The African Peer Review Mechanism & Good Governance in Africa

"Advancing Transformative Leadership for Africa for effective implementation of Agenda 2063"

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APRM, Johannesburg

18th Session, CEPA, NY (April 8-11)

10/04/2019

The APRM in a nutshell

▶ **Foundation**

2003 : 6th Summit of the NEPAD Heads of state and Government Implementation Committee - NEPAD Secretariat (Constitutive Act of the African Union -AU)

Rationale: a tool for sharing experiences, reinforcing best practices, identifying deficiencies, and assessing capacity-building needs to foster policies, standards and practices that lead to political stability, high economic growth, sustainable development and accelerated sub-regional and continental economic integration. **'Governance is the root cause of Africa's problems, bottleneck for development and the solution for its challenges'**

Membership : till date, 38 African countries joined the APRM and 23 peer review studies were conducted. Botswana is the latest country to join APRM.

Fully integrated with AU: (Jan 2017) The APRM is now a specialized agency of the AU voluntarily acceded to by member states of the AU

Country Reviews & focus areas

- **Base review**
- **Periodic review 2-4 years**
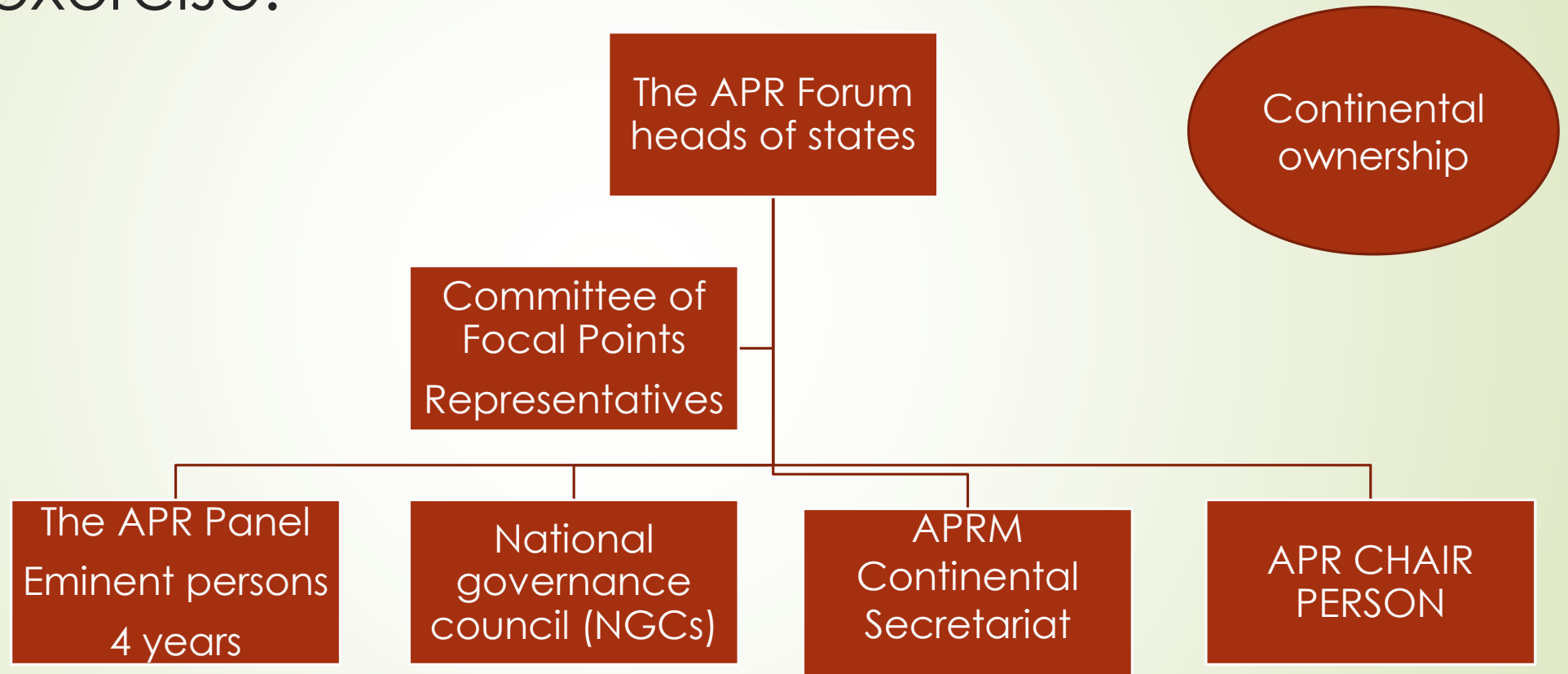- **Requested review**
- **APR Target Reviews**

Democracy and Political Governance (DPG)

Economic Governance and Management (EGM)

Corporate Governance (CG)

Network of corporates in Africa
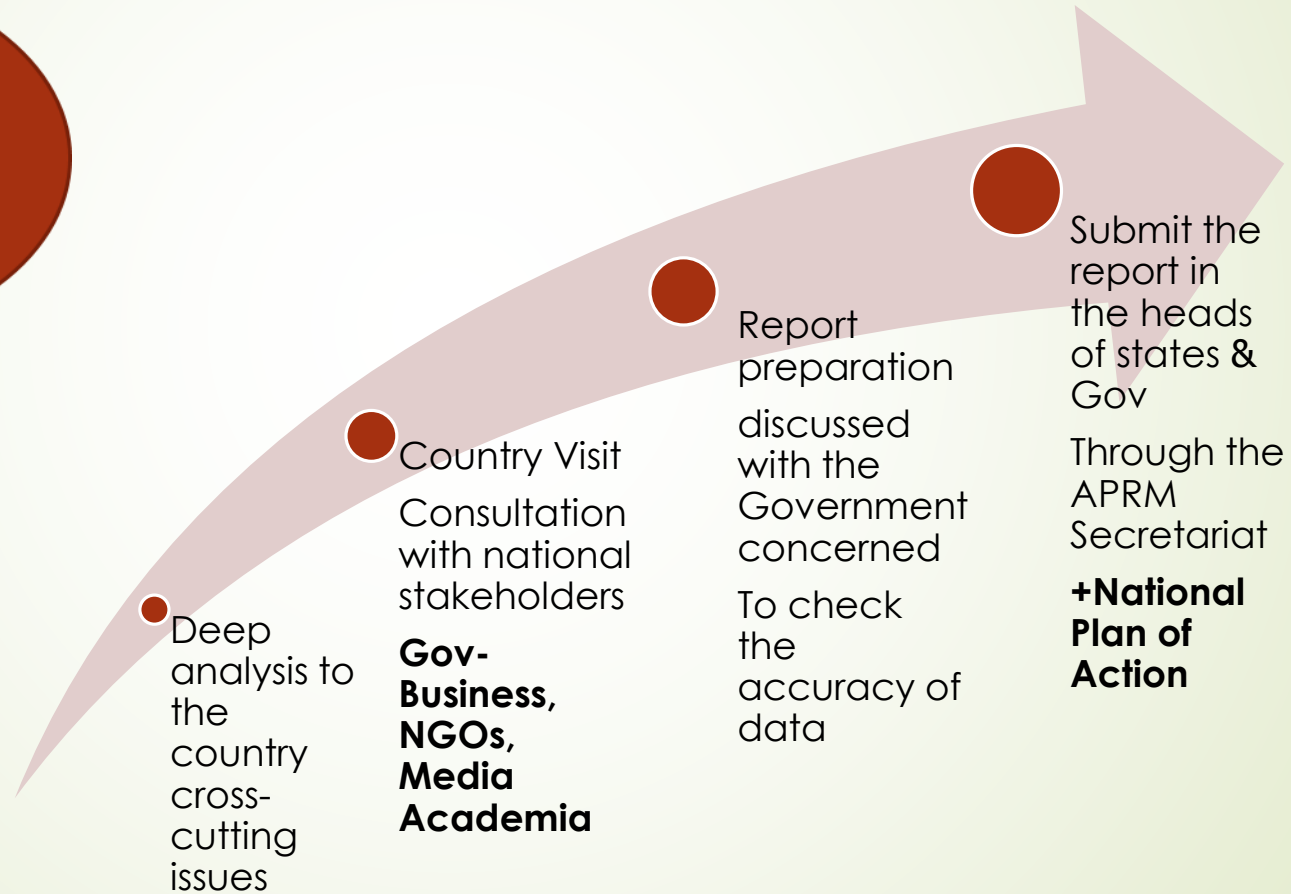
Broad-based Sustainable Socio-economic Development (SED)

The APRM structure & Principles: ensuring inclusiveness, Accountability and P2P exercise.

The APR Forum heads of states

Continental ownership

Committee of Focal Points

Representatives

The APR Panel

Eminent persons

4 years

National governance council (NGCs)

APRM Continental Secretariat

APR CHAIR PERSON

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The Review Process

Ghana, Kenya, Cote d' Ivoire, Chad, and Rwanda are among the most active APRM members

technically competent, credible and free of political manipulation.

Deep analysis to the country cross-cutting issues

Country Visit

Consultation with national stakeholders

Gov-Business, NGOs, Media Academia

Report preparation

discussed with the Government concerned

To check the accuracy of data

Submit the report in the heads of states & Gov

Through the APRM Secretariat

+National Plan of Action

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APRM Revitalisation Process &strategic priorities (2016-2020)

- 2014: the AU Assembly adopted a decision to integrate the APRM as an autonomous entity within the AU System.

- '**Revitalisation of the APRM**: 28th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union held on January 2017, **Repositioning of the APRM to play a monitoring and evaluation role for the African Union Agenda 2063 and SDGs**.

- The current CEO of the APRM , **Eddy Maloka**, has a passionate perspective to revitalize the APRM within the ongoing reforms inside the AU.

- Revisiting the philosophy of the APRM '*How we complement rather than compete'*

- Revising the review methodology and Governance Questionnaire (**3rd forum in Sharm El-sheikh April 4-5, 2019)**

- Ensuring compliance with APRM principles

- Resource Mobilisation and rationalization, digitalization, paper-less

- Integration of the APRM into the AU system; and

- The role of the APRM in **monitoring of AU agenda 2063** and the post-2015 sustainable development goals (SDGs).

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Expanded mandate and engagement with SDGs &Agenda 2063 (Addis Ababa Declaration:

- **Aspiration 3: An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.**
  Aspiration 4: A peaceful and secure.
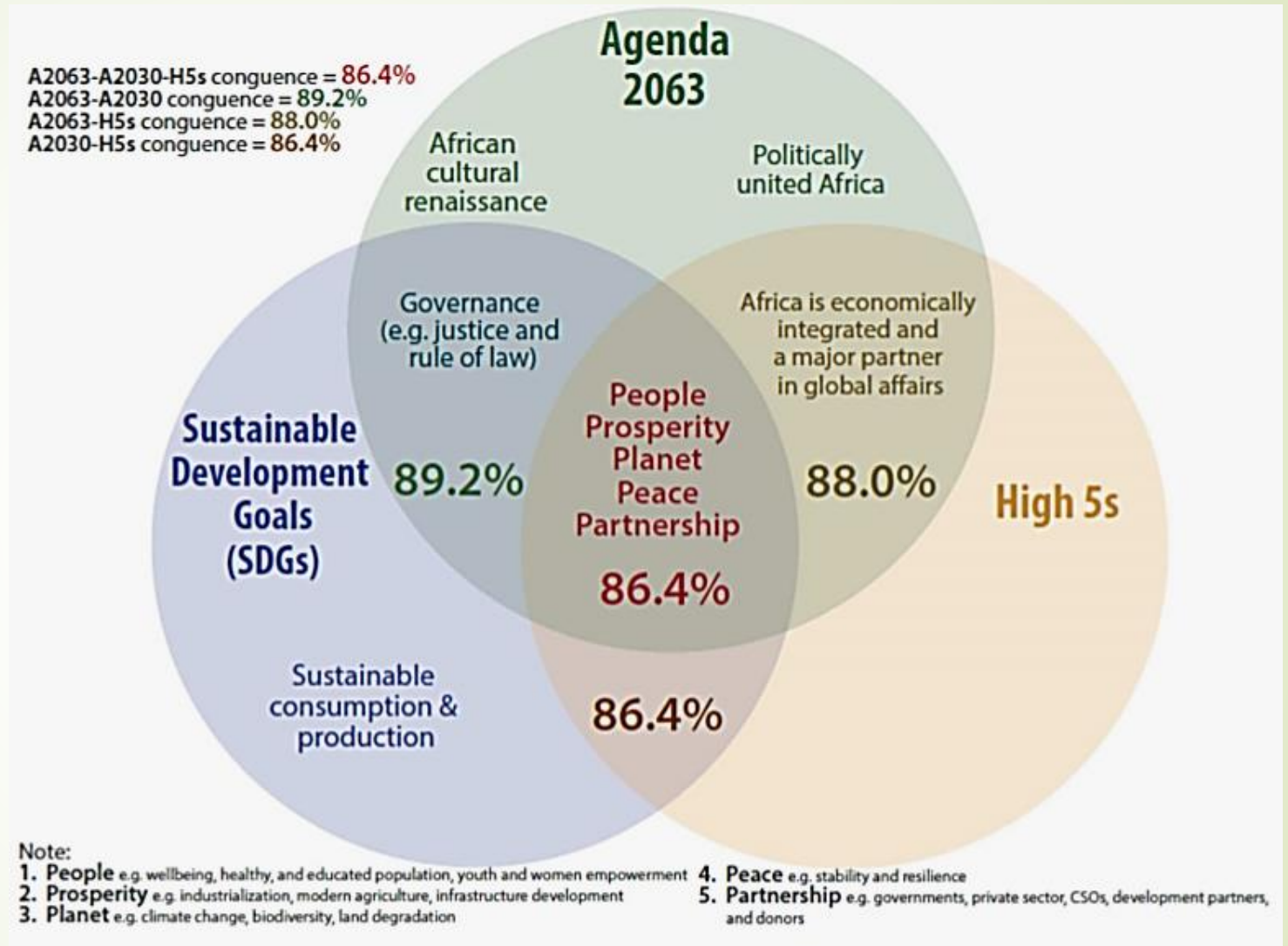
Expanded mandate tasks:

- Widening the APRM approach from the current narrow-minded approach to capture local, homegrown and indigenous knowledge embedded in the African culture

- Revisiting the APRM questionnaire in sync with current development frameworks including the AU Agenda 2063 and UN Sustainable Development Goals

- Integrating APRM into national plans, RECs and regional development, including NEPAD and relevant international frameworks for greater coherence

Collaboration with other AU Agencies for the implementation of SDG 16/Aspiration 3 &4

- Ensuring the implementation of 'domestication' policies by AU MSs to translate SDGs into National Development plans with oriented and based-evidence outcomes.
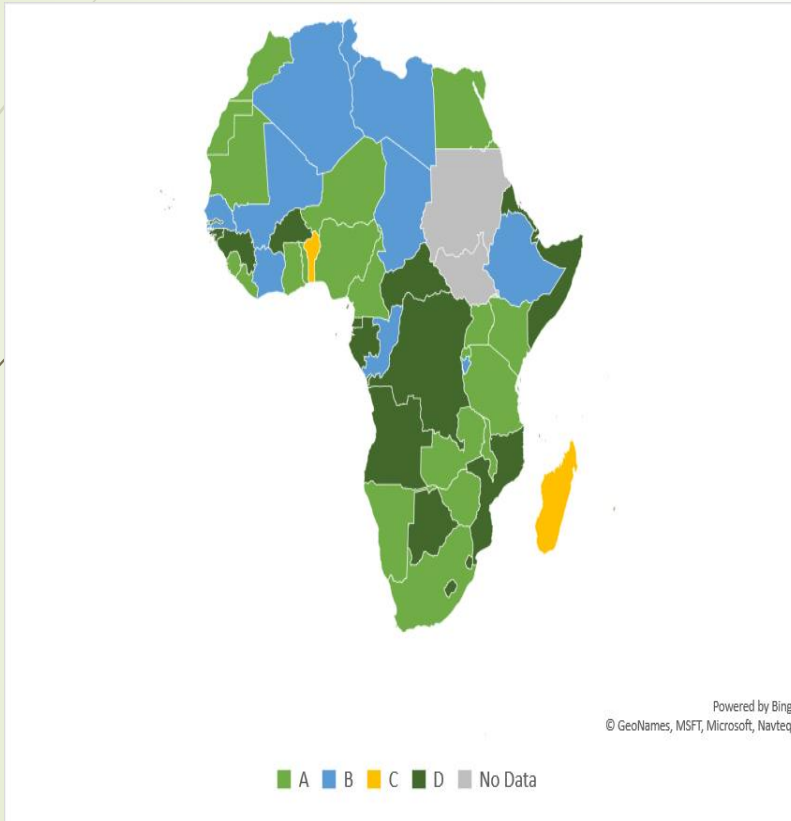
- **AFSDR 2018**:

'' Numerous methodological issues, political challenges, as well as practical and implementation issues around data collection and statistical capacity in governance, that if not addressed may undermine the achievement of the goal''

A2063-A2030-H5s congruence = 86.4%
A2063-A2030 congruence = 89.2%
A2063-H5s congruence = 88.0%
A2030-H5s congruence = 86.4%

Agenda 2063

African cultural renaissance

Politically united Africa

Governance (e.g. justice and rule of law)

Africa is economically integrated and a major partner in global affairs

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 89.2%

People Prosperity Planet Peace Partnership

88.0%

High 5s

86.4%

Sustainable consumption & production

86.4%

Note:
1. **People** e.g. wellbeing, healthy, and educated population, youth and women empowerment
2. **Prosperity** e.g. industrialization, modern agriculture, infrastructure development
3. **Planet** e.g. climate change, biodiversity, land degradation
4. **Peace** e.g. stability and resilience
5. **Partnership** e.g. governments, private sector, CSOs, development partners, and donors

SDG 16: state of play in Africa

Status of NHRIs Compliance with the Paris Principles 2017

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■ A ■ B ■ C ■ D ■ No Data

- ➤ Data collecting instruments and systems must be developed at the country level to ensure that most of the indicators are covered

- ➤ The use of secondary and public-domain data should be enhanced

- ➤ Develop a realistic and accurate assessment of the volumes and sources of Illicit Financial Flows;

- ➤ Gain concrete understanding of how IFFs occur in Africa, based on case studies of a sample of African countries and;

- ➤ Ensure that specific recommendations of practical, realistic, short- to medium-term actions that should be taken both by Africa and by the rest of the world to effectively confront what is in fact an IFF global challenge.

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Remarks from certain focused-group meetings on the implementation of SDG16

- While there is overall agreement that progress is being achieved in many areas related to the SDGs and their targets, many expressed alarm that we still have a long way to go to reach the Goals, and little time left for action.

- Many countries have been exposed to extreme shocks in recent years—commodity price volatility, droughts, floods, conflict, famine, and epidemics of disease that have weakened their ability to make progress

- Currently there is not enough official data or statistical capacity available at the national level to properly measure SDG 16 in a cross-country comparable way. Many countries covering a significant proportion of the global population do not have the requisite data nor capacity to understand whether their citizens have adequate access to justice and strong institutions or live in peaceful contexts.

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'Africa Governance Report: promoting African shared values', in collaboration with AGA.

- Within the collaboration with AGA, the APRM for the first times drafted Africa's Governance Report which has been welcomed by heads of states at the 32nd Ordinary Summit of the Assembly of Heads of States of the African Union on Feb 9-11, in Addis Ababa

- Serious consultations with member states and a short questionnaire have been conducted to conclude the report

- The AGR is an outcome of the collaboration of the APRM with other organs and institutions of the AU. The APRM was requested to take the lead in developing the report at a retreat of the AGA Platform held in March 2018

- Initial step to enhance the quality of '**home-made**' publications on the state of play in relevance to economic, political and social developments in the continent

- 4 Chapters ; Transformative leadership, **Development-Gov nexus**, Peace, Security and Role of RECs .

AGR Recommendations

Transformative leadership: Member States should better align their National Visions with AU Agenda 2063, and UN SDGs and African Leaders should endeavor to end all forms of discrimination and exclusion

Constitutionalism: the team of experts acknowledged that many MSs had enacted constitutions with bills of rights and established mechanisms for the realization of these rights and they have also found institutional checks and balances, including systems of judicial review. However, numerous constraints and challenges still require action. Thus, MSs are urged to establish mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of their integrity and anticorruption programs and strategies, and consistently submitting the periodic reports required by the instruments they have ratified.

Development-governance nexus: we realized that AU MSs formulate National Development Plans (NDPs) that aim to translate National Visions into programs and projects to ensure national development and social and human progress. However, the implementation of these plans faces several obstacles and challenges, including poor alignment with AU Agenda 2063 and UN SDGs. Thus, we set recommendation that AU MSs align their NDPs with AU Agenda 2063 and UN SDGs, make plans and programs that aim at inclusive human development and formulate realistic plans that ensure prudent and sustainable utilization of scarce resources.

On Peace and Security, it was encouraging that that several RECs have established functioning early warning data collection and analysis systems. Although the number of large-scale inter-state wars has declined, instances of intra-state conflicts, violence, unrest, and terrorism have increased in the last two decades. Therefore, we Member States should sign, ratify and domesticate all the relevant AU instruments and encourage Harmonization of the functions of the AU and the RECs to avoid overlaps of duties and functions**.**
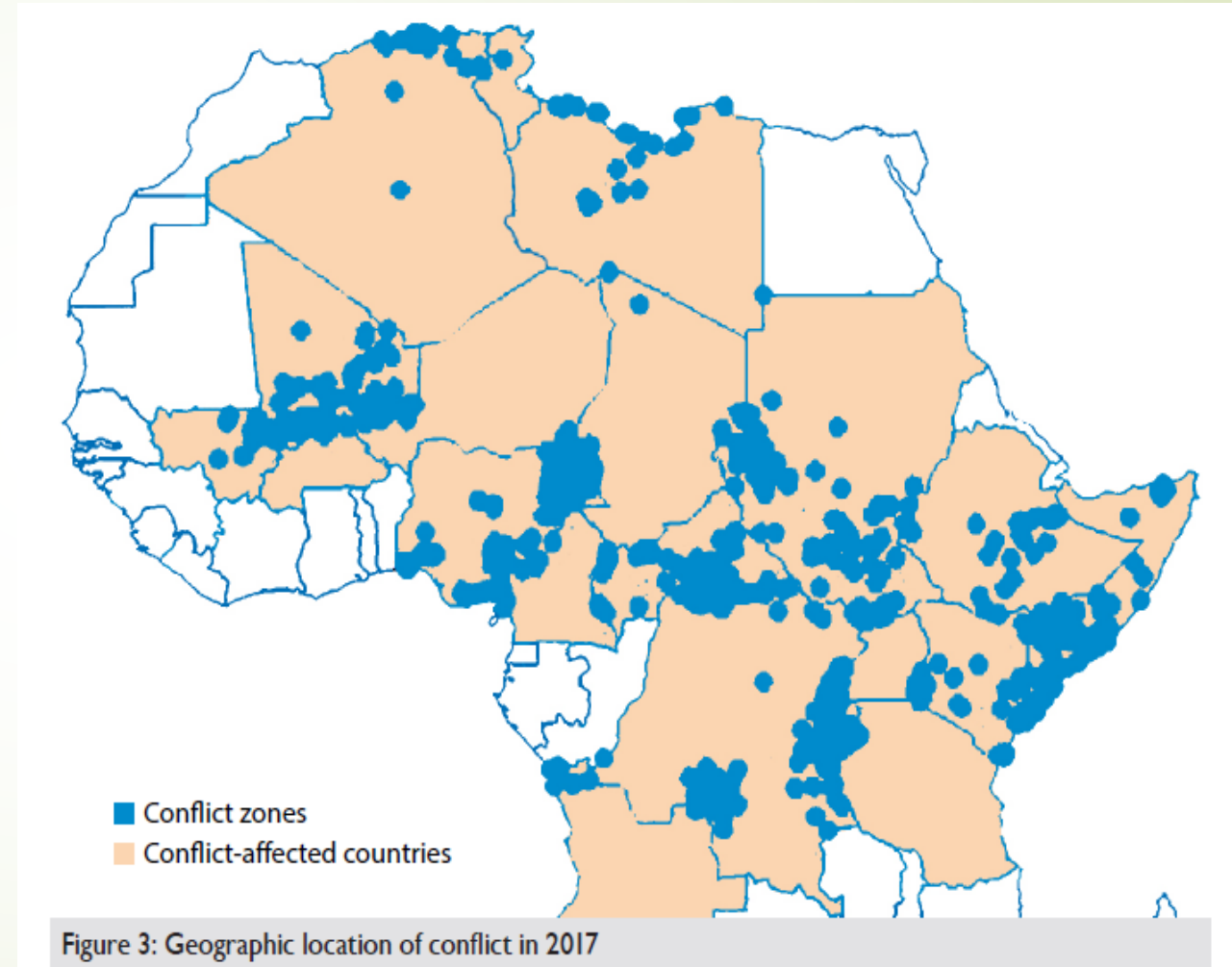
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Domestication of SDGs into NDPs

■ Regions with high prevalence of NDPs post higher real GDP growth patterns than those with low prevalence of NDPs. However, it is also noteworthy to point out that high prevalence of medium and High GDP growth does not necessarily imply high development outcomes.
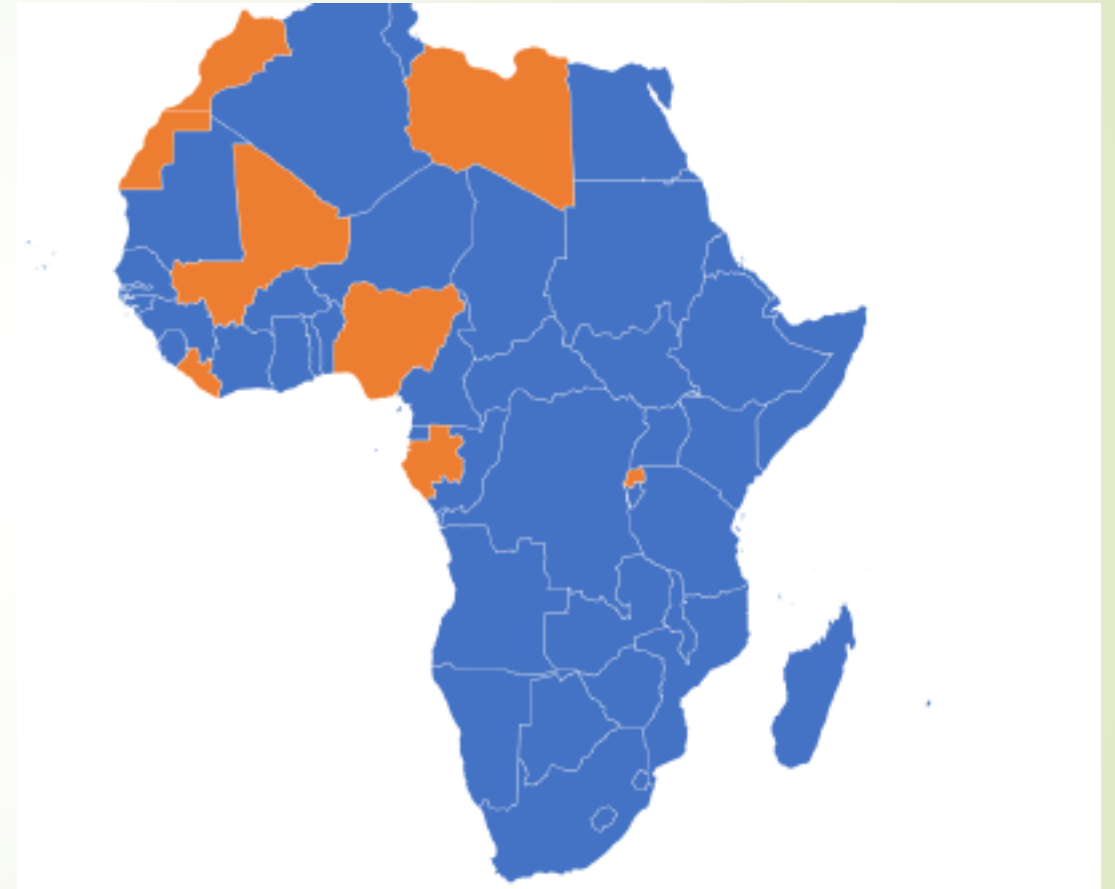
APRM's contribution to "Silencing the guns" by 2020

- High-Level Retreat of Special Envoys and Mediators on the promotion of peace, security and stability in Africa, Sharm El-Sheikh 2016

- AU commission, Egypt, (CCCPA), APRM

- African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Roadmap 2016-2020 (leading role in mediation

■ Conflict zones
▨ Conflict-affected countries

Figure 3: Geographic location of conflict in 2017

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Partnerships with Pan AU organs &other institutions ; inclusiveness and partnerships

5 main partners

UNDP, AfDB, UNECA, MoIbrahim Foundation and ACBF.

UN Agencies, AU organs, financial Institutions, OECD SDGs /HLPF /EU

universities, business(Wits ,Cairo, Addis ABABA associations, AGOSS

SSC &development agencies-BRICs Policy centre

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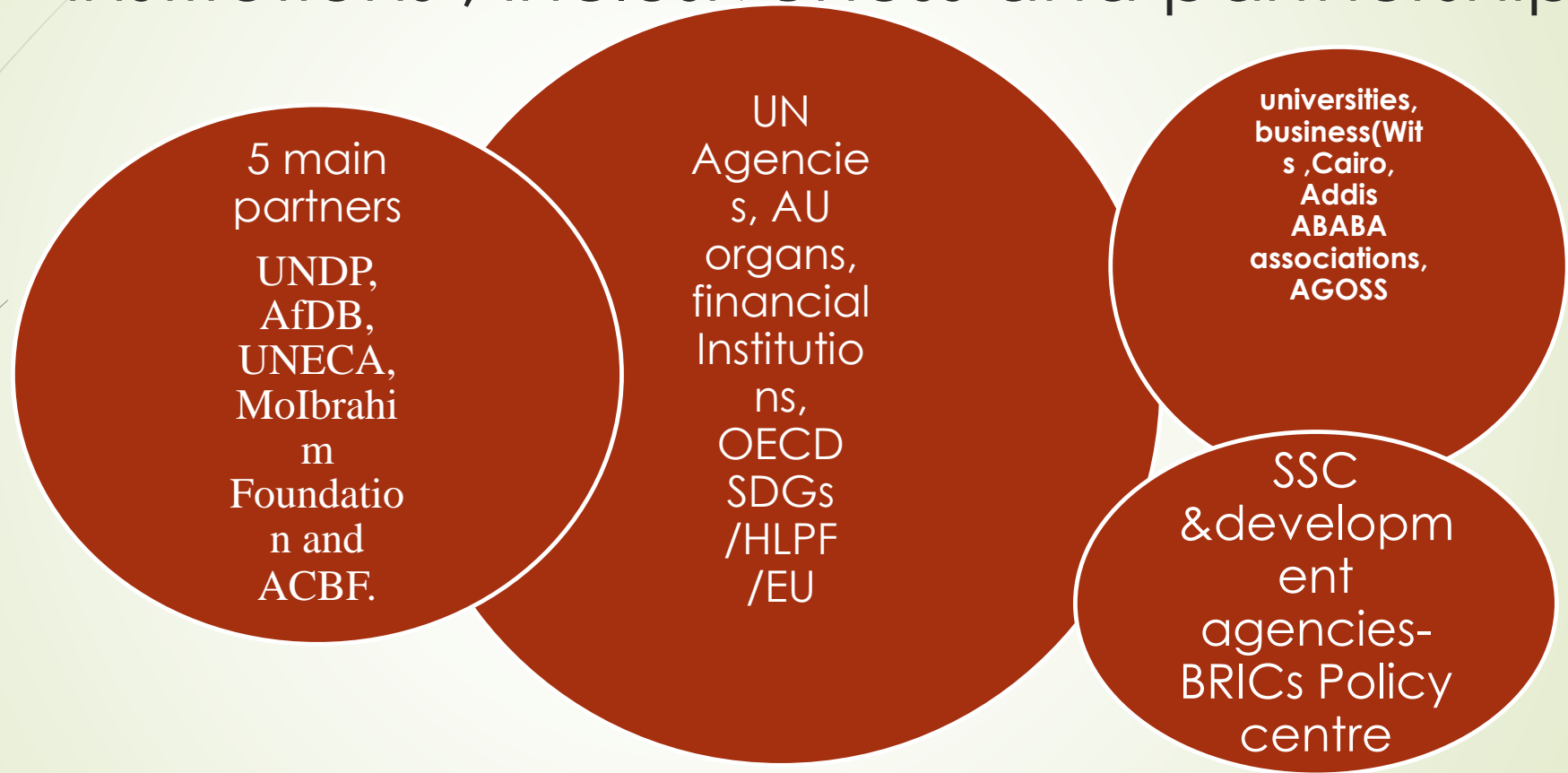
HLPF 2019 Global Timeline

1st Global VNR Workshop 16-17 October Geneva

VNR Regional Workshop + ESCAP Regional Forum March, Bangkok

VNR Regional Workshop 21 April + ECLAC Regional Forum 22-26 April Santiago

VNR Regional Workshop + ECA Regional Forum (tbc)

2019 HLPF & HLS of ECOSOC 9-19 Jul, NY

2019 HLPF (SDG Summit) 24-25 Sept, NY

2018

2019

Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sept

VNR Webinar for Major Groups Oct/Nov, NY

Caribbean VNR Workshop Fall 2018, Jamaica

Africa VNR Workshop Fall 2018, tbc

VNR Regional Workshop 20 March ECE Regional Forum 21-22 March Geneva

2nd Global VNR Workshop March/April, London

VNR Regional Workshop/ ESCWA Regional Forum April, Beirut

Ministerial Declaration negotiations May/July, NY

3rd Global VNR Workshop 14 Jul, NY

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Africa Timeline for 2019 HLPF VNR

1st APRM AFRICA TECHNICAL WORKSHOP ON SDG 16
1 – 2 October 2018
Addis Ababa

1st GLOBAL VNR WORKSHOP
16 – 17 October 2018
Geneva

COUNTRY ACTIVITIES
December - March

2nd APRM AFRICA TECHNICAL WORKSHOP ON SDG 16
January/February 2019
Johannesburg

2nd GLOBAL VNR WORKSHOP
March/April 2019
London

VNR REGIONAL WORKSHOP + UNECA REGIONAL FORUM
March/April 2019
(tbc)

COUNTRY ACTIVITIES
April - May
(draft)

MAIN MESSAGES
Mid-May 2019

COUNTRY ACTIVITIES
May - June
(finalize)

FINAL REPORTS
Mid-June 2019

3rd GLOBAL VNR WORKSHOP
Early July 2019
New York

HLPF VNR PRESENTATIONS
9 – 15 July 2019
New York

HLPF VNR PRESENTATIONS
Ministerial Segment
16-18 July
New York

HLPF (HoSG)
UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
September 2019

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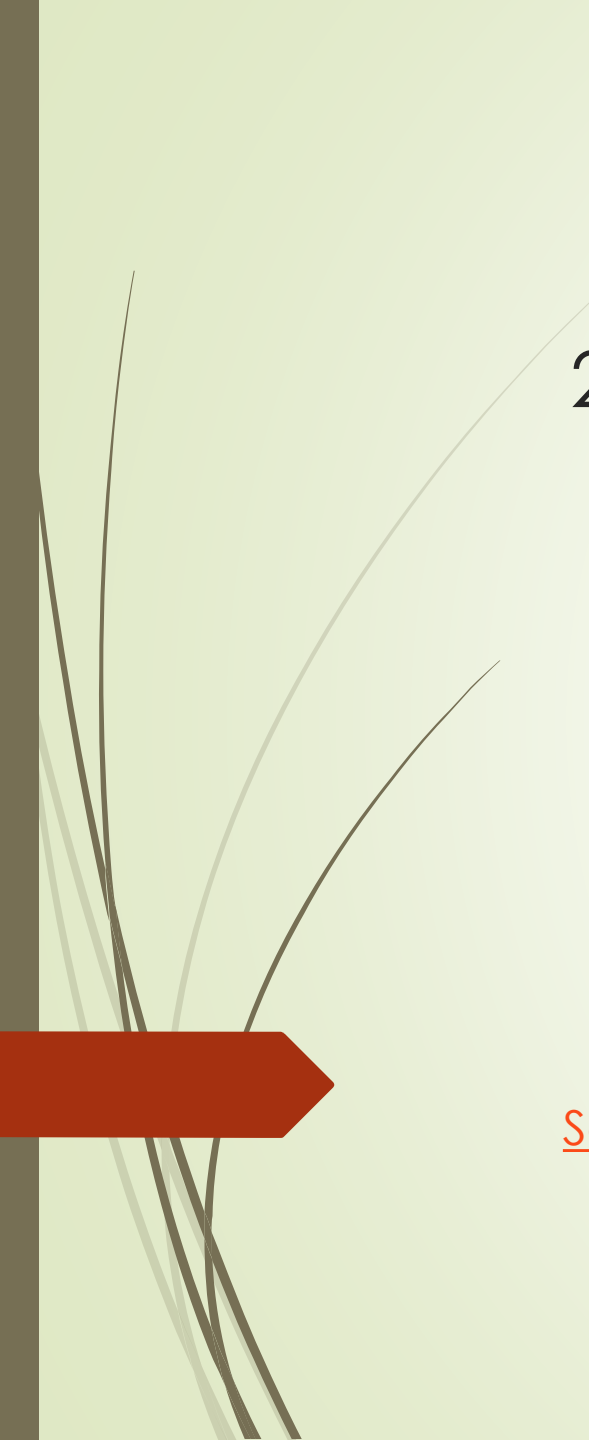
APRM-Addis Ababa Technical workshop, October 2018 governance-VNRs Related issues

- The challenges involved in the convergence between governments and the relevant stakeholder actors; the lack of the quality and availability of data availability especially on gender, environment and resources;

- The challenges linked to accurate reporting, which are aligned to the goals and targets of the implementation of SDGs and the lack of capacity building and development tools, particularly related to updated statistics and information systems;

- The challenges of classification of upper middle-income countries for the access of development aid based;

- The importance of ensuring inclusivity in the process of the implementation and reporting of SD goals and targets;

- Governments need to develop more coordinated process and plans for the reporting on the VNRs; partnerships with NGOs and governance institutions play critical role in are critical in areas of knowledge development processes, capacity building, dialogue platforms and information sharing;

- The need to attend to the complex dynamic of targets for policy development through ownership and inclusive stakeholder engagement;

- The important of mobilising funds for implementation programmes for Agenda 2063 and 2030.

''**T**he APRM remains the premier home-grown, African good governance tool conceived in 2003 and voluntarily acceded to by thirty-seven (37) Member States, representing 69% of AU Member States, more than half of whom, twenty-one (21), have''

AU assembly Decision, 32nd AU summit, Feb 2019

THANK YOU!

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