

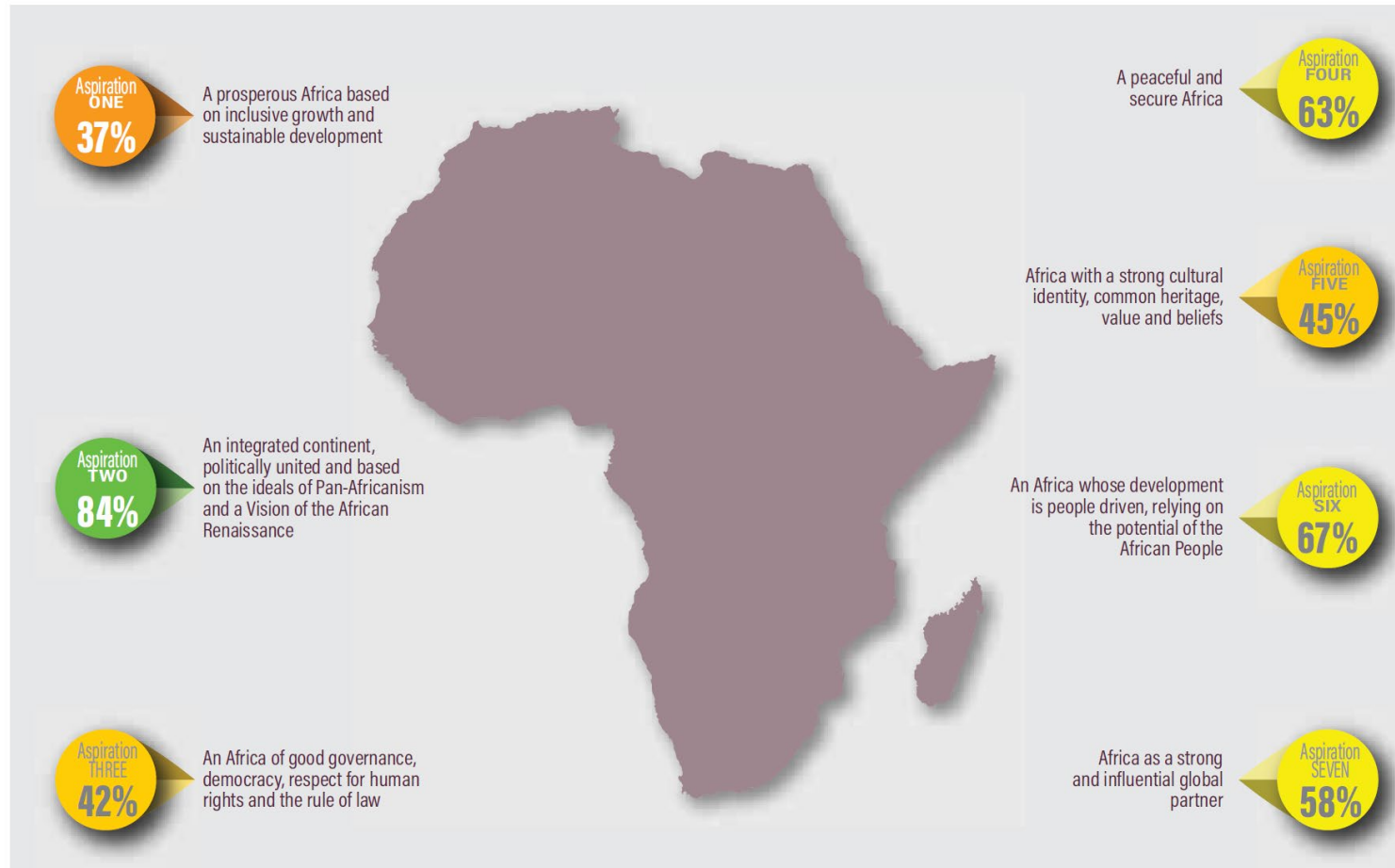
Agenda 2063 : The Africa we want Reporting framework and APRM innovative tools to track governance aspects of SDGs and Agenda 2063

Second Ten- Year Implementation Plan (2024 – 2033)

Sara Hamouda
UNDESA-APRM Workshop



Continental Progress at Aspiration-level



I. First ten-year plan of Agenda 2063: progress and challenges

Agenda 2063 : new moonshots of the Second-Ten Year Implementation Plan



Every
Member
State attains
at least
middle income
status



Africa
is more
integrated &
connected



Public
institutions
are more
responsive



Africa
resolves
conflicts
amicably



Africa Values
are Explicit
& Promoted



Africa
Citizens
are more
Empowered



Africa is a
strong & an
influential
global player

Catalytic Interventions



Prosperous

- Industrialization and Value Addition
- Agricultural productivity & Production
- Social protection measures



Integrated

- Infrastructure development & energy security
- Trade in goods and services
- Connectivity- Internet, IT, AI, roads & air



Democratic

- Respect for rule of law
- Nurture transformative leadership
- Responsive democratic institutions



Peaceful

- Social cohesion and respect for diversity
- Mechanisms for peaceful conflict resolution
- Effective standby force



Cultured

- Articulate and advocate for Africa values.
- Buttress development on African values.
- Foster consensus on Africa's common language(s)



People-Driven

- Transform education and health systems
- Nurture resourceful citizens
- Nurture digital citizens



Partnerships

- Enhance Data and Statistics Systems
- Africa representation
- Governance of international institutions

II. Agenda 2063 Convergence with SDGs

- **70 % of agenda 2063 core indicators** converge fully with SDGs indicators
- When **Africa specific indicators** are taking out the convergence level rises to almost 90 percent;
- The remaining **11 percent which are 7 core indicators in number are the only ones which member states will report and will not be part of the SDGs**;
- There are 63 complementary indicators taken from the SDGs, which member states should report on in addition to those indicators that converge with Agenda 2063 in the various thematic areas to come up with an integrated report that covers both Agendas
- The distribution of the complementary indicators are poverty (15) employment (8), education (3), health (9), environment (22), agriculture (5) and blue economy (1).

	No of indicators	Percent
100 percent convergence	44	70
Africa specific	12	19
No provision on SDGs	7	11
Total	63	100
Complementary*		
Poverty	15	
Employment	8	
Education	3	
Health	9	
Environment	22	
Agriculture	5	
Blue Economy	1	
Total	63	

Priority area	Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	CorrespondingSDG Indicator
Moonshot 3: Promote democratic values, practices, human rights, justice and entrench the rule of law			
Goal 11: Democratic Values and Practices are the Norm	1. At least 70% of the people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable	% of people who believe that there are effective mechanisms and oversight institutions to hold their leaders accountable	16.7.2
	2. At least 70% of the people perceive that the press / information is free and freedom of expression pertains	% of people who perceive that there is freedom of the press.	16.10.1
Goal 12: Institutions and Leadership	1. At least 70% of the public acknowledge the public service to be professional, efficient, responsive, accountable, impartial and corruption free	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by these public officials during the previous twelve months	16.5.1
Goal 13: Maintenance and Restoration of Peace and Security (moonshot4)	1. Level of conflict emanating from ethnicity, all forms of exclusion, religious and political differences is at most 50% of 2013 levels.	Conflict related deaths per 100,000 population	16.1.2
Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life (moonshot 6)	1. Eliminate all barriers to quality education, health and social services for Women and Girls by 2020	Proportion of children whose births are registered in the first year	16.9.1

Moonshot 3 (10 targets- 18 lead indicators)

Strategic Objectives

Agenda 2063 Targets

Promote democratic values, practices, human rights, justice and entrench the rule of law

At least 60% of people perceive the judiciary and other oversight of institutions to be independent.

Level of operationalisation of ATJ practices including free access to courts
Number of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (sdg 16.3)
Number of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported to national authorities

systems and capacities are in place in at least 45 Member States for oversight institutions to deliver on their mandates.

Citizens have full access to information from national oversight institutions

Free and fair elections are conducted regularly in all 55 Member States

At least 50% of Member States conduct governance assessment reviews and bi-annual progress reporting

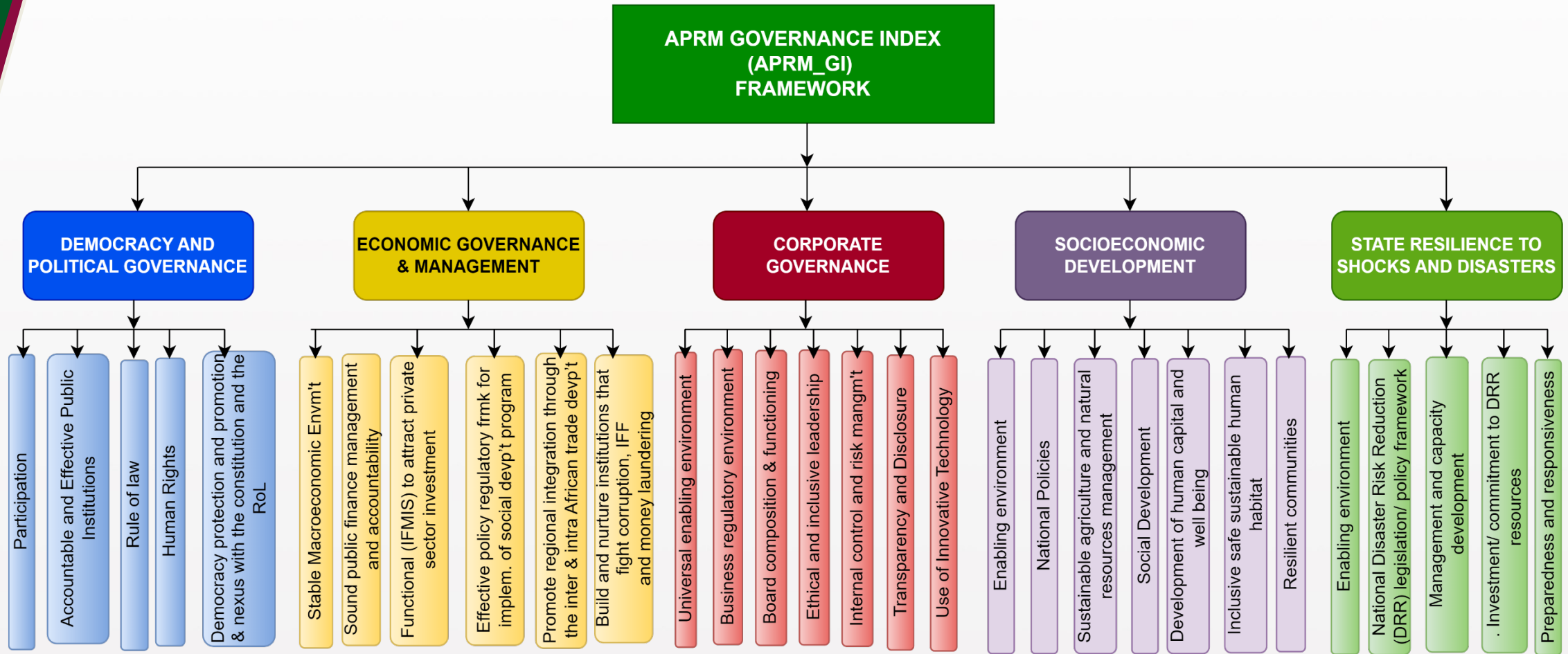
Cont. moonshot 3 and 4 peaceful Africa

Nurture Capable Institutions and Transformative Leadership	50% public participation increase in government decision-making processes
	Implementation of e-governance and digital platforms for at least 80% of public services in all AU Member States
	At least 60% of citizens perceive that there is absence of corruption in public institutions and branches of government. Perception index (CPI) is improved to at least 60% (still under consultations)
	At least 70% of Member States implement the African Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Administration (Competence principles)
Preserve Peace, Security and Stability	Continental and RECs early warning and conflict prevention systems are effective and functional
	Resolving armed conflict through mediation and negotiation is increased by XX percent
	AU post conflict reconstruction and development policy is effectively implemented

III. Developed Tools, surveys to support governance tracking

- APRM Questionnaire on the enablers of Agenda 2063 (governance), alignment of NDPs ..etc
- APRM specialized toolkits : gender, youth, strategic planning and foresight, and Social equity for leaving no one behind
- Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)
- APRM Governance Index
- A leading initiative to enhance reporting on governance progress in the continent.
- Integrated framework for Planning both agendas

APRM GOVERNANCE INDEX



First edition: The APRM_GI Framework has **142** sub-dimensions and **262** indicators (enabling, process & outcome-based)

Revised edition: **27** sub-dimensions and **75** indicators (enabling, process & outcome-based)

✓ MEASUREMENT OF UNCEPA Principles : awareness, implementation , legal frameworks and COVID-19 impact

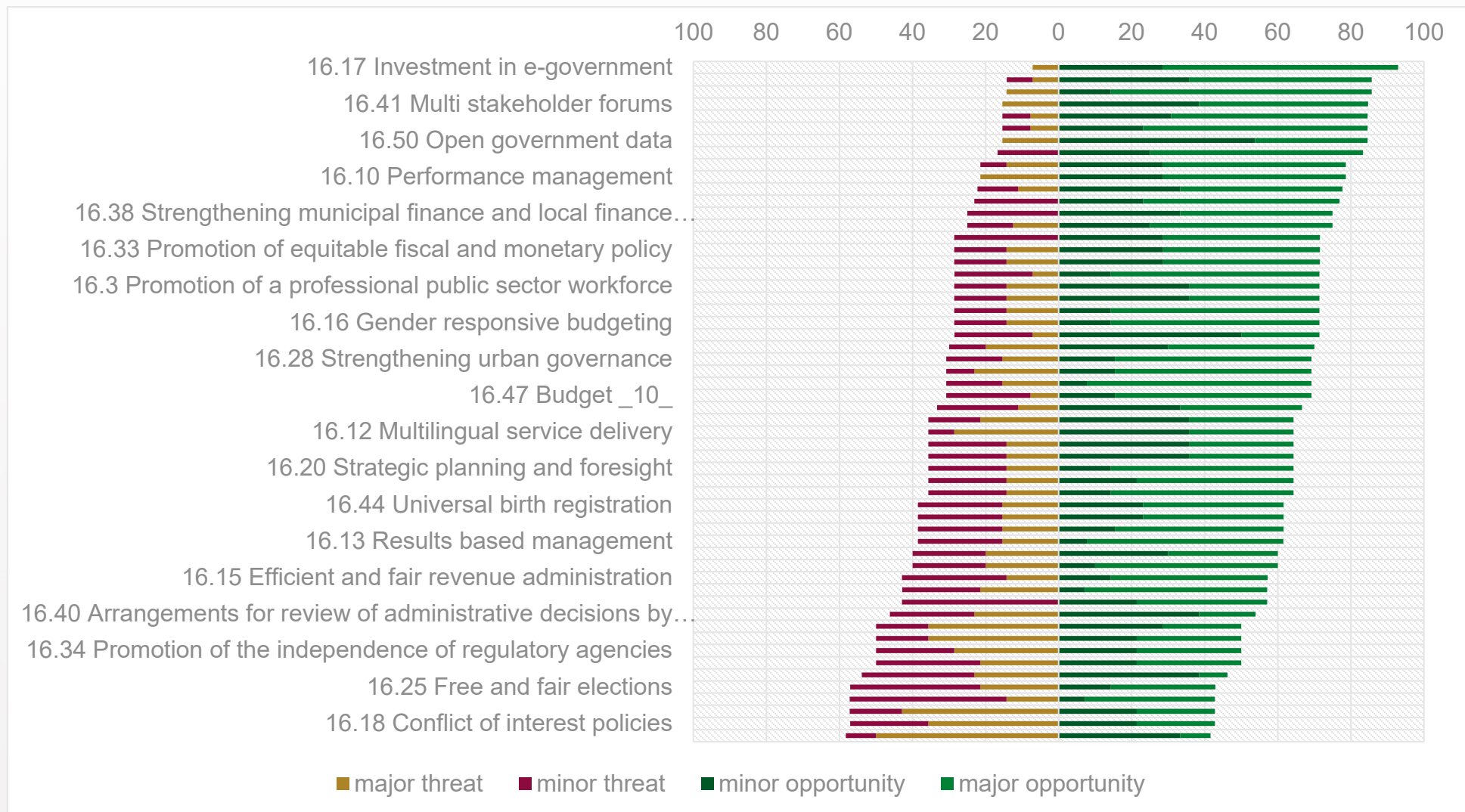
Key Objectives:

1. Enhancing awareness and knowledge of public civil servants and APRM national structures on principles of effective governance for sustainable development
2. Develop assessment tool regarding the implementation CEPA principles of which strategies of effectiveness, accountability, and inclusiveness are encapsulated ; and
3. Present Africa's position as regard the implementation of CEPA principles at continental level.

Outputs

1. Two continental capacity building workshops on CEPA principles and sharing experiences on the implementation of CEPA principles at national level; (Pretoria 2019, Cape Town 2021)
2. APRM Study on the knowledge, implementation and challenges of CEPA principles in Africa- was conducted in 2020 and launched in Nairobi Sept 2021;
3. Present African countries experiences with CEPA principles especially within COVID-19 times. ;
4. Collaboration with UNDESA and other regional partners promoted to organize different webinars on the principles and associated strategies (62).
5. More countries become interested in conducting national assessment of CEPA Principles /or to be monitored within the VNR/VLR processes.





PERCEIVED IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON ALL THE STRATEGIES INDIVIDUALLY

IV. Policy coherence matters for the Governance eco-system of Agenda 2063



Institutional and coordination mechanism (VNR TF, HR commissions..etc)



Legislative bodies and legislations alongside existing to enforce rule of la, inclusion and access to justice



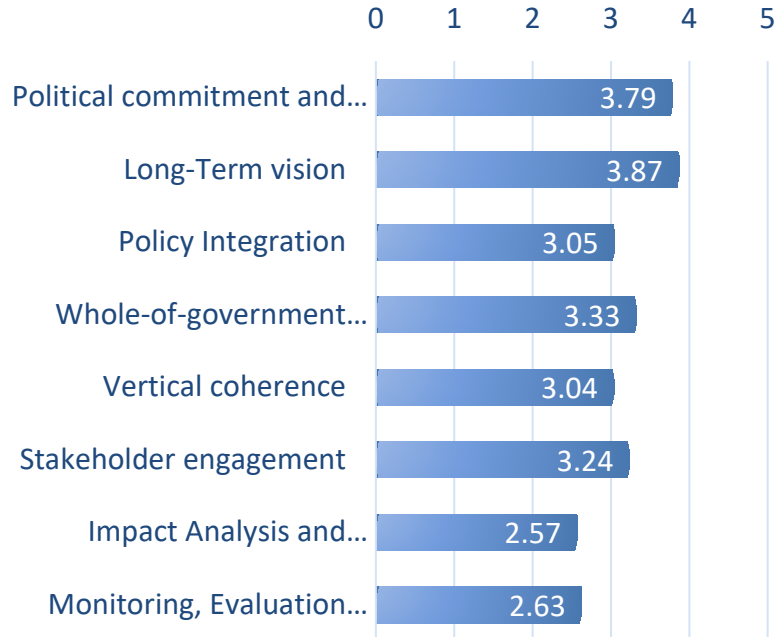
Multi-stakeholders engagement , access to information, digital governance divide

- ✓ Planning, monitoring and evaluation
- ✓ Whole- of government and society approach
- ✓ Systematic review of SDGs and Agenda 2063
- ✓ Institutional coherence of decision making
- ✓ Ensuring that no one is left behind in gov vision for development

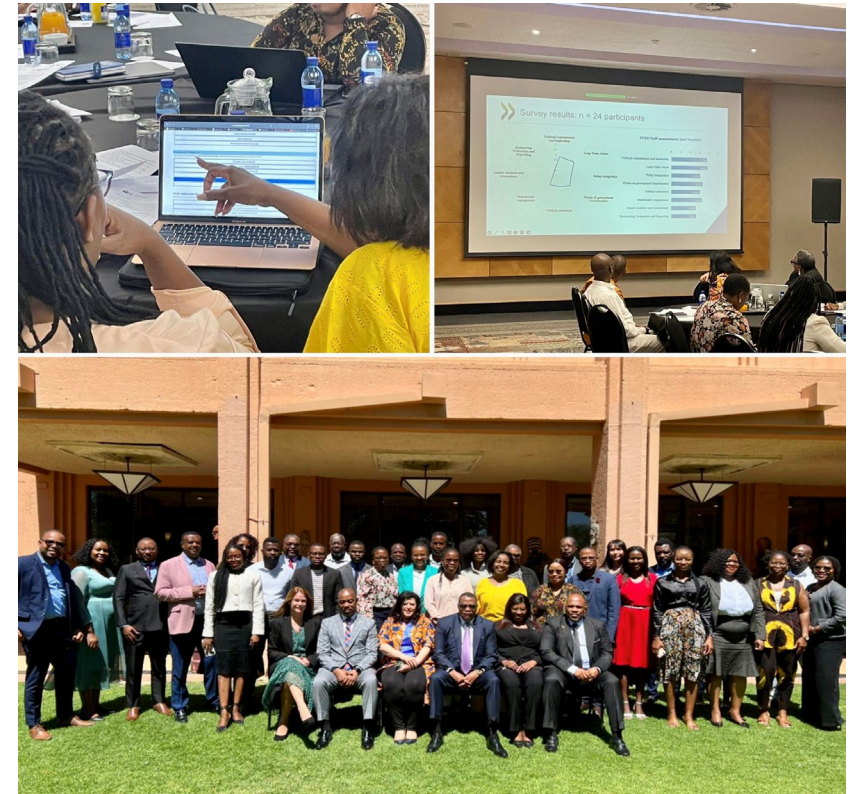


Case of Ghana & Namibia

PCSD Self-assessment tool Namibia



PCSD Self-assessment tool Ghana



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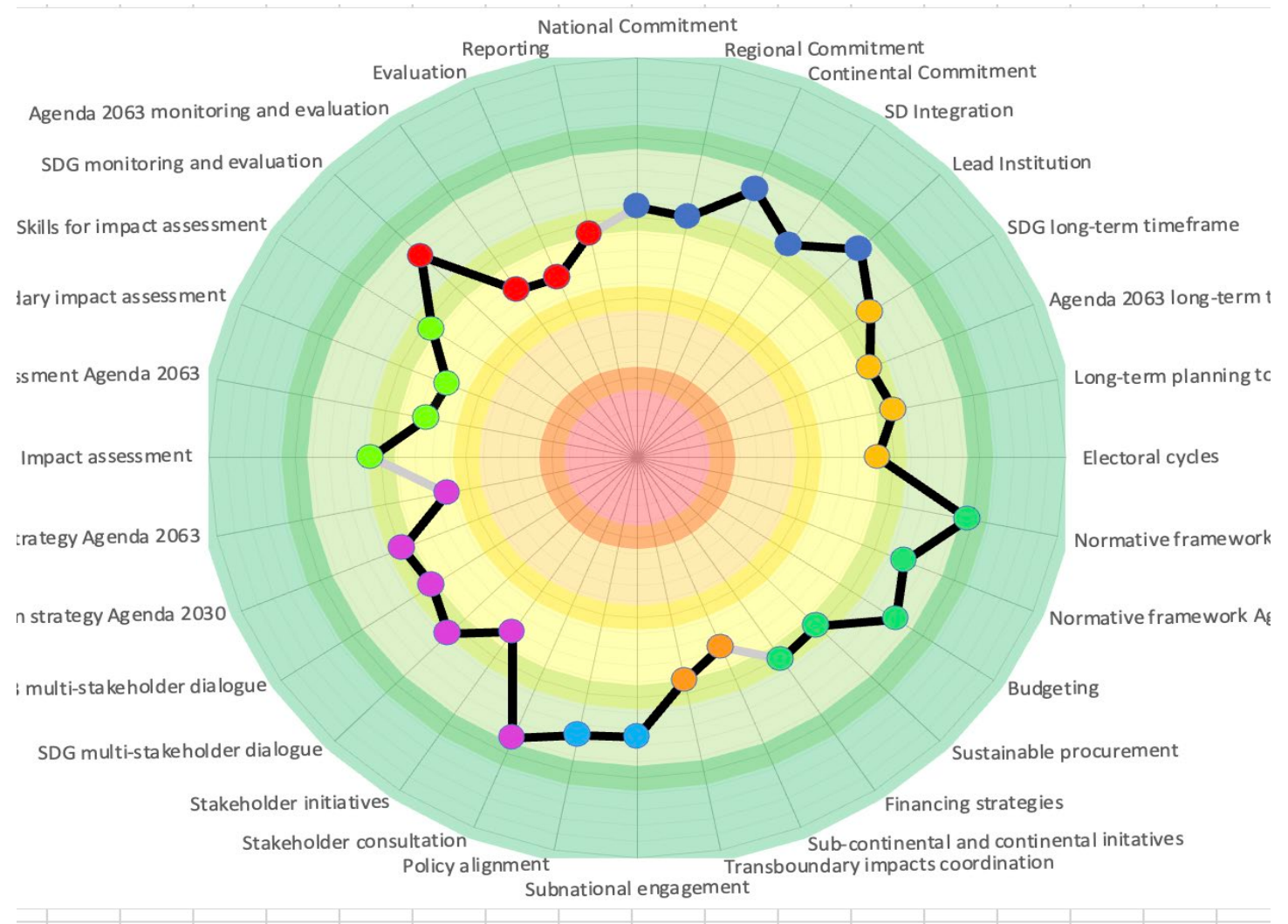


**Promoting Democracy and
Good Governance in Africa**



Kenya

Kenya : constitutions
 Separation of power and work
 level between central gov and
 counties
 SDG caucus in the parliament
 Vibrant youth and CSOs
 engagement



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IV. Strategic Planning and Foresight

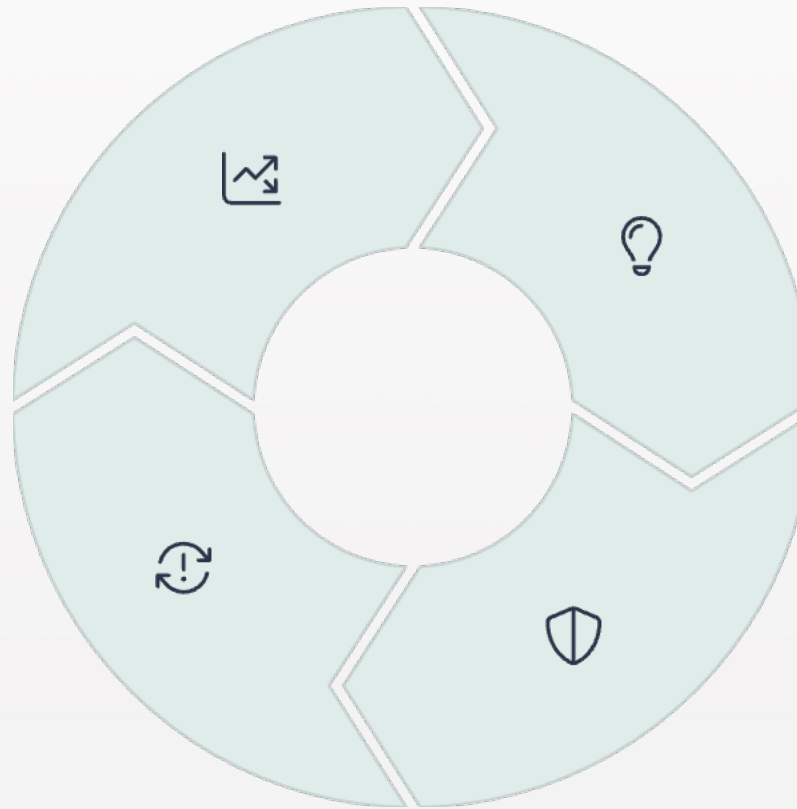
V. Strategic Planning & Foresight: Core Components: Institutional Elements



Core Components: Policy Elements

Evidence-Based Planning
Relying on accurate data and

Policy Coherence
Ensuring alignment across sectors



Scenario Planning

Preparing for different future trajectories

Risk Anticipation

Embedding early warning systems

Implementation Framework

1

Comprehensive Checklist

Diagnostic questions under each component highlight gaps to

2

Key Actors Identification

Specifies primary responsible agencies for each action item.

3

Verification Methods

Provides tangible evidence markers for implementation progress.

4

Flexible Approach

Non-sequential design allows adaptation to different national contexts.



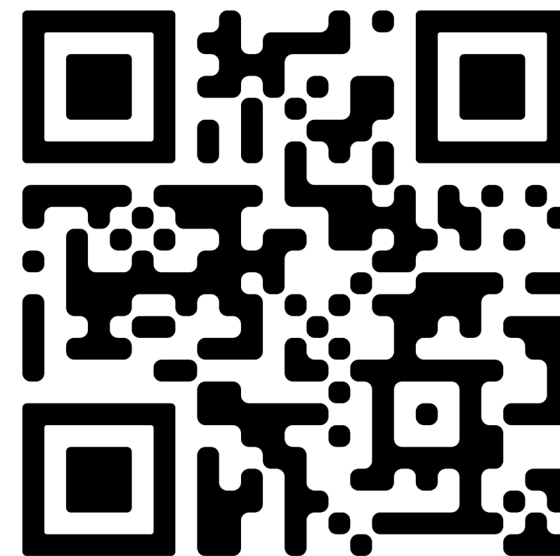
Voices of Africa: Harnessing Strategic Planning and Foresight to accelerate the Africa We Want

Supporting Sound Policy Making for Effective
Governance in Africa

Policy Brief

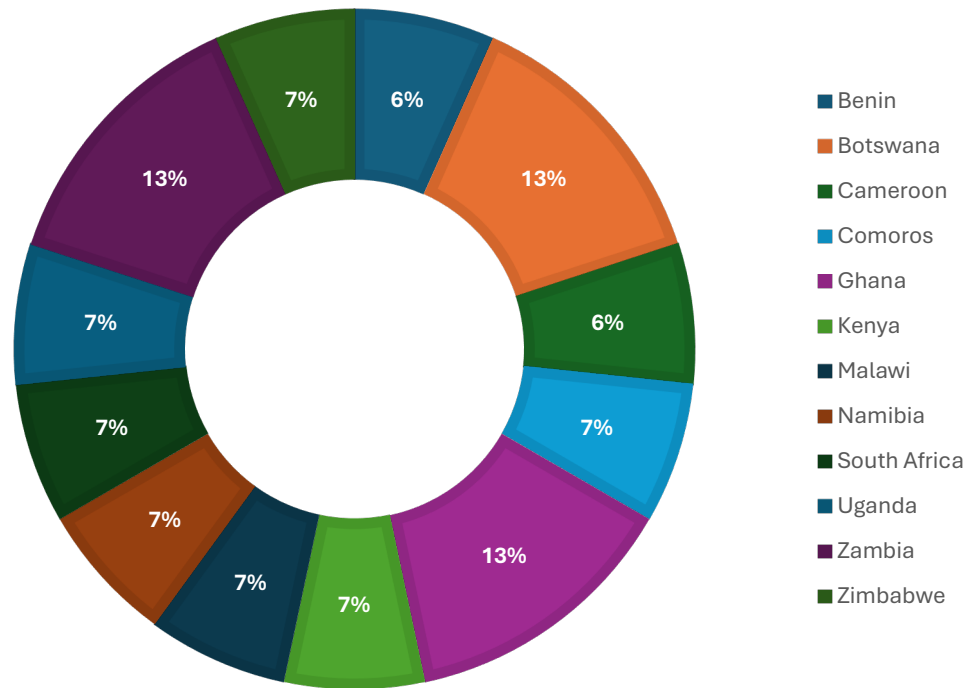
Authored by: Ms. Sara Hamouda¹, Ms. Bernadette Yiga², Dr. Enock Nyorekwa Twinoburyo³
Reviewed by Ms. Azeema Adam, Senior Inter-regional Advisor/Strategic Foresight and
Systems Thinking, UN DESA.

The APRM is grateful to the extensive efforts of Dr. Mohamed Al-Karamany – Professor of
Public Policy at the American University in Cairo (Egypt) to develop the proposed Toolkit. We
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develop the Toolkit.

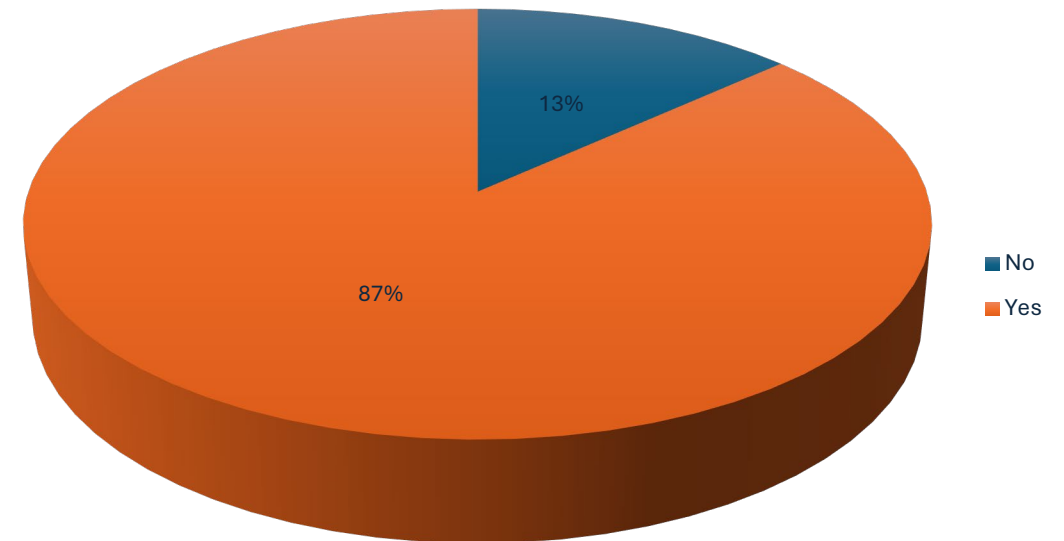


Findings of the Toolkit validation

RESPONDENT SAMPLE TILL DATE

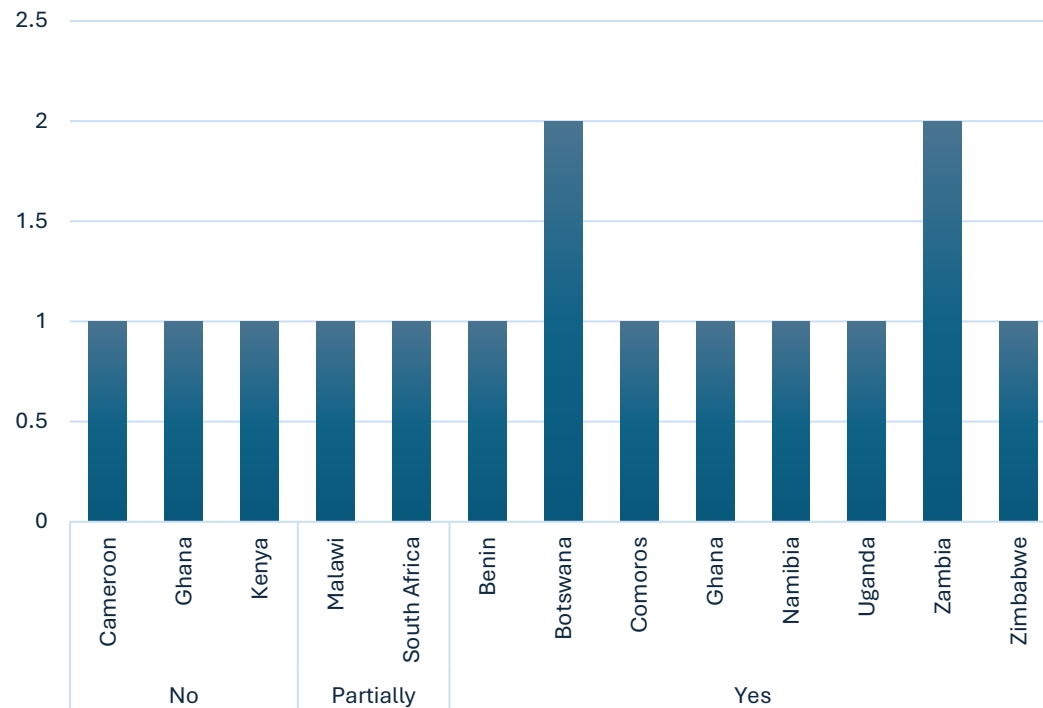


Are there relevant laws and regulations organizing how the national development plan is formulated?



Institutional arrangements

**Laws and regulations
harmonized/domesticated to achieve the
same national development plans?**



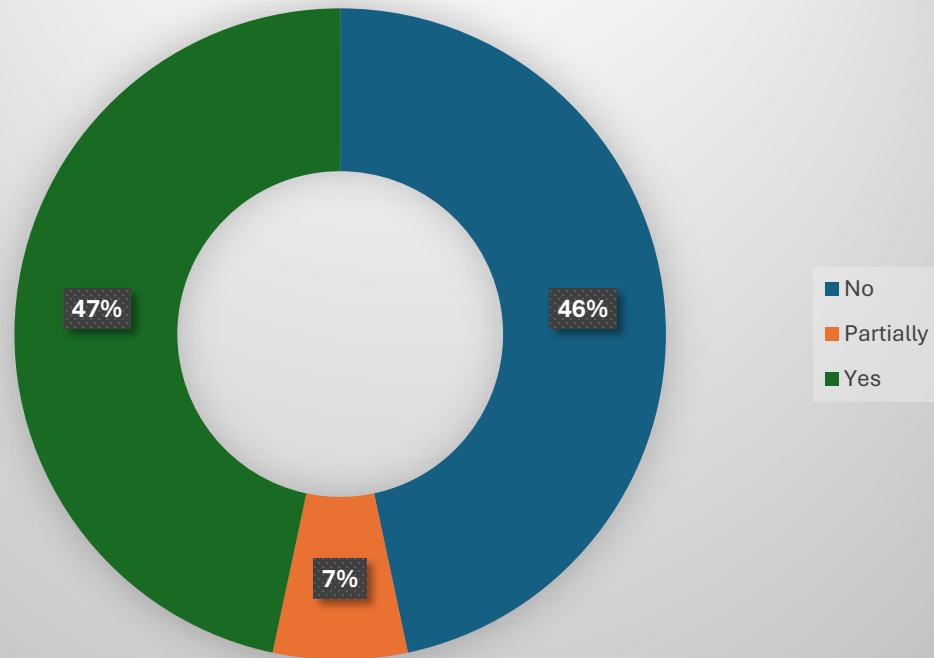
Case of Zambia : The theme for the eighth NDP is Socio-economic transformation for Improved livelihoods. The strategic interventions are espoused in Four strategic Development Areas as follows: Economic Transformation and Job Creation agenda is the focus for the 8NDP to achieve: a stable macroeconomic environment; and deliver sustainable development for enhanced livelihoods for every Zambian.

Key Sectors - Mining, Agriculture, Tourism and Manufacturing Supported by strategic interventions in energy, transport and logistics, technology and science, infrastructure, skills and water development Other Strategic Development .

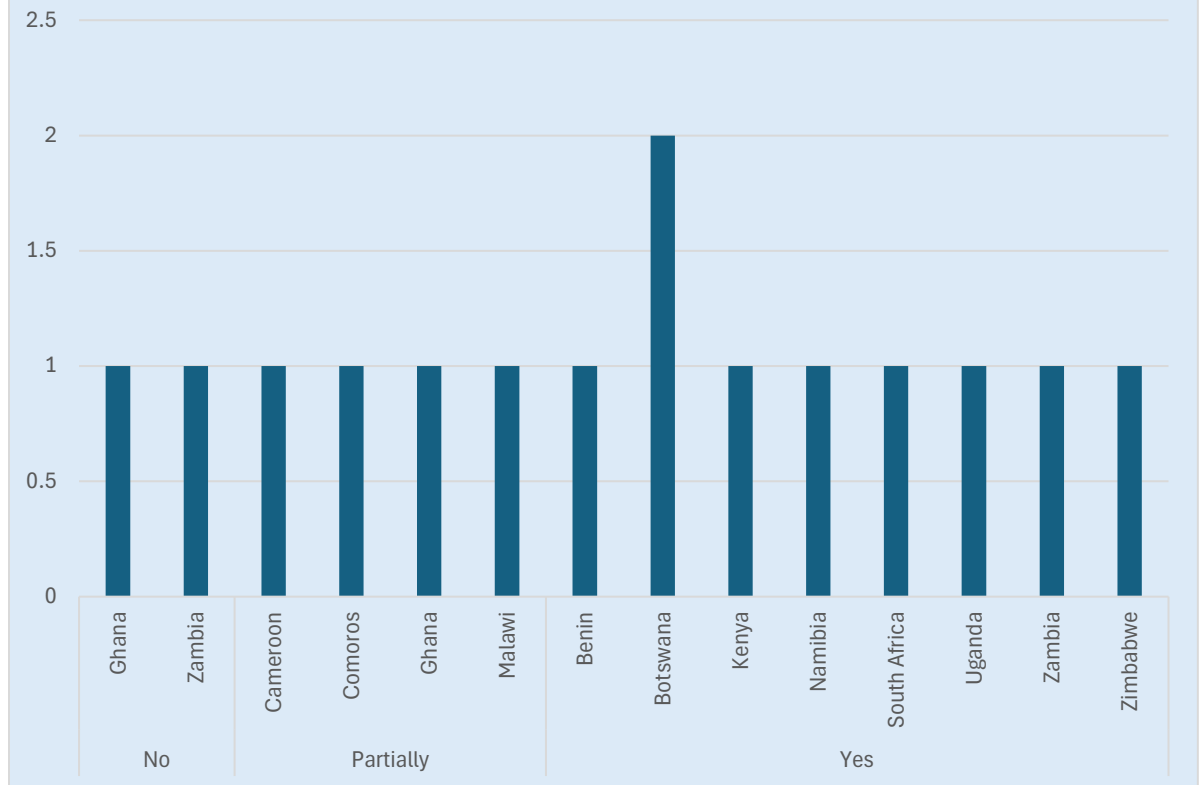
Areas to support the economic transformation agenda for job creation are: Human and Social Development - provision of basic services (water, health, education, social protection, etc) and creation of an effectively equipped human capital reserve to support economic transformation and job creation Environmental Sustainability - mainstreaming of green interventions i.e. climate change adaptation”

Foresight Planning preparedness

Is there a Strategic Foresight or similar unit within the national development planning agency/commission?

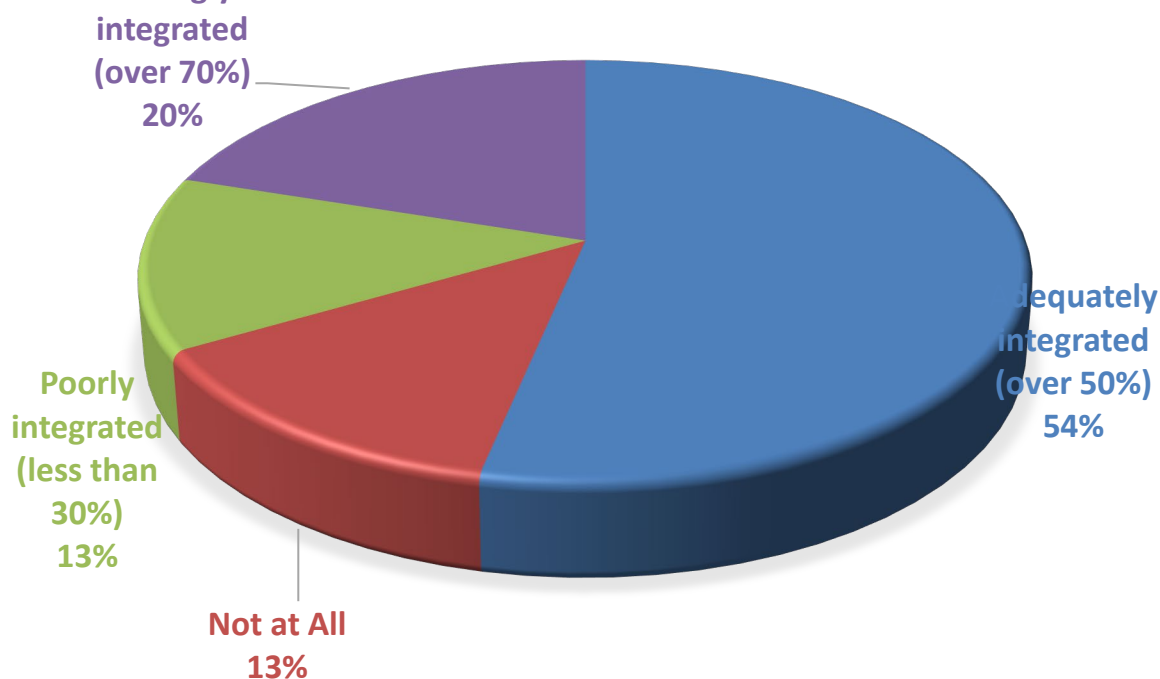


Count of 13. Does the country have an early warning system to track potential risks and disasters?



Integration of foresight planning into NDP

Count of 26. How well is strategic planning and foresight integrated into your national development planning processes?



- “This is a new concept to Botswana, the method that is currently used is the macro fiscal projections”.
- Strategic planning and foresight is well articulated and prioritised in the development planning process.(Uganda)
- Communication, coordination, sidelining , Necessity for modelling Unit, Commitment, resources are identified as main challenges



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Thank you
Merci
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