# TRAINING REPORT

**3rd AFRICAN SCHOOL ON DECENTRALISATION (ASD)**

## Copyright statement

Multilevel Government, Law and Development

The Dullah Omar Institute's work on multilevel government is based on the importance of provincial and local governments throughout Africa to realise development, deepen democracy and promote peace. The organisation of states into multiple levels, be it through decentralisation, devolution or federalism is a critical factor in the success of many African countries, including South Africa. We conduct research, advocacy, consultancy services and postgraduate education. It includes the work of the SARChI Chair in Multilevel Government, Law and Development (Prof Jaap de Visser).

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# 1. BACKGROUND

The third African School on Decentralisation, a two-week international postgraduate certificate programme which is jointly offered by the Dullah Omar Institute of the University of the Western Cape and Centre for Federal Studies of Addis Ababa University, was held in Addis Ababa from 3 to 15 September 2023. The theme of this year's ASD was "Giving Effect to the African Charter on the Values and Principles of Decentralisation, Local Governance, and Local Development". The objective of the ASD was to give content to, promote, and contribute to the operationalization of the African Union´s Charter on the Values and Principles of Decentralisation, Local Governance, and Local Development. A total of 29 participants, selected from 15 African Countries (See Annex I for list of countries) took part in this training. The ASD aimed to train participants on basic concepts of decentralisation and the practice in African countries from a comparative and interdisciplinary perspective. The participants took part in interactive panel discussions and kept the forum open for feedback, questions, interactive panel discussions, debates, case studies, site visits to African Union Headquarters, reports, and suggestions. These discussions and interactive sessions were supported with training material such as PowerPoint presentations, books, and handouts.

It was a knowledge-sharing programme on the vast array of issues linked to decentralisation in Africa thus contributing towards increased knowledge and research outputs, policy innovation, and the promotion of good governance in the continent. Participants were continuously evaluated through web-based tests, individual and group assignments, and presentations. At the end of the course, a general assessment was administered and a postgraduate certificate was guaranteed to be issued to the participants.

This training was made possible with financial support from the Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF) (South Africa and Kenya) and South Africa´s National Research Foundation through the South African Research Chair (SARChI) in Multilevel Government which is based at the DOI. The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of the organisers ASD. It does not necessarily reflect the views of HSF or the NRF.

## 2. TRAINING OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the two-week course (training) were to:

- ❖ Examine what the African Charter on the values and principles of decentralisation, local governance, and local development requires from states in terms of implementing decentralisation.

- ❖ Compare the African Charter with other continental charters on decentralisation and local government including the European Charter on local self-government.

- ❖ Examine how African states are implementing the charter

- ❖ Create a platform for knowledge-sharing on the vast issues affecting and/or arising out of decentralisation in Africa, thus contributing towards increased knowledge, research outputs as well as innovation.

- ❖ Create and maintain an active practitioner and scholarly network (Alumni) across the African continent for purposes of knowledge-sharing and the execution of joint projects.

- ❖ Create a pool of literature for reference by African states considering the adoption of decentralisation as part of the African Union's push for the adoption of the African Union Charter on Decentralisation.

- ❖ Open African systems of decentralisation to consistent scrutiny by researchers thus providing room for policy innovation and the promotion of good governance.

- ❖ Give content to and contribute towards the operationalization of the African Union Charter on Decentralisation.

- ❖ Contribute towards processes of peace-making, state-building, and development in Africa.

- ❖ Locate the African decentralisation experience within the global discourse of decentralisation.

- ❖ Examine different themes such as recognition of local governments and their boundaries; local democracy and participation; accountability and transparency in local government; meaningful powers for local governments; local fiscal powers and revenue sharing; intergovernmental relations and supervision.

## 3. TRAINING METHOD

### i. Agenda/The Training Programme

The training adhered to the programme which comprises information about the topic, theme, and content of the training, starting and completion date of the training, funding partners, organizers, participants, sessions, lecturers' biography, facilitators, assessment mechanisms, lunch breaks, health breaks, and other events and activities (see Annex 3 for the details of the programme)

## ii.   Training Techniques

The following techniques were used to train various aspects of decentralisation from the context of Africa. These included:

- Lecture and discussion

- Group exercise and presentations

- Individual and group assignments

- Individual and group exercises and presentation

- Dating talks

- Case studies

- Mock court debates

- Plenary sessions

- Recap (lessons learned from the previous day lectures and activities)

- Site visit (participants visited the African Union Head Quarter)

## iii.   List of materials Distributed

**a.  PPT Notes on:**

- Local governance and local government

- Global frameworks for decentralisation

- The European Charter of Local Self-Government (1986)

- African Charter on the Values and Principles of Decentralisation, Local Government and Local Development

- Local democracy, participation, and minority protection

- Good governance and inclusion

- Financing local governance

- Local development and local economic development

- Revenue transfer

- Diversity, inclusion, and minority protection

**b. Additional Materials**

A book by Jaap de Visser, titled "Developmental Local Government: A Case Study of South Africa" and the training programme/agenda were additional materials given to the trainees.

## iv. Exercises

Group exercises were conducted following presentations on local governance and local government, global frameworks for decentralisation, the European Charter of Local Self Government, the AU Charter on Decentralisation (AUCD), and Local Democracy, participation, and minority protection sessions.

## v. Participants´ Evaluation and Feedback

Participants were evaluated by completing web-based questions and conducting individual and group exercises and presentations. Besides, a post-training open book written exam was administered to evaluate their knowledge of decentralisation, local governance, AUCD, and other issues covered in the training.

## 4. PARTICIPANTS´ PROFILE

The training participants included government employees (local, regional, and national), postgraduate researchers, employees of local and international NGOs and civil society organizations, as well as other participants with an interest in decentralisation in Africa. The total number of participants was 29 (males: 13; females: 16) who belonged to 22 African countries (see Annex 2 for list of participants)

## 5. RESOURCE PERSONS´ PROFILE

Scholars who conducted presentations and keynote speeches were invited from different universities, research institutions, and civil society organisations. Nearly all lecturers have academic expertise in the area of decentralisation and local governance (please see annex 4 for a brief description of the trainers along with their facilitation role and sessions conducted by them).

## 6. VENUE AND DATE

The training was organized in Addis Ababa at the Monarch Hotel. Most of the participants arrived in Addis Ababa on 3 September 2023 and checked in at the hotel. The training began on 4 September 2023 and was completed on 15 September 2023. On 16 September 2023, most of the participants departed for their country (see Annex 3 for the details of the training programme).

# 7. WEEK ONE PROCEEDING S

## 7.1   DAY 1 (SEPTEMBER 4, 2023): WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION TO LOCAL GOVERNANCE

### SESSION 1: WELCOME AND KEYNOTE ADDRESS (OPENING)

The first day session of the ASD began at 8:30 in the morning Prof Tinashe Chigwata, who served as a moderator, explained to the participants what the ASD was all about and invited representatives of the UWC, DOI and AAU to give the opening speech. Prof Vivienne Lawack, Deputy Cice-Chancellor of the University of the Western Cape (UWC), gave the first opening speech. She underscored the relevance of the training, and appreciated the collaborations between the UWC and AAU.  She expressed her appreciation for the hard work Prof Jaap de Visser and Dr Zemelak Ayele, the co-convenors of the ASD, and wished the participants a successful training.  Prof Lukas Muntingh, Director of the DOI similarly spoke about the importance of the ASD and the collaboration between UWC and AAU. Mr Robertson Kabucho of the HSF- Kenya, highlighted the continued collaboration between HSF-Kenya and the CFGS and underscored the HDF's commitment to continue to work with the CFGS.

Dr Emebet Mulugeta, the Vice President for Academic Affairs of AAU, welcomed the participants and other guests to Addis Ababa. She mentioned that AAU has 75 years of experience collaborating with different universities in different countries and ASD is one such collaboration. She also noted that AAU has centers of excellence funded by the World Bank that bring students from different continents and countries. She further explained that ASD and similar training play pivotal roles in networking besides academic exchanges. Then Dr Ketema Wakjira, Director of Center for the CFGS made the welcome speech. He appreciated the commitment of the staff from the two universities (AAU and UWC) in organizing the training. He reported that 5 AAU staff (mainly from the school of law), including Dr Zemelak Ayele, completed their PhD at the UWC. He also mentioned that ASD would contribute to policy formulation. Finally, he announced that AAU is in the process of becoming an autonomous university and ASD will play a significant role in supporting the autonomy process.

Sithole Mbanga, CEO of the South African Association of Local Government (SALGA), made a keynote address. The keynote address was presented in a pre-recorded video in the form of dialogue between Prof de Visser and Mr Mbanga. Mr Mbanga spoke on the significance of the African Charter on decentralisation for decentralisation in the African continent. He shared his experiences and contributions during the drafting of the charter.  He compared the South African system of local government with what was provided in the Charter and emphasised that the South African system was by far better since the

local government was entrenched in the constitution. He argued that power should be decentralised up to individual and household levels. He further maintained that local government should be recognized in the constitution. He spoke on the role of traditional leadership in the context of democracy. Traditional leaders are important in African societies and local government is best suited for their inclusion. Decentralisation is not an end goal rather it is a continuous process with a sharing of power with communities. Regional organizations such as ECOWAS, IGAD, AU, etc should promote local government, local democracy, and local development. Finally, he noted that ASD is a true pan-Africanism programme and needs to be strengthened.

After the keynote speech, the participants had a coffee break and took group pictures.

## SESSION 2: LOCAL GOVERNANCE

In this session, two presentations titled "Introduction to Local Governance-key Concepts and Principles" and "The Importance of Decentralisation in Africa" were delivered by Prof Jaap de Visser and Prof Zemelak Ayele respectively. The former presentation was facilitated by Prof Zemelak Ayele and the latter by Prof Jaap de Visser.

Prof De Visser´s presentation focused on clarifying basic concepts such as decentralisation, federalism, devolution, and local government. He also talked about the upsides and downsides of different forms of decentralisation. He clarified these concepts from the context of different African countries.

Prof Zemelak explained the four phases of decentralisation in Africa; 1940-1960s, 1960s-1970, 1970s-1990, and 1990s-present. He asked the participants whether their countries had similar experiences as explained by him. Their responses showed that not every African country had identical experience in the different periods mentioned in the lecture even though there were some commonalities.

After these two presentations, a plenary discussion was conducted with Prof Chigwata serving as facilitator. The participants expressed their observations and asked several questions to which the two lecturers responded. Besides, participants shared their country's experience about decentralisation, the power of local governments, and the role of elected elders in local governance. The discussion looked like an exchange of experiences of different countries about decentralisation and devolution. After the presentation, participants were asked to introduce themselves and their countries. This session ended at 17:00. In the evening, a cocktail reception was organised to all participants, guests, and lecturers at Monarch Hotel. Prof Zemelak facilitated the reception.

## 7.2 DAY 2 (SEPTEMBER 5, 2023): INTERNATIONALIZATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### RECAP

The second-day session began with a recap of the previous day's sessions. The lessons learned from the previous day. Participants mentioned the takeaways (lessons) that they have learned from the keynote addresses and lectures on decentralisation and local governance in Africa.

### SESSION 1: GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS FOR DECENTRALISATION

The first lecture of the second day was delivered by Honourable Dr Douglas Singiza, Justice of the High Court of Uganda, who started his presentation on global frameworks for decentralisation by forwarding the following questions to participants.

- Is decentralisation a voluntary system with better prospects of success?

- Is decentralisation a foreign imposition/homegrown concept?

Then he explained the concepts of soft laws (predominantly found in the international sphere such as UN General Assembly resolutions) and hard laws (binding laws that can be legally enforced before a court). In addition, he presented the differences between foreign-imposed decentralisations and homegrown decentralisations in Africa. In connection with this, he talked about foreign-produced documents (legal frameworks) to decentralize the African governments such as the British doctrine to decentralize Africa.

Furthermore, his presentation addressed the following issues/questions.

- why decentralisation is working and why it is not working? by raising the Anglophone and francophone countries' experiences.

- Why none of the legal frameworks and declarations explained do not deal with issues of cultural and ethnic diversity? For example, why has South Sudan encountered civil war? Why has Rwanda accommodated ethnic/cultural diversity? He further asks that whether it is possible to argue whether decentralisation through ethnic lines is safer. Then, he firmly argued that decentralisation should accommodate ethnic diversity.

The role of traditional leaders in a decentralised government system was also one of the issues addressed in his presentation. Then, an open discussion was held on his presentation. The questions/issues raised during the discussion focused on the concept of decentralisation from an African context, decentralisation

and the right to political participation, home-grown decentralisation vs. foreign imposed decentralisation, and the relationship between the local government and the national government.

## SESSION 2: THE EUROPEAN CHARTER OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Prof Eva-Maria Belser delivered a presentation in the second session of the day focusing on the European Charter of Local Self-Government which was adopted in 1986. She described the history of the adoption of the Charter. She explained the role of the Council of Europe in this respect. She mentioned the differences between the two European organizations - the European Union and the Council of Europe. She explained the reluctance to adopt international law governing local government. She also touched on the works of the Congress of Regional and Local Authorities; and local election observations.

Following her lecture, different questions were raised by participants to which she responded. Some of the questions raised were related to the concept of regional authority/regional government and the difference between the African Charter on Decentralisation and the European Charter of Local Self-government.

## Group Exercises

Prof Belser and Dr Singiza brought two group exercises to help trainees internalize lectures delivered on the global frameworks for decentralisation and the European Charter of Local Self-government.

The first group exercise was on the following scenario titled "territorial reform (13h3015h00)".

> **Territorial Reform (13h3015h00):**
>
> *Country A is an ethnically, linguistically, and religiously diverse country that is rapidly urbanizing. To strengthen local government and improve its performance, the country is considering a territorial reform of local government. The drawing of new borders, however, is controversial. Some actors promote amalgamations to make local governments "bigger and better, others insist that local governments must remain "local" and close to the people, their needs, and aspirations. There is also disagreement about the process of territorial reform. Some actors opt for mandating experts to design economically viable local governments, while others insist on a participatory process involving local populations. Still, others favour negotiations between existing local governments or claim that all talks about borders must involve particularly concerned groups, such as minorities. All agree that the process of the territorial reform and its outcome must comply with global and regional standards of local self. Government.*

The trainees were divided into three groups and asked to consider themselves as a member of a committee planning the territorial reform. Accordingly, group one discussed in favour of redesigning the map to efficient local governments. It advocated for large-scale amalgamations, in urban areas to make political borders match urban spaces and in rural areas to use economies of scale. Group two insisted on the need to have local government close to the people and their livelihoods. This group favoured maintaining existing local governments and the division (or DE. Amalgamation) of large (urban) governments. Group three represented ethnic, linguistic, and religious minorities and maintained that there was a need to leave local governments in which their groups in the majority intact and to redesign local borders separating minority communities. They aim to use local government reform to better accommodate diversity.

Each group took 30 minutes to prepare three guiding principles for the territorial reform process, formulate principles that were concrete and unambiguous and likely to prevent conflicts in the next phases of the process, and write the principles up and be ready to present them to the other groups. Then each group presented its three guiding principles within 10 minutes and members of each group addressed the questions raised by other group members. The group discussions were facilitated by Profs De Visser, Chigwata and Zemelak.

The Second group exercise was on "Decentralisation on the African Continent (15h30-16h30)". The three groups were asked to debate the following questions and report back their answers to the plenary discussion:

1. Why do many central governments on the African continent seem threatened by decentralisation?

2. Why is recentralisation emerging in many African countries despite the many promises from many governments in Africa?

Accordingly, each team prepared by identifying specific examples from countries represented in their group and indicating the difference between political declarations and the reality or practices on the ground. Then, each group summarized its answer and presented it in the plenary.

## 7.3 DAY 3 (6th SEPTEMBER, 2023): AU CHARTER ON DECENTRALISATION (AUCD)

### RECAP

Day 3 started with the day two recap. Profs Chigwata and Zemelak facilitated this recap session. Participants were asked to share the learning of the second day. Then, each group presented the lessons learned from the day two lectures and group exercises. Participants asked that decentralized governments were not visible on the ground in many African countries due to a lack of strong institutions in place to implement this type of government. They also argued that lack of infrastructure development, corruption, sharing of revenue, land dispute, boundary dispute, etc threatens decentralisation in many African countries such as Ethiopia. Moreover, participants recapped that revenue and tax collection make decentralisation difficult to implement effectively. For example, in Rwanda, the central government had much power though the municipals of the local governments have their budget. The central government has no trust in the officials in the local government, the central government fears the local government.

The challenges that may occur when the central government becomes weak and the local government strong were also the other issues discussed in this recap session.

### SESSION 1: AFRICAN CHARTER ON DECENTRALISATION: OBJECTIVES, VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

Prof Nico Steytler was in charge of this session. In this session, participants were introduced to the African Charter on the Values and Principles of Decentralisation, Local Government, and Local Development (ACD). Prof Steytler focused on the adoption and ratification of the Charter, and the objectives and values of the Charter. Detailed discussion was held on the status of local governance according to the charter, its political and economic development, the different approaches to local government, decentralisation in Anglophone Vs Francophone/Lusophone countries, and tensions in institutional choices and how these tensions are dealt with in the Charter.

Then, the facilitator of this presentation, Prof De Visser, invited participants to raise questions and comments. Accordingly, participants raised questions about the countries that have ratified the Charter and the concept of subsidiarity. Besides, participants suggested that AU should prepare guidelines on how the Charter is to be implemented.

## SESSION 2: ENFORCEMENT: THE AFRICAN CHILDREN´S CHARTER IN FOCUS

This session was a virtual presentation session made by Professor Benyam Dawit, a member and former chair of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child former African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and the current Eleanor Roosevelt Fellow at the Harvard Law School. His presentation was meant to highlight for the participants the mechanisms of charter adoption and implementation in the African Union. He used the Charter on the Rights of the Child as an example and described the mechanism. His presentation was followed by questions from the participants. Prof De Visser facilitated this presentation and discussion session.

## SESSION 3: IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE AFRICAN CHARTER ON DECENTRALISATION

This session was presented by Prof Steytler. His presentation emphasized the implementation strategy of the AUCD both at the local and central government levels. He clarified the cooperation between the local and central governments; the role of regional economic communities like ECOWAS in encouraging member states to sign to the Charter, integrating countries and advising regional policies; and the role of AU Commission might play in developing guideline, harmonization of policies and laws of state policies; advisory continental platform and collective voice and state parties. He further talked about the external enforcement, reporting, recognition, award system, and commemoration and evaluation of the African Charter on Decentralisation. Several questions were raised by participants on the two presentations and a plenary discussion was made. Following the discussion, participants were divided into three groups and given a group exercise on a case /scenario concerning AUCD and local elections.

Group I was asked to prepare a strategy for a political party "A", mechanisms that the Charter may assist party "A" to challenge the failure to hold a local election within the country "A". Group II was tasked with preparing a strategy for party "A", steps that can be taken in terms of the Charter to challenge the failure to hold local elections at the AU level. Group III was asked to advise the AU Commission on taking note of the structure in country "X", and measures that it can take to implement the charter in this regard.

Then, the groups thoroughly discussed the issues they were assigned and presented in the plenary. Profs De Visser, Steytler, and Zemelak facilitated the group exercises and discussions.

## 7.4  DAY 4 (THURSDAY 7 SEPTEMBER): LOCAL GOVERNMENT: STATUS AND PRINCIPLES

### RECAP

Before the beginning of day four, lessons learned on the day three presentations and discussions were mentioned by the participants for about 30 minutes. This recap session was facilitated by Profs Chigwata and Zemelak. The following were some of the points recapped from day three presentations and discussions.

- Countries signed and ratified the African Charter on Decentralisation

- The issue of subsidiarity in a decentralized government

- The issue of the capacity of AU to execute the Charter on decentralisation

- The reporting timeline and other issues

### SESSION 1: STATUS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

This session was presented by Prof De Visser. In this session, participants were introduced to the power of local governments. The issues were whether local governments have original powers, financial sources, and control over their bureaucracies and what the Charter says in this respect. Besides, issues such as how dispute, inequality, fragmentation, abuse of power, corruption, conflict, etc between the local and central governments are addressed through intergovernmental relationships (IGR) were raised in this session. Moreover, this session covered the mechanisms of cooperation-general principles of cooperation, consultation on national decisions, regular intergovernmental forums, organized local government, dispute resolution, and intergovernmental agreements.

After the presentation participants were invited to assess the status of local government (LG) in different African countries (francophone, anglophone, or others) contexts based on the following questions:

- Is local government protected by law?

- Is there local democracy?

- Do LGs have power?

- Do LGs have financial powers?

- Do LGs control their own bureaucracies?

Accordingly, each trainee explained these questions from the context of their own country´s local governance experiences about financial power, elections, appointments, etc. Participants who came from Francophone countries elucidated that LGs were not effective in Francophone countries compared to Anglophone and other African countries. It is due to pressure from the ground and international bodies that the Francophone countries decentralize their governments not by election but just by appointing leaders. In Cameroon, for instance, there is a more centralized government system, it is the ruling party that appoints leaders from the opposition parties to the local-level government structures.

Participants also discussed the purpose of decentralized government against centralized government in transferring power from the central government to the local government in consultation with the local government. In centralized governments, power is transferred from the central to the ground based on the will or decision of the central government (without consulting the local government). They further described that most local governments do not have the power to put pressure on the central governments in different aspects. Though local governments are elected by the local people and establish their municipality, however, they do services at the local level but approval comes from the centre. The local authority can rarely intervene with the policies formulated from the center and guarantee the provision of services on the ground.

Participants successfully delivered the discussions which were followed by detailed reflections from Prof De Visser for further clarity of the subject matter. Prof Steytler and Chigwata facilitated this session.

## SESSION 2: SUPERVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Prof Chigwata delivered his presentation on central supervision over local government with Prof Steytler being the facilitator. This session was held at the Addis Ababa University College of Business and Economics campus. His presentation emphasized the concept of supervision, the need to supervise LGs, and who is responsible for supervising LGs. Thus, he stated that supervision has an element of hierarchy and implies someone supervises another. The need to supervise local governments was to control corruption, inequality, and conflicts, and since effective supervision leads to socioeconomic development, national integration, a conducive working environment, etc. He stated that the supervision of local governments differs from country to country. For example, in Ethiopia and Nigeria, supervision is conducted by the state governments whereas in other African countries supervision is made by central governments and human rights commissions. He also explained the supervisory frameworks of the African Charter including regulation, monitoring, support, and intervention The first three are recognized in the constitution or law but intervention is not recognized. Further, he mentioned the LG supervision practices

in Africa such as micromanagement of local government, the politically motivated exercise of supervisory powers, and national officials simply ignoring the law or court judgments. Finally, he talked about the impact of the AU Charter on the supervision of LG and concluded his presentation.

Prof Steytler facilitated this session.

## SESSION 3: SUPERVISION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES FROM FRANCOPHONE (WEST AFRICA PERSPECTIVE)

Mr Baba Dodo made a presentation on supervision and local government/authorities based on the experiences of Francophone (West African countries). The main points that he raised in his presentation included:

- The legality, regularity, and efficiency of local governments

- The financial and administrative authorities of central governments

- The guardianship of authorities (financial and administrative authorities)

- Supervisory authorities as sources of blockage for local authorities - leads to abuse of power

- Criticisms of supervisory bodies at the local level such as lowness and lack of transparency

- Challenges and limits of implementing decentralisation and subsidiarity in West African (French-speaking countries) such as lack of coordination and cooperation between local and central governments

Then after, participants were asked to raise questions from both presentations and make discussions. Thus, participants conducted a warm discussion session by taking their own country's experience as an example concerning the balance between the local government autonomy and the national supervisory role and other related issues.

### Speed Dating

After the first session of the day was completed, a speed dating exercise was conducted. Facilitators arranged a mechanism by which the trainees could learn about each other's countries local government system by briefly discussing five questions of Session 1 in a speed dating format. Prof Jaap and Prof Steytler facilitated this dating talk.

## 7.5  DAY 5 (FRIDAY 8 SEPTEMBER): LOCAL DEMOCRACY PARTICIPATION AND MINORITY PROTECTION

### RECAP

Before starting day five sessions participants were asked to recap the lessons learned on Thursday´s (day four) presentations and discussions with Profs Chigwata and Zemelak being the facilitator.  Financial decentralisation (effective management of resources), supervisory roles of central and local governments, the need to supervise local governments, etc. were some of the lessons learned that participants raised. This recap session was facilitated by Prof Tinashe and Prof Zemelak.

### SESSION 1: LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

The session on local representative democracy was one of the most interactive and discussion-oriented sessions during the training and it began with a brief overview of democracy in Africa since 1990, the AU Instrument on Democracy on Local Democracy, the African Charter on Democracy, election and governance (2012) and five main arguments and African Charter on decentralisation 2014 (including the preamble, objectives and principles). Prof Steytler was the lecturer. After the presentation, participants were invited to raise questions and have an open discussion concerning the points raised. Then, participants raised several questions and issues. The following were some of them:

- Does the African Charter assist in dealing with the issues that undermine the local government?

- How local government could be democratic?

- Why democratic governance should prevail within a political party?

- Why political parties are not visible at the local level?

- Why local democracy is neglected in different countries?

Lastly, the trainer reflected on these questions and prof Solomon who was the facilitator of this session closed it by appreciating and thanking the participants for the warm discussion and the good points they raised.

### SESSION 2: LOCAL PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

Prof De Visser was in charge of this session. In this session, he provided an overview of the right to participate in LG from the context of AUCD. He described the four levels of community participation and how they are dealt with in the AUCD (transparency, petition, compliance, and demonstration) and

highlighted the challenges of local participatory democracy. Then, an open discussion was held on the points raised in the presentation. Questions, comments, and reflections/answers were given by both the participants and the presenters. Participants shared their own country´s experiences about local participatory democracy from the context of AUCD. Prof Tinashe facilitated the presentation and this discussion.

## Moot Court Debate

Participants were divided into four groups having 7-8 participants and comprising the chairperson and note taker.

The debate was on a scenario given by Prof Jaap on Protea Republic´s compliance with the ACD. Below is the scenario of Protea Republic´s compliance with the ACD.

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*Scenario:*

*The Protea Republic is a member state of the Africa Charter on decentralisation, which has come into operation.*

*In the recent elections to the local council of Happy Valley, a medium-sized town, the Revolution Party, won 52 % of the seats against the Uhuru Party with only 45% of the seats. At the national level, the Uhuru Party is the ruling party, and the Revolution Party is in opposition to Party B. The Happy Valley Council has a long history of political upheaval. It is often in the news for all the wrong reasons.: chaotic council meetings that sometimes even descend into violence, community protests against the council, and allegations of corruption and maladministration on the part of the councilors and senior management. The result is that the Happy Valley Council is often not able to deliver basic services. Residents experience power outages and water shortages, and the streets are riddled with potholes.*

*The law in the Protea Republic permits the president of the Protea Republic to appoint a further five members to each local council, based on their special expertise or interest. The president (belonging to the Uhuru party) appoints an additional four members to the Happy Valley Local Council. All these four members specialise in local government finances and planning. The president also appoints a traditional leader from the area as a councilor. The traditional leader is a well-respected, young man who has been a voice of reason in the community. Now that the council is complete with the additional councillors, it proceeds to elect the Mayor. The candidate of the Uhuru Party narrowly defeats the candidate of the Revolution Party.*

*The revolution party is aggrieved about this defeat and argues that the outcome is in conflict with the African Charter on devolution.*

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Based on the above scenario, participants were told to take part in a debate on the following motion:

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*The national law of Protea Republic on the appointment of special councillors by the president and how it has been appointed in Happy Valley are not aligned with the charter.*

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Group I and 3 debated in favour of the appointment of special councillors by the president. Whereas Group III and IV were against the appointment of special councillors by the president. Then, all the groups

discussed/prepared, exercised, and debated in front of a chairman/judge (Dr Douglas Singiza). He asked each group questions and heard their reflections and ideas. Then he declared the winner group and members of the group were given a prize.

In the evening, a dinner excursion was held at Yod Abyssinia cultural restaurant.

### 7.6    DAY 6 (SATURDAY 9 SEPTEMBER): EXCURSION BOTH AT UNITY PARK AND MENELIK PARK

Day six was an excursion day and the participants walked around the Addis Ababa city centre and visited different places including Unity and Menelik Parks. Prof Zemelak facilitated the excursion.

### 7.7    DAY 7 (SUNDAY 10 SEPTEMBER): REST (OPEN)

Day seven was a rest day (left open) for participants to do whatever they wanted.

## 8.    WEEK TWO PROCEEDINGS

### 8.1    DAY 8 (MONDAY 11 SEPTEMBER):  GOOD GOVERNANCE AND INCLUSION

### SESSION 1: FISCAL DECENTRALISATION

Professor Solomon Nigussie of the CFGS delivered the lecture on fiscal decentralisation and Prof Chigwata facilitated the session. In this session, participants were introduced to local government sources of revenue. Issues such as what is a good local tax and what is not, features of good local tax; and types of taxes, local govt finance (autonomy and performance) were raised and discussed with the AU Charter in mind. Dr. Solomon raised the common challenges of revenue raising at the local government revenue level such as lack of accountability, lack of political will, weak institutional and administrative capacity, lack of incentive for both revenue collection and enforcement, and lack of policy.

Following his presentation, participants raised questions, made comments, and shared their country´s experiences with fiscal decentralisation.

### SESSION 2: GOOD GOVERNANCE

Dr Yeshitila Wondimagegn of Addis Ababa University delivered a lecture liking good governance with decentralisation. He began his presentation with an overview of the evolution of the concept of governance, phases in the evolution of governance idea, why a shift from government to governance, good governance, when is governance good, good local governance, why not good government, whether good governance or good government is important in Africa, why does good governance matter, etc. He also explained the relationship between good governance and decentralisation.  The session also had an

open discussion on the various issues presented. The participants debated whether good governance was the right idea/solution to address multifaceted and deep-rooted problems in Africa and elsewhere. They raised their ideas on it and the session concluded with a detailed discussion on the concept of good governance and that it should not be a one-size-fits-all-all (imposed by multilateral financial institutions such as IMF and World Bank) and international organizations such as the UN.

## SESSION 3: SITE VISIT

After completing the two morning sessions all participants went to the AU Head Quarter. They were received by members of the AU Political Affairs Department. Mr Kevino Tchatco, Governance Analyst and Program Expert at the AU Political Affairs Department gave an hour-and-a-half lecture about the process leading to the adoption of the African Charter on Decentralisation, the fact that only six countries had signed and ratified it, the challenges of having countries to ratify it and the like. The participants asked several questions based on the lecture. After the lecture, the participant took a group picture in the compound of the AU and returned to their hotel.

## 8.2   DAY 9: FINANCING LOCAL GOVERNANCE

## RECAP

Day 9 began with the previous day's recap, participants were asked to share the learning of the 8th day. They were encouraged to question each other, give reflections, and share their takeaways on the learning of day eight. Then after, comments and correct answers were shared by the trainer and participants' efforts were appreciated. Prof Chigwata facilitated this recap session and the following two sessions of the day.

## SESSION 1: DIVERSITY, INCLUSION AND MINORITY PROTECTION

Prof Christophe van der Beken gave a lecture on decentralisation and management of diversity and minority protection with Dr Henry Gitchana being the facilitator of the session. The participants were briefed on the concepts of diversity, minority protection, and inclusion from different social, cultural, political, and economic contexts. He introduced the importance of inclusion and minority protection to diversified and multi-ethnic African countries like Ethiopia and how that can be achieved through a decentralised system. Moreover, the mechanisms of minority protection, inclusion, and accommodating diversities were also discussed in detail and some examples of good practices of diversity management, inclusion, and minority protection from the context of Africa were discussed with participants.

## SESSION 2: INTERGOVERNMENTAL FISCAL TRANSFERS

Prof Van der Beken's lecture was followed by a lecture on intergovernmental fiscal transfer by Dr Henry Paul Gichana. In this session participants were introduced to the concept of fiscal transfer and intergovernmental fiscal transfers central governments to subnational levels of government, the purpose and usefulness of fiscal transfer, and the mechanisms of making financial transfers. Following the presentation different questions were raised by the participants and detailed discussion was made.

The participants were then divided into three groups and they were provided with discussion points on the two sessions (diversity, inclusion and minority protection, and intergovernmental fiscal transfers). All the groups discussed and prepared for the presentation to be held the next day.

## 8.3    DAY 10: DECENTRALIZED DEVELOPMENT

### RECAP

Day 10 with an open discussion forum with a focus on the previous day's recap; the three groups were asked to share the learning of previous day (day nine), present their group exercises on fiscal transfers system from the context of Ethiopia, fiscal transfers system from the context of South Africa and comparison between Kenya´s fiscal transfer system and South Africa´s fiscal transfer system. All the groups presented their topics and the presentations were followed by detailed feedback and discussion by the trainers. Dr Henry Paul facilitated this group's exercises and presentations.

## SESSION 1: LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

Dr Conrad Bosire made a presentation on the issue of decentralised development.  In this session, an overview of local development was given to participants and details of why local development was important and the global/regional context and trends of local development were discussed. The participants were oriented on local development from the context of decentralisation. Moreover, local development and decentralisation from African experiences with particular emphasis on Kenya in the different periods (pre-independence, during independence, and post-independence) were discussed. Then, participants raised several questions, and discussions and reflections were carried out.

## SESSION 2: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)

This session was presented by two trainers. The first part of the presentation was made by prof Tegegn Gebre-Egziabher and the remaining part was covered by Ms Paddy Siyagna. Prof Tegegn´s presentation was focused on the concept of LED, exogenous (top-down) Vs endogenous (bottom-up) LED, and drivers

of LED (globalization, decentralisation/localization, competitiveness, and socio-spatial concerns). In addition, prof Tegegn presented about definition and characteristics of LED, strategic approaches of LED, community development, LED financing, LED from an African perspective, and LED best practices in Africa,

Following his presentation, Ms Paddy continued her lecture on the architecture of LED and the best experiences in East Africa; what the African Union charter says about LED; catalytic factors of LED; LED Financing (Constituency Development Funds (CDFS); and other related issues.

Eventually, a group discussion was conducted on these two presentations. Participants were grouped into two groups and discussed the LD&LED issues. The first group discussed and presented "local development through CDF" and the second one discussed and presented "local economic development". Both groups discussed these issues from the context of decentralisation and the experience of different African countries.

## 8.4   DAY 11 (THURSDAY 14 SEPTEMBER): PARTICIPANT PRESENTATIONS (AU HQ)

### RECAP (OPEN DISCUSSION ON PREVIOUS DAY)

Day 11 began with an open discussion with a focus on the previous day's recap. The participants provided feedback on the previous day's training contents such as strategic approaches to LED, community development, LED financing, LED from an African perspective, and LED best practices in Africa. Besides, participants argued that the national government should have standard indicators for development monitoring and evaluation purposes. So that governments could control, follow up, and improve all LED and other related services.

### SESSION 1: INDIVIDUAL PRESENTATIONS ON DECENTRALISATION IN AFRICA.

Each participant was asked to share/present how the AU charter works in their country. Each trainee was given four minutes for presentation. They were informed that the presentation would weigh 10 marks and was one part of the continuous assessments of the training course.

Accordingly, all the participants presented their views and understanding of "Decentralisation in Africa". They presented the linkage/alignment of the AUCD with their country´s decentralisation system (what is aligned and what is not aligned (which articles aligned and which are/is not aligned with the AU charter on Decentralisation) by taking different articles from the charter and their country´s constitution.

They reviewed what their country´s decentralisation looks like overview of the decentralisation system; participation and representation of local governance and financing; power and functions of the central

government and local governments; and the historical context of the emergence of decentralisation in their own country (how it has started and when started). Besides, trainees stated how the AU Charter on Decentralisation is adopted in their own country to promote LD and LED and how decentralisation is included in their country´s constitution.

They clarified what local government, local democracy, local government election, local development, and local economic development look like in their country. Financial powers of LGs, LG structures, rights, and responsibilities of local governments, subsidiarity functions of the national/central governments, inclusion, equity, and equality- such as social protection and gender policies; challenges of decentralisation and local government. Further, all participants raised the excessive power from the central/national/federal government side, lack of clear-cut autonomy of local governments, unfair share of resources between the central government and local/subnational governments/county governments; corruption; the lack of fixed percentage of budgets that local governments are sharing in some African countries; inclusion of persons with disabilities; and equality and equity should be addressed in their country´s local government.

Moreover, participants explained whether their country signed and ratified the charter, when they signed and ratified it, etc. Finally, they pinpointed recommendations that their country should do to improve decentralisation, LG, local development, local democracy, and the legality of local government and countries that didn't ratify and sign should sign and ratify;

Then the facilitator reflected on the presentations, how well they understood the training and how could they apply what they had gotten from the training when they went back to their country. Then the remaining time was left to trainees for preparation for the exam (test).

## 8.5   DAY 12 (FRIDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER): POST TRAINING ASSESSMENT AND WAY FORWARD

### POST-TRAINING EVALUATION AND REFLECTIONS ON THE WAY FORWARD

In the morning, a post-training assessment test was conducted to help measure the change in knowledge by the participants. Exam booklets were distributed to the trainees and assessed their knowledge of decentralisation, AUCD, local government, local democracy, LED, local revenue transfer, fiscal policy, good governance, and other related issues covered in the training. At the end of the written exam, discussions and reflections on the way forward-2024 ASD theme and calendar, and alumni network were conducted. Participants appreciated the organizers, host universities, trainers, partner organizations, and any other

individuals and organizations who contributed to the success of this training. This discussion was led by Dr Henry Paul Gichana.

There was no programme in the afternoon and it was left open to participants to explore Addis Ababa or do whatever they wanted. In the evening, a farewell dinner was organized and the closing ceremony of the training was conducted at Monarch Hotel. The ceremony was initiated with a note of thanks by Prof Zemelak. He thanked the participants for their active participation in the training. He also congratulated them on the successful completion of this training course. He hoped that the knowledge gained would help them to promote and advocate decentralisation and local governance and play their role in the socioeconomic improvement of their people. In addition, the knowledge they gained from this training could help in their future academic endeavors such as teaching and research activities.  On the next day (Saturday, 16 September), all participants were deported to their country.

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: LIST OF CENTER/S, INSTITUTE/S, AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED FOR THE SUCCESS OF THIS TRAINING

- Hanns Seidel Foundation (South Africa and Kenya)

- Forum of Federations

- South Africa´s National Research Foundation

- South African Research Chair (SARChI), and Dullah Omar Institute (DOI) of the University of Western Cape (UWC)

- Centre for Federalism and Governance Studies (CFGS) of Addis Ababa University (AAU)

## ANNEX 2: PARTICIPANTS´ LIST

| No | Full name | Country | Organization | Position | Sex |
|----|-----------|---------|--------------|----------|-----|
| | | | Participants List | | |
| 1 | Amna Klay | Tunisia | Ecotourism Environment Association | Project Manager | F |
| 2 | Meaza Adane | Ethiopia | Gambella University | Lecturer | M |
| 3 | Bonga Abdala | Mozambique | Institute for Multiparty Democracy - IMD | Project Manager | M |
| 4 | Charles Giya Phaniso Mhone | Malawi | Lilongwe District Council | Director of Finance | M |
| 5 | Cheeseman Omega Kangar | Liberia | Ministry of Health | Decentralisation Officer | F |
| 6 | Delilah Annabelle Saskia Aimee von Streng | Switzerland | Institute of Federalism | Research Fellow | M |
| 7 | F Mulbah Z Forkpa, Jr | Liberia | United States Agency for International Development | Acting Good Governance Team Lead | M |
| 8 | Fazili Mihigo Christian | DRC | University of Goma/ DRC | Lecturer/Researcher | F |
| 9 | Frieda Ndeapo Katenda | Namibia | Office of the President: National Planning Commission | National Development Advisor | M |
| 10 | Hounkanlin Stanislas Minakpon | Benin | Association Nationale Des Communes Du Benin | Directeur Du Plaidoyer | F |
| 11 | Iris Dalaba GHANAIAN | Ghana | New Juaben South Municipal Assembly | Municipal Development Planning Officer | F |
| 12 | Jamidah Namuyanja | Uganda | East Africa Local Government Association | Communications and Membership Officer | M |

| 13 | John Scarius | Rwanda | Haguruka NGO | Head of Learning and Impact Strategy | M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Jonathan Lemurt | Kenya | Senate | Fiscal Analyst | F |
| 15 | Julia Nakashwa Ndapewa Kakwambi | Namibia | Ohangwena Regional Council | Director of Planning and Development Services | F |
| 16 | Lebogang Molatlhegi | Botswana | City of Francistown Council | Commercial Affairs Officer/Informal Sector Coordinator | M |
| 17 | Locko Johane Prudence | Congo Brazzaville | Ministère de l'interieur, de la Décentralisation et du Dévelopement Local | Attachée Administrative | F |
| 18 | Lucky Benedicta Niko | Tanzania | Miss Kesho Fashion | Founder & Chief Executive Officer | F |
| 19 | Martha Andie Rosaline Gbouma-Alieu | Sierra Leone | Decentralisation Secretariat in the National Government | Capacity Building Officer | F |
| 20 | Meaza Haregewoin Fiseha | Ethiopia | SOS Children's Village and AMREF Health Africa | Fundraiser/ Youth Led researcher | F |
| 21 | Mohamed Ahmed Mohamud | Somalia | UN-Political Affairs | Political Affairs Officer | M |
| 22 | Mwila Chikwanda | Zambia | Zambia Law Development Commission | Researcher | F |
| 23 | Nozuko Christiana Zamxaka | South Africa | Western Cape Government- Department of Local Government | Chief Director | F |
| 24 | Odibar João Lampeão | Mozambique | Ministry of State Administration and Public Service | Head of Studies and Research Department | M |
| 25 | Oscar Yegon Sang | Kenya | Bomet County Government | General Counsel | M |

| 26 | Petronella Karimi Mukaindo | Kenya | Kenya National Commission On Human Rights | Deputy Director | F |
|----|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| 27 | Shuvai Chimhau | Zimbabwe | Buhera Rural District Council | Social Services Officer | F |
| 28 | Tabu Lochupar Baroch Kumoi | South Sudan | University of Bahr Elghazal | Lecturer | M |
| 29 | Xoliswa Nomfundo Saila | South Africa | Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs | Manager: Monitoring & Reporting Systems | F |

## ANNEX 3: AGENDA/TRAINING PROGRAMME



## 3rd African School on Decentralisation Programme

| Sunday, 3 September 2023: |
|---|
| Arrival of participants and registration – Monarch Hotel |

## WEEK ONE (Monarch Hotel)

### THE AFRICAN CHARTER ON DECENTRALISATION -THEMATIC APPROACHES

| Day 1: Monday, 4 September | Welcome & introduction to local governance |
|---|---|
| 08:30 – 09:30 | **Facilitator:** Prof Tinashe Chigwata **Introduction to ASD & ProgrammeWelcome address**<br>Vice President for International Relations, *Addis AbabaUniversity (AAU)*<br>Prof Vivienne Lawack, *Deputy Vice-Chancellor, University of the Western Cape (UWC)*<br>Solomon Abay obo Dr Getachew Assefa*, College of Law, AAU*<br>Dr Ketema Wakjira, *Director, Centre for Federalism &Governance Studies (CFGS)*<br>Prof Lukas Muntingh, *Director, Dullah Omar Institute (DOI)*<br>Prof Zemelak Ayele, *CFGS*<br>Prof Jaap de Visser, *Interim National Research Chair inMultilevel Government*<br>Mr Dacha Bulcha, *Country Director, Forum of Federations*<br>Robertson Kabucho, *HSF-Kenya* |
| 09:30 – 10:30 | **Facilitator:** Prof Nico Steytler<br>**Keynote Address:** Giving Effect to the African Charter on theValues and Principles of Decentralisation, Local Governanceand Local Development<br>Sithole Mbanga – *CEO, SALGAPresentation & Discussion* |
| **10:30 – 11:00** | **Photos & Break** |
| 11:00 – 12:30 | **Facilitator:** Prof Zemelak Ayele<br>**Introduction to Local Governance – Key concepts andprinciples**<br>Prof Jaap de Visser<br>*Presentation & Discussion* |

| 12:30 – 13:30 | Lunch |
|---|---|
| 13:30 – 15:00 | **Facilitator:** Prof Jaap de Visser<br>**The Importance of Decentralisation in Africa**<br>Prof Zemelak Ayele<br>*Presentation & Discussion* |
| 15:00 –15:30 | Break |
| 15:30 – 17:00 | **Facilitator:** Prof Tinashe Chigwata<br>**Participant introductions** |
| 17:30 – 19:00 | **Facilitators:** Prof Zemelak Ayele & Meron Girma<br>**Welcoming cocktail**<br>All participants, guests & lecturers |

| **Day 2: Tuesday, 5 September** | **Internationalisation of local government** |
|---|---|
| 09:00 – 10:30 | **Facilitator:** Prof Zemelak Ayele<br>**Global frameworks for decentralisation**<br>Dr Douglas Singiza<br>*Presentation & Discussion* |
| 10:30 – 11:00 | Break |
| 11:00 – 12:30 | **Facilitator:** Prof Nico Steytler<br>**The European Charter of Local Self-Government**<br>Prof Eva Maria Belser<br>*Presentation & Discussion* |
| 12:30 – 13:30 | Lunch |
| 13:30 – 15:00 | **Facilitator:** Profs Jaap de Visser, Tinashe Chigwata& Zemelak Ayele<br>**Group exercise** |
| 15:00 –15:30 | Break |
| 15:30 – 16:30 | **Facilitator:** Profs Jaap de Visser, Tinashe Chigwata& Zemelak Ayele<br>**Group exercise** |
| 16:30 | |

| Day 3: Wednesday, 6 September | AU Charter on Decentralisation (AUCD) |
| --- | --- |
| 08:30 – 09:00 | **Facilitator:** Prof Tinashe Chigwata & Prof Zemelak Ayele<br>**Participant report back**<br>Each group to present reflections on lessons learnt from the previous day |
| 09:00 – 10:30 | **Facilitator:** Prof Jaap de Visser<br>**AUCD: Goals & Values** Prof Nico Steytler *Presentation & Discussion* |
| 10:30 – 11:00 | **Break** |
| 11:00 – 12:30 | **Facilitator:** Dr Douglas Singiza<br>**Panel Discussion - AUCD: International Enforcement**<br>Prof Nico Steytler<br>Issaka Garba Abdou (African Union)<br>*Presentation & Discussion* |
| 12:30 – 13:30 | **Lunch** |
| 13:30 – 15:00 | **Facilitator:** Profs Nico Steytler & Jaap de Visser<br>**Group exercise** |
| **15:00 –15:30** | **Break** |
| 15:30 – 16:30 | **Facilitator:** Profs Jaap de Visser & Zemelak Ayele<br>**Group exercise** |
| Evening | |

| Day 4: Thursday, 7 September | Local Government: Status & Principles |
| --- | --- |
| 08:30 – 09:00 | **Facilitator:** Prof Tinashe Chigwata & Prof Zemelak Ayele<br>**Participant report back**<br>Each group to present reflections on lessons learnt from the previous day |
| 09:00 – 10:30 | **Facilitator:** Prof Nico Steytler<br>**Status of Local Government & Intergovernmental Relations**<br>Prof Jaap de VisserMr Baba Dodo<br>*Presentation & Discussion* |
| 10:30 – 11:00 | **Break** |
| 11:00 – 12:30 | **Facilitator:** Dr Ketema Wakjira **Supervision of local government**<br>Prof Tinashe Chigwata<br>Mr Baba Dodo<br>*Presentation & Discussion* |
| 12:30 – 13:30 | **Lunch** |

| 13:30 – 15:00 | **Facilitator:** Profs Nico Steytler & Jaap de Visser<br>**Group exercise** |
|---|---|
| **15:00 –15:30** | **Break** |
| 15:30 – 16:30 | **Facilitator:** Profs Jaap de Visser & Zemelak Ayele<br>**Group exercise** |
| Evening | |

| **Day 5: Friday,<br>8 September** | **Local democracy, participation & minority protection** |
|---|---|
| 08:30 – 09:00 | **Facilitator:** Prof Tinashe Chigwata & Prof Zemelak Ayele<br>**Group report back**<br>Each group is to present reflections on lessons learnt from<br>the previous day |
| 09:30 – 10:30 | **Facilitator:** Prof Solomon Negussie **Local Representative**<br>**Democracy** Prof Nico Steytler<br>*Presentation & Discussion* |
| **10:30 – 11:00** | **Break** |
| 11:00 – 12:30 | **Facilitator:** Prof Tinashe Chigwata **Local Participatory**<br>**Democracy** Prof Jaap de Visser<br>Issaka Garba Abdou (African Union)<br>*Presentation & Discussion* |
| **12:30 – 13:30** | **Lunch** |
| 13:30 – 15:00 | **Facilitator:** Profs Nico Steytler & Jaap de Visser<br>**Group exercise** |
| **15:00 –15:30** | **Break** |
| 15:30 – 16:30 | **Facilitator:** Profs Jaap de Visser & Zemelak Ayele<br>**Group exercise** |
| Evening | **Dinner excursion**<br>Yod Abyssinia<br>**Cultural Restaurant** |

| Day 6: Saturday, 9 September |
|---|
| Excursion  (Unity Park) |
| **Lunch** |
| Excursion (Menelik Park) |
| **Dinner (Hotel)** |

| Day 7: Sunday, 10 September |
|---|
| **Open** |
| **Lunch (Hotel)** |
| **Open** |
| **Dinner (Hotel)** |

## WEEK TWO (Monarch Hotel, The AU HQ & AAU)

| Day 8: Monday, 11 September | Good Governance and Inclusion |
|---|---|
| 08:30 – 09:00 | |
| 09:30 – 10:30 | **Facilitator:** Prof Tinashe Chigwata<br>**Good governance**<br>Dr Yeshitila Wondimeneh<br>*Presentation & Discussion* |
| **10:30 – 11:00** | **Break** |
| 11:00 – 12:30 | **Facilitator:** Dr Henry Paul Gichana **Diversity, inclusion & minority protection**Prof Christophe van der Beken<br>*Presentation & Discussion* |
| **12:30 – 13:30** | **Lunch** |
| 13:30 – 15:00 | **Site visit** |
| Evening | |

| Day 9: Tuesday, 12 September | Financing Local Governance |
|---|---|
| 08:30 – 09:00 | **Facilitator:** Prof Tinashe Chigwata<br>**Group report back**<br>Each group to present reflections on lessons learnt from the previous day |
| 09:00 – 10:30 | **Facilitator:** Prof Tinashe Chigwata<br>**Local Own-Source Revenue** Prof Solomon Negussie<br>*Presentation & Discussion* |
| 10:30 – 11:00 | **Break** |
| 11:00 – 12:30 | **Facilitator:** Prof Tinashe Chigwata **Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers**Dr Henry Paul Gichana<br>*Presentation & Discussion* |
| 12:30 – 13:30 | **Lunch** |
| 13:30 – 15:00 | **Facilitator:** Dr Henry Paul Gichana<br>**Group exercise** |
| 15:00 –15:30 | **Break** |
| 15:30 – 16:30 | **Facilitator:** Dr Henry Paul Gichana<br>**Group exercise** |
| Evening | |

| Day 10: Wednesday, 13 September | Decentralized Development |
|---|---|
| 08:30 – 09:00 | **Facilitator:** Prof Tinashe Chigwata & Dr Henry Paul Gichana<br>**Group report back** |
| 09:00 – 10:30 | **Facilitator:** Prof Tinashe Chigwata<br>**Local Development**<br>Dr Conrad Bosire |
| 10:30 – 11:00 | **Break** |
| 11:00 – 12:30 | **Facilitator:** Dr Henry Paul Gichana<br>**Local Economic Development**Ms Paddy Siyanga Knudsen<br>Prof Tegegn Gebre-Egziabher *Presentation & Discussion* |
| 12:30 – 13:30 | **Lunch** |
| 13:30 – 15:00 | **Facilitator:** Dr Conrad Bosire & Dr Henry Paul Gichana<br>**Group exercise** |
| 15:00 –15:30 | **Break** |
| 15:30 – 16:30 | **Facilitator:** Dr Conrad Bosire & Dr Henry Paul Gichana<br>**Group exercise** |
| Evening | **Pub quiz** |

| Day 11: Thursday, 14 September | Participant Presentations (AU HQ) |
|---|---|
| 08:30 – 09:00 | **Facilitator:** Prof Tinashe Chigwata<br>**Open discussion on previous day** |
| 09:00 – 10:00 | **Facilitator:** Dr Henry Paul Gichana<br>**Participant presentations** |
| **10:00 – 10:30** | **Break** |
| 10:30 – 12:30 | **Facilitator:** Dr Henry Paul Gichana<br>**Participant presentations** |
| **12:30 – 13:30** | **Lunch** |
| 13:30 – 15:30 | Preparation for examination |
| **15:30** | **Break** |
| Evening | Preparation for examination |

| Day 12: Friday, 15 September | Assessment & way forward |
|---|---|
| 09:00 – 12:00 | Written examination |
| **12:30 – 13:30** | **Lunch** |
| 13:30 – 14:30 | **Facilitator:** Dr Henry Paul Gichana<br>**Reflections on the way forward - 2024 ASD theme &<br>calendar and Alumni network** |
| **14:30** | **Break** |
| 15:00 – 17:00 | Free time to explore Addis Ababa, CBD |
| 19:00 – 22:00 | Farewell dinner |

| |
|---|
| **Saturday, 16 September: Departure for all participants** |

## ANNEX 4: RESOURCE PERSONS´ PROFILE

| No. | Name | Position and Organization | Session Title/s |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prof Nico Steyler | Professor Emeritus Professor, Dulah Omar Institute of Constitutional Law, Governance and Human Rights of the University of Western Cape (UWC) | -AUCD: Goals and Values<br><br>-Local Representative Democracy |
| 2 | Prof Jaap de Visser | Chair in Multilevel Government Law, University of Western Cape (UWC) | -Introduction to Local Governance-Key Concepts and Principles<br><br>-Status of Local Government and Intergovernmental Relations<br><br>-Local Participatory Democracy |
| 3 | Prof Tinashe Chigwata | Associate professor and Head of Multilevel Government at the Dulah Omar Institute (DOI), University of Western Cape (UWC) | Supervision of Local Government |
| 4 | Prof Zemelak Ayele | Associate Professor, center of Federalism and Governance, Addis Ababa University (AAU) | The Importance of Decentralisation in Africa |
| 5 | Prof Eva Maria Belser | Chair for Constitutional and Administrative Law at the University of Fribourg and a UNESCO chair in Human rights and Democracy | The European Charter of Local Self-Government |
| 6 | Dr Douglas Singiza | Judge, High Court of Uganda | Global Frameworks for Decentralisation |
| 7 | M. Baba Dodo | Governance expert at STRATEGIES! Firm | |
| 8 | Prof Solomon Negussie | Associate Professor, College of Law and Governance Studies, Addis Ababa University | Local Own-Source Revenue |
| 9 | Dr Henry Paul Gichana | Lecturer and Head of the Center for Legal Aid and Clinical Legal Education (CLACLE), Kabarak University School of Law, Kenya | Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers |
| 10 | Prof Chirstophe van der Beken | Associate Professor, center for Federalism and Governance, Addis Ababa University (AAU) | Diversity, Inclusion and Minority Protection |

| 11 | Dr Yeshitila Wondmeneh | Assistant professor, Center of Regional and Local Development Studies (CRLDS), Addis Ababa University | Good Governance |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Ms Paddy Siyanga Knudsen | Vice President, Global Research Forum on Diaspora and Transnationalism | Local Economic Development |
| 13 | Prof Tegegn Gebre.Egzeabher | Professor of Urban and Regional Development and Planning, Addis Ababa University | Local Economic Development |
| 14 | Dr Conrad Bosire | Lawyer and Consultant | Local Development |