

WHAT IS THE AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM, AND WHY DOES IT MATTER?

*An introduction to the Lesotho APRM Popular
Sensitisation (LAPS) Project*

VIA ZOOM



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Sustainable Development

OUTLINE

- SAIIA and the APRM
- APRM explained
- LAPS: APRM in Lesotho – another opportunity to influence?



SAIIA AND THE APRM

- Since 1934, independent, non-governmental think tank on international affairs. Turned 87 in 2021
- 4 major programmes: AGDP, EDIP, GARP and Youth
- Worked consistently on APRM since 2002
- Research, analysis, training, consulting to the Secretariat
- Sensitised CSOs in early countries, worked on questionnaire revision, bottlenecks to development, expanded mandate
- Developed CSO submissions in 2018 in Namibia, and 2020-21 in Botswana, SA & Zimbabwe



WHAT IS THE APRM?

- Africa's voluntary governance monitoring and promotion tool established on 9 March 2003
- Grew out of African Renaissance, NEPAD, now an AU Specialised Agency
- Diagnoses problems and measures adherence to African & global standards in 4 thematic areas
 - Democracy and Political Governance
 - Economic Governance and Management
 - Corporate Governance
 - Socio-Economic Development
- Based on the belief that dialogue, peer pressure, diplomacy & civil society involvement can catalyse and support reform

Mandate of the APRM

The mandate of the African Peer Review Mechanism is to ensure that the policies and practices of participating states conform to the agreed political, economic and corporate governance values, codes and standards contained in the Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance. The APRM is the mutually agreed instrument for self-monitoring by the participating member governments.

Purpose of the APRM

2. The primary purpose of the APRM is to foster the adoption of policies, standards and practices that lead to political stability, high economic growth, sustainable development and accelerated sub-regional and continental economic integration through sharing of experiences and reinforcement of successful and best practice, including identifying deficiencies and assessing the needs for capacity building.

Principles of the APRM

3. Every review exercise carried out under the authority of the Mechanism must be technically competent, credible and free of political manipulation. These stipulations together constitute the core guiding principles of the Mechanism.

WHAT IS THE APRM?

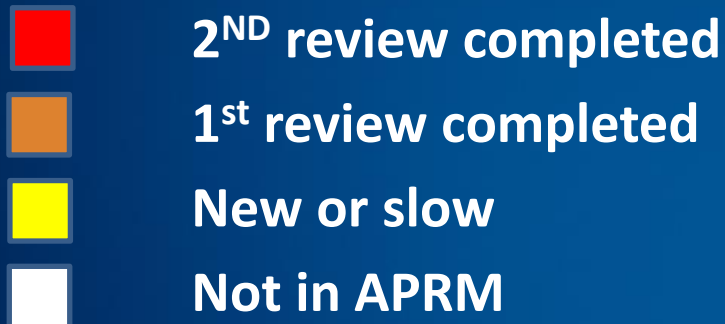
- Reviews must be “Technically competent, credible, and free of political manipulation”. CSOs should insist on this!
- Set up institutions at national and continental level
 - Forum, Panel of Eminent Persons, Secretariat
 - Focal Point, National Governing Council, Secretariat, Technical Research Institutes
- Self-assessment, country review mission, peer review. Final Country Review Report is made public
- Develop, fund, implement and report on NPoA



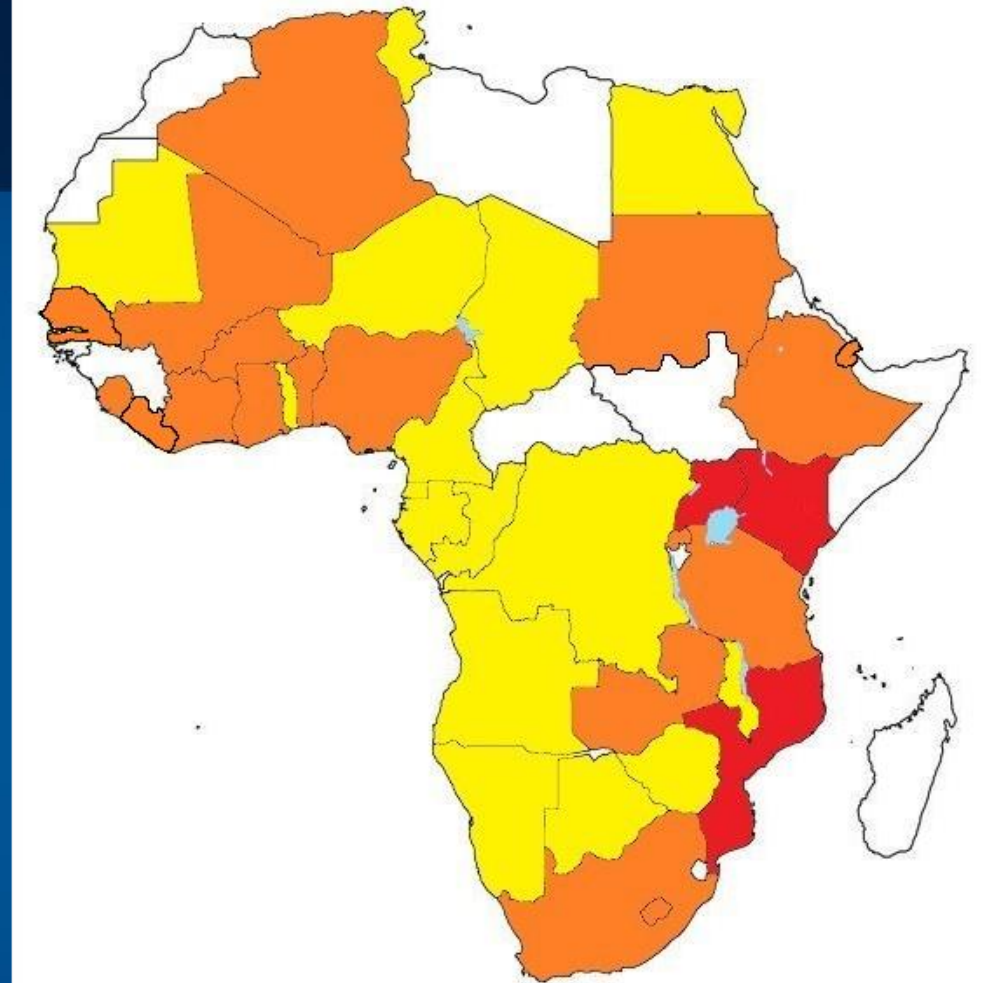
APRM: THE BASICS

- Based on 105 page Questionnaire (Revised in 2012), self-assessment needs varied research & consultation methods
- Covers almost every governance theme
- Envisaged as a continuous process, not a one-off
- Supposed to be a country-wide process, not just a government one. Thus, participation of civil society, academia, business, parliament is very important – on NGC, but also making written submissions

APRM STATUS



- 41/55 African states
- 24+3 reviewed
- 4 Targeted Reviews
- Universal Accession by 2023





FIRST 24+3+4 REVIEWS

2006: Ghana, Rwanda, Kenya

2007: South Africa, Algeria

2008: Benin, Uganda, Nigeria, Burkina Faso

2009: Mali, Mozambique, Lesotho

2010: Mauritius

2011: Ethiopia

2012: Sierra Leone

2013: Zambia, Tanzania

2017: Chad, Djibouti, Senegal, Kenya II

2018: Sudan, Uganda II

2019: Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique II

2020: Egypt, TRs of Namibia, Zambia (2)

2021: Liberia, TR of Sierra Leone





CHALLENGES

- “Peers”? Countries with different political outlooks/ levels of development, varying political commitment
- Logistics, support, financing, stamina, M&E
- CSOs: interested but have difficulty making meaningful input
- Media: shown modest interest – process is highly technical
- Time: multi-year process for most countries
- Implementation of NPoAs
- Has it worked? Ibrahim Index - governance has flatlined
Leadership, domestic or external reasons, and funding

APRM IN SADC: GROWING MEMBERSHIP

6 reviewed: South Africa (2007), Lesotho (2009), Mozambique (2009, 2019), Mauritius (2010), Zambia (2013) & Tanzania (2013)

2 very slow: Malawi & Angola (joined 2004)

5 newly joined: Namibia (2017), Botswana (2019), Zimbabwe (2020), Seychelles (2020), DRC (2021)

3 out: Comoros, Madagascar, eSwatini

KEY ISSUES IN SADC CRRS

- Reports predicted xenophobia in SA, tensions in Mozambique, constitutional crisis in Zambia
- Managing diversity, electoral systems, separation of powers, corruption, public finance management
- Land, poverty, unemployment, education, health
- Inclusion of civil society crucial but contested
- Good diagnosis, locally rooted, but NPoAs poor
- Little evidence of peer pressure

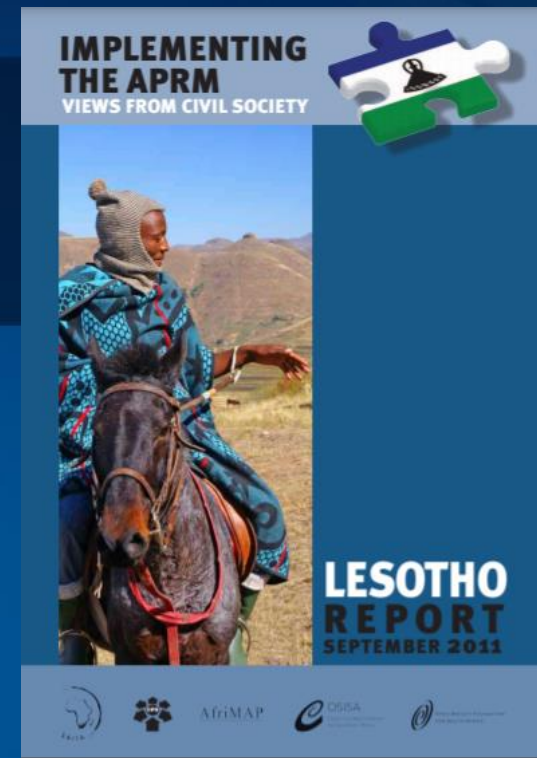


APRM IN LESOTHO – OPPORTUNITY TO INFLUENCE?

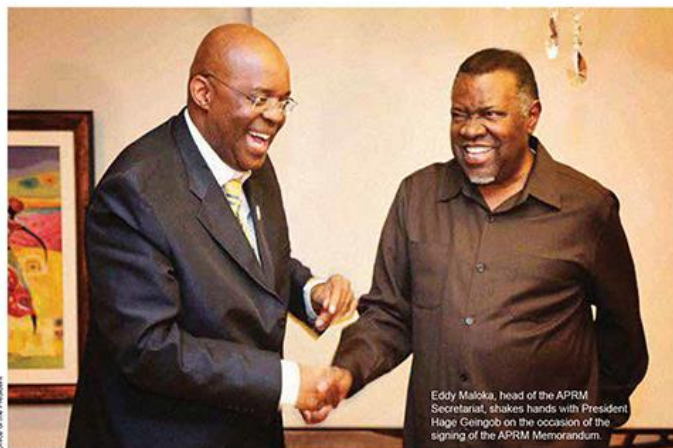
- **Acceded 2004, 1st peer review 2009, report published 2010**
- **AMP report in 2011 – civil society monitoring**
- **Institutions, personnel and plans disbanded**
- **Government commitment waned**
- **Build on SAIIA experience to train & empower civil society and parliamentarians – model used in Namibia, SA, Zambia, Tanzania, Lesotho, Uganda, Botswana, Zimbabwe**
- **Develop a written submission by APRM CSO Working Group for Lesotho's 2nd generation review**

AMP REPORT 2011

- **APRM Monitoring Project - 2010/2011**
- **Civil society view on NPoA implementation**
- **4 key areas:**
 - **Vulnerable groups – poorer men, herd boys, elderly, PWDs**
 - **Socio-economic issues – land, poverty, food security**
 - **Governance – traditional leadership, corruption, elections, conflict management**
 - **Service delivery – education, HIV and AIDS**



NAMIBIA AND THE AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM: COMMITTING TO IMPROVED GOVERNANCE



Eddy Maloka, head of the APRM Secretariat, shakes hands with President Hage Geingob on the occasion of the signing of the APRM Memorandum.

Introduction: Namibia becomes number 36

On Saturday 28 January 2017 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, President Hage Geingob signed his name on a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), committing the Republic of Namibia to Africa's premier governance assessment and promotion process.

In his speech to the APRM Forum of Participating Heads of State and Government, the President said "Namibia is honoured to have acceded to the African Peer Review Mechanism," remarking that the APRM would "play a pivotal role in enabling Africa to achieve the noble aspirations and developmental goals of Agenda 2063 and its First-Ten Year Implementation Plan."¹

¹ Statement by HE Dr Hage Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia at the African Peer Review Mechanism Forum of Heads of State and Government, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 28 January 2017. https://au.int/web/sites/default/files/speeches/31976-sp-aprm-acceptance_speech_by_h_e.pdf, accessed 14 February 2017.

He continued: "Mechanisms such as the APRM provide us with an opportunity to introspectively interrogate our processes, systems and institutions in order to identify shortcomings, while at the same time identifying our strengths. With many of our Governments having adopted a number of policies and ratified countless instruments, it is only through the implementation of the APRM that we will achieve tangible far-reaching results. The voluntary nature of the APRM allows Member States to openly and realistically evaluate and monitor developmental progress in a friendly Peer-Peer atmosphere."²

He claimed that although Namibia had long supported the APRM, it had declined to join until now, along with Botswana, "because the two countries were considered worldwide as good examples of democracy in Africa and did not want to be used as points of reference against other African countries."³

² Ibid.
³ Ibid.

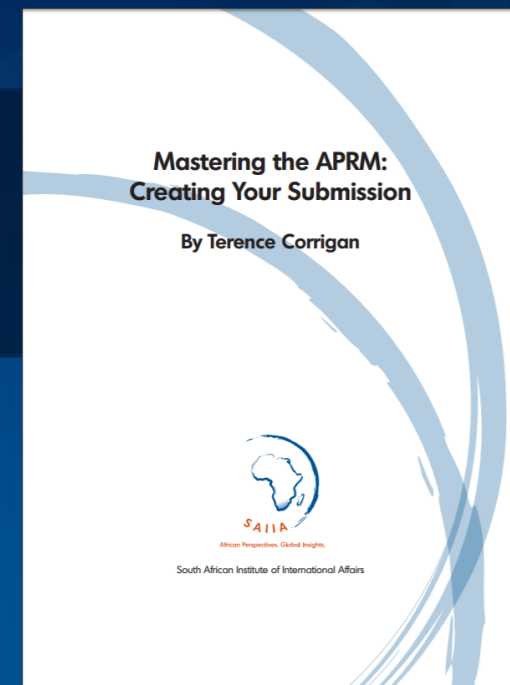
LESOTHO APRM POPULAR SENSITISATION (LAPS) PROJECT

- Support for civil society and official process
- Work with GISD, APRM Secretariat, govt?
- Sensitisation workshop with experience sharing (Aug 21)
- Form an APRM CSO Working Group (Aug 21)
- Select & write up 12 key issues
- Validation (Feb 22)
- Launch (May 22)
- Funder is SIDA

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 – facts and figures are important
 3. Develop convincing written arguments, solutions
 4. Circulate draft for consensus and allies
 5. Submit to the right place at the right time

African perspectives. Global insights.



BENEFITS FOR LESOTHO AND THE REGION

- Comprehensive governance assessment, by Africa
- Identify strengths, weaknesses, remedies
- Opportunity for CSOs to co-create in a positive way
- Share best practices
- Opens civil space, platform to raise pertinent issues
- Attract investment and improve national brand?
- Encourage others to accede
- Strengthen SADC as more countries deal with cross-boundary issues – climate, health, migration

LAPS PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE FOR 2021-2022

- **Pre-Planning Meeting 27 July 2021**
- **Sensitisation Workshop 25 August 2021**
- **Working Group Meeting to select issues
September 2021**
- **Develop Submission September 2021 to February
2022**
- **Validation 16 March 2022**
- **Launch 18 May 2022**

Thank you!

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