



African Peer Review Mechanism
Africa's Self Assessment for Good Governance

INTRODUCING THE SOUTH AFRICAN AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM (APRM) POPULAR SENSITISATION (SAPS) PROJECT

CIVIL SOCIETY TRAINING WORKSHOP

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African perspectives. Global insights.

WORKSHOP AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- Inform and educate SA civil society (youth especially) about APRM and opportunities it presents
- Learn from other APRM country experiences
- Highlight key entry points for CSOs and youth
- Set up APRM Civil Society Working Group
- Explain how to develop a written APRM submission
- Next steps

APRM IN A NUTSHELL

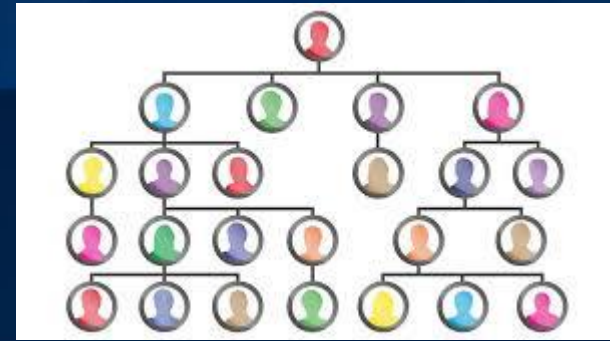


- Africa's voluntary governance review and promotion tool established in 2003, grew out of NEPAD
- Belief that dialogue, peer pressure, diplomacy & civil society involvement can catalyse reform
- Measures adherence to African & global standards in 4 thematic areas, comprehensive, based on questionnaire
- "Technically competent, credible, and free of political manipulation"
- Set up institutions at national and continental level
- Self-assessment, country review mission, peer review
- Develop, fund, implement and report on NPoA
- 40/55 African states, 22+3+3 reviewed *African perspectives. Global insights.*



APRM NATIONAL STRUCTURES

- **APRM Focal Point (usually a minister; Minister Senzo Mchunu, DPSA)**
- **National Governing Council (Chair: Thulani Tshefuta)**
- **APRM Secretariat (Dr Patrick Sokhela, DPSA)**
- **Technical Research Institutions**



APRM CONTINENTAL STRUCTURES

- APRM Forum of Heads of State and Government (President Cyril Ramaphosa)
- APRM Panel of Eminent Persons (Bishop Dinis Salamao Sengulane)
- APRM Committee of Focal Points (Min Mchunu)
- APRM Secretariat (Dr McBride Nkhlamaba)
- Country Review Mission

NEPAD/APRM/Panel3/guidelines/11-2003/Doc8

NEPAD/APRM/Panel2/country /10-2003/Doc 7

behind the national Programme of Action that participating countries are expected to develop and implement.

13. The APRM process is designed to be open and participatory. Through a participatory process, the APRM will engage key stakeholders to facilitate exchange of information and national dialogue on good governance and socio-economic development programmes, thereby increase the transparency of the decision-making processes, and build trust in the pursuit of national development goals.



WHY DOES THE APRM MATTER?

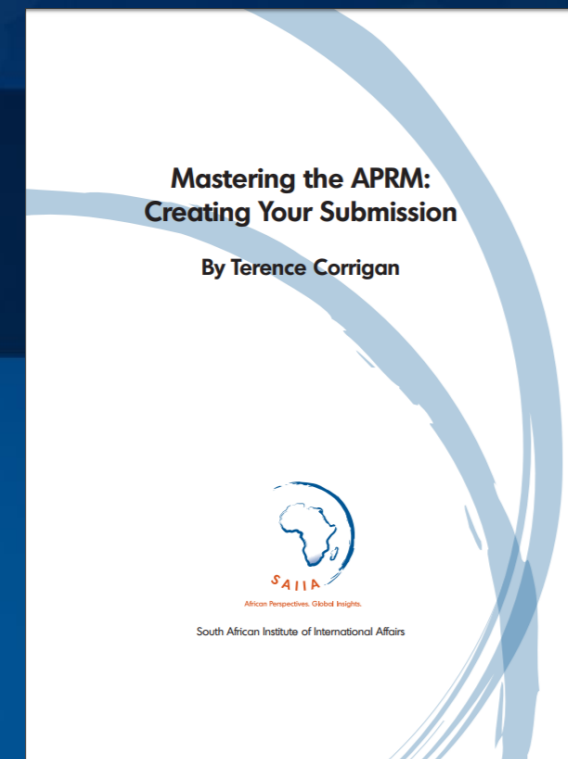
- Setting new norms of openness, frankness, transparency
- Unparalleled in breadth, sensitive subjects covered
- Honest reports assess governance at point in time
- Identifies salient issues and common problems
- Opens political space, normalises debate, criticism
- Early warning system, supports policy reform
- 2nd reviews allow comparisons
- Strengthen the brand, convince others to join
- Cross-boundary issues – climate, health, migration

APRM IN SA – OPPORTUNITY TO INFLUENCE

- Joined 2003, first review 2007, 2nd review due 2021
- Institutions, personnel and plans still new
- Organised civil society can push for inclusive, transparent institutions and process
- Ostensibly well governed, but key challenges include poverty, inequality, separation of powers, corruption, state owned enterprises, state capture, environment, extractives,
- Build on SAIIA experience to train & empower civil society—develop submissions in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, SA, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia

CREATING A SUBMISSION

- Make yourself heard, raise issues
 - Know the rules, don't wait for govt
1. Identify the issues – don't do all, but link to SAQ
 2. Gather & analyse evidence – yours & govt's words
 3. Develop convincing written arguments, solutions
 4. Circulate draft for consensus and allies
 5. Submit to the right place at the right time



PROPOSED METHODOLOGY & TIMELINES

- Form an APRM Working Group, select key focus areas, collect research, commission CSOs and experts, compile
- Training workshop, Sept 2020
- APRM Working Group meeting, Oct 2020
- Submission development, Oct 2020 – January 2021
- Validation, February 2021
- Dissemination strategy, March 2021

Thank you!

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