

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

OSAA

**Report on the First Brainstorming workshop for the mainstream of
communication strategy in the RCM cluster system**

21-23 June 2010 / Dakar, Senegal

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I. Rationale and Programme of the Workshop

At the Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM) meeting held in November 2009, the need for mainstreaming communication in the clusters system of the RCM was strongly recommended. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA), as the convener of the Advocacy and Communication Cluster (ACC), was entrusted to undertake follow-up actions in order to improve the current situation.

As a first step, OSAA sent an official letter on the 15th of March 2010 to the conveners of each cluster and sub-cluster, requesting them to appoint a focal point for Communication by the 15th of April 2010.

OSAA then decided to organize the first brainstorming workshop on how to mainstream communication in the clusters system, inviting the newly appointed Communication Focal Points as well as the chairpersons of the Clusters and sub-clusters. The workshop took place from 21st to 23rd of June 2010 and was hosted by UNESCO Regional Headquarters in Dakar, Senegal.

The workshop was attended by six Communication Focal Points; six chairpersons; four members of the African Union's NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (AU/NPCA); a representative of the United Nations Department of Public Information (UN-DPI). A number of journalists also attended the opening session and accompanied participants on a field visit to two NEPAD projects (see Annex I "List of Participants"). The AU/NPCA was headed by Prof. Richard Mkandawire, Head of the Partnerships, Resource Mobilization and Communication Directorate.

As per attached Annex 1, the agenda of the programme included discussions on the following topics:

- The new AU/NPCA mandate and its potential implications on the RCM process.
- The current RCM cluster system
- Communication strategy of the Africa Section of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations (UN-DPI)
- Information sharing and network building among RCM clusters
- Discussion on the 2009 RCM recommendations
- How to implement the Vaal Consensus

The workshop generated active exchange of views and mobilized the commitment of the participants to increase information sharing and advocacy role. The workshop's programme also included a field visit to two NEPAD projects. The group of participants and six local journalists visited an e-school project in the outskirts of Dakar and an environment programme to fight coastal erosion in the Palmarin region, 150 kilometres

south of Dakar. The accompanying media took an active part and great interest which resulted in radio programmes and articles about the projects visited. Samples of the printed articles are available in Annex 3.

II. Summary of discussions

Opening Session

In his welcoming remarks, Professor Richard Mkandawire, Head of the Partnerships, Resource Mobilisation and Communications Directorate at the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) highlighted the following: *“We stand ready to work with you in our collective efforts towards the communication and realization of the African Union’s (AU) programme of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD)”*. The latter went on explaining that the *“The UN has been instrumental in the work of NEPAD particularly in certain areas such as agriculture where we have worked closely with agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) in the implementation of the Comprehensive Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). We need to transfer this to all the NEPAD priority areas of intervention”*.

Prof Mkandawire emphasized the need for the UN to rally around in support of NEPAD through concrete interventions. Highlighting the resilience of NEPAD, he said it was a “truly made-in-Africa intervention bound to stay.” He appealed to communications focal points to assist in changing negative perceptions of NEPAD to branding it as “a new way of thinking and a new way of doing business in Africa”. He urged the UN **to** fill gaps on behalf of NEPAD in regions where NEPAD was less visible. In line with these remarks, Ms. Mieke Ikegame, Chief of the Coordination, Advocacy and Programme Development Unit (CAPDU) of the UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (UN-OSAA) said that NEPAD as a brand name could not be sold without concrete stories on the ground. *“This is why we all have to establish clear strategies for information and communication sharing between the UN agencies, the African Union Commissions and more specifically with the NPCA. Indeed, this is one of the key things that need to be done soon in order to realize the mandate of the NPCA”*.

Session 1: “The new NEPAD structure/mandate and its Potential implications on the RCM process”

In his presentation, the Professor Richard Mkandawire discussed in detail the NPCA structure and mandate and emphasized its willingness and dedication to engage with the UN and other development partners around its programmes. Designated as the technical body of the African Union, the core mandate of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency is to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of regional and continental priority programmes and projects and to push for partnerships, resource mobilisation and research and knowledge management.

The strategic direction of the NPCA is based on the following thematic areas:

- a) Agriculture and Food Security

- b) Climate Change and Natural Resource Management;
- c) Regional Integration and Infrastructure;
- d) Human Development;
- e) Economic and Corporate Governance
- f) Cross-cutting Issues of Gender and Capacity Development.

The latter also emphasized the importance of engaging with non-state players, including the private sector and other civil society organizations in embracing the work of the UN and NEPAD around the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In his remarks, he explained that the Agency revolves around five key interlinked functions, namely: Strategy and Knowledge Management; Policy Alignment and Programme Development; Programme Implementation and Coordination; Partnerships, Resource Mobilisation and Communication; and Corporate Services. He called upon the participants to familiarize themselves with this new thematic approach of the NPCA and to see how it relates to the UN clusters.

The questions raised by the participants during discussions included the decentralisation of communication; the current situation in terms of resource mobilisation for the NPCA; the need for clarity regarding the nature of the relationship between the AUC and the NPCA; and the challenges of explaining or defining what NEPAD is.

Session 2: “The RCM cluster system”

In her presentation, Ms Rawda Omar Clinton, Chief ad interim of the NPCA Support Section at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA) spoke to the participants about the governance structure of each cluster and sub-clusters. In her remarks, she elaborated that although Cluster Annual Reports tend to work as a form of communication tool for informing the RCM about the work of the cluster – there is a need for them to focus and report back on concrete actions. In that regard, she reminded the participants that there was a need for information sharing and for the set-up of a regular mechanism for doing this. In addition, Ms. Clinton raised the issue of the need for each cluster and sub cluster to develop a genuine business plan with clear objectives, strategy, performance indicators and budget.

In response, a call was made by the participants for the production and set-up of a single harmonised NPCA newsletter product instead of two as is the case now. Discussion that ensued focused on the role of communicators in publicizing the work of clusters and workshops on capacity-building.

Session 3: “Communication strategy of the Africa section of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations (UNDPI)”

In his Presentation by Mr. Masimba Tafirenyika, Chief of Africa Section of UNDP, spoke about the new communications strategy of the UNDP. In his remarks he

elaborated that UN DPI was -particularly through Africa Renewal and indeed its website as well- kick-starting a whole range of initiatives that are directed towards getting young people to engage with UN/DPI. In this regard, Africa Renewal magazine is getting a face-lift whilst the website is being revamped. This approach has also included embracing the world of social media. He urged the participants to provide UN DPI with content for Africa Renewal magazine and the website, which now hosts daily news updates. The clusters were strongly urged to provide content that Africa Section would then turn into news stories accessible to readers. In response to that request, the participants created two working groups and came back with concrete proposals (see *Session #4*).

Session 4: Information sharing and network building among RCM clusters

In that session, the working groups agreed that a reporting mechanism of cluster projects and activities (with clear impact on the life of ordinary citizens) has to be put in place. The information gathering has to follow a template to be defined by the Advocacy and Communication Cluster and shared with all clusters. The information could be in the form of print, video, pictures, sound bites while adhering to five basic criteria:

1. The raw information must be simple, concise and answering the basic questions (When, Where, Why, Who, How?);
2. Must be related to a NEPAD/African Union priority and Millennium Development Goals;
3. Expected measurable outcomes;
4. Identify the main three target groups of each specific story or project;
5. Provide contact details of experts on the specific project.

The raw information will be digested and filtered by communication professionals responsible to produce reader friendly stories.

Once the information is collected and a media-friendly story produced, a feedback in the form of clippings or impact has to be provided to the generator of the story. The intention is not to create a genuine monitoring mechanism but an incentive mechanism by which people at the technical and implementation level would be encouraged to share their success stories. Most of UN agencies present at the workshop have acknowledged that, too often, the information and success stories get stuck at the technical level because there is no real information sharing mechanism within each agency.

When it comes to the dissemination of the information, all forms of communication could be used, such as print media (brochure, pamphlets, newsletters, magazines, etc), radio, TV, web sites (podcasts, blogs), social media (FaceBook, Twitter, Youtube), mobile phones. Success stories should be developed and identified at the global (UN),

continental (AU), sub-regional (RECs), country (UNDP) and local levels and for each level, identify the appropriate target groups and means of dissemination.

The list of target groups is not exhaustive but encompasses various groups such as diplomatic community (AU, UN, RECs), development partners, the UN system, parliamentarians, academics, private sectors, think tanks, civil society (NGOs, trade unions) and youth (schools, colleges).

Session 5: Discussion on the 2009 RCM recommendations

The key deliberations and action points revolved around the very reason why the workshop was set up in the first place, namely to ensure dissemination of information on NEPAD activities among clusters and within each cluster.

As youth is the main driving force in Africa (70% of the population is under 25), recommendations were made on how new communication techniques could be used to promote the NEPAD Agency to a wider audience, especially the youth. Discussions evolved about how social media such as Facebook, Twitter and Youtube could be used positively to get messages across to a wider audience.

Suggestions were made on how newsletters sent from UN agencies and the NEPAD Agency could be improved and recommendations developed on refraining from sending out messages in support of NEPAD without a clear sense of the African/NEPAD ownership.

Session 6: How to implement the Vaal Consensus – Andrew Kanyegirire

This topic could not be addressed fully due to a lack of time. So it has been decided that at the follow-up workshop due to be held in 2011, specific attention would be given to deliberating the implications of the Vaal Consensus on the work of clusters. Having said that, it can also be noted that in line with the recommendations in the Vaal Consensus the NEPAD Agency has taken steps to come up with a new Communications Strategy and a process of internal restructuring of the Communications Unit for the purposes of improved communication and advocacy. It is in this regard that participants at the meeting requested to be kept abreast on the progress concerning the new strategy – NEPAD Agency to share draft documents with participants. In terms of moving forward on the Consensus the Agency also noted that “capacity / warm goodies” was still a challenge for the NEPAD Agency Communications Unit. In addition, it was also recognized that the issues of information gathering and dissemination discussed under Session #4 were also a response to the concerns expressed by the media in The Vaal Consensus.

III Field visit report

1. The e-School

The visit to the e-school project was very interesting and informative as it showed how the goodwill of one man could make a world of difference. In 2006, computer equipment

sent to the Lycee Sergine Tafsir Diouf' of Bargny (near Dakar) had reached the school but there was no satellite connection to the internet, no administrative structures to operate the e-school, no training programmes for the teachers and an official launch by the national authorities was being postponed with no scheduled dates set. Four years later, as nothing was moving in the expected direction, the school director decided that this golden learning opportunity could not remain idle collecting dust in closed boxes. Therefore, he decided to provide his own resources to connect the school to the internet and start the programme. Initially, the pilot phase was supposed to connect five schools scattered throughout the whole country so that students and teachers could share experiences. That part was not made possible. Nevertheless, the school decided to use an electronic touch board with software tools creating a fully interactive class room. This proved extremely popular among the students craving for information technology and access to knowledge through the most modern tools.

2. *Coastal erosion in Senegal*

The second project visit was to Palmarin. In response to coastal change and to its human dimensions in West Africa, pilot programmes have been set up in Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde for three years to the end of 2011. In Senegal, the project is financed by the World Environment Fund (WEF) and managed by a NEPAD National Coordinator in collaboration with UNESCO at the regional level and UNDP Country Office at the national level. It's aim is to implement measures for reinforcing the resistance of disadvantaged communities to the effects of climate change in the coastal zones.

In the spectacular zone of Palmarin, global warming has aggravated a natural phenomenon of coastal erosion. In the past hundred years, that stretch of coast had been cut by floods or storms but had always returned to its original position after a certain time. Since 1986, however, the phenomenon has become irreversible for a five-kilometre stretch. In order to preserve what has remained of this narrow patch of land stuck between a river and the Atlantic Ocean, the NEPAD-supported project is reinforcing the dunes by growing plants that fix the sand. In the flooded part, plants resisting to sea salt and capable of absorbing the salt through their roots are being planted to make the soil exploitable for agriculture. These measures looked minimal compared to the watery forces present but the population is hanging in vividly to this stretch of land as it gives access to local fishery activities, their sole source of income.

This project gives a first hand a spectacular insight of what global warming means in concrete terms to affected zones and populations.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

1. OSAA should ensure that every main cluster and sub-cluster appoint, with no further delay, a Communication Focal Point with a specific background in communication, advocacy or public information/media.

2. It is proposed that the membership of the Advocacy and Communication Cluster should be composed by the newly appointed Communication Focal Points of all clusters and sub-clusters as well as information specialists of any interested organizations. Furthermore, the AU co-chair needs to be appointed as it is already the case in other clusters. A possibility of having RECs as members should also be explored.
3. The follow-up brainstorming workshop should be organized on an annual basis (alternatively in a French or English speaking African country) with the participation of the Communication Focal Points, the African Union Co-Chair of every cluster and the representatives of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). In addition to the two-day discussions, the programme should include a field visit with media and one full day of interaction with media representatives (remark: concrete follow-up on the Vaal Consensus).
4. As discussed and agreed in the session #4 of the workshop, OSAA will take the lead in establishing a system for information gathering and dissemination to support, among others, the production and circulation of a quarterly NPCA newsletter highlighting successful stories of RCM cluster activities in support of AU priorities and its strategic plan of action.
5. During the 65th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, OSAA should organize a briefing to the Member States about RECs' mandates, ongoing activities and resource gap.
6. The spirit of the Vaal Consensus i.e. "How African Media want to play their role in African Development" should be pursued and translated in concrete activities engaging media as advocacy partners for Peace and Development in Africa.
7. UNDP, through the RCM and its country offices, should be in the driving seat to organize national level sensitisations on NEPAD.

V. Annexes

1.- Annexe I: Worskshop Program

Day 1: Monday 21 June 2010

9:00 – 9:45 Opening Session

Mieko Ikegame, Representative of OSAA (Office of the Special Adviser on Africa) and chair of the workshop.

Prof. Richard Mkandawire, Head of Partnership, Resource Mobilization and Communication Directorate NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA)

Mr. Mohamed Cherif Diarra on behalf of the Director Regional Bureau for Education in Africa and cluster office (UNESCO)

Adoption of the agenda

9:45 – 10:30 Session #1 “The new NEPAD structure/mandate and its Potential implications on the RCM process”

Presentation by Mr. Prof. Richard Mkandawire (NPCA) followed by discussions

10:30 – 10:45 Coffee Break

10:45 – 12:00 Session # 1 continuation of discussions

12:00 – 13:00 Session #2 “The RCM cluster system”

Presentation by Ms Rawda Omar Clinton, Chief ad interim NEPAD support Section (ECA) followed by discussions

13:00 – 14:30 Lunch break

14:30 – 15:30 Session #3: “Communication strategy of the Africa section of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations (UNDPI)

Presentation by Mr. Masimba Tafirenyika, Chief of Africa Section of UNDPPI followed by discussions

15:30 – 15:45 Coffee Break

15:45 – 17:00 Session #4 “Information sharing and network building among RCM clusters”

Update on clusters activities and communication strategies by
Clusters Communication Focal Points/Chairs

(5 to 10 minutes each)

- Agriculture
- Governance
- Labour and Employment
- Peace and Security
- Social and Human Development
- Science and Technology

19:00 – 21:00 Group dinner (on voluntary basis) in a restaurant to be determined

Remark:

The opening and closing sessions of the workshop will be opened to media as well the visits of the NEPAD projects.

Day 2: Tuesday 22 June 2010

09:30 – 10:30 Session #4: continuation of discussions

10:30 – 10:45 Coffee Break

10:45 – 12:30 Session #5 “Discussion on the 2009 RCM recommendations”

12:30 – 14:00 Lunch Break

14:00 – 15:30 Session #6 “How to implement the Vaal consensus?”

Presentation by Andrew Kanyegirire, Communication Manager
NPCA

Discussions

15.30 - 17.00 Closing Session “Follow-up actions, Conclusions and
Recommendations”

18.30 - 21.00: Group dinner (on voluntary basis)

Day 3: Wednesday 23 June 2010

08.30: Departure to an e-school project in Dakar outskirts

9.30 – 10.30: Visit of the e-school

13.00 – 14.00: Lunch in Palmarin region

14.00 – 17.00: Visit of the environment project

17.30 –21.00: Return to Dakar

Annex II: List of participants

#	Name	Cluster	Title/ CFP*	Organization	Email	Telephone
1	Ms. Mieko Ikegame	Advocacy & Communication	Chair	UN-OSAA	ikegame@un.org	+12129631937
2	Mr. François Charlier	Advocacy & Communication	CFP	UN-OSAA	charlier@un.org	+12129630359
3	Mr. Masimba Tafirenyika	Advocacy & Communication	Member	UNDPI	tafirenyika@un.org	+12129634295
4	Ms. Ann Therese Ndong-Jatta	Science & Technology	Chair	UNESCO	At.ndong-jatta@unesco.org	+221338492381
5	Mr. Mohamed Cherif Diarra	Science & Technology	ChCFP	UNESCO	mohammeddiavier@hotmail.com	+221338492323 +221776758411
6	Mr. Isaac Abraham	Education & Human Resource	CFP	UNESCO	iabraham@uneca.org	+251115443109
7	Mr. Jean-Luc Ndizeye	Peace & Security	CFP	UNLO	Ndizeye1@un.org	+251115445236
8	Ms. Rawda Omar Clinton	NA	Chair	UNECA	Romar-clinton@uneca.org	+251115443363
9	Mr. Daniel Almeida	Social & Human Development	CFP	UNIFEM	Damiel.almedia@unifem.org	+251920161469
10	Ms. Judica Amri-Lawson	Labour & Employment	CFP	ILO	Lawson@ilo.org	+251115443214
11	Mr. Guebray Berhane	Labour & Employment	CFP	ILO	guebray@ilo.org	+251115444415
12	Mr. Khabele Matlosa	Governance	Chair	UNDP	Khabele.Matlosa@undp.org	+251115443712 +251920336510
13	Mr. Weldeghaber Kidane	Agriculture, Food Security, Rural Development	Chair	FAO	Weldeghaber.kidane@fao.org	+393470665600
14	Mr. Richard Mkandawire	NA		NEPAD	richardm@nepad.org	+27837044502
15	Mr. Gilles Eric Foadey	NA		NEPAD	gfoadey@eafriacommision.org	+27735306654
16	Mr. Andrew Kanyeirire	NA		NEPAD	andrewk@nepad.org	+27837044506
17	Ms. Millicent Seganoe	NA		NEPAD	millicents@nepad.org	+27832661829
1	Mr. Toussaint Kongo-Doudov	NA		UNIC-Senegal	Kongo-doudou@unic.org	+221338699916
19	Mr. Alouhe Loun	NA	NA	UNIC-Senegal	Alioune.Jouin@unic.org	+22177643073
20	Mr. Jean Kally			Nepad Project National Coordinator		
21	Mr. Aly Diouf	Journalist		Le Soleil		
22	Mr. Bacary Dabo	Journalist		Sud Quotidien		
23	Mr. Abdoulaye Sidy	Journalist		Walfadjri Quotidien		
24	Mr. Souleymane Gano			Agence de Presse du Senegal		
25	Mr. Awa Diédh			West Africa Democracy Radio		
26	Mr. Mouhamadou Sall			Sud FM Sen Radio		

Annex III: Samples of media clippings

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SENEGAL-EDUCATION-TIC

Le proviseur du lycée de Bargny souligne les avantages du projet e-école NEPAD

24/06/2010 11.02 GMT

Bargny, 24 juin (APS) - Le proviseur du lycée de Sergine Tafsir Diouf de Bargny (région de Dakar), Babou Dramé, a souligné les avantages du système e-école, un projet du Nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD) qui, selon lui, "suscite beaucoup d'enthousiasme" chez des élèves.

"Il y a à développer ce système qui suscite beaucoup d'enthousiasme chez nos élèves. Chacun, lors des cours, veut faire des démonstrations. Ce projet suscite beaucoup d'enthousiasme chez nous", a-t-il indiqué.

M. Dramé recevait dans son établissement, mercredi, des points focaux de la communication du mécanisme régional de coordination des Nations unies en service des approches thématiques du NEPAD.

Selon lui, le système e-école, qui a démarré dans son lycée en 2008, "va au de-là du cadre pédagogique".

En plus du Lycée de Bargny, qui compte 673 élèves, le projet e-école est en cours dans les lycées de Niakhar, Bakel, Sédhiou, Ouessouye et Dahra.

"Nous l'utilisons même au niveau administratif notamment lors de nos délibérations ou conseils de classe", a dit M. Dramé.

Il a en outre invité les promoteurs du projet à former les professeurs sur ce système même ceux des établissements non concernés. Selon lui, "du fait que les enseignants se déplacent, il peut arriver qu'on ait des nouveaux qui ne sont pas initiés au système".

"Soyez nos ambassadeurs auprès des décideurs pour développer ce système dans nos établissements", a lancé le proviseur à l'endroit des point focaux.

Lors de la visite, Matek Ndeur, professeur des Sciences de la vie et de la terre (SVT) a procédé à des démonstrations pour montrer "les avantages du système e-école".

Le projet e-écoles du NEPAD a été annoncé pour la première fois en 2003 lors du Sommet africain du Forum économique mondial de Durban, en Afrique du Sud. Il se concentre sur la distribution de solutions TIC qui connecteront les écoles à travers l'Afrique au Réseau des e-écoles du NEPAD et à l'Internet. Cela inclut également la mise à disposition de matériel d'enseignement et l'établissement de centres sanitaires dans les écoles.

Dans chaque pays, le programme vise à transformer les écoles secondaires africaines en e-écoles du NEPAD dans les cinq années qui suivent le début de la mise en œuvre et toutes les écoles primaires africaines dans les dix ans qui suivent le début de la mise en œuvre.

Au total, plus de 600.000 écoles à travers le continent profiteront des avantages des TIC et de la connectivité au réseau satellitaire des e-écoles du NEPAD.

Les pays qui participent au projet de démonstration sont : l'Algérie, le Burkina Faso, le Cameroun, l'Égypte, le Gabon, le Ghana, le Kenya, le Lesotho, le Mali, l'île Maurice, le Mozambique, le Nigeria, le Rwanda, le Sénégal, l'Afrique du Sud et l'Ouganda.

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DEMARRAGE EFFECTIF DU PROJET E-ECOLE DU NEPAD Les raisons d'un blocage inopportun

Il devait démarrer depuis quatre ans dans six localités du Sénégal, mais le projet e-école du Nepad tarde à prendre son envol. A l'origine, la non installation à Nairobi du satellite devant assurer l'interconnexion entre les différents établissements d'Afrique. Pour se passer de ce dispositif, le lycée de Bargny prend les devants en ayant recours à l'Internet. Non sans quelques difficultés.

Une visite de projets du Nepad sur le terrain mercredi dernier à Bargny, notamment au lycée Tahir Diouf qui abrite l'un des six e-écoles du Nepad à côté de ceux de Dalra, de Bakel, de Sédhiou, d'Oussouye et de Niakhar, a permis de constater un grand retard dans le démarrage effectif de l'un des projets majeurs du Nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique (Nepad), à savoir le e-école. Cette visite, informée le Centre d'information des Nations unies, s'est déroulée dans le cadre des activités du premier atelier de réflexion des points focaux de la communication du Mécanisme régional de coordination de l'Organisation des Nations unies (Mrc) au service des approches thématiques de cet instrument africain. Mais, d'après le professeur Babou Dramé, «depuis 2006 on nous a dit que le président de la République viendrait lancer le projet du lycée Nepad de Bargny, le seul à Dakar. Mais jusqu'à présent, nous n'avons rien vu».

A cause de ce retard, explique ce professeur de mathématique

proche de la retraite, «nous avons décidé en 2007 de prendre les devants en utilisant le matériel informatique installé en 2006 et composé de vingt-trois ordinateurs, d'un tableau blanc interactif et d'un rétro projecteur». Ce dispositif, selon M. Dramé, permet une interconnexion avec l'ensemble des élèves des lycées Nepad du Sénégal et du reste de l'Afrique. «A partir d'ici, nous pouvons voir les élèves des autres établissements, travailler avec eux comme si nous étions dans la même classe. Avec cet outil, les élèves ont une meilleure compréhension des cours. On leur apporte plus qu'on le faisait dans les classes. Puisque dans les classes, il leur avait un matériel de laboratoire performant pour pouvoir manipuler avec eux, pour leur faire voir les choses au lieu de théoriser. Ici, on est entre le matériel réel et le matériel virtuel que l'on voit, que l'on manipule, qui donne des résultats. Ailleurs, les résultats sont les mêmes, mais avec cet outil, l'élève est plus que convaincu. Le tableau interactif projette du matériel pédagogique simulé qui, dans la

réalité, coûte cher et dont ne peuvent pas disposer les établissements» ricançant le professeur. Qui se désole, pour toutes ces raisons, des lenteurs notées à ce niveau d'interconnexion.

Le projet e-école du Nepad n'est pas encore fonctionnel pour la raison que les autres établissements du Sénégal et d'Afrique ont des problèmes d'énergie satellite. Ce satellite, informe le professeur du lycée Nepad de Bargny, qui devait être installé à partir de Nairobi, tarde à l'être jusqu'à présent. Pour pallier ce retard dans le démarrage de ce projet Nepad qui a été lancé par les chefs d'Etat africains et qui couvre toute l'Afrique, Babou Dramé a dû faire recours à l'Internet en 2007. Ce qui vaut à l'établissement une grande satisfaction en termes d'enseignement pédagogique et pratique. Avec le Réseau, d'ailleurs, les professeurs ont suivi une formation pour pouvoir échanger les cours. Ce dispositif n'est utilisé que par les scientifiques, même si les autres disciplines peuvent en faire usage dans leur apprentissage. Pour lui, l'avantage de ce tableau

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