



# 6<sup>th</sup> African Forum of Territorial Managers and Training Institutes targeting the Local Government

## On the Theme:

“The challenge of Training and Building Capacities of Local Elected Officials and Employees of Local and Regional Government in Africa in Climate Action”



# Concept Note

Kingdom of Morocco  
Souss-Massa Region, at the IBN ZOHR University of Agadir  
Training Center of the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy of Agadir

**From November 28th to December 3rd, 2022**

For the registration to FAMI 6\_2022:

[www.uclga.org](http://www.uclga.org)

[www.uclgafrica-alga.org](http://www.uclgafrica-alga.org)

With the support of the Kingdom of Morocco and the European Commission



*“Together for an Effective Local Africa”*



# CONCEPT NOTE

## CONTEXT AND RATIONALE



Since 2015, the International Community has adopted a series of Global Agendas for the World We Want, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the New Urban Agenda, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction as well as the Addis Abeba Action Agenda (AAAA).

In this new dynamic for the Population and the Planet, climate change represents one of the greatest challenges to which they are exposed. The climatic changes represents today the determining and crucial question of our time and affect all the countries of the world and especially the African countries. Even though it is environmental in nature, the consequences of these changes are more global in nature, such as poverty, economic development, population growth, migratory movements, resource management and allocation, as well as sustainable development.

Therefore, climate change is a global emergency that transcends national borders. It is a problem that calls for coordinated solutions at all levels and international cooperation to ensure that countries are able to move to a low-carbon economy<sup>1</sup>.

In order to tackle climate change and its adverse effects on the Planet and its Population, it is worth recalling the **SDG 13** which calls for “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts” by aiming to strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity of countries to climate hazards and disasters, with a focus on capacity building in least developed countries and small island developing States.

Also, the world leaders gathered at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris achieved a breakthrough on December 12<sup>th</sup>, 2015, by adopting **the historical Paris Agreement**.

The Agreement sets out long-term goals to guide all nations:

- Substantially reduce global greenhouse gas emissions to limit the global temperature increase in this century to 2 degrees Celsius while pursuing efforts to limit the increase even further to 1.5 degrees;
- Review countries’ commitments every five years;
- Provide financing to developing countries to mitigate climate change, strengthen resilience and enhance abilities to adapt to climate impacts

The Agreement is a legally binding international treaty. It entered into force on November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2016. Today, 193 Parties (192 countries plus the European Union) have joined the Paris Agreement.

This legal instrument sets out the commitments from all countries to reduce their emissions and work together to adapt to the impacts of climate change, while calling on them to strengthen their commitments over time. It provides a pathway for developed nations to assist developing nations in their climate mitigation and adaptation efforts while creating a framework for the transparent monitoring and reporting of national climate goals.

1 <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/paris-agreement>

## The two Complementary Approaches advocated by the Paris Agreement for Climate Change

The Mitigation	The Adaptation
<p>To limit the effects of climate change, the signatory countries of the UNFCCC have set themselves the objective in the Paris Agreement to “hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change”. To do so, it is crucial to address the causes of climate change by controlling net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which is called <b>mitigation</b>.</p>	<p>However, given the climatic inertia and the long life span of greenhouse gases accumulated in the atmosphere, temperature increases by the end of the century are inevitable and all regions of the world are affected. <b>Adaptation to climate change</b> is therefore necessary to limit its consequences on socio-economic activities and on nature. The objectives of adaptation are to anticipate the impacts of climate change, to limit their possible damage by intervening in the factors that control their magnitude (for example, urbanization of areas at risk) and to take advantage of potential opportunities.</p>

The Paris Agreement, and more generally the COP21, was an important milestone in terms of promoting Local and Subnational Authorities - to use the terms of the Treaty -, in the international climate negotiations. This Agreement more specifically promotes the action of Local and Regional Governments (LGR) as a means to encourage States and all other actors and stakeholders in a territory to carry out more ambitious climate policies and actions, thus recognizing their fundamental role as the main actor of ecological transformation and change.

The Paris Agreement also provides a Support Framework around three dimensions: financial support, technical support and capacity building.



**On the technical and scientific level**, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the UN body for assessing the science related to climate change. It was established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988 to provide political leaders with periodic scientific assessments concerning climate change, its implications and risks, as well as to put forward adaptation and mitigation strategies.

In the same year the UN General Assembly endorsed the action by the WMO and UNEP in jointly establishing the IPCC. It has 195 member states<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> [https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6wg3/pdf/IPCC\\_AR6\\_WGIII\\_PressRelease-English.pdf](https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6wg3/pdf/IPCC_AR6_WGIII_PressRelease-English.pdf)

The IPCC has thus assessed how climate change will unfold in the medium and long term, predicting in particular:

- **Aggravated climatic phenomena:** climate change modifies the frequency, intensity, geographical distribution and duration of extreme weather events (storms, floods, drought);
- **A disruption of many ecosystems:** with the extinction of 20 to 30% of animal and plant species, and significant consequences for human settlements;
- **Crises related to food resources:** in many parts of the world (Asia, Africa, tropical and subtropical areas), agricultural production could fall, causing serious food crises, sources of conflicts and migrations;
- **Health hazards:** climate change is likely to have direct impacts on the functioning of ecosystems and on the transmission of animal diseases, which may contain pathogens that are potentially dangerous for humans;
- **Acidification of waters:** the increase in the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide) in the atmosphere leads to a higher concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the ocean. As a result, seawater becomes more acidic because CO<sub>2</sub> is transformed into carbonic acid when it comes into contact with water. This acidification represents a major risk for coral reefs and certain types of plankton threatening the balance of many ecosystems;
- **Population displacements:** the rise in sea level (26 to 98 cm by 2100, depending on the scenario) should lead to the flooding of certain coastal areas (particularly the deltas in Africa and Asia), or even the disappearance of entire island countries (Maldives, Tuvalu), causing major migrations.

**On the financial level**, it is worth highlighting, among other initiatives, the existence of the **Green Climate Fund**, a financial mechanism of the United Nations, attached to the UNFCCC. It aims to transfer funds from the most advanced countries to the most vulnerable countries to implement projects to combat the effects of climate change or to adapt to climate change.

Created in 2009 in Copenhagen at the initiative of the United States of America, it was not until the COP16 that the States adopted a text establishing a series of financial mechanisms intended to fight against global warming and promote adaptation to its effects. The Fund was officially created under the name of Green Climate Fund and will be officially launched in 2011 at the Durban Conference on Climate Change (17<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP17)).

In terms of governance, the Green Climate Fund, whose headquarters are in Incheon, South Korea, is governed by a Board composed of 24 members drawn equally from advanced and developing countries. They are appointed for a three-year renewable term. Two co-chairs are elected by the Council among its members for a period of one year (one chair from an advanced country and one from a developing country). In 2022, the co-chairs are Jean-Christophe Donnellier (France) and Tlou Emmanuel Ramaru (South Africa). Among other things, the Board is responsible for developing the rules for the distribution of financing by the Fund.

The Fund has supported more than 100 programs in 100 countries, but has not been able to deliver on all its promises.

**In terms of Capacity Building**, not all developing countries have sufficient skills and capacity to address the many challenges posed by climate change. That is why the Paris Agreement places great importance on building climate-related capacity in these countries and calls on all developed countries to strengthen their support for capacity-building actions in developing countries.

The Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB), established under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, has a mandate to foster collaboration among climate-related capacity-building stakeholders at all levels, and to strengthen networks and partnerships, boost synergies and promote the sharing of knowledge and experiences, namely:

- Coherence and coordination on capacity-building under and outside the Convention;
- Identifying capacity gaps and needs in climate change related capacity-building;
- Awareness-raising, communications and stakeholder engagement on climate change-related capacity-building;
- Cross-cutting issues in climate change-related capacity-building, such as gender responsiveness, human rights, and indigenous peoples' knowledge<sup>3</sup>.

If the impacts of climate change concern and challenge the entire planet, and if they can be very different from one region to another, everyone on this planet has a role to play in Climate Action (States, Governments, Local and Regional Governments, companies, Civil Society, women, youth, etc.).

At the international level, citizens around the world are being asked to act together to meet the climate challenges and commitments of the 2015 Paris Agreement. With specific reference to the African continent, its vulnerability to climate change, exacerbated by rapid urbanization, is due to a range of factors, including low adaptive capacity, high dependence on ecosystem assets for livelihoods, and less developed agricultural production systems.

## 1) The Aspiration of the African Union for the Climate

In its Aspiration 1, the African Agenda 2063 aspires to become a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development, with the objectives of achieving environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities as priority areas:

- The sustainable natural resource management and Biodiversity conservation,
- The sustainable consumption and production patterns,
- The water security,
- The climate resilience and natural disasters preparedness as well as prevention,
- The renewable energy.

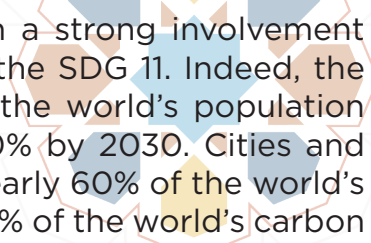
## 2) The engagement of UCLG Africa for the Climate Action

“We, Local and Regional Government leaders meeting in New York today, are fully committed to the success of the 2030 Agenda and call for a new architecture of global governance within a renewed UN system with increased participation of stakeholders in general, and recognition of Local and Regional Governments as governmental actors in particular”.

**Source: *The Sustainable Development Goals, What Local Governments Need to Know*, [www.uclg.org](http://www.uclg.org)**

Local and Regional Governments (LRGs) around the world, including those in Africa, have played a major role in the deliberations and dialogue for the elaboration and definition of the set of Global Agendas for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2015, insisting that all of these Agendas and the SDGs are local in nature and that therefore their implementation must be localized and territorialized.

<sup>3</sup> <https://unfccc.int/news/join-the-paris-committee-on-capacity-building-network>



It is thanks to these efforts of mobilization and advocacy, with a strong involvement of UCLG Africa, that the international Community has adopted the SDG 11. Indeed, the world is increasingly urbanized. Since 2007, more than half of the world's population lives in cities, and this proportion is expected to increase to 60% by 2030. Cities and metropolitan areas are hubs of economic growth, contributing nearly 60% of the world's gross domestic product. However, they also account for nearly 70% of the world's carbon emissions and more than 60% of the resources used. The fast pace of urbanization results in increasing numbers of people living in slums, as well as inadequate and overburdened infrastructure and services (such as waste collection and water and sanitation systems, roads, and transportation), exacerbating air pollution and unplanned urban expansion. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has been felt most acutely in poor, densely populated urban areas, especially for the one billion people worldwide living in informal settlements and slums, where overcrowding also makes it difficult to comply with recommended measures such as physical distancing and self-isolation.

The 23<sup>rd</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP23) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Bonn (Germany) from November 6 to 17, 2017, served as a framework for the launch of UCLG Africa's Climate Task Force and for the presentation of its members to political authorities and to the general public.

The official launch of the UCLG Africa Climate Task Force took place in Bonn on Tuesday, November the 14<sup>th</sup>, 2017 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Barnabé Dassigli, Minister of Decentralization and Local Governance of Benin, Chairman of the Specialized Technical Committee N°8 of the African Union, in the presence of the representatives of the first institutions to have volunteered to be part of the Task Force, namely: the African Development Bank (ADB), the West African Development Bank (BOAD), the **“Fonds d'Équipement Communal du Maroc”** (FEC), the Special Fund of Equipment and Intercommunal Intervention of Cameroun (FEICOM), the OECD, the **“Agence du Cadre de Vie pour le Développement Territorial”** of the Presidency of the Republic of Benin, the 4C Agency of the Ministry of Environment of Morocco, the Cadi Ayyad University of Marrakech of Morocco, the National Associations of Local and Regional Governments of Africa, the NGO ENERGIES 2050<sup>4</sup>. It is therefore a support platform for territorial authorities, development banks, institutions specializing in the financing of territorial authorities, technical support agencies for local and regional governments, academic and research institutions, associations of local and regional governments, and NGOs working in the field of climate change, which is a guarantee of success in the efforts to create synergy between the various actors around the Climate Agenda, with the ambition of having a significant impact on the commitment of African local and regional governments in the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

According to the Secretary General of UCLG Africa, Mr. Jean Pierre Elong Mbassi, this Task Force aims to bring together in the same ecosystem various stakeholders in the field of climate, able to accompany and support Local and Regional Governments in Africa in the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and in accessing climate finance, and more particularly the Green Climate Fund.

It is of course open to all those who wish to join. To do so, they must apply to the General Secretariat of UCLG Africa.

Similarly, at the COP 22 Preparatory Forum held in Cotonou in September 2016, emphasis was placed on the urgency of setting up a capacity building and technical assistance program for local and regional governments in Africa to enable them to develop Climate

4 [www.uclga.org](http://www.uclga.org)

Plans and prepare funding requests eligible for the Green Climate Fund, as well as on the recognition of UCLG Africa as an **“Implementing Partner”** of the Green Climate Fund.

The role of the territories has thus been recognized as essential for the realization of the NDCs. Local policy choices in terms of infrastructure, equipment or modes of delivery of basic services have an impact on energy efficiency or greenhouse gas emissions. What elected officials need most is to put a climate perspective on the actions they take on a daily basis, as well as the local policies they implement.

It is also necessary that **they acquire the capacities** to measure, report and verify the contribution of these actions and policies to the reduction of emissions and adaptation to the effects of climate change. This need for measurement, reporting and verification of Climate actions (MRV) is one of the requirements of the Paris Agreement and one of the conditions to be met in order to access the resources of the Green Climate Fund.

The Day of March 18<sup>th</sup>, 2019 in Accra (Ghana) marked the start of **structured dialogue around Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** at Africa Climate Week hosted by the Ghana Government. Delegates from all over the world gathered in Accra to, “discuss climate change actions and to strengthen stakeholders’ engagement in key sectors including energy, agriculture and human settlements”.

The Climate Task Force of UCLG Africa has proven to be an ideal platform for the exchange of information on the common challenges and opportunities faced by all African stakeholders, as well as for the preparation of UCLG Africa and its Members to benefit from the Green Climate Fund.


### **3) UCLG Africa’s commitment to the Territorialization of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): the Souss-Massa Region, as a Pilot Experience**

Since the Adaptation is also an essentially territorial and local issue, the Territorialization of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) is therefore essential to ensure that adaptation measures and initiatives have an impact on the ground, benefiting populations and territories. In this regard, subnational and local governments should be recognized as a key player in the design and implementation of climate change adaptation measures. They should also be the primary beneficiaries of financial resources allocated to adaptation action plans.

Currently, there is a lack of measures and tools necessary for the Transparency process required to ensure accountability for the resources that will eventually be allocated to sub-national governments for climate adaptation projects. This requires the establishment of a strong program of research and capacity building for adaptation to climate change targeting African cities and territories. For such a program to succeed, UCLG Africa relies on the expertise of its Climate Task Force to advance the work on measures and tools; and the call capacity of National and Regional Associations of Territorial Communities, as well as on its ALGA Academy to accelerate the dissemination of training and capacity building programs.

In this context, UCLG Africa has engaged with the Region of Souss-Massa and the City of Agadir in Morocco in an ambitious Pilot Program for the Territorialization of CDN at the national level of Morocco, subject to the running Readiness funding from the Green Fund Climate.





The FAMI 6 will be an opportunity to highlight this good practice and thus be able to share it with the other African Local Authorities that will be mobilized to participate in the Forum.

#### 4) **UCLG Africa’s commitment to the empowerment of Local and Regional Governments in Climate Action**

It is at the local and regional level that climate change is felt and it is also at this level that climate action must be taken. LRGs, in particular the Mayors of cities, are often at the forefront of combating the effects of climate change and raising awareness at the local level from the “bottom up”. Hence the need to strengthen their capacities to cope with climate hazards and natural disasters, in order to protect populations, especially the most vulnerable, while integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation measures into their transformational leadership, governance and management, urban and regional planning, and local public service delivery.

UCLG Africa’s commitment to climate action also extends to awareness raising, access to information, training and capacity building to empower its members to not only address climate change, but also to take advantage of the many opportunities that this Deal offers.

Thus within the framework of its African Local Government Academy (ALGA), a Strategic Partnership has been set up with the Agency for Ecological Transition, the ADEME Agency, since 2018, for the implementation of a Training and Capacity Building Program around the following main themes:

- Module 1 on: **“The Ecological Transition of Territories”**;
- Module 2 on: **“The development and implementation of a Climate Plan at the Local level”**;
- Module 3 on: **“The development and implementation of a Territorial Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change in African Cities”**.

ALGA of UCLG Africa, particularly with the support of ADEME, the 4C Center-Morocco and the Capacity Building Hub of the UNFCCC, have also organized since 2018 to date several joint information and awareness raising activities on the following main themes:

- Adapting cities to climate change: What Practices of Urban refreshing?
- The place and challenges of the Circular Economy and Waste Management in the Ecological Transition of Intermediary Cities;
- Access to sustainable energy in African Cities;
- Joining efforts and Cooperating to promote an enabling environment for Capacity Building in Local Africa Climate Action, during the COP26<sup>5</sup>;
- Support for the elaboration of MOOCs related to climate action.

Other initiatives are undertaken in the same sense by the different Departments of UCLG Africa, by its Members and Networks that can be explored in the Portal of the Organization<sup>6</sup>.

#### 5) **The challenges of training and capacity building of Local Elected Officials and Local Government Employees in the field of Climate Action**

Several studies, reports and publications have highlighted *the complexity of the climate system*<sup>7</sup>, which is made up of different subsystems, whose spatial and temporal scales involve several orders of magnitude, and involving a multitude of actors and stakeholders.

5 See <http://www.uclgafrica-alga.org/>

6 See [www.uclga.org](http://www.uclga.org)

7 See <https://books.openedition.org/editions-cnrs/11504?lang=en#text>, in particular the publication by Catherine Jeandel and Rémy Mosseri: “Le Climat à découvert”, published by CNRS, Paris.

In order to develop an economic, social and cultural model that is fairer and more environmentally friendly, **we will have to relearn**: how to deal with global warming and its effects (earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, drought, overflowing seas...), how to deal with the decline of nature and the biodiversity crisis, how to curb the rise of social inequalities, how to deal with technological developments, etc...

All these changes challenge us to adapt to these new realities and transform our practices: relearning how to consume, relearning how to produce, and relearning how to organize ourselves collectively.

It is now a question of being able to train, collectively and individually, in these new issues.

The training and capacity building in the field of climate change and ecological transition are thus becoming a huge challenge whose implementation is far from obvious.


This complexity is even more striking when it comes to Local and Regional Governments, which are the first victims of climate change, imposing enormous challenges on their territories, their populations, their infrastructures, their public services, their stability, their development, their sustainability and their resilience.

Climate Action as well as knowledge of climate and its variations that requires skills and competences in many fields, sometimes multidisciplinary and versatility, actually raises several questions:

- What are the main climatic challenges according to the specific context of each country, each local and regional government and each territory? ;
- What is Climate Action to date? ;
- Where are we in the Localization and Territorialization of the SDG 13 and the Climate Agenda, particularly in Africa? ;
- Who are the actors and stakeholders involved in Climate Action? ;
- What are the different target audiences for the training and capacity building offers? ;
- Who are the main actors involved in the field of training and capacity building? ;
- How to train and be trained to participate in the ecological and social transformation of our societies? What methodology should be used to sensitize, train, build capacity and empower these target audiences: information and awareness raising , introductory training, continuous training, training of trainers, peer learning, e-learning, diploma training, discussion forums, etc. ;
- How to prepare to take advantage of financing opportunities available in the market? ;
- How to prepare “bankable” projects to benefit from these financing opportunities? ;
- What tools should be used to evaluate these training offers? ;
- How to finance these training offers? ;
- How to capitalize on what is being done in this area?

It is in this context and to answer these questions that United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLG Africa) through its two Poles: the Development Pole and the African Local Government Academy (ALGA) and the Operations and Technical Assistance Pole, decided to devote the 6th edition of its African Forum of Territorial Managers and Training Institutes targeting Local Governments ( FAMI), in person, to the following general theme

**“The challenge of Training and Building Capacities of Local Elected Officials and Employees of Local Government in Africa in Climate Action”**



As has been the case since 2017, the FAMI 6\_2022 is intended to be a meeting that leaves no one behind, dedicated certainly to Local and Regional Governments and Training Institutes in Africa, but also to all other actors and stakeholders concerned by the dynamics of support for the ecological transformation of Local and Regional Africa.

## **MAIN OBJECTIVE**

This 6<sup>th</sup> edition will be an opportunity to present, discuss and provide answers to the various issues related to the challenges of training and capacity building of local elected officials and staff of Local and Regional Governments in Africa.

## **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES**

- Present the main challenges related to the General Theme of the Forum;
- Situate the main actors and stakeholders involved in the process of training and capacity building in the field of climate, targeting African Local and Regional Governments;
- Exchange on the methodology or methodologies applicable in this domain;
- Train trainers in climate action in partnership with the ADEME Agency;
- Highlighting good practices and successful experiences;
- Inform on the progress to be made at the COP27 scheduled for 6 to 18 November 2022 in Egypt;
- Identify key funding opportunities for training and capacity building;
- See to what extent digital transformation can have any influence on the training and capacity building in the field of climate change;
- Provide spaces for information, awareness raising, learning, training, capacity building, peer learning, coaching and networking in the fight against climate change;
- Present the report of ALGA and to agree on the strategic orientations for the future, in particular within the framework of the meeting with the Regional Referents of the Academy;
- Discover a new Region of the Kingdom of Morocco, in this case the Region of Souss-Massa for its Heritage and Culture.

## **DATE AND VENUE**

**From Monday, November 28th to Saturday, December 3rd, 2022**, Kingdom of Morocco Souss-Massa Region, at the IBN ZOHR University of Agadir, Training Center of the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy of Agadir.

## **TARGET AUDIENCE**

- The Representatives of States and National Governments.
- The Representatives of International Organizations.
- The National and Regional Associations of Local and Regional Governments.
- The Local and Regional Governments.
- The Local Elected Officials.
- The African Territorial Managers.
- The Anchoring Institutes of ALGA of UCLG Africa and its Partners.
- The Universities and Training Institutions.
- The Development Partners and Funders.
- The different components of the Civil Society.
- The Representatives of the private Sector.
- The Students and youth.

## MAIN SEGMENTS OF THE FAMI 6\_2022

- An Official Opening Session.
- One or two distinguished guests.
- A plenary session dedicated to the general theme of the Forum.
- Parallel workshops.
- Days of information, awareness raising, training, capacity building, peer learning, and exchange of good practices on climate action as well as on other themes agreed with the Partners of ALGA of UCLG Africa.
- The holding of the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting with the Regional Referents of ALGA of UCLG Africa.
- The organization of the General Assembly of the African Managers in charge of Decentralized Cooperation and Partnerships.
- The organization of an Excursion and discovery of the Cultural Heritage of the Souss-Massa Region.

## THE ORGANIZERS & PARTNERS

- United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLG Africa) and its two poles: The Development Pole and the African Local Government Academy (ALGA) and the Operations and Technical Assistance Pole.
- The General Directorate of Territorial Collectivities (DGCT) of the Ministry of the Interior.
- The Souss-Massa Region.
- The IBN ZOHR University of Agadir.
- The National Associations of Moroccan Territorial Communities (ARM, AMPCPP, AMPCC).
- The Partners (TBC).
- Sponsors.

## MODALITIES OF ORGANIZATION

After an edition (2020) in virtual mode and an edition (2021) in hybrid mode, this 6<sup>th</sup> edition of FAMI will be organized in person.

## WORKING LANGUAGES

To take into account the African cultural Diversity, Interpretation Services will be available:

- For the Plenary Sessions: in Arabic, English, French and Portuguese.
- For the Parallel Workshops: in English and French (unless otherwise agreed with the Partners who will be mobilized).

## INFORMATION ON THE FORUM

All information on the FAMI 6\_2022, including the program as well as practical and logistical aspects can be found on the website of ALGA of UCLG Africa:

<https://www.uclgafrika-alga.org/>

## REGISTRATION TO THE FAMI 6\_2022

To participate in FAMI 6\_2022 and benefit from all its segments and work, you are cordially invited to register by clicking on the link below:

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdrBKW6envASYPUI\\_KztfEVAV5rwS3zaMIHFCtttYEQaDSJRQ/viewform?usp=sf\\_link](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdrBKW6envASYPUI_KztfEVAV5rwS3zaMIHFCtttYEQaDSJRQ/viewform?usp=sf_link)

## REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION FEES FOR FAMI 6\_2022

- For the Members and Networks of UCLG Africa: **400 euros per person.**
- For the non-members of UCLG Africa: **500 euros per person.**
- Spouses and Accompanying Persons: **100 euros per person.**
- For the Delegations/Groups of more than 5 participants: **20% discount.**

## There are two options for the payment of the registration fees

### 1) **By bank transfer directly to the Bank Account of UCLG Africa:**

#### **References of UCLG Africa for the bank transfer**

Name of the Bank: BNP PARIBAS

Beneficiary: CITES ET GOUVERNEMENTS LOCAUX UNIS D'AFRIQUE (CGLU Afrique)

IBAN: FR76 3000 4005 6700 0100 9726 629

BIC/Code SWIFT: BNPAFRPPXXX

Address of the Bank: International Business Center Paris 10 Boulevard Malesherbes 75008 PARIS, France.

The Bank must include the following information:

**NAME & FIRST NAME OF THE INSTITUTE OR OF THE PARTICIPANT + UCLG Africa / ALGA - FAMI 6 \_ 2022.**

### 1) **Or upon arrival at the Forum venue and at registration.**

This registration fee gives you access to the following main benefits:

- Benefit from the welcoming services to and from the airport;
- Access and benefit from all the segments and works of the Forum;
- Get the Forum Kit;
- Benefit from two (2) coffee breaks and one lunch per day during the Forum;
- Participate in the Gala Dinner;
- Benefit from a day of excursion;
- Benefit from the facilitation of the visa process if needed;
- Benefit from internal transport, especially to and from the airports;
- Receive a Certificate of Recognition and/or Participation.

## **VISA PROCESS**

To enter the Kingdom of Morocco, foreign nationals must have a visa when required by the Moroccan Authorities. There are several Countries, which are exempt from visa.

Participants from Countries for which an entry visa to Morocco is required and whose Countries have an Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco, are required to contact the Embassy Services or Consular Services to obtain their entry visa to Morocco by presenting all the required documents.

For participants from Countries where there is no Moroccan Embassy, the concerned Services of UCLG Africa will assist them to obtain an electronic visa. To do so, they must transmit as soon as possible a copy of their passport valid for at least six (6) months.

## **INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT & ACCOMMODATION**

The participants of the Forum are invited to cover their own international transportation as well as their stay.

To reach Agadir, there are several means of transportation: By plane, by Train, by Bus and by Taxi.

A list of hotels will be sent to the Participants with a variety of Standards (5 stars, 4 stars and 3 stars).

## ABOUT THE ORGANIZERS:

<p><b>UCLG AFRICA</b></p>	<p>United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLG Africa) is the umbrella Organization and the united voice that ensures the representation of the local and regional governments of the entire African continent. An international organization with diplomatic status, UCLG Africa brings together more than 350 million African citizens, 54 national and regional Associations, and more than 10,000 cities. Its mandate is to promote and anchor the process of decentralization in Africa and within African Local and Regional Governments as autonomous and distinct spheres from central Governments, thus contributing to the consolidation of the unity of the African continent. It carries out advocacy and mobilization missions, capacity building and empowerment missions, resource and funding mobilization missions as well as technical assistance to its Members and Networks.</p> <p>For more information, please consult the UCLG Africa Portal:  <a href="http://www.uclga.org">www.uclga.org</a> - @UCLGAfrica</p> <p>Created in 2009 and operational as of 2016, the African Local Governments Academy (ALGA) is a subsidiary body of UCLG Africa whose main mission is to promote quality standards in training and capacity building targeting Local and Regional Governments, to invest in the Human Capital of these entities in order to empower them, and to anchor performance and professionalism at local and regional level in Africa.</p> <p>For more information, please consult the Portal of ALGA of UCLG Africa:  <a href="http://www.uclgafrica-alga.org">www.uclgafrica-alga.org</a></p>
<p><b>THE REGION OF SOUSS-MASSA</b></p>	<p>Located in the center of Morocco, the region of «Souss-Massa» is both an Atlantic and continental environment. A position that gives it a relay role from which all north-south flows transit and therefore a strategic role on the economic and socio-cultural levels. It covers an area of 53,789 km<sup>2</sup> and has 2,676,847 inhabitants (RGPH 2014), a density of 49.8 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> and an area of 7.57% of the national territory. The region is bordered to the north by the region of Marrakech-Safi, to the east by the region of Beni Mellal Khénifra, to the southeast by the region of Drâa-Tafilalet, to the south by the regions of Guelmim-Oued Noun and Lâayoune-Sakia el Hamra and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The region is composed of mountain ranges, plains and plateaux over a vast area surrounded by both the desert and holds significant economic potential conferring multiple and diversified vocations (tourism, fisheries, agriculture, industry, mining and craft ...).</p> <p>Agriculture, tourism and fishing, three sectors on which its economy is based and which makes it one of the most dynamic regions of the Kingdom of Morocco.</p> <p>The Region is considered the first primeur and citrus region of Morocco with a regional GDP of 17.3% /national of 9%, and a total of 451 165ha of arable land.</p> <p>With an Atlantic coastline of 180km and a great biodiversity of the maritime space, the Souss Massa region is endowed with the largest fishing port of the Kingdom in Agadir. It is also the first tourist pole of the country, a place sometimes disputed by Marrakech.</p>

**THE IBN ZOHR  
UNIVERSITY OF  
AGADIR**

Established in 1989, the IBN ZOHR University (UIZ) is a public institution which makes excellence a lever for human development in scientific, cultural and professional fields. It covers 5 Regions of the Kingdom and is present in 08 university cities through its 21 institutions.

Unique in its region, it is a major actor and a driving force for the development of higher education and research in the southern provinces and the Moroccan Sahara. Its main vocation is to promote and strengthen research as a means of creation and renewal of knowledge, whose purpose is to promote the blossoming of intellectual, moral and cultural capacities of students in all fields of knowledge so that they demonstrate scientific, technological and artistic creativity as well as critical thinking.

Indeed, it welcomes more than 150,000 students and provides them with a wide range of multidisciplinary training. The UIZ, with its long experience in training and professional research, is attentive to the needs of its students and its socio-economic environment.

All fields of training are represented by university courses (the Faculty of Sciences, the Faculty of Letters and Humanities, the Faculty of Legal, Economic and Social Sciences, the National School of Business and Management, the National School of Applied Sciences, the Higher School of Technology).

The UIZ also has a university sports complex with several facilities to ensure the development of its students. Today, it is a key player in the territorial development of the southern regions of Morocco.

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