AAPAM 42ND Roundtable Conference
8 December - Zambia

Towards Universal
Accession by 2023

African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)
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Governance Mechanisms and Institutional Architecture for planning and monitoring Agenda 2063 & SDGs

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Content

- The APRM in a nutshell : rationale, objectives and programs

- Supporting the implementation, M&E of Agenda 2063 and SDGs

- Findings of the 2023 Biannual report on Governance of SDGs and Agenda 2063 in Africa

- Implementation of Aspiration 3 /SDG 16: Best practices from Africa

- Key recommendations

SILENCING THE GUNS Through the Promotion and Deepening of AU Shared Values

I. APRM in a nutshell

- The APRM is a self-monitoring instrument **voluntarily** acceded to by member states of the African Union.

- Its **core mandate** is to foster the adoption of policies, and standards that lead to political stability, high economic growth, sustainable development, and accelerated regional and continental economic integration through peer review. This is further accomplished through the exchange of experiences, and the reinforcement of best practices in addition to identifying deficiencies to be improved.

- **The expanded mandate:** at the 28th Ordinary Session, the AU Assembly decided that the APRM should have the responsibility to oversee monitoring and evaluation in all key governance areas of the continent, including tracking the implementation of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

APRM Expanded mandate and Role in the monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063&SDGs

GOOD GOVERNANCE ASSESSMENT

- Africa Governance Report 2019&2021 (peace, development, rule od law and cross-cutting issues) https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/36418-doc-eng-_the_africa_governance_report_2019_final-1.pdf.
- Network with African Universities
- Oriented-research on governance challenges in the continent
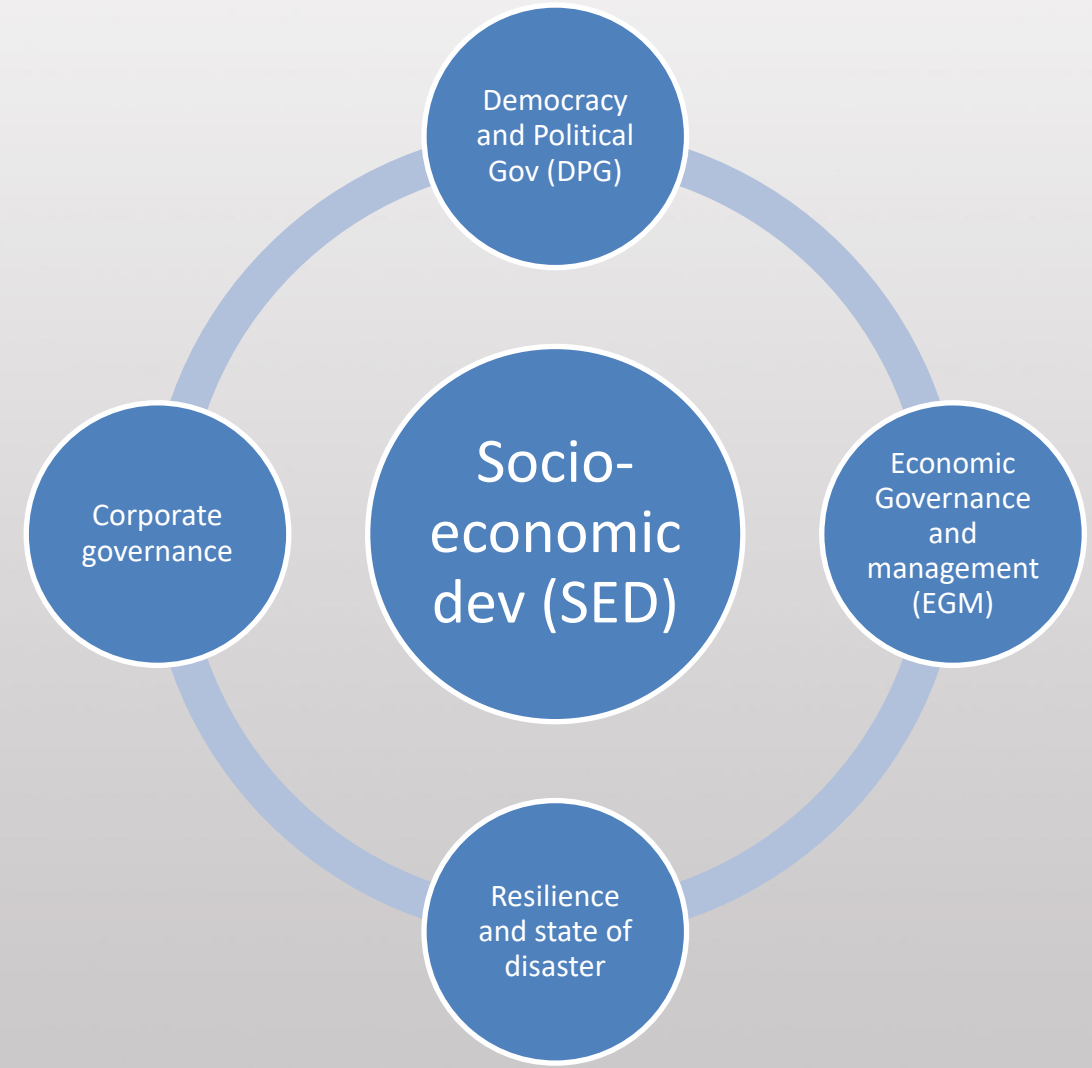
Agenda 2063/SDGs monitoring and evaluation

- Continental mechanism for **VNRs/VLRs sharing experiences** and training
- Knowledge products on SDG 16- good governance for SDGs
- Engagement **with UN organs ,UNDESA ,CEPA, UNECA for policy coherence** (HLPF)
- Collaboration with AUC to roll-out Agenda 2063 reporting framework
- Supporting the UN-AU Framework for the implementation of Agenda 2030/2063 cluster 8&9 on governance (RCM)
- National Development Planning **Community of Practice**

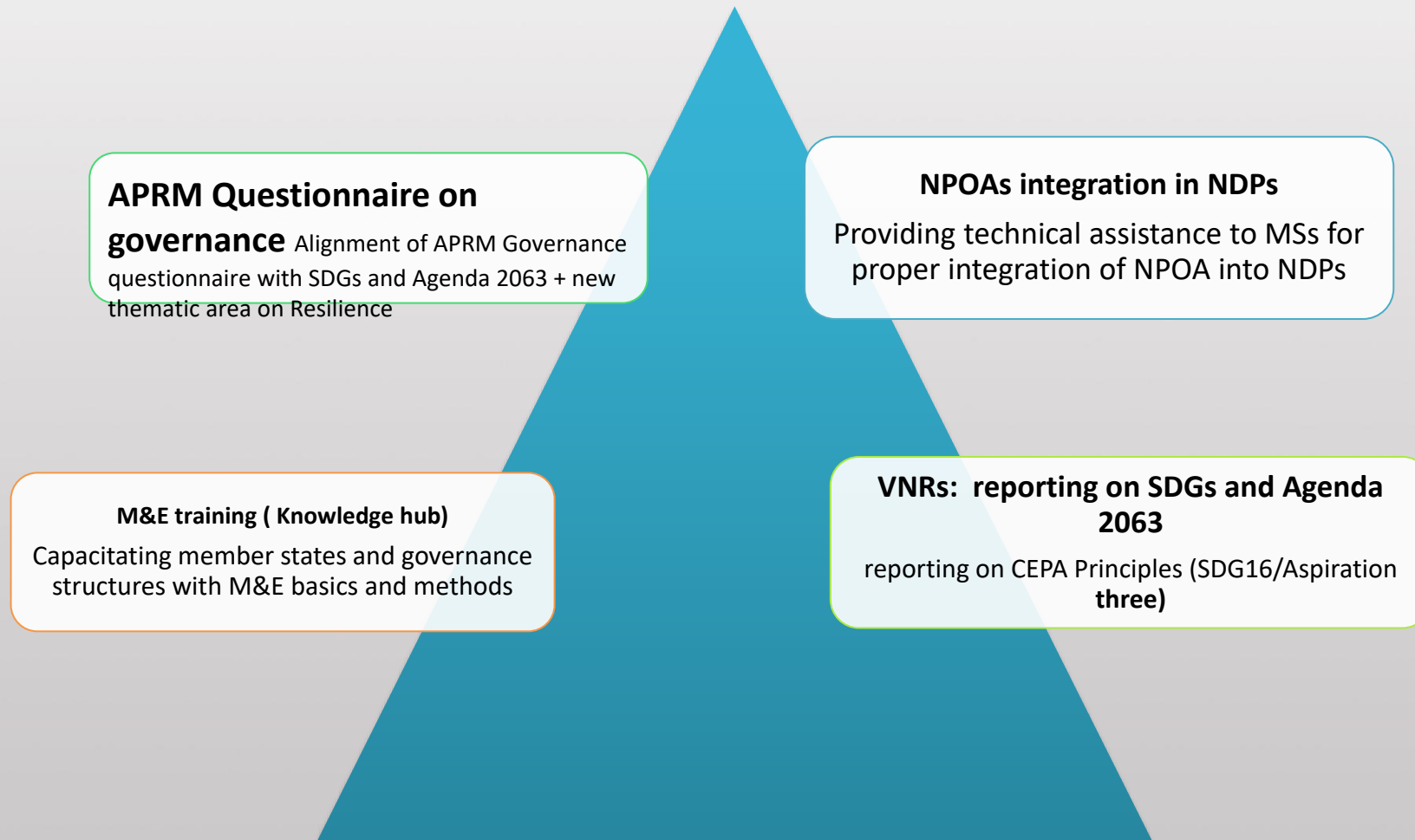## Early warning for conflicts Prevention

- APRM roadmap for integrating peace and conflict issues into the peer-review
- Coordination with AUC and other partners to mainstream APRM disaster framework in governance assessment
- Resilience , social contract and sustainability in post-conflict and fragile states

M&E Directorate : Objectives

- Support conducting the APRM reviews by providing adequate comprehensive questionnaire to assess the 5 thematic areas of governance

- Provide the continental secretariat with different assessment tools : Gap Analysis, Targeted reviews core issues, Governance status in Africa

- Support building national capacities to integrate APRM NPOA into NDPs

- Assist countries in reporting on Agenda 2030 and 2063

- Evidence-based research and knowledge products on Governance trends in Africa with special focus on SDG 16 and Aspiration three

Democracy and Political Gov (DPG)

Corporate governance

Socio-economic dev (SED)

Economic Governance and management (EGM)

Resilience and state of disaster

African Union

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II. Supporting the implementation, M&E of Agenda 2063 SDGs : towards Integrated M&E Governance System in Africa

APRM Questionnaire on governance Alignment of APRM Governance questionnaire with SDGs and Agenda 2063 + new thematic area on Resilience

NPOAs integration in NDPs
Providing technical assistance to MSs for proper integration of NPOA into NDPs

M&E training (Knowledge hub)
Capacitating member states and governance structures with M&E basics and methods

VNRs: reporting on SDGs and Agenda 2063
reporting on CEPA Principles (SDG16/Aspiration **three**)

African Union

Supporting the UN-AU Framework for the implementation of Agenda 2030/2063 cluster 8&9 on governance

Continental mechanism for VNRs/VLRs peer learning /part of Agenda 2063 TWG

Knowledge products on governance of both agendas

Promoting Principles of effective governance of SDGs/Agenda 2063 in Africa (UN CEPA)

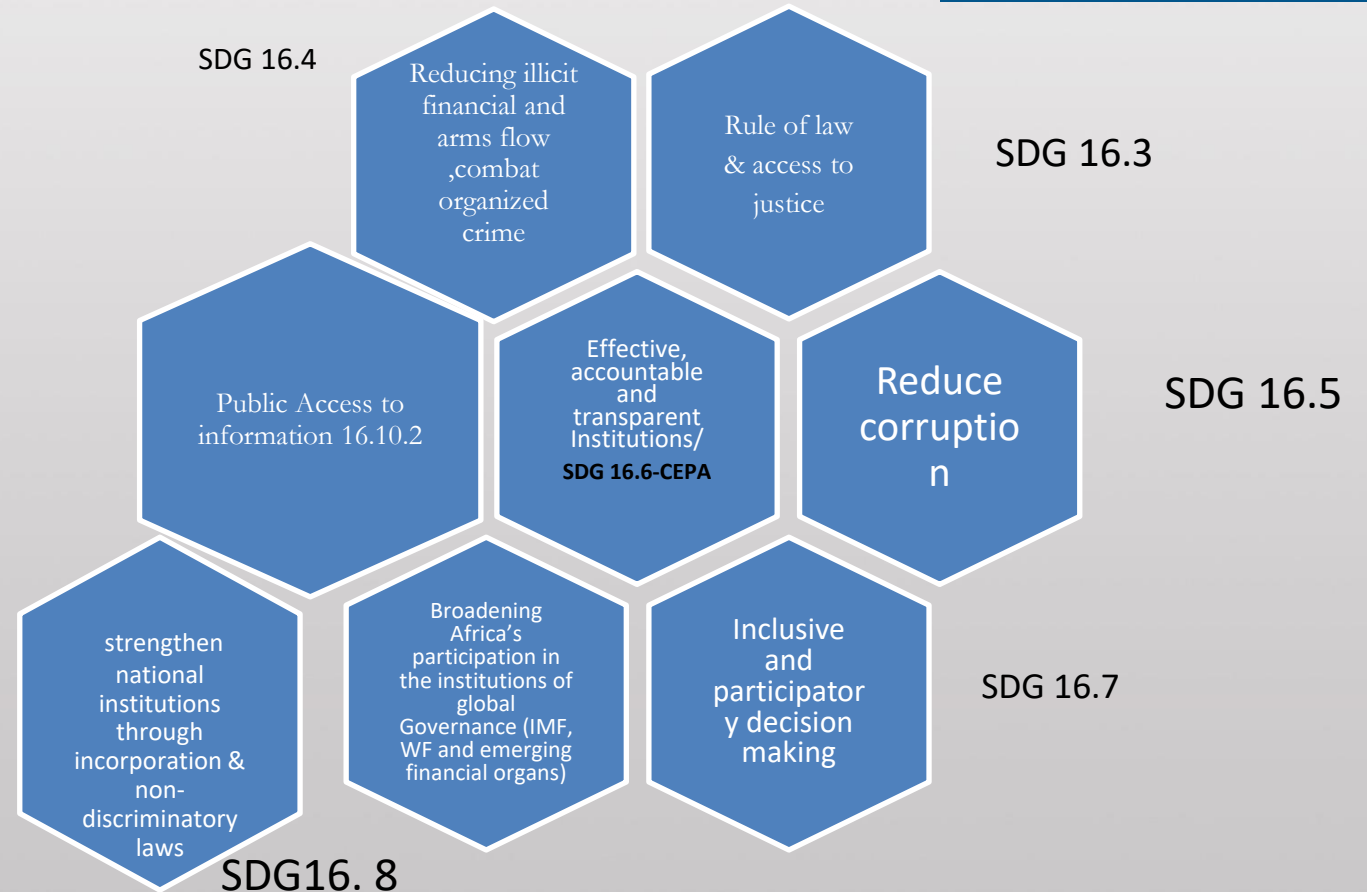National Development planning community of Practice

APRM engagement with AUC/UN agencies at the High-level political forum

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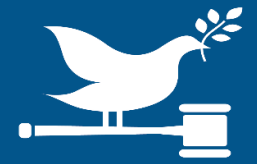
ASPIRATION 3: An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- Constitutionalism
- Implementation and domestication of ACDEG- in close collaboration with AGA
- Unconstitutional change of Governments : regularity of elections and democratic practices
- Respect to human rights
- Rule of law ; anti-corruption policies , code of ethics and efficient civil service

SDG 16.4

Reducing illicit financial and arms flow ,combat organized crime

Rule of law & access to justice

SDG 16.3

Public Access to information 16.10.2

Effective, accountable and transparent Institutions/ **SDG 16.6-CEPA**

Reduce corruption

SDG 16.5

strengthen national institutions through incorporation & non-discriminatory laws

Broadening Africa's participation in the institutions of global Governance (IMF, WF and emerging financial organs)

Inclusive and participatory decision making

SDG 16.7

SDG16. 8

III. Findings of the 2023 Biannual report on Governance of SDGs and Agenda 2063 in Africa

- ***WHY THIS APRM REPORT – Governance Mechanisms for the implementation SDGs & Agenda 2063? (objectives & Meth)***

- Build on existing work – SDG Centre for Africa and others

- Establish the link between Institutional/governance structures and SDG achievement and progress.

- Generate best practices and lessons learnt

- Assist the AU Commission to develop innovative tools to enhance quality of reporting to understand the state of play of aspiration three/SDG 16.

- **Coordination and institutional mechanisms** are a core element of the domestication of both Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030. They refer to " **A set of instruments, principles, and modalities of coordination for planning, implementing and monitoring the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063. In addition, they have a strong impact on the country's capacity to adopt a whole-of-society approach to achieving both agendas"**

- **Answer the questions:**

✓ What are the established governance mechanisms to support the implementation of both agendas at national level?

✓ Ownership – what is the level of awareness of these goals and targets at grassroots level?

✓ Are the supportive mechanisms at national, regional and global levels sufficient to induce change in SDG/AU 2063 achievement?

✓ How far have African countries made progress towards SDG 16/Aspiration three ? And to what extent have national interventions affected influenced , positively or negatively, the said goal?

✓ The Report , accordingly, delves into institutional delivery mechanisms, awareness, partnerships, and coordination arrangements to bolster implementation of the SDGs and AU Agenda 2063 at the national level. The level of national engagement of stakeholders at national and regional levels in these development frameworks also needs to be analysed in more detail.

Objectives and methodology

- Assess the extent of progress in achieving respective governance by African countries nations and identify gaps that still need to be addressed within the context of the SDG 2030 and AU 2063 agendas;

- Identify the factors, practices, policies and strategies that may affect governance. This will include mapping of progress on some non SDG and AU 2063 related indicators still on institutional capacity and governance.

- Provide lessons and best practices from case studies

- Build consensus while mapping out clear policy and implementation pathways to enhance implementation of SDG 16 and Aspiration 3

- A multi-pronged approach was used in carrying out the diagnostic assessment. The assessment uses multiple sources for data collection and will also draw on using a blend of analytical methods, validation and triangulation of evidence against the objectives.

- The primary sources of information for the report include Survey instrument, was developed by the APRM M&E Division, administered to selected sample of national experts. practitioners from African Union Member States as key informants for the survey (Expert Group). CSOs and youth also responded. 30 Countries responded.

- Survey was circulated after the APRM VNRs workshop in Abuja, March 2022 till Sept 2022

- Secondary source of data: content analysis of regional and national reports, focused- group discussions and interviews. Literature review of regular reports and statistics (UN Database & AU statistics)

Institutional mechanisms and implementation efforts

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

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

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

SDG integration into NDPs

Alignment with VNR,APRM and Agenda 2063 process

Progress towards SDG 16- indicators covered

Best practices and home-grown solutions (HGSs)

Adherence to AU standards and codes

Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania reported the highest number of indicators

THE SURVEY themes

- Level of awareness of both agendas
- level of awareness and engagement of Parliament in promoting both agendas
- Existence of tools integrating SDGs/2063 into NDPs and policies
- Degree Integration of these two agendas into NDPs
- policy framework adequately addressing the provisions stipulated in the SDGs and 2063?
- Stakeholders awareness of SDGs/2063 and platforms for SDG/2063 implementation as well as reporting frameworks

Leave No One Behind?
Put Sustainable Development at the Core
Transform Economies for Jobs and Inclusive Growth
Build Peace and Effective, Open and Accountable Institutions for All
Forge a New Global Partnership (solidarity, cooperation and mutual accountability

Ch1. Linkages of Aspiration 3 & SDG 16/ continental performance (2022)
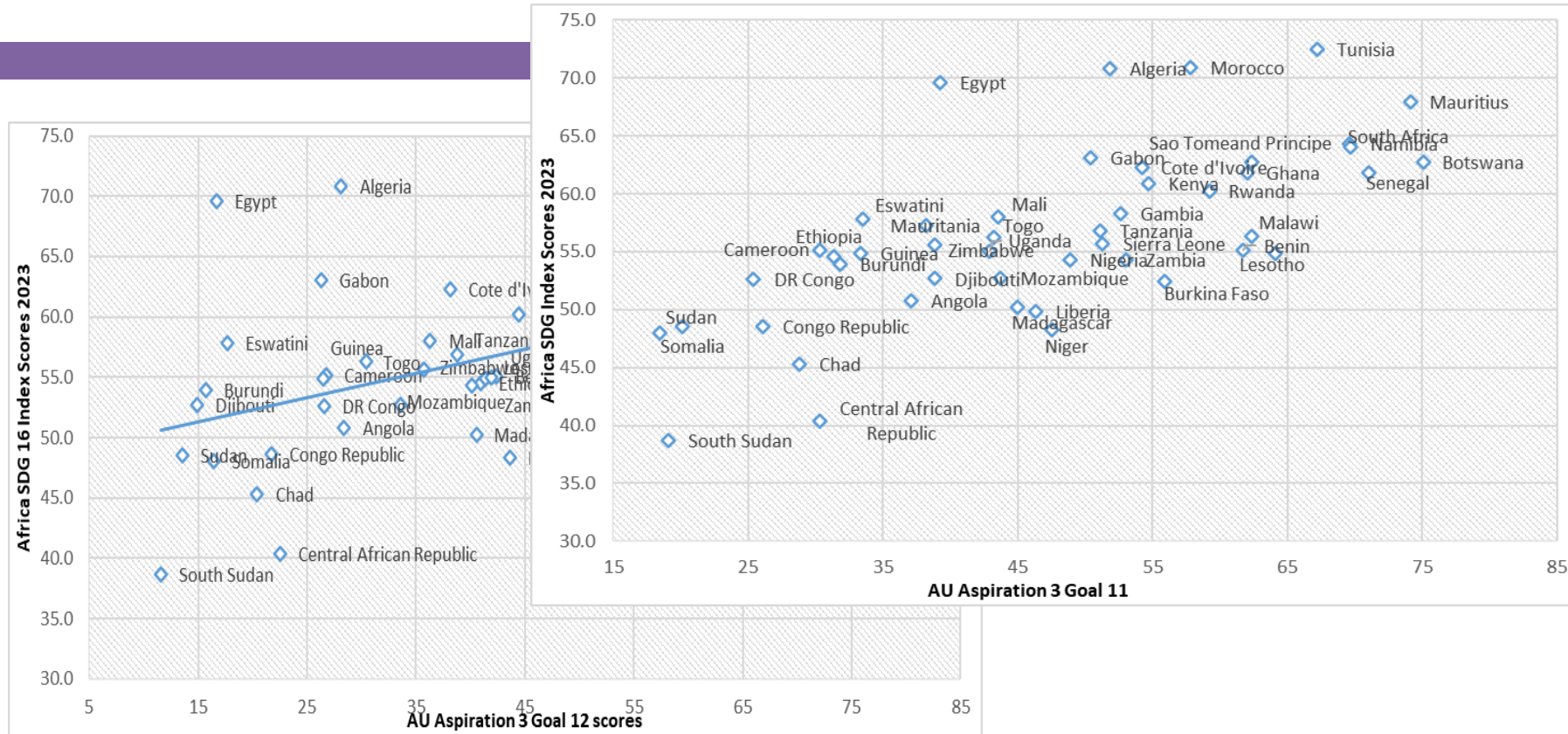
Ch1: Progress towards SDG 16 and Aspiration 3

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

SDG 16: Efficient, effective, strong institutions and peaceful societies

Aspiration Three

- Goal 11: Democratic values, human rights, justice and the rule of law
- Goal 12: Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place

Aspiration Four

- Goal 13: Peace, security and stability are preserved.
- Goal 14: A stable and Peaceful Africa

Aspiration Six (Cross cutting governance aspect)

- Goal 17: Fully gender equality in all spheres
- Goal 18: Engaged and empowered youth and children

Region	Aspiration 3	Aspiration 4
Central Africa	50	83
East Africa	85	89
Northern Africa	21	39
Southern Africa	13	47
West Africa	19	61
Overall	42	63

Percent (%)

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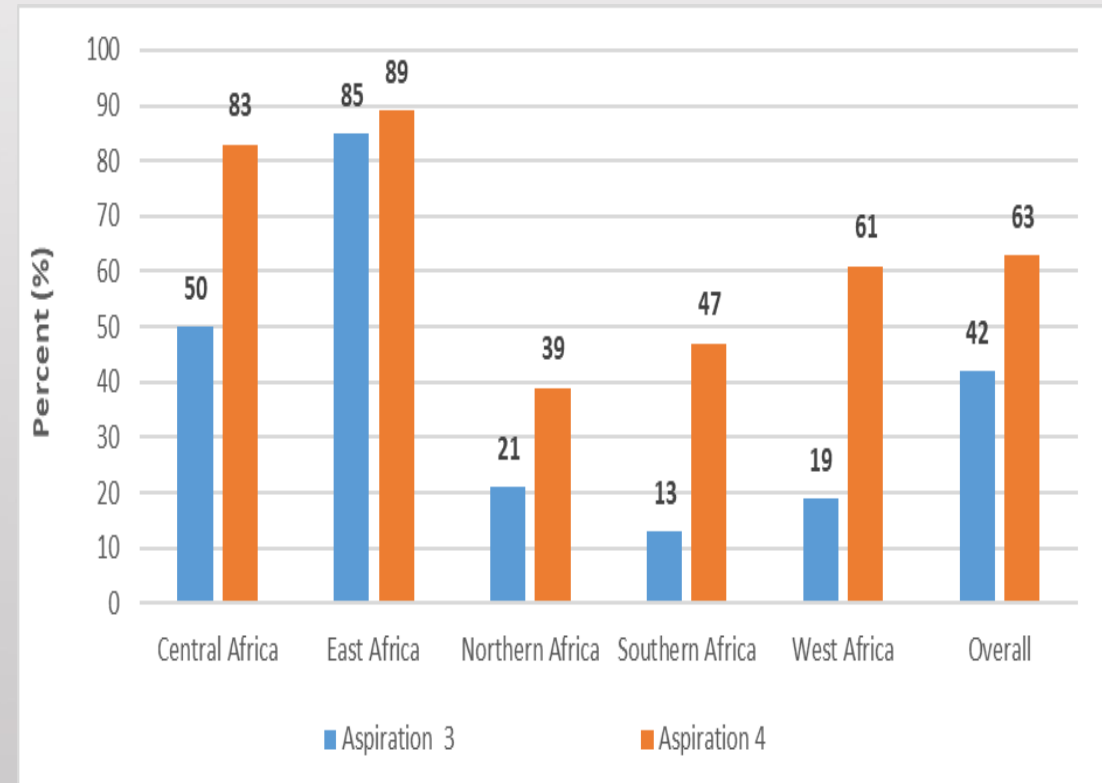
Ch2. Findings on Governance of SDGs /Agenda 2063 in Africa
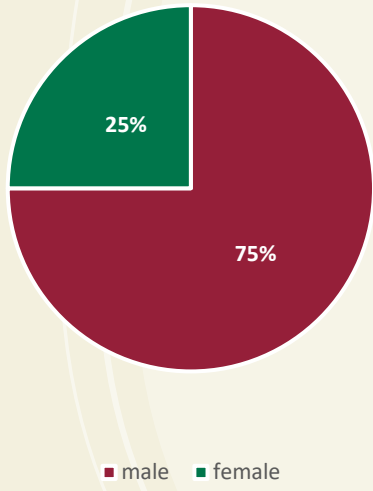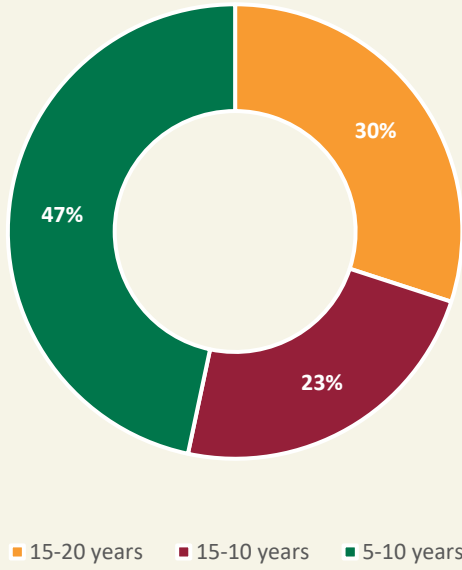
Level of awareness of the Executive on the 2030 Agenda (SDGs) and Agenda 2063

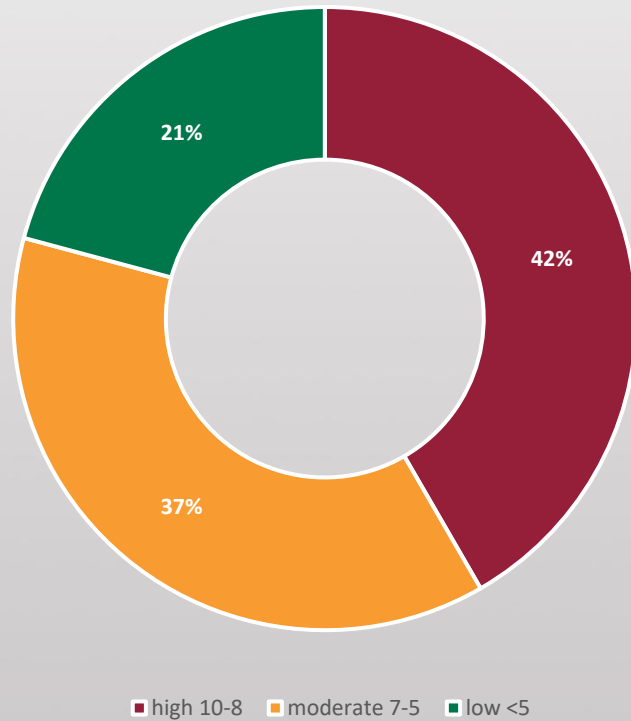Level of Awareness amongst Executives of SDGs/Agenda 2030
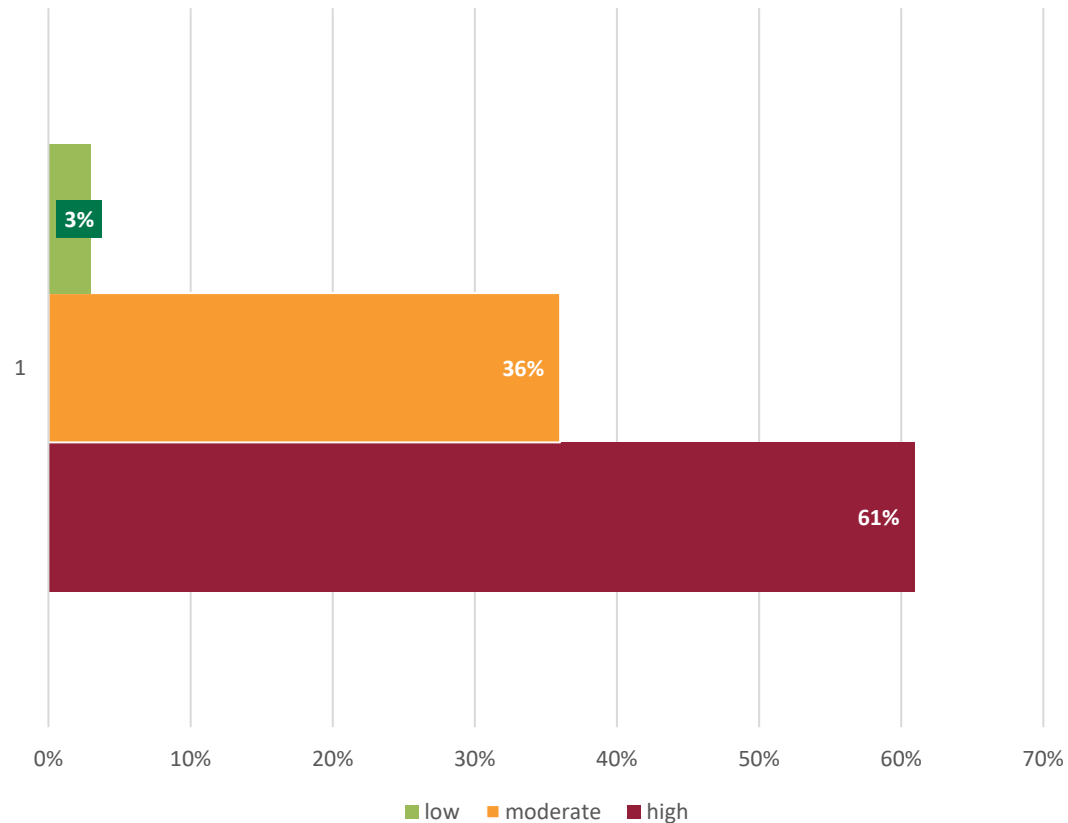
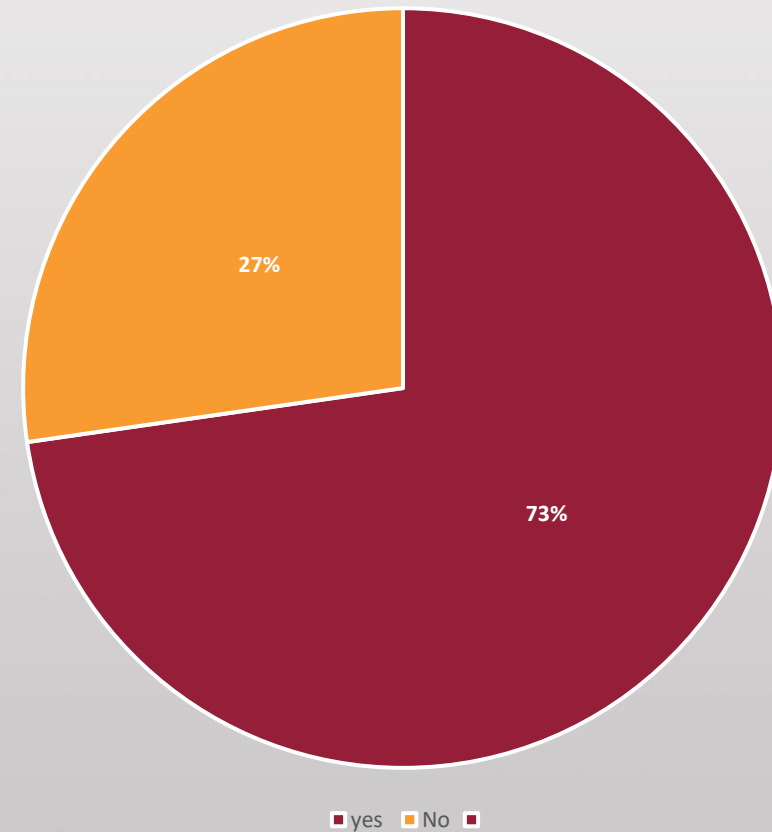Level of Awareness amongst Executives of Agenda 2063
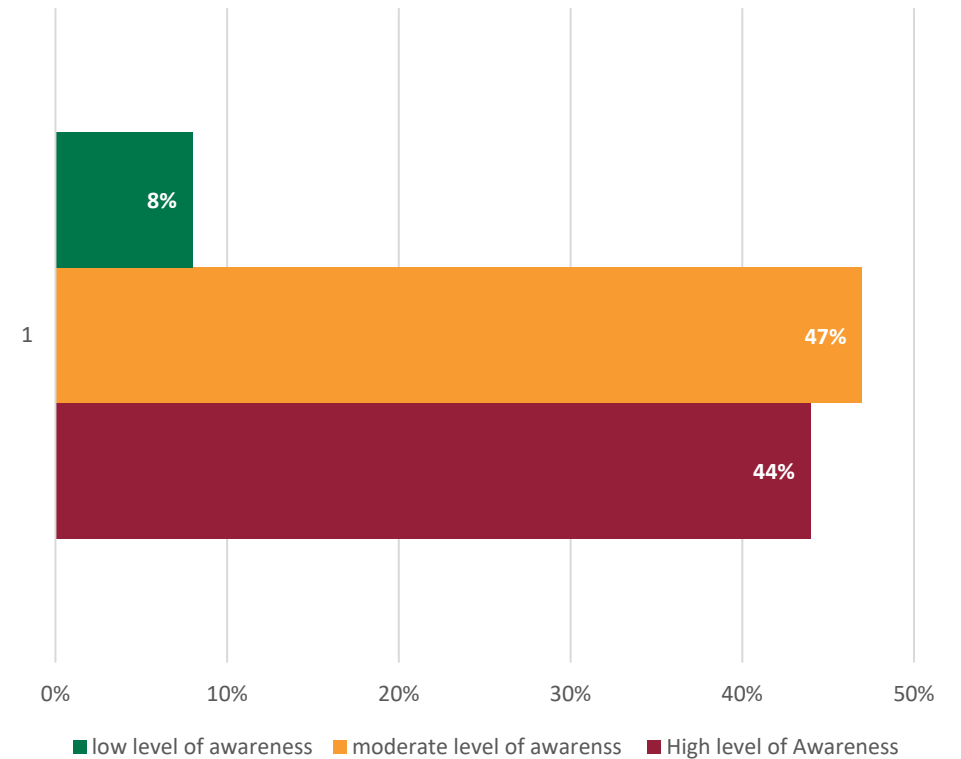
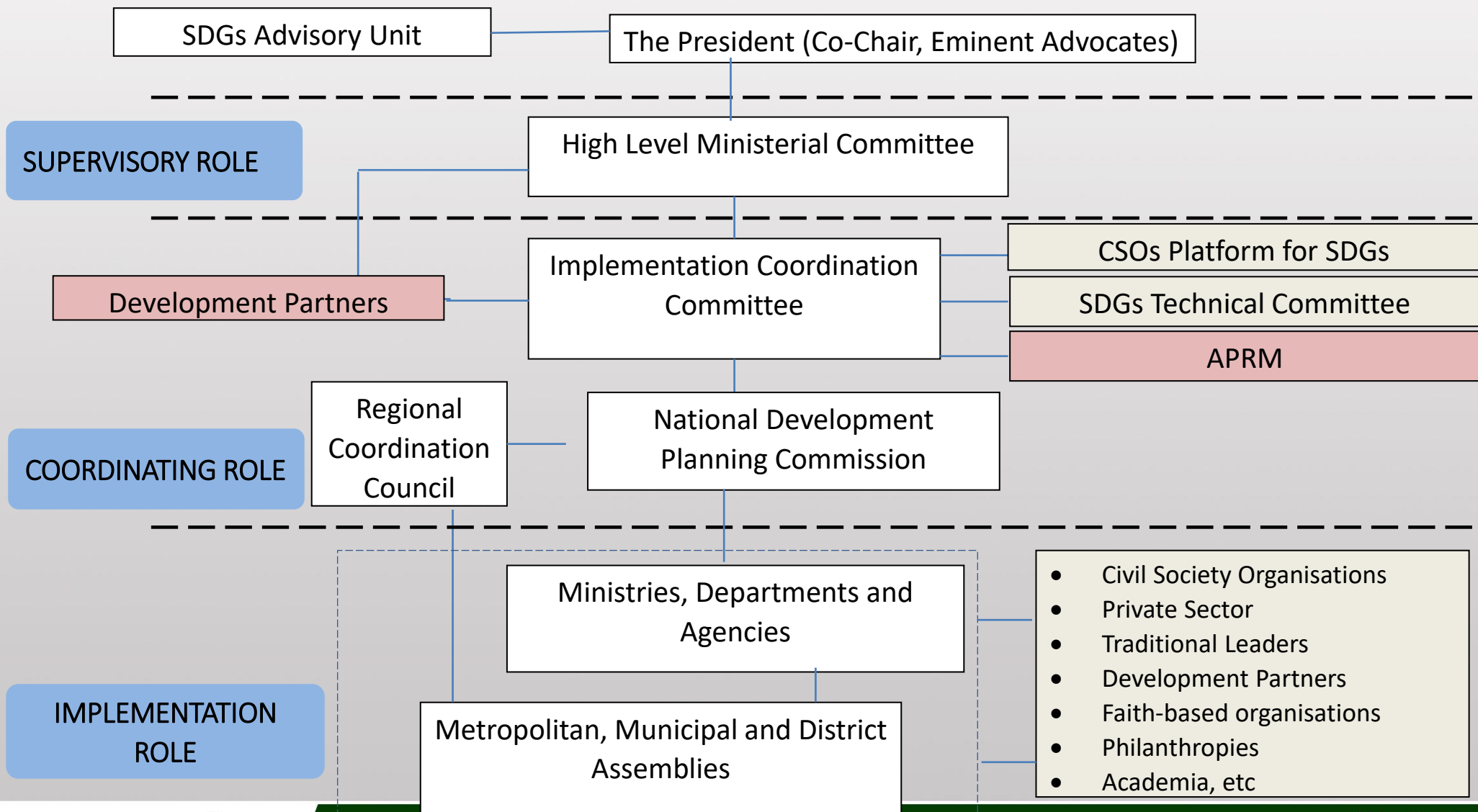# National Coordination for SDGs and Agenda 2063

The extent of which Public Service are well-informed on SDGs/Agenda 2063

- high 10-8
- moderate 7-5
- low <5

42%
37%
21%

National coordination mechanisms for SDGs/Agenda 2063

- yes
- No

73%
27%

Ghana: The Decentralised system is the vehicle for Implementation and Reporting OF Agenda 2063 and SDGs

Sub-national level coordination mechanisms for the SDGs/Agenda 2063 planning

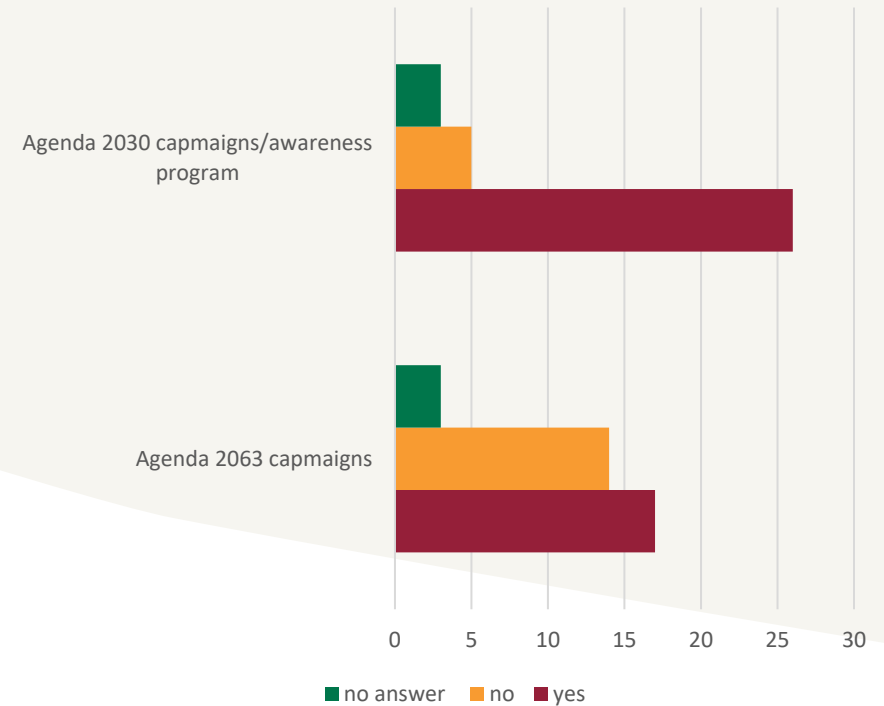### Existence of sub-national mechanism for the implementation of both agendas

17%

3%

80%
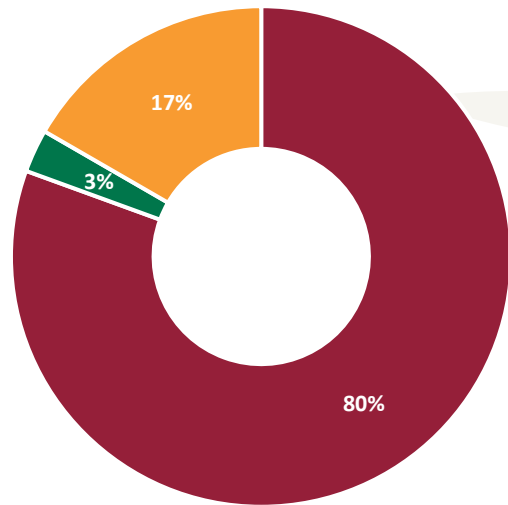
■ yes ■ no ■ don't know

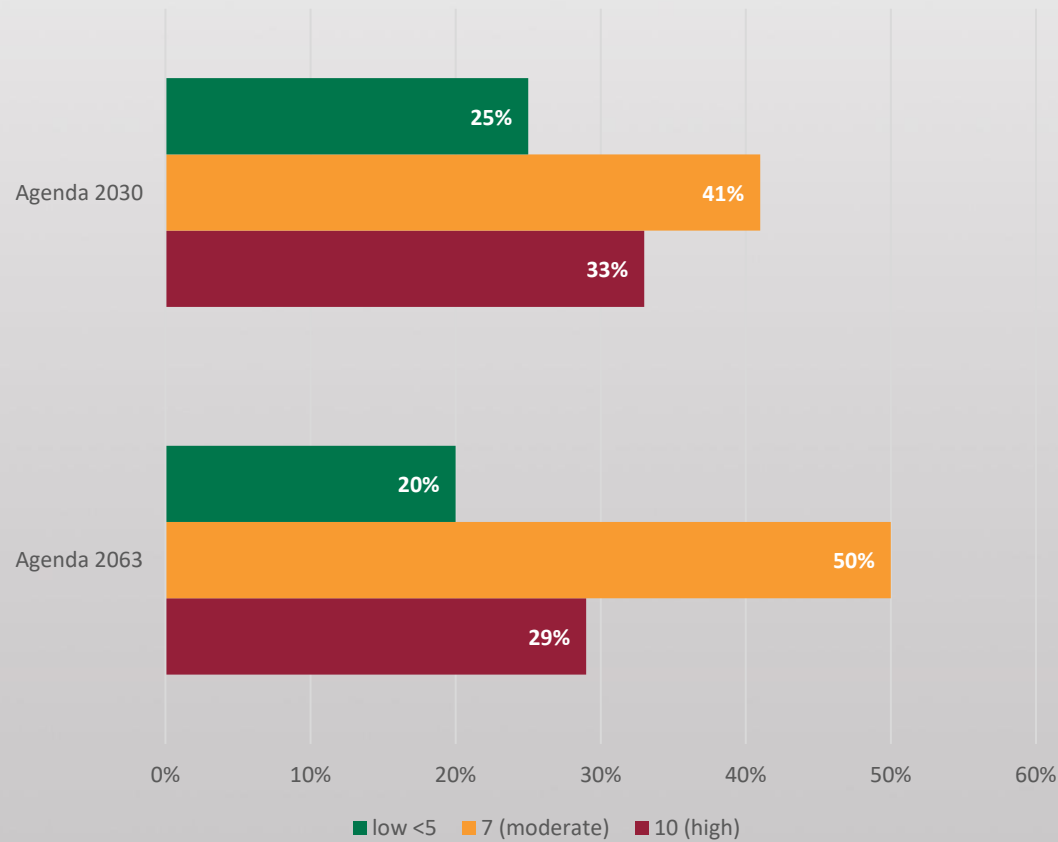### Existence of individual /Ministerial champions for SDGs or Agenda 2063

no
41%

yes
59%
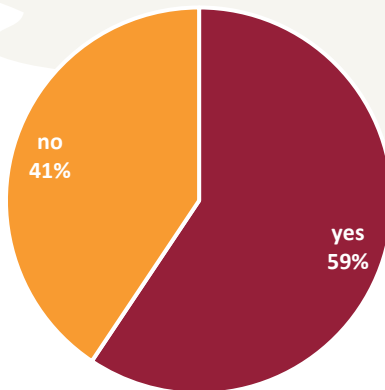
■ yes ■ no

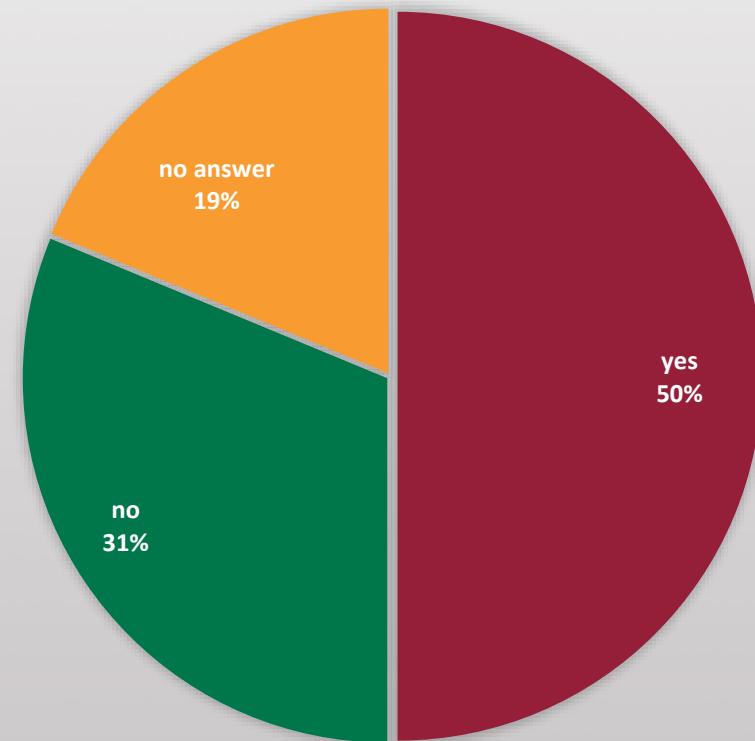### Campaigns or programmes promoting awareness of the SDGs

Agenda 2030 capmaigns/awareness program

Agenda 2063 capmaigns

0   5   10   15   20   25   30

■ no answer ■ no ■ yes

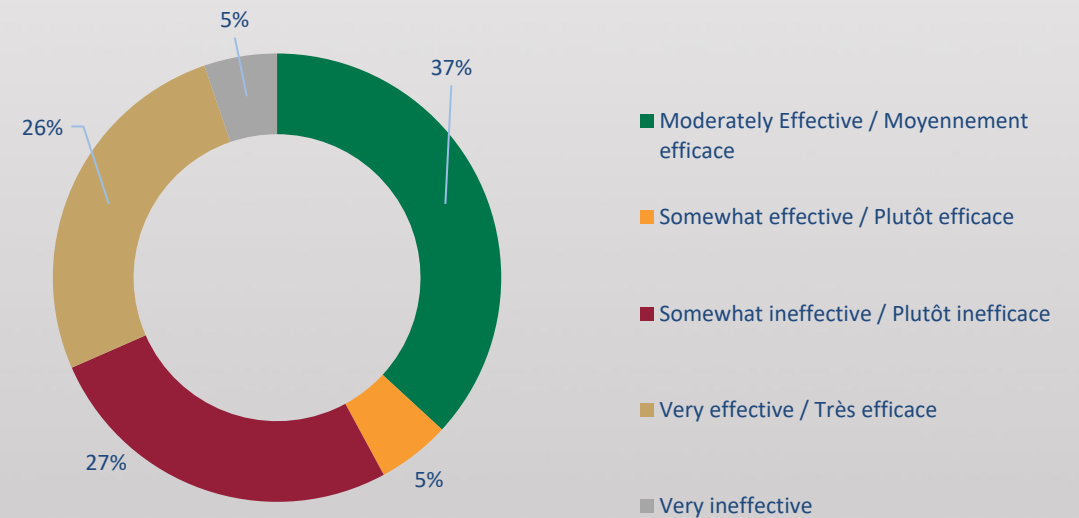Level of awareness of the Legislature on Agenda 2063&SDGs

Role of parliament in overseeing the Govs in pursuant to sustainable development

## Regularity of Meetings for Parliamentary caucus /Committees

44%

56%

yes   no
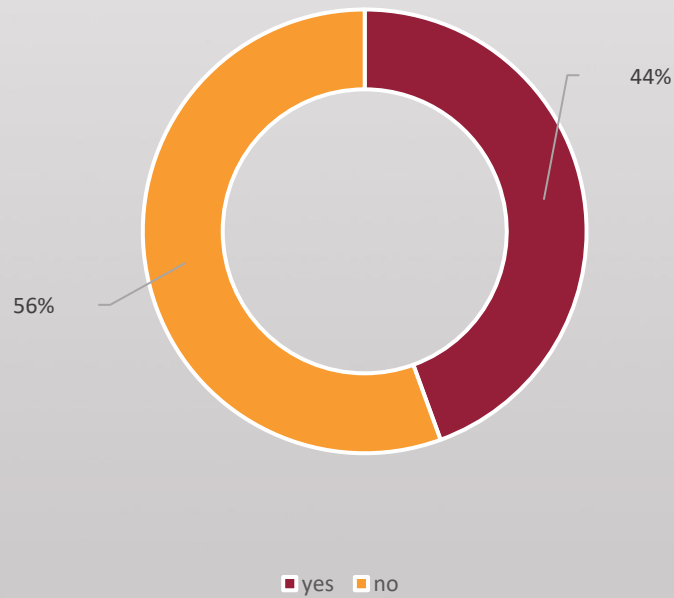
Effectiveness of Parliamentary Committees on SDGs to hold executive accountable

5%

37%

26%

27%

5%

- Moderately Effective / Moyennement efficace
- Somewhat effective / Plutôt efficace
- Somewhat ineffective / Plutôt inefficace
- Very effective / Très efficace
- Very ineffective

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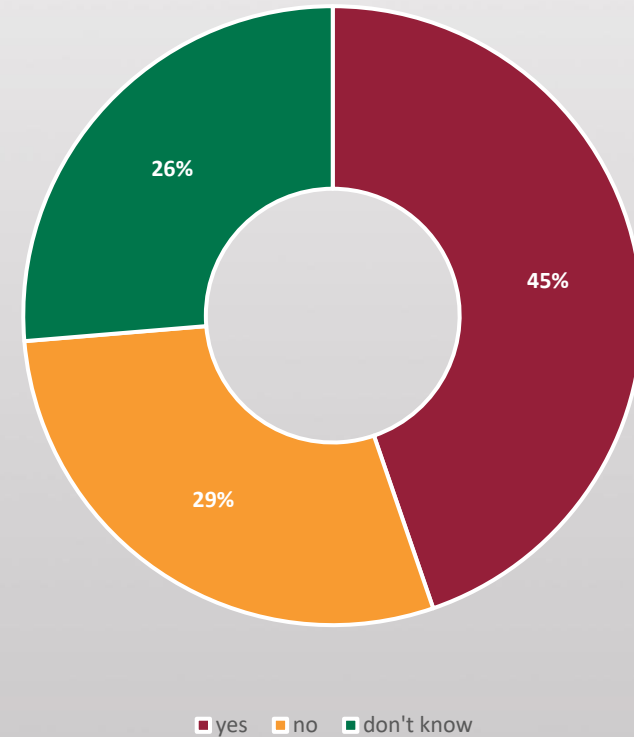SILENCING THE GUNS Through the Promotion and Deepening of AU Shared Values

African Union

APRM

Parliament engagement in SDGs/Agenda 2063

Adequate oversight of the Parliament on budget allocations to SDGs and Agenda 2063

- 41% yes
- 33% no
- 26% no feedback
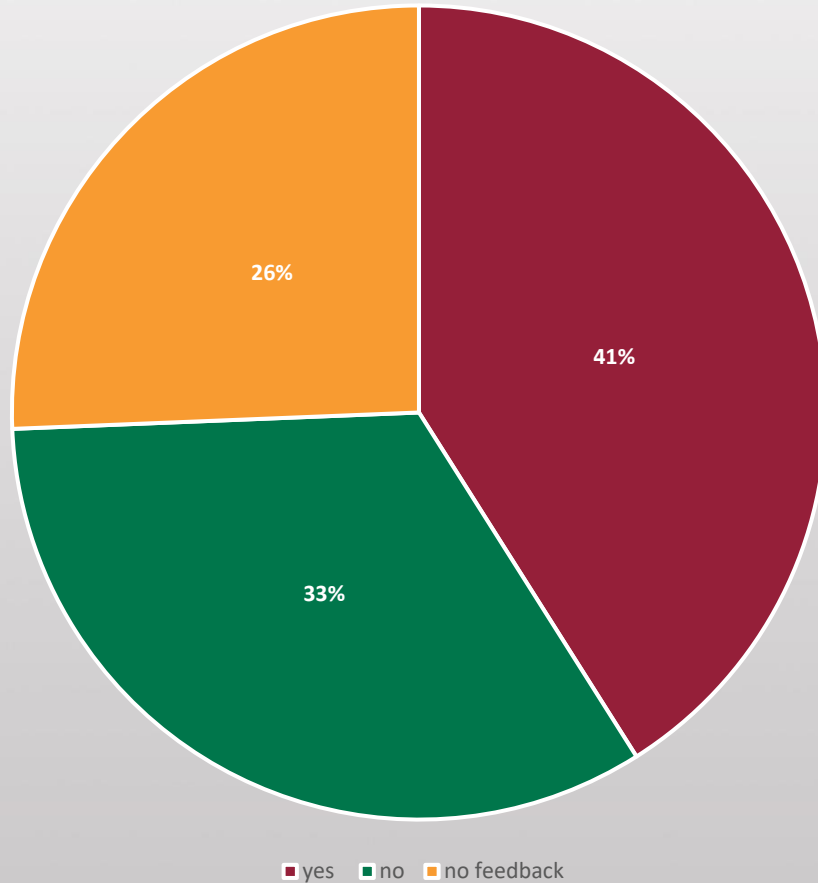
Hearing sessions on national expenditure on SDGs and Agenda 2063 program
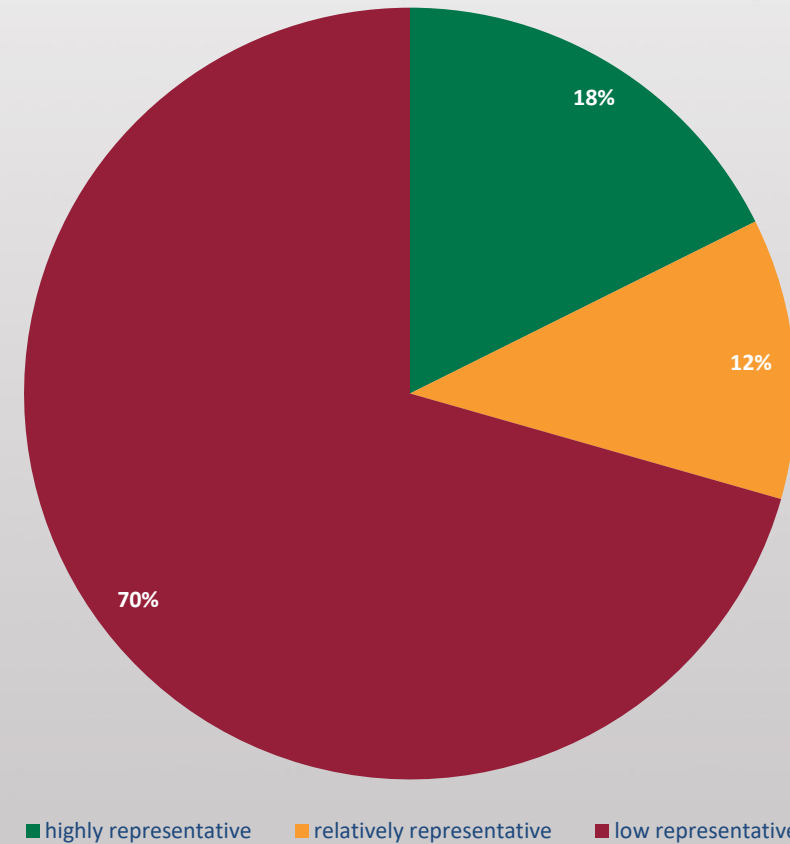
- 45% yes
- 29% no
- 26% don't know

Women, youth and venerable groups

The representation of women, youth and disadvantaged groups in parliamentary debates also varies from country to country in Africa. Rwanda is so far the best example of women's representation in parliaments across Africa, with 61% of parliamentary seats held by women .

The APRM survey found that only 18% of countries confirmed that women, youth and vulnerable groups are highly engaged in parliamentary discussions on the 2030 and 2063 Agenda. In terms of the effectiveness of this engagement, the role of parliament in supporting these groups, especially youth, is compelling.

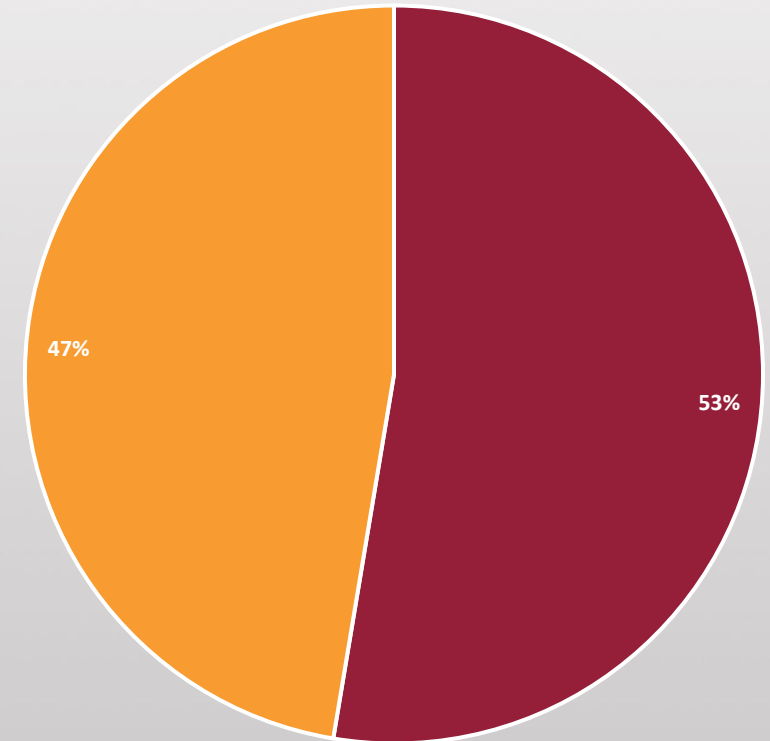Women, youth and vunerable groups representation in Parliamentary Debate on SDGs

18%

12%

70%

■ highly representative   ■ relatively representative   ■ low representative
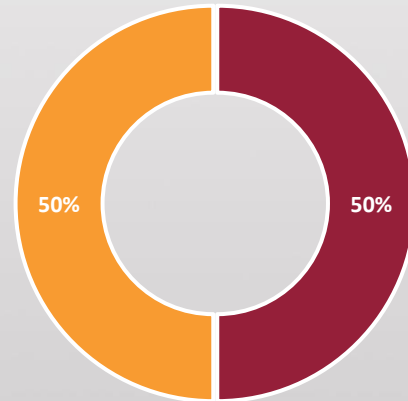
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How can Parliaments empower youth and women

How efficiently can the parliament support youth to get involved in SDGs implementation
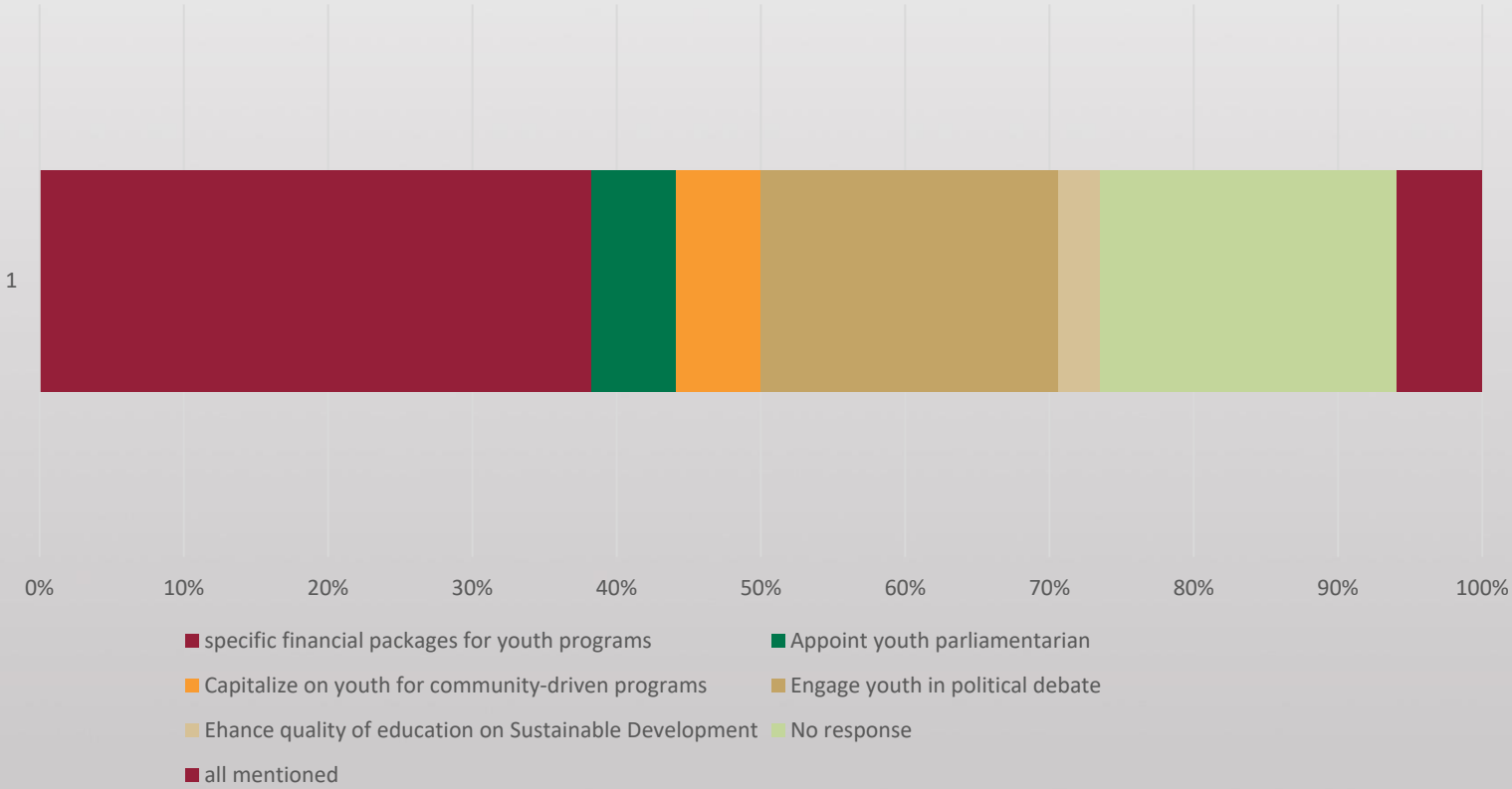
Legend:
- specific financial packages for youth programs
- Appoint youth parliamentarian
- Capitalize on youth for community-driven programs
- Engage youth in political debate
- Ehance quality of education on Sustainable Development
- No response
- all mentioned
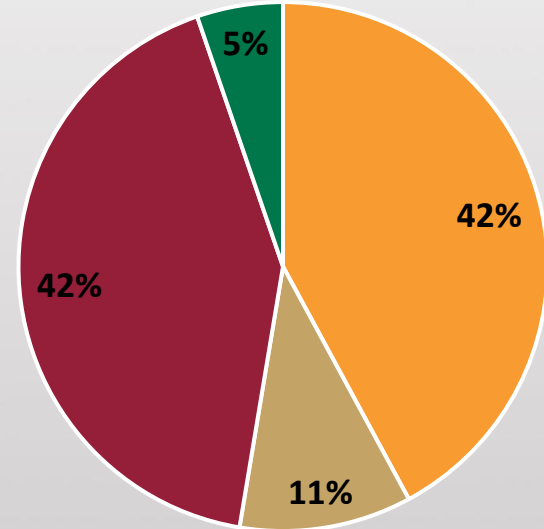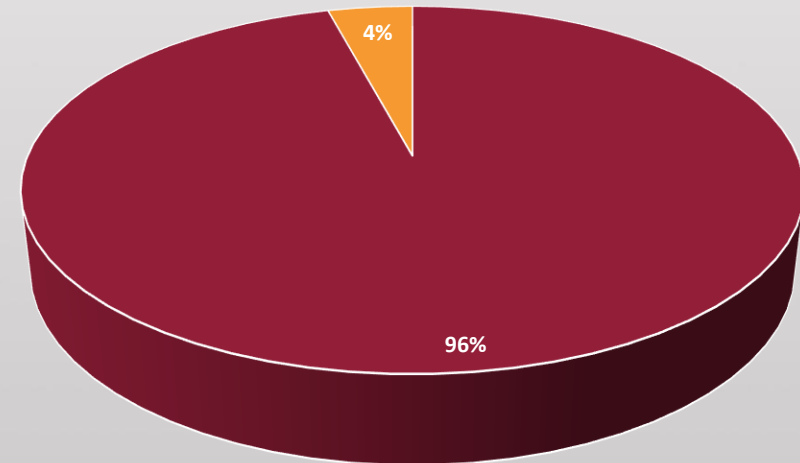
Global frameworks : inclusiveness, LNOB, Institutional reforms

Policy frameworks which adopt governance and institutional reforms

5%

95%

■ yes ■ no ■
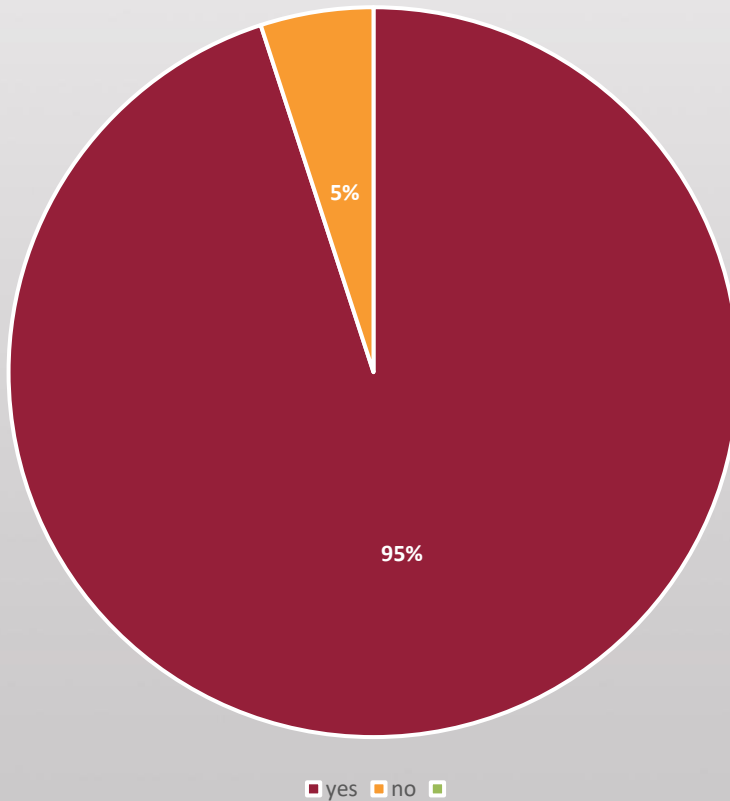
Framework addressing leaving no one behind provisions

24%

9%

67%

■ yes ■ no ■ no response

Consistency of reporting

Consistency with the UN VNRs

87%

13%

■ yes ■ no

VNR COUNTRY SUBMISSION

2019 - 2022

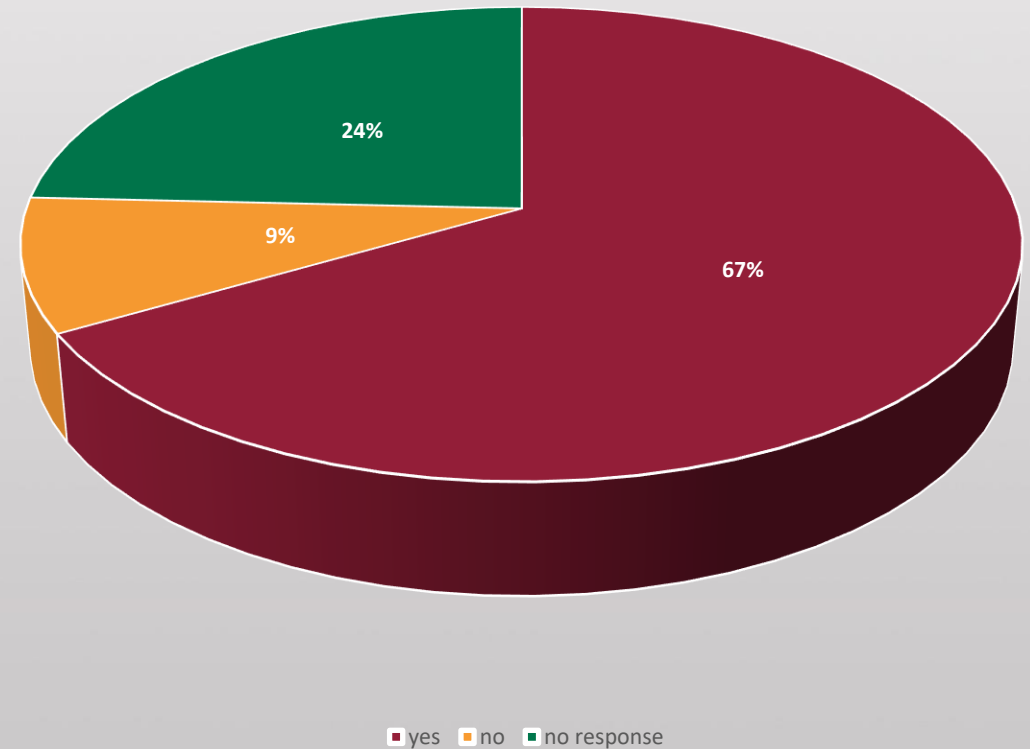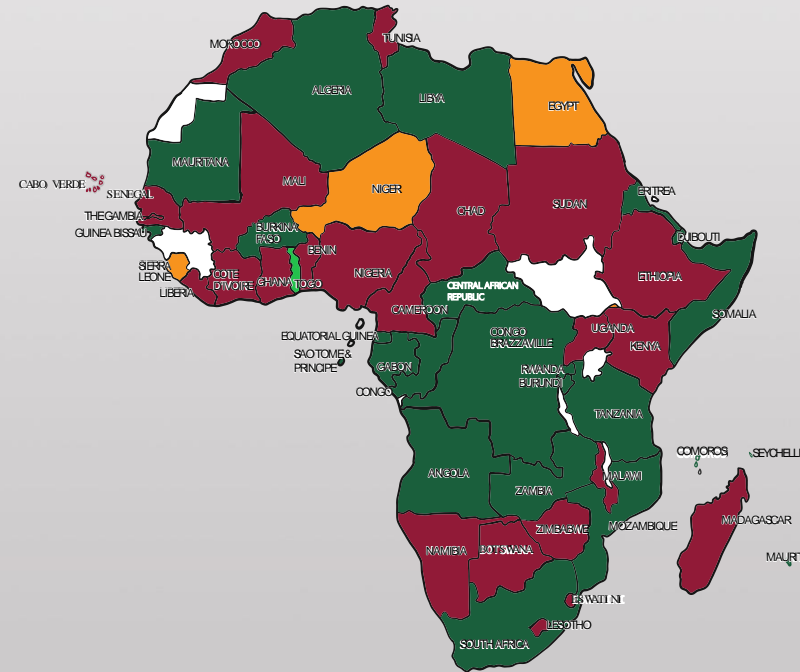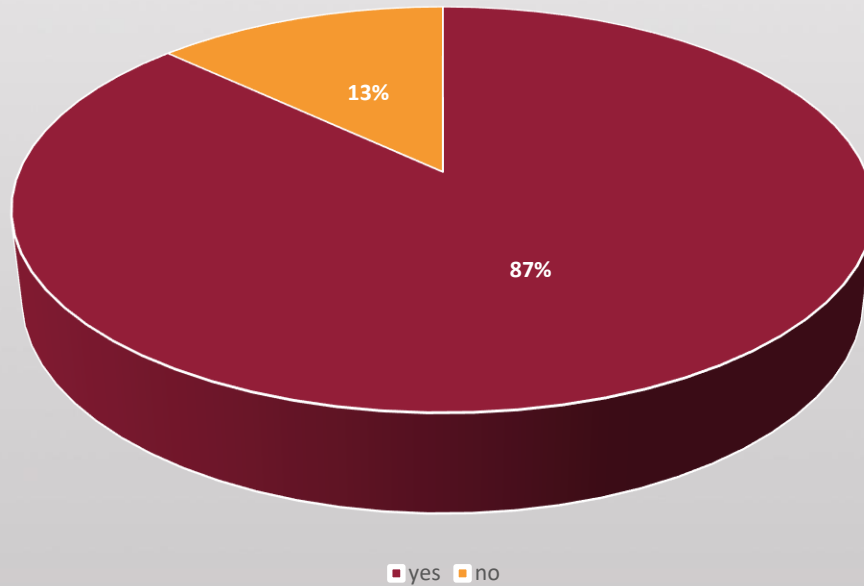| Submitted Once	Submitted Twice	Submitted three times	Submitted Four times
1. Algeria	26. Botswana	50. Egypt	53. Togo
2. Angola	27. Cabo Verde	51. Niger	
3. Burkina Faso	28. Cameroon	52. Sierra Leone	
4. Burundi	29. Chad		
5. Central African Republic	30. Cote d'Ivoire		
6. Comoros	31. Eswatini		
7. Congo (Republic)	32. Ethiopia		
8. Democratic Republic of the Congo	33. Gambia		
	34. Ghana		
9. Djibouti	35. Kenya		
10. Equatorial Guinea	36. Lesotho		
11. Eritrea	37. Liberia		
12. Gabon	38. Madagascar		
13. Guinea-Bissau	39. Malawi		
14. Liberia	40. Mali		
15. Libya	41. Morocco		
16. Mauritania	42. Namibia		
17. Mauritius	43. Nigeria		
18. Mozambique	44. Senegal		
19. Rwanda	45. Sudan		
20. Sao Tome and Principe	46. Tunisia		
21. Seychelles	47. Uganda		
22. Somalia	48. Zimbabwe		
23. South Africa			
24. United Republic of Tanzania			
25. Zambia			

Source: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/

Notes: South Sudan is yet to report

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4. Reporting frameworks : Agenda 2063 – FTYIP assessment

- Financial resources are inadequate to achieve the FTYIP
- Peace and Security program needs more finance
- STYIP needs improved resources mobilisation strategy

Efficency
Weak

Relevance
High

- Agenda 2063 is highly relevant to African countries
- Political ownership of the Agenda is strong but lack of awareness among executives and public continue

Effectiveness
Moderate

Sustainability
Weak

- Progress towards certain sectors especially basic services : education, health, sanitation and safe water has improved. yet, progress didn't meet the set targets of FTYIP

- Technical support by AU and partners shall be improved
- Coordination mechanisms for Agenda 2063 shall be strengthened

Role of Media

Role of media and CSOs on citizens' perception towards SDGs and Agenda 2063
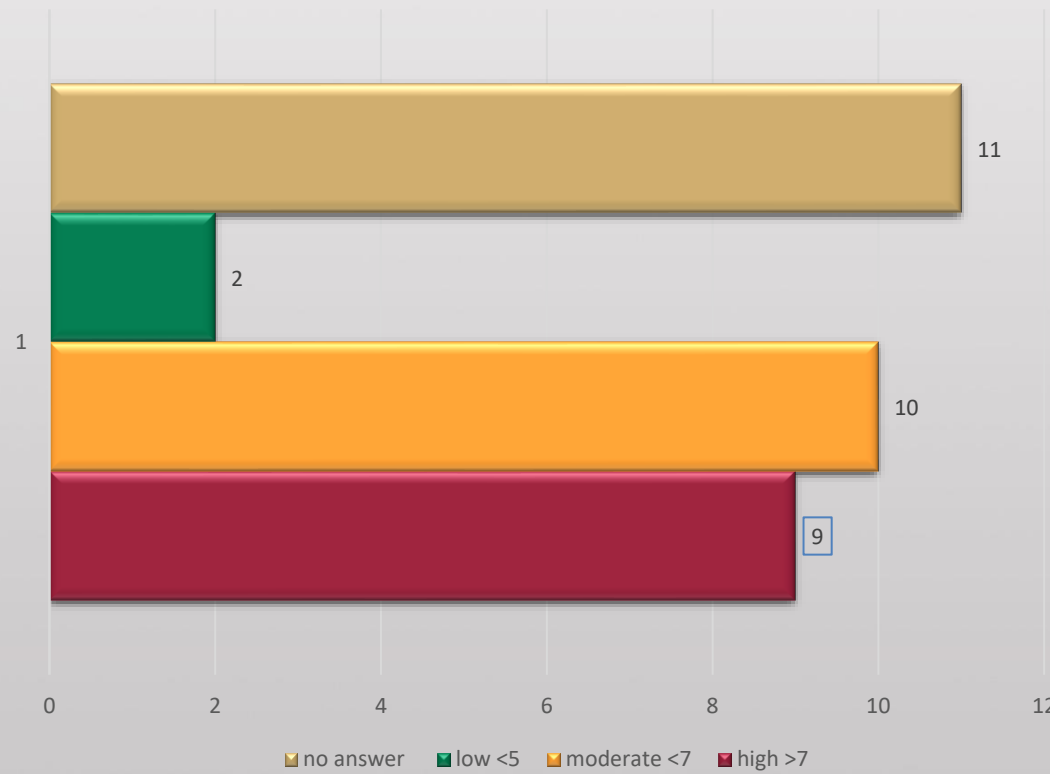
Media's records on national progress towards SDGs and Agenda 2063
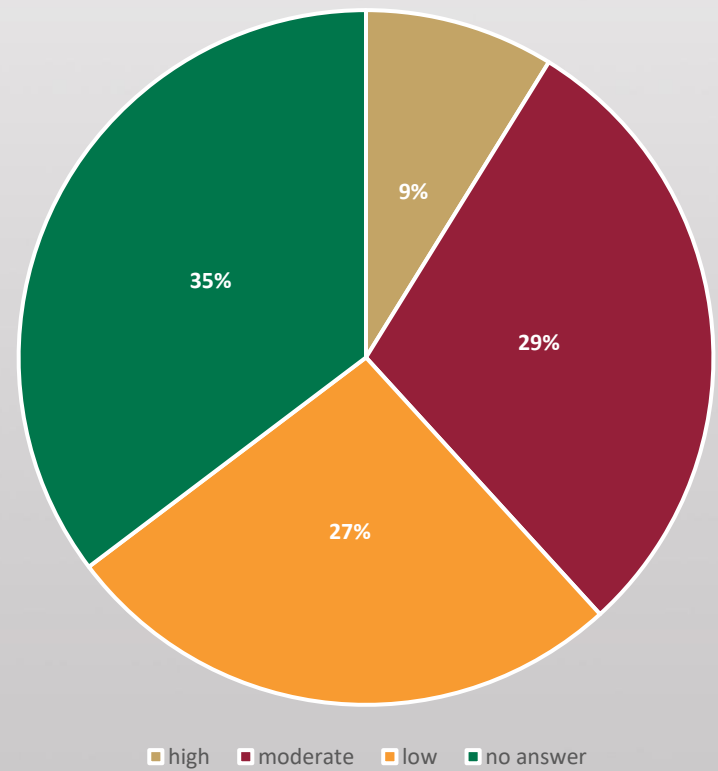
Budget allocation and Private sector

Explicit allocation of budget for SDGs/Agenda 2063 programs

0%
50%
50%
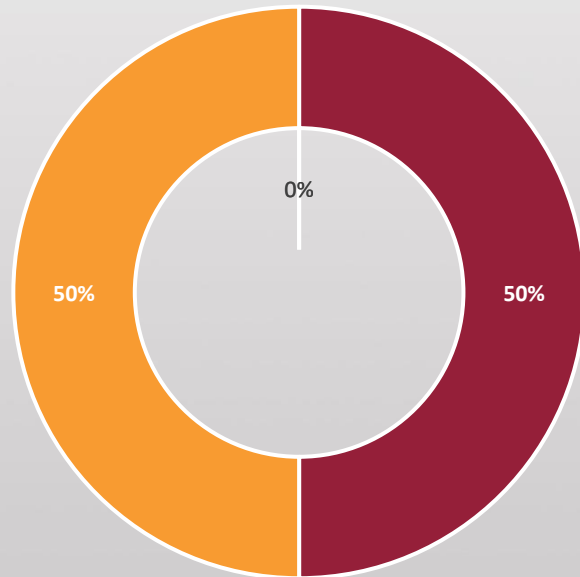
1 2 3 4 5

Role of private sector in SDGs and Agenda 2063 implementation

19%
24%
14%
43%
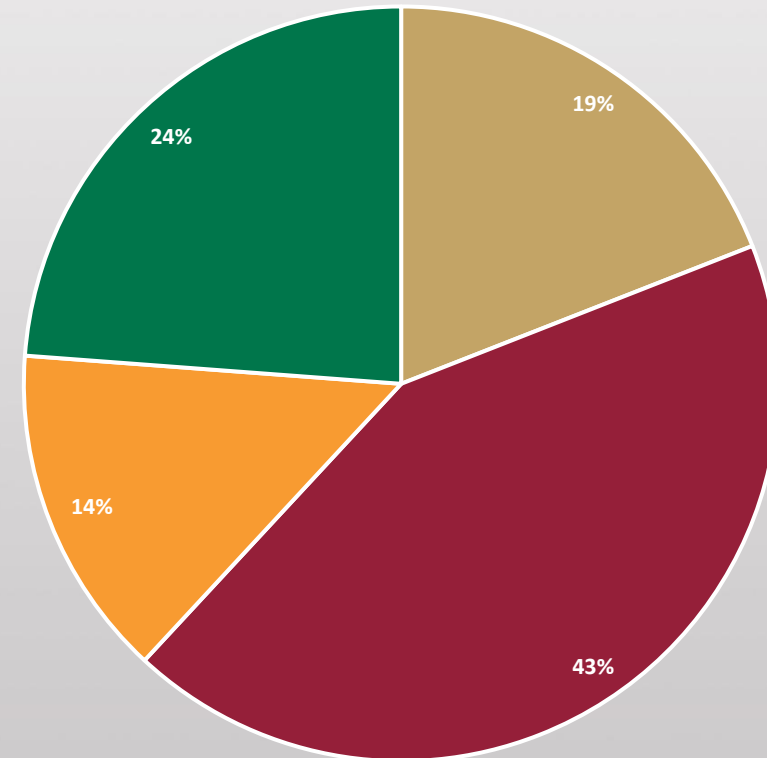
high (10-8) moderate (7-5) low <5 no answer

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Partnerships and involvement in regional initiatives

Contribution of partnerships in SDGs and Agenda 2063 implementation at national level

- no answer 32%
- hig...
- moderate 29%
- low 12%
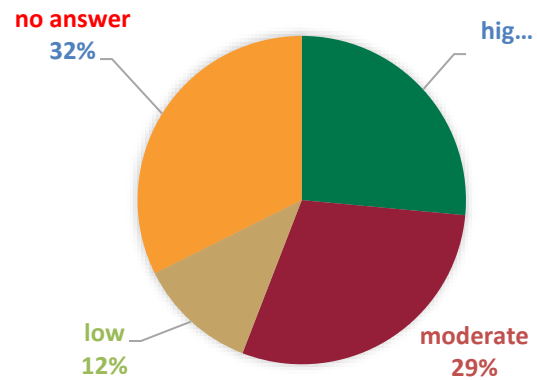
Engagement of partners in development projects

- 69%
- 22%
- 9%

Legend: high 10-8 | moderate 7-5 | low <5

Involvement in Regional Initiatives

- 83%
- 17%

Legend: yes | no
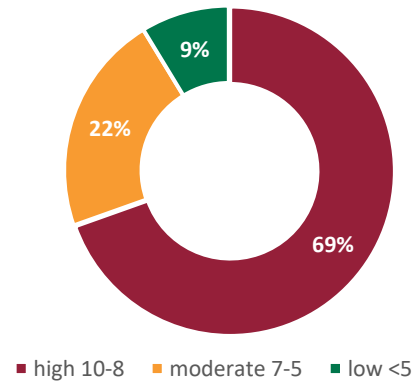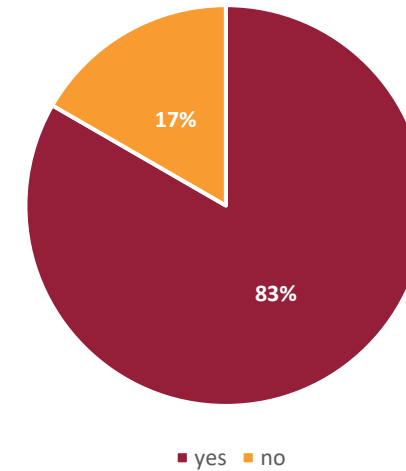
Implementation efforts: SDG coordination Units - Africa
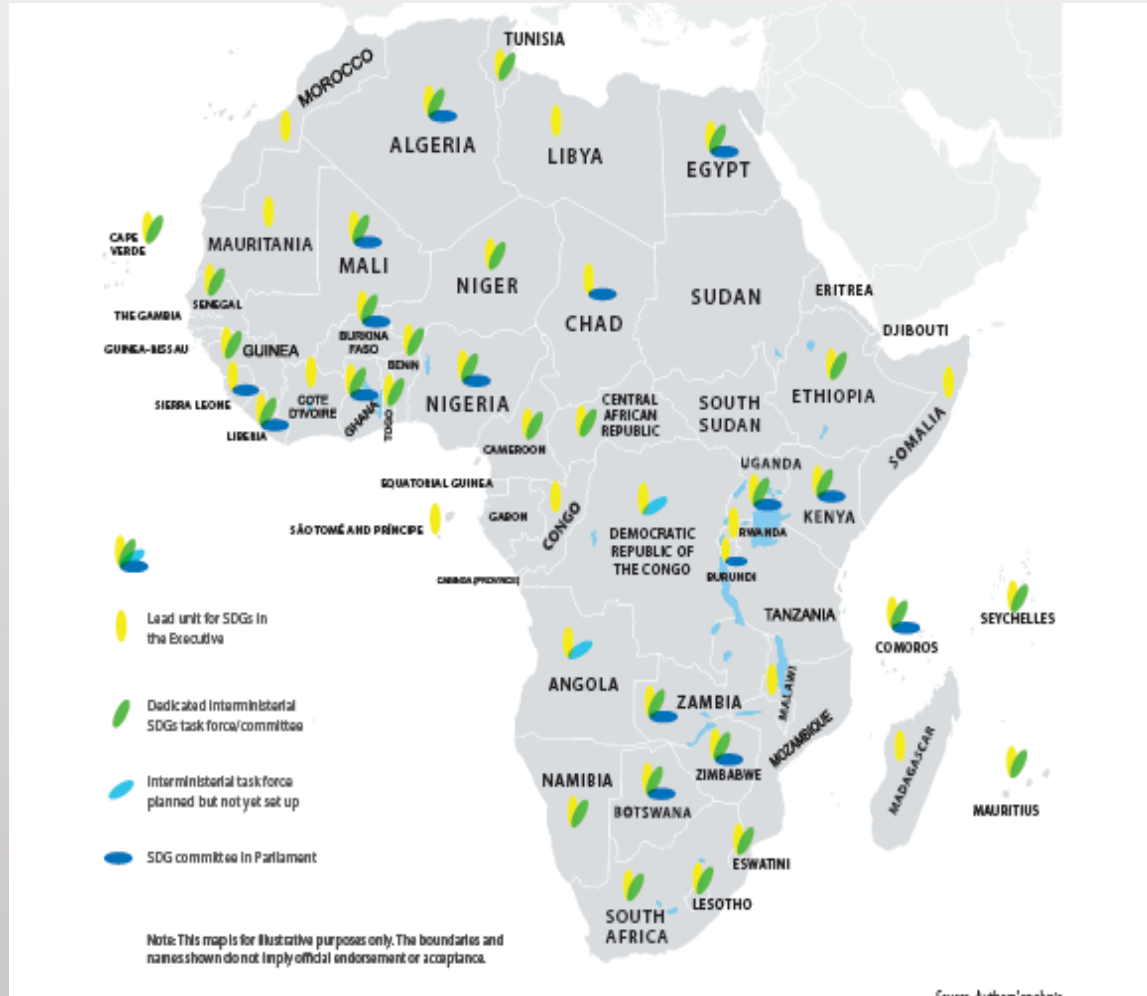
9 in 10 of African countries had a coordinating unit at central government level

Oversight mechanisms (OAG, Human rights commissions, PAC, ombudsman, etc)

APRM 2022 survey → majorly cordinating Units managed by the Ministry of Planning or finance in most African countries.

there is a lack of data to examine the extent of operational efficacy of this coordination mechanism and other oversight mechanisms

Oversight Mechanisms to implement Asp3

Ethiopia

An independent Human Rights Commission is fully operational and has been monitoring the human right issues of citizens. also, an independent human rights agency called the Ethiopian Human Rights Council whose formation and operation is not associated with the government.

The Institute of Ombudsman is also in operation with the mandate of monitoring possible mal-administrations committed by government organizations and several cases are being solved through the agency annually. Ethiopia has established an independent and competent Electoral Board which is in charge of election and related issues

Morocco

A comprehensive reform of judical system in Morocco was implemented since 2013

Charter for the Reform of the judicial system was adopted to modernize judical administration

The establishment of the Superior Council of the Judicial Power

The institution of the Presidency of the General Prosecutor's Office

Review of the penal system, in particular by the development of the draft Penal Code

Senegal

Senegal created various oversight mechanisms to address public service delivery issues

The National office for the fight against Fraud and corruption

The General State Inspectorate (IGE)

The Court of Auditors

the Court for the Repression of Illicit Enrichment (CREI); the General Inspectorate of Finance (IGF); and the National Financial Information Processing Unit (CENTIF).

North Africa

- All the North African countries have a lead unit for SDGs in the Executive.
- The same unit Egypt and Algeria have both a dedicated inter-ministerial SDGs task force/committee and SDG committee in Parliament.
- **Egypt** has established a special institute for Governance and Sustainable Development (NIGSD) under the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPED) , National Gov Index
- NIGSD has recently adopted national governance index to track governance progress in different areas. **Similar case in Rwanda**

- Tunisia as well established dedicated interministerial SDGs task force/committee but not an SDG committee in Parliament
- The implementation of SDG 16 In Tunisia is the responsibility of 4 institutions and agencies (MJ - lead institution, MF, CNES, ONS)
- **Morocco** has a national commission on sustainable development which was created in 2019

Institutional and legal framework –North Africa

- Egypt launched the mid-term anti-corruption strategy 2023-2030

- Has a National Coordinating Committee for Combating Corruption (NCCCC)

- In 2017, Tunisia adopted a law to protect whistleblowing on corruption as well as whistle-blowers.

- Tunisia has an Access to information (ATI) (**organic law 2016-22 of 24 March 2016**)

- Morocco adopted a law to fight human trafficking in 2016 and, in 2018, issued a decree that led to the establishment of a Commission to tackle this scourge.

- In 2017, regarding corruption, the Kingdom of Morocco created an anti-corruption Commission.

East Africa : Rwanda

Rwanda Governance Scorecard versus SDG 16

Sustainable Development Goal: 16
Target 7:

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Rwanda Governance Scorecard
Pillar of Participation and inclusiveness

Variables of:
1. Citizen participation
2. Civil society participation
3. Gender equality in leadership
4. Power sharing
5. Specific groups: Youth, women and people with disabilities

SDGs Taskforce to enhance coordination on planning, M&E

Human rights commission/governance board or structure/ oversight mechansims

Legislations for gender violence, enhance rule of law, anti-corruption

Southern Africa – Mauritius

Mauritius rank first in the Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) [for the 12th consecutive year]**In Mauritius**

→ the Independent Police Complaints Commission Act 2018

The Equal Opportunities Act was amended in 2017

In 2016, the Domestic Violence Protection Act was amended

The Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) has been in place since in 2002

- Introduction of the Citizen Support Portal: this portal is an innovative platform that allows
- citizens to submit complaints or suggestions to the government.
- • The implementation of the National Open Data Portal.
- • The implementation of the Public Sector Transformation Strategy.
- • The mandatory use of the Electronic Procurement System in the Public Sector.
- • The live broadcasting of National Assembly sittings; and
- • A new Corporate Governance Code for Mauritius was introduced in February 2017, which
- provides clearer guidelines on the application of corporate governance principles.

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Southern Africa

In Seychelles
- An Anti-Corruption Commission was established in 2016
- The Anti-Money Laundering Act was re-enacted.
- The Access to Information Act (ATI) was passed in 2018
- The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) was established in 2006
- The Ombudsman and the Office of Auditor General are in place

In Eswatini
- the Human Trafficking and Smuggling Act 9 of 2009 was enacted.
- The Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence (SODV) Act of 2018. . In addition, a one-stop shop for domestic violence cases
- The Human Rights and Integrity Commission and the Anti-
- Corruption Commission were established
- Child-friendly courts and digitised services (court processes, remote remand, digital evidence collection) were introduced in all administrative regions.

Southern Africa

In Namibia

- The Whistleblower Act of 2017 and Anti Corruption Commission are in place
- The National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan (2021-2025).
- The Access to Information Act was passed in June 2022
- Finalizing the Cyber Security Bill

In Lesotho

- The enactment of the Children Protection and Welfare Act (CPWA) in 2011
- The Prevention of Corruption and Economic Offences Act, 1999,
- The Police Service Act, 1998 and the Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime Act, 2008.
- The Constitution of Lesotho, Article 14(1), protects citizens' free access to and dissemination of information.
- In 2018, Lesotho enacted the National Reform Dialogue Act
- The Directorate on Corruption and Economic Offences (DCEO), in collaboration with the High Court of Lesotho, is in the process of establishing a specialised anticorruption court to address the backlog of cases in the courts.

Challenges

Mauritius	• A third of population still do not believe that that elections were free, fair and transparent. • Still yet to ratify the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance.
Eswatini	• There are centralized human rights services and limited advocacy on services provided in the country. • There is need for capacity strengthening for all parties involved in peace, justice and strong institutions. • Poor coordination of institutions working towards peace and security and the backlog of cases The number of victims of intentional homicide are on the rise
Namibia	Challenges prevail in lower courts.
Lesotho	There is still political instability in the country as coalition governments are to large extent fragile. Corruption perception remains vast. There is lack of awareness on issues of human trafficking, lack of harmonised laws, inadequate institutional capacity, irregular migration, poverty and unemployment, lack of financial capacity and corruption leading to ineffective law enforcement. Institutions lack the ability to enforce decisions and recommendations. Legal loopholes remain with Article 14(2) of the constitution related to access of information.

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African Union

Benin: the bi-polar system provides the country with check and balance system. A set of reforms were adopted to ensure governance incorporation into the NDP. This includes sharing information on political prisoners and victims of human trafficking., enhancing public service delivery The country has also established h a support system for vulnerable populations to achieve SDG 16.10;

Submitted VNR Three times

Best practice:

Ghana : 1) Three tier-level committee to enhance coordination and oversight of implementation on SDGs (ministerial, coordinating, technical implementation) ; 2) CSOs platforms 3) SDGs delivery Mechanisms and Citizens scorecard to assess Citizens' perception regarding Government performance to implement SDGs. Also, the country has been benefiting from different interactions with APRM ,AUC and AUDA-NEPAD to prepare continental reporting on Agenda 2063. 3) e anti-trafficking legal framework and anti-corruption program

West Africa

Cote D'ivoire: champion of agenda 2063;

NDP 2021-2025 also prioritises governance reforms to pursue both agendas. a set of reforms, including social programs; The National Financial Information Processing Unit **budget** Côte d'Ivoire's rank in the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) has improved from 130th out of 176 countries in 2012 to 107th out of 168 countries in 2015 and 105th out of 180 countries in 2018. This progress results from government reforms to fight corruption in the economy and the public sector.

Niger and Nigeria some institutions to monitor human rights, including 1) the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)

Nigeria: has accelerated awareness and understanding of SDGs ; adopted various reforms including INFF to ensure proper coherence between SDGs and allocated. Nigeria is one out of four countries which equally collaborates with CODA to fight illicit financial flows (IFF)- Asset Recovery Database . Corruption and gender-based violence remain a serious issue to be tackled .

DRC

- Lack of stability and conflict affected the country's ability to pursue both agendas. Consultative Commissions for the Settlement of Customary Law Conflicts (CCRCCs) reduced tensions and inter-conflict issues.
- SDG observatory coordination body
- Coordinating Committee for the Change of Mindset (CCM) and a Business Climate Improvement Agency at the presidency level were established to reduce corruption. According to national statistics, 69.70% of Congolese have recently experienced corruption
- Regulation for access to information and HR commission
- 2nd VNR to be submitted at the HLPF 2023

Cameron

- an annual report on the state of human rights to present the government's actions to promote and protect human rights
- Commission for the Compensation of Victims of Abusive Police Arrest and Detention
- Legal protection of women against violence

African Union

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Challenges and recommendations

1. Domestic violence, human trafficking, and access to justice for all

Recommendation 1. Countries are encouraged to work with the African Statistical Institute to improve the quality of data generated on specific aspects of peace and violence - Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA). Collaboration with AU agencies and the UN Oslo Governance Centre may be beneficial to assess targets related to access to justice, including access to dispute resolution mechanisms (16.3.3).

2. Illicit financial flows and anti-corruption practices, access to information

- Despite many national efforts to apply rule o law and anti-corruption mechanisms and codes, the number of citizens asked to pay bribes remain high across the continent. African countries are encouraged to engage in peer-learning
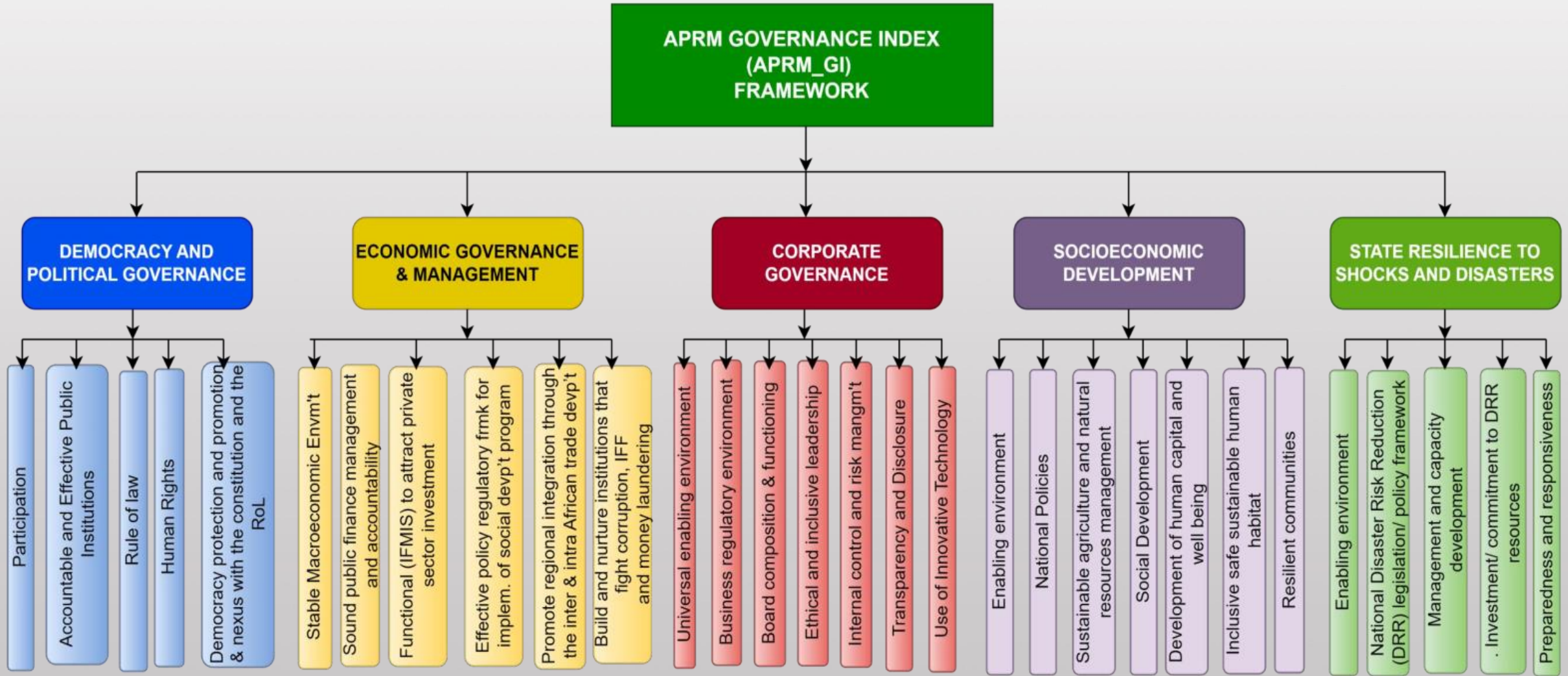
3. Effective and responsive institutions and inclusive decision making at all levels (CEPA principles)

- In addition to the quantitative measurement of access to justice, it is important to emphases that the policy on access to justice also takes into account the principles of inclusion, participation and subsidiarity at the national level. Therefore, the application of the principles of effective governance for sustainable development is critical for many African countries

4. Civil society and youth engagement in implementation of Aspiration three and SDG 16

- Empowering CSOs and youth engagement in implementing both agendas is a general concern. the sustainability of funding for these programmes remains critical. At the national level, Parliament must play another influential role in empowering youth in localising and domesticating Agenda 2063: the Africa we want, especially after the completion of the first ten-year implementation plan.

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