect>

All questions related to registration in PADOR or the online submission via PROSPECT should be addressed to the IT helpdesk at EuropeAid-IT-support@ec.europa.eu

All information encoded in PROSPECT must be exhaustive and in line with the content of the concept note / full application.

Further information about concept notes:

An information session on this CfP was held on 7th November 2018 and recorded at the following link:

<https://webcast.ec.europa.eu/information-session-local-authorities-partnerships-for-sustainable-cities>

All questions and answers as well as other important notices to applicants during the course of the evaluation procedure are published on: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/online-services/index.cfm?do=publi.welcome>

It is therefore advisable to consult the abovementioned website regularly in order to be informed of the questions and answers published.

News on the Post-Cotonou negotiations

Interview: Professor Robert Dussey, Chief Negotiator of the ACP Group

The negotiations will last two years in order to determine the new framework between the ACP Group and the European Union. Prof. Robert DUSSEY, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and African Integration of Togo was appointed Chief Negotiator of the ACP Group. He describes hereafter the organisation and the issues of these important meetings for the future of the two parties. (Interview by Guillaume Weill-Raynal). *You are chairing, on behalf of Togo, the negotiations leading to a new ACP-UE partnership agreement to relay the Cotonou Agreement. What is the composition of the negotiating team of the ACP Group?* The Cotonou Agreement behind the present ACP-EU partnership expires in February 2020. According to this agreement, the negotiations for a new cooperation agreement should start eighteen months before its expiration. Each of the two parties (European Union, ACP Group) is about to open the negotiations and it is in this perspective that the ACP Group created the Central Negotiating Group (CNG) and the Technical Negotiating Teams (TNTs). The CNG has specific functions. It is in charge, according to the decision of the ACP Group Council of Ministers during its 105th session in May 2017, of supervising and guiding the negotiation process. It is also in charge of transversal themes and issues enshrined in the ACP Group negotiation mandate and has two hierarchical levels of responsibility, the ministerial level and the ambassadorial level. To return to your question, the CNG which Togo is chairing is composed of twelve member countries. Each of the six regions of the ACP Group namely the Caribbean, the Pacific, Central Africa, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and Western Africa is represented in the CNG by two countries. The Caribbean are represented in the CNG by Guyana and Jamaica, the Pacific by Samoa and Papua New Guinea, Central Africa by Cameroon and Chad, Eastern Africa by Ethiopia and Kenya, Southern Africa by Namibia and Lesotho, and Western Africa by Nigeria and Togo. The twelve CNG member countries have each regional alternates which replace them in case of unavailability or abandonment. If the negotiations on the transversal themes and issues of the ACP Group negotiation mandate are the responsibility of Ambassadors representing their countries within the CNG, the negotiations on the strategic pillars of the mandate are the responsibility of the TNTs which work under

and are accountable to the CNG. The mechanism has three TNTs whose composition is focused on pillars such as trade, investment, industrialisation and service; development cooperation, technology, science and innovation; political dialogue and advocacy. The three strategic pillars are of course easily convertible into geographic pillars. Each of the six regions of the ACP Group is represented in each TNT.

Sources: robertdussey.site + CTA Newsletter 582 FR

Post-Cotonou: Taking the road to prosperity together

Talks on a new agreement between the ACP and the EU will only bear fruit if both parties take the road to prosperity together, writes the ACP's Chief Negotiator, Robert Dussey, on the post-Cotonou talks. Prof. Robert Dussey is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and African Integration of Togo, and the Chief Negotiator of the ACP Group for the post-Cotonou Agreement. The scheduled expiry of the Cotonou Agreement in 2020 is not the end of the ACP-EU partnership. Both parties are currently in discussion and negotiations for a new partnership agreement will begin mid-October. The novelty of the envisaged agreement lies in its structure. The agreement will have a common basis applicable to all of the partnership members and three regional partnerships specific to Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. The post-Cotonou Agreement has to help to achieve sustainable development in the ACP countries. The right of ACP peoples to development, the SDGs, the Paris Agreement on climate change and the African Union's Agenda 2063 must be at the heart of the future ACP-EU partnership agreement. We have reason to hope, but hope for the future of our partnership is only legitimate if it is based on the commitment of both parties to take the road to prosperity together. The ACP-EU partnership can only keep its promises if it does not negate the development efforts of the ACP countries themselves or cause the dismantling of their young industries and economies. We need more ambition and imagination to understand the new challenges of our cooperation, which we hope and want to be more productive, fairer and more responsible. The ACP countries are less hoping for charity than justice and equity in the terms of the future partnership agreement.

Sources: EURACTIV + CTA Newsletter 581 EN

Post-Cotonou: setting up the future partnership

In October the European Union (EU) and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group are set to embark on negotiations to decide the framework for a new Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA), expected to be in place in February 2020. As the process unfolds, it is useful to examine potential avenues for collaboration between the ACP Group and the EU, and also how potential hurdles and new competing partnerships could derail the agreement. The ACP Council of Ministers has shown interest in continuing its partnership with the EU based on the following agenda: repositioning the ACP Group to be a more effective global player that will respond to the needs of its members; leveraging the principles of complementarity and subsidiarity between the ACP Group, RECs and continental organisations; and sustaining financing of a repositioned ACP Group. The ACP Group has two key requirements that it regards as material to a future CPA: (i) It insists on a single agreement with three key pillars: trade, investment & services; development cooperation, science & technology, research & innovation; and political dialogue & advocacy. This is in contrast to the EU position that seeks a framework agreement with three separate regional pacts with Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. In fact, the EU originally wanted to expand the scope of the agreement even further to include Latin America and Asia in a future agreement. However, that idea has since been abandoned. (ii) It wants the new agreement to better account for intra-ACP migration, to include the voluntary nature of returns to countries of origin, and to prohibit the use of development assistance as a means of negotiating border controls. Specifically the ACP Group wants more emphasis placed on creating the right conditions to promote legal migration and skills-sharing, which can be better utilised in contributing to a positive narrative on migration. The EU wishes to engage the ACP Group on the following issues: (i) Sustainable development, particularly in the context of climate change and agricultural production; (ii) Protection and explicit prohibition of discrimination based on sexual, ethnic, religious and human rights

Sources: africaportal.org + CTA Newsletter 581 EN

First Round of Joint ACP-EU Technical Negotiations

The first round of formal negotiations between the ACP Group of States and the European Union kicked off on 18/10/2018 at the ACP House in Brussels. The ACP's Chief Negotiator, Professor Robert Dussey, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and African Integration from Togo was present for this symbolic occasion. On the side of the European Union, their Chief Negotiator is Mr Stefano Manservigi, Director General of International Cooperation and Development at the European Commission. There are already several points of convergence between the ACP and the EU, and the EU is hoping to finalise negotiations by July 2019.

Sources: ACP Secretariat + CTA Newsletter 583 EN

News from the ACP-EU

EU Council: Conclusions on EU-Africa relations

On 18 October the European Council adopted conclusions on external relations, focusing on the EU's relations with Africa. *"The European Council considers that EU-Africa relations are of paramount importance in a rapidly changing global landscape. Our cooperation should be taken to a new level, underpinned by the necessary resources, including through the European External Investment Plan and the EU Trust Fund for Africa. It welcomes the presentation of the Commission's initiative for a new Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs and calls for actions to be taken forward, including through concrete proposals for Member States' involvement."*

Source: CTA Newsletter 583 EN

Post Cotonou: ACP Private Sector consultation held in Barbados

Barbados hosted a two day private sector consultation on the post-Cotonou Agreement early November that the organisers said is intended to producing an African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) private sector declaration as inputs to be made available to the ACP Technical Negotiating Team. The Cotonou Agreement is a treaty between the European Union (EU) and the ACP that was signed in June 2000 in Cotonou, Benin's largest city. It entered into force in 2003 and was subsequently

revised in 2005 and 2010. The current agreement expires in 2020. It is regarded as the most comprehensive partnership agreement between developing countries and the EU, and in 2010 ACP-EU cooperation has been adapted to new challenges such as climate change, food security, regional integration, state fragility and aid effectiveness. The fundamental principles of the Cotonou Agreement include equality of partners, global participation, dialogue and regionalisation. The agreement is re-examined every five years. The first round of the new negotiations began on 18 October and Article 95 of the Cotonou Agreement requires partners to enter into negotiations at least 18 months before the expiry of the current deal. “Against this background, an ACP private sector consultation on the post-Cotonou negotiations is being organised by the ACP Secretariat with the support of Business ACP and ACP private sector organisations with the intended outcome of producing an ACP private sector declaration/position as inputs to be made available to the ACP Technical Negotiating Team on post-Cotonou,” the organisers said. They said the objectives of the November 1-2 meeting were to inform the ACP private sector on Post-Cotonou negotiation process and issues; to develop a private sector position on the future relationship among the ACP States as well as to input and issue an ACP private sector position on the post-Cotonou negotiations and to officially launch the “ACP Business Forum”.

Sources: stlucianewsonline.com + CTA Newsletter 584 EN

PNG: Minister Pato signs ACP Administrative Cooperative Agreement

Papua New Guinea has taken steps to strengthen and deepen its Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU and other ACP States that have similar trading arrangements. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Hon Rimbink Pato who attended the ACP-EU Joint Ministerial Trade Meeting in Brussels, Belgium on 26 October 2018, signed the ACP Administrative Cooperation Agreement (ACA), making it possible for Papua New Guinea to enter into intra-ACP trade relations with the cumulation of the rules of origin. Under this WTO multilateral trading rules, countries within the same Trade Agreement region could cumulate rules of origin. Minister Pato said the ACA would give Papua New Guinea the benefit of using raw or semi-produced goods from other ACP countries that have Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with EU and exporting them as finished products from PNG to countries covered by the EU EPA.

Sources: ACP Secretariat + CTA Newsletter 584 EN

Announcements

Discover new tools and supporting resources to localise the SDGs

Identify areas relevant to your territory, community, political agenda or project and click to find flexible tools you may tailor to your needs. They can be adjusted to various settings, adaptable to different contexts and development challenges. Using these resources, you will have unparalleled access to applicable and locally generated content. All available for you to discover.

Initialising the SDGs process:

- **Raising awareness:** What is it for? Advocacy or raising awareness is the first step to start localising the SDGs. The idea is to communicate to local office bearers the importance of the new agenda and apprise them of the critical role of their decisions in achieving the SDGs. What do the tools help achieve? Specifically lobby for governments’ and local actors’ attention at international, national, regional and local levels.
- **Diagnostics:** What is it for? Setting up a diagnostic is a way to set a qualitative and quantitative baseline of the situation of a territory, or a specific thematic issue. It highlights the challenges and opportunities, and it constitutes the basis of the implementation process. What do the tools help achieve? The methodologies will help identify gaps and assets. They will map stakeholders and relationships before engaging further into reforms.
- **Strategies and Plans:** What are these for? Strategies and plans can assure the translation of the political agenda into development objectives and tangible results. They give an overall framework for development (use of resources, services, corresponding financial needs, etc.) and aim to coordinate the work of local and other spheres of governments. What do the tools help achieve? Localising the SDGs can provide a framework for local development policy. The integration of SDGs within sub-national level planning is a crucial step in landing the new agenda in regions and cities.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** What is it for? The SDGs will be monitored and assessed through a system of 231 indicators, many of which can be localised by gathering data at the territorial level. While monitoring progress and reviewing the results of national plans, subnational data needs to be taken into account. What do the tools help achieve? Localising the follow-up of the 2030 Agenda, by promoting the participation of local and regional governments in national monitoring, and by adapting national indicators to local and regional contexts.

Enabling institutional arrangements for SDGs implementation:

- **Multilevel Governance:** What is it for? The 2030 Agenda for Development pushes for going beyond “governance as usual” in order to reach the SDGs. Implementation of the SDGs lies on adequate multi-level governance. The idea is to look at government structures and inter-institutional cooperation mechanisms to enable framework for SDG achievement. What do the tools help achieve? The tools support vertical policy coherence and collaboration mechanisms between local, national and international layers of governance. This shared vision should strengthen policy design, planning and implementation. The tools also promote the inclusion of marginalised societal groups, and they promote specific institutions set-ups for complex areas. They will break down to areas of interest and relevance to SDGs’ localisation (i.e. local economic development policies, planning public policy processes).
- **Territorial/Multi-stakeholder approach:** What is it for? The territorial approach is a policy framework that can facilitate the effective implementation of the SDGs. These tools foster broad-based participation, by enabling dialogues between core and peripheries, among members of civil society and the private sector. The approach also improves how local institutions related and interact with each other, especially by incorporating their specific

knowledge and practical know-how within policymaking. This allows for an inclusive response to development challenges in a given territory. What do the tools help achieve? The tools help bind and articulate various actors in a given territory. They further meaningful multi-stakeholder partnerships comprising the government, civil society and the private sector, stressing the need for interaction and coordination across society.

- **Accountability:** What is it for? Within the respective territories, systems of “accountability for results and constructive change” allow actors to: monitor progress towards agreed objectives, examine obstacles to implementation and suggest changes and remedy actions to those policies. What do the tools help achieve? Looking at local data management (including the indicators), local monitoring and specific local mechanisms will allow the increase of transparency, access to information, awareness and ownership of the 2030 Agenda. It moves accountability loops closer to the people and strengthens their voice.
- **Development cooperation effectiveness:** What is it for? Implementing the principles of development cooperation effectiveness at the local level means to facilitate the alignment and harmonisation of development actors. This strengthens development results where it matters most - and where it impacts people’s lives. Local level development cooperation practices to implement the SDGs may feed back into the global agenda. They can allow the application of lessons, providing much-needed evidence for more effective policies. What do the tools help achieve? Using cooperation results frameworks at the local level prevents proliferation of isolated development initiatives and increases alignment, harmonisation, accountability and transparency.

Capacity strengthening:

- **What is it for?** Local and regional governments, along with local stakeholders, have a crucial role to play in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. This section is meant to provide tools that support their capacity building and strengthening for development and for the Agenda 2030’s landing.
- **What do the tools help achieve?** Capacity development is considered to be the engine of development processes. These tools provide guidance through which individuals, organisations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time, in coherence with the SDGs.

For further information: <http://www.localizingthesdgs.org/discover-tools>

Fiscal Decentralisation and Local Finance, 11-22 February 2019, The Hague

How a country organises its public finances forms the basis for how local authorities govern priorities in cities, towns and villages. While national governments have the responsibility to design and supervise a system that works, local authorities are challenged to use their often limited resources for delivering better local services.

This course helps you in answering questions such as:

- How can spending responsibilities and revenue resources be best assigned to the different government layers, taking into account the country context?
- What are the responsibilities of national government in designing and supervising a system that works?
- How can sub-national governments be supported to increase local revenues and strengthen financial management?
- How can local authorities be held accountable by their citizens?

You will discuss the assignment of expenditure responsibilities and revenue sources, the design and implementation of intergovernmental transfers, financial accountability, gender budgeting and local government spending and monitoring. Country cases from a.o. Bangladesh, Kenya and Tanzania on intergovernmental transfer will be analysed. You will visit Dutch institutions including the Dutch Ministry of Home Affairs and the Court of Audit of the Municipality of Rotterdam.

Objectives

This course will help you:

- Assess and monitor fiscal decentralisation practices in your country;
- Optimise the different sources of revenue, e.g. taxes, user fees and intergovernmental transfers;
- Find effective financing structures and partnerships to accomplish most with limited resources;
- Use revenue and expenditure tools;
- Increase your insight in financial management and fiscal accountability at the local level.

After this course, you will receive a professional certificate of completion from The Hague Academy for Local Governance.

Intended audience

Professionals responsible for the design and implementation of (fiscal) decentralisation processes, public sector reform programmes, public service delivery or financial management. The course is also aimed at individuals who work for national, regional or local governments, or donor and development organisations.

Practical information

The course fee is € 3,150. This includes all training-related costs, as well as drinks, lunches, training materials and travel during the training programme. Travel to and from The Hague and accommodation are not included. Group discounts are available if you participate with three or more colleagues in this course. Email us for more information. The course language is English.

For questions or more information about this course, please direct your inquiry to info@thehagueacademy.com, or call +31-70-37 38 695.

The deadline for the application is **14 December 2018**.

Funding opportunities

Participants in our courses are predominantly funded by their own employer (municipalities, ministries, NGOs and training or research institutes) or by a donor or development agencies. If you are looking for additional funding opportunities, there are a few organisations you could approach:

<https://thehagueacademy.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/funding-opportunities.pdf>

For more information about the application procedure and the online application form:

<https://thehagueacademy.com/blog/2018/04/fiscal-decentralisation-local-finance-2019-open-course/>

Reading

What is the European External Investment Plan really about? ECDPM

<http://ecdpm.org/publications/european-external-investment-plan-about/>

The European External Investment Plan: Challenges and next steps for a game changer. ECDPM

<http://ecdpm.org/publications/european-external-investment-plan-challenges-next-steps-game-changer/>

All together now? EU institutions and member states' cooperation in fragile situations and protracted crises. ECDPM

<http://ecdpm.org/publications/all-together-now-eu-institutions-member-states-international-cooperation-in-fragile-situations-protracted-crises/>

Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. ODI

<https://www.odi.org/publications/10913-migration-and-2030-agenda-sustainable-development>

Seven crises and conflicts where the African Peace Facility made a difference. The African Union

<https://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/en/stay-informed/news/seven-crises-and-conflicts-where-african-peace-facility-made-difference>

EU eyes Africa free-trade deal amid battle for influence. Devex

<https://www.devex.com/news/eu-eyes-africa-free-trade-deal-amid-battle-for-influence-93417>

The C'bean and Brexit: Choppy seas? The Jamaica Observer

http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/opinion/the-c-bean-and-brexit-choppy-seas_144371?profile=1096

Africa Union pushes on with reform agenda. Daily Nations

<https://www.nation.co.ke/oped/opinion/Africa-Union-pushes-on-with-reform-agenda/440808-4772774-15qje3w/index.html>

Young Africa: new wave of politicians challenges old guard. The Guardian

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/sep/21/young-africa-new-wave-of-politicians-challenges-old-guard>

The Commitment to Development Index 2018. Center for Global Development

<https://www.cgdev.org/commitment-development-index-2018>

Why is Africa always portrayed as a passive woman? African Arguments

<https://africanarguments.org/2018/09/18/why-africa-always-portrayed-passive-woman/>

2018 Human Development Index. UNDP

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/2018-update/download>

The Goalkeepers Report. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

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