

Africa's Self-Assessment for Improved Governance

- Democracy and Political Governance
- Economic Governance and Management
- Corporate Governance
- Socio - economic Development



2012 ANNUAL REPORT

AN AFRICAN UNION INITIATIVE



AFRICAN UNION

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AFRICAN UNION

African Peer Review Mechanism

- ▶ Democracy and Political Governance
- Economic Governance and Management
- Corporate Governance
- Soci-economic Development



Africa's Self-Assessment for
Good Governance



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What is Good Governance?

Good Governance involves making decisions and implementing them in a manner that is participatory, consensus-oriented, accountable, transparent, effective and efficient, equitable, inclusive and guided by the rule of law.

Good Governance ensures that corruption is eradicated, the views of minorities and the most vulnerable social groups are taken into account in decision-making and policies are implemented in a manner that promotes sustainable development.

What are the objectives of the APRM?

The objectives of the APRM are primarily 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 experience sharing and reinforcement of successful and best practices, including identification of deficiencies and assessment of needs for capacity building.

How do countries become members of the APRM process?

Membership of the APRM is open to all the 54 Member Countries of the African Union. However, membership of the APRM is acquired on a voluntary basis. At present, thirty-one (31) of the 54 member countries of the African Union are members of the APRM.

The process of accession usually starts with a country expressing its desire to become a member of the APRM. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is then signed between the country and the APR Forum, a body comprising Heads of State and Government, at any of the bi-annual AU/APRM Summits.

How is an APRM Review conducted?

An APRM Review Mission is only one part of the overall Peer Review Process, as illustrated in Box 1. A typical Review Mission may last for two and a half or three weeks, excluding the preparatory team meetings and writing of the Country Review Report. The Country Review Team meets with all national stakeholders, comprising Government Departments, Civil Society Organizations, such as Religious Organizations, Academia, Minorities and Trade Unions, as well as Members of the Judiciary, Parliament and Political Parties, Local Government Representatives,

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Women's Organizations, Youth Groups, the Private Sector, including Informal Sector Federations and/or Operators, Chambers of Commerce, Commercial Banks, Insurance Companies, SME Federations and Professional Bodies such as Chartered Accountants, the Legal Profession, etc.

The first week of a Review Mission is usually spent in the capital city while the second week and possibly part of the third week are spent in the regions or provinces. Since individual country reviews present differences as a result of country specificities, review programmes are subject to variance.

Is the APRM an assessment of the Executive Branch of Government?

The APRM is used by member countries to self-monitor all aspects of their governance and socio-economic development. The exercise is not limited to the Executive. It includes the legislative and judicial branches of government as well as an assessment of the Private Sector,

Civil Society and the Media in the areas of governance and socio-economic development. The overall review process provides national space for dialogue on governance and socio-economic indicators in the Member State and the opportunity to build national consensus on the way forward.

The National Programme of Action (NPoA) prepared at the end of the review process actualizes the road map agreed upon by all the stakeholders.

How are Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) involved?

Civil Society Organizations are involved in all stages of the process which may include participation in one or more of the following structures or activities:

- The Advance/Support Mission meetings that provide the space to learn about the process and interact with the APRM delegation;
- The National Governance Commissions/Governing Councils that provide strategic policy direction to the process at country level;
- The Technical Review Teams that coordinate the technical production of a Country Self-Assessment Report (CSAR) and the National Programme of Action (NPoA) document;
- The Country Review Team comprising independent African experts engaged in the four thematic areas; Workshops for evaluating and strengthening the APRM; and
- Country Review Missions that provide the opportunity for meetings between Civil Society Organizations and the APRM Country Review Team

What happens after the Peer Review?

The National Programme of Action (NPoA) is implemented after the peer review of a Member State at a Summit of the APRM Heads of State and Government (APR Forum). The NPoA addresses short-term, medium-term and long-term goals that are monitored systematically.

The monitoring body can be the National Governance Commission/Governing Council, or a smaller representative body including state and non-state actors. This body monitors the implementation of the NPoA and prepares a Six-monthly Progress Report for the APR Panel of Eminent Persons (APR Panel) and an Annual Progress Report for the APR Forum. After two to four years, the reviewed Member State is eligible for a subsequent review.

How many are the Member States of the APRM?

As at the end of 2012, there are 31 APRM Member States, namely: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

How many are the Member States of the APRM?

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THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MR. ASSEFA SHIFA

Who is the Chairperson of the APR Forum?

The current Chairperson of the APR Forum is His Excellency Hailemariam Desalegn, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

acronyms and abbreviations . . .

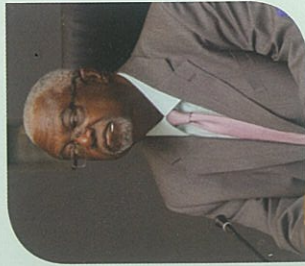
AfDB	African Development Bank	NGC	National Governing Council
AGF	African Governance Forum	NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
ALD	Activities of Limited Duration	NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
APR	African Peer Review	NPoA	National Programme of Action
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism	PoA	Programme of Action
AU	African Union	PR	Proportional Representation
CFR	Commander of the Order of the Federal Republic	PRC	Permanent Representatives Committee
CRM	Country Review Mission	REC	Regional Economic Community
CSM	Country Support Mission	SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
CRT	Country Review Team	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
CSAR	Country Self-Assessment Report	UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations		
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa		
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crime Commission		
ICPC	Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission		
MNI	Member of National Institute		
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding		
NGC	National Governance Commission		
	National Governing Council		



foreword by professor amos sawyer,

Chairperson of the APR Panel •••

It is an honour for me to welcome you to the 2012 APRM Annual Report. The year 2012 was marked by steady progress for the APRM in carrying out its mandate of good governance for the Continent. With Niger's accession to the Mechanism, the APRM has grown to 31 Member States, representing well over 75 per cent of Africa's population.



So far, fifteen (15) APRM countries have undergone peer review, including that of Sierra Leone, at the 16th Summit of the APRM that was held on 28 January 2012 in Addis Ababa.

The APRM Panel and Secretariat fielded Advance, Follow-up and Review Missions to enhance APRM activities.

These included a Review Mission to Tanzania in March 2012, Support Missions to Sudan and Gabon, as well as Follow-up Missions and Advance Missions to Lesotho, Gabon, Kenya and Malawi. These missions have been successful in preparing APRM Member States for future peer reviews.

As 2012 comes to an end, the year 2013 will mark the 10th Anniversary of the APRM, which came into being on 9 March 2003, at the 6th NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC) Summit Meeting, held in Abuja, Nigeria, where the Heads of State and Government adopted the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the APRM. As the APRM

marks its 10th Anniversary, it is imperative to reflect on its achievements and the challenges it is facing with a view to improving its tools and processes and enhancing its effectiveness.

As part of the commemoration of a decade of the APRM, a series of events will be organized across the continent not only to celebrate APRM successes, but also to reflect on the challenges encountered and the future prospects. In 2012, an Anniversary Project Committee including Members of the APR Panel, APRM Secretariat, Focal Points and APRM Strategic Partners was formed. The Committee held meetings to plan several events in 2013, including:

We must strengthen APRM national-level organs such as the National Governance Commissions, Learning Councils, in order to maintain the inclusivity of APRM reviews, and seek inputs on national priorities from civil society and the private sector, as part of the APRM principles of national participation and consultation. This reaffirmation of the APRM ideal of seeking consensus on national and continental priorities will help the Mechanism to serve Africa in promoting necessary governance reforms and accelerated socio-economic development in our dear continent.

- Launch of the 10th Anniversary at the 18th Summit of the APR Forum with an exhibition of APRM reports and media interviews;
- APRM Week at Country Level, to be organized as from 9 March 2013 - APRM Day - in Member States, where events such as Special briefings, Press briefings, Panel

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discussions, Symposia at selected National Universities, National TV and Radio programmes will take place; and

- An APRM Colloquium to be hosted on the margins of the next Summit of the APR Forum S..., that would bring African stakeholders together for a high-level discussion on governance issues unearthed by the APRM reviews.

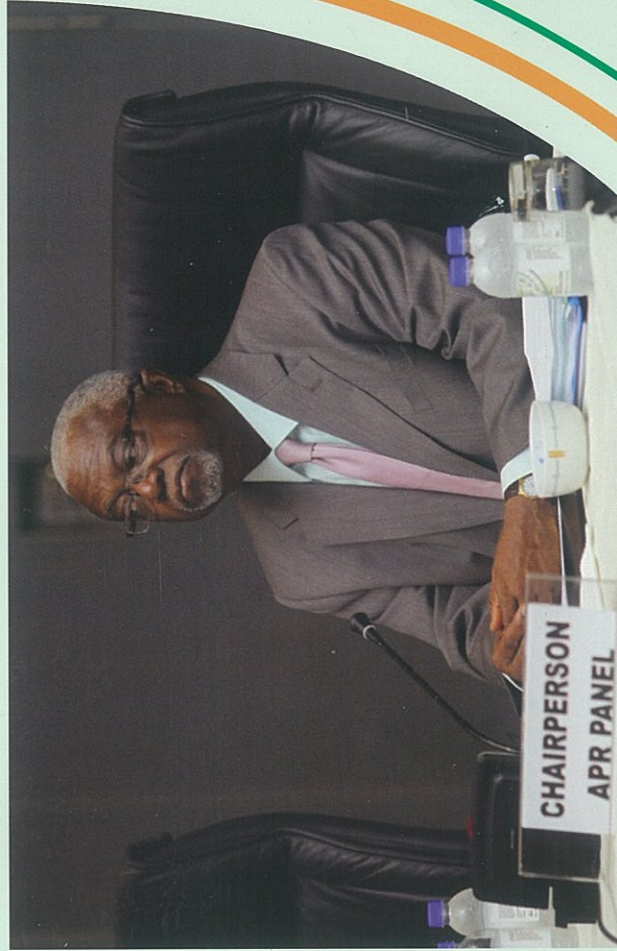
The Panel has overseen the drafting of a new APRM Communication Strategy to support both the APRM Community and the 10th Anniversary events. **The strategy includes:**

~~These include:~~

- the creation of APRM promotional materials and a distinctive 10th Anniversary logo;
- a regular APRM Newsletter; and
- new social network pages.

The APRM, as a voluntary instrument conceived by Africans for Africans, is a novel governance tool that has accomplished a lot since 2003. Nevertheless, much remains to be done. While the APRM has stimulated governance and socio-economic development reforms, the APRM must maintain its relevance through the proper integration of its recommendations into national development plans and budgets.

We must strengthen APRM national-level organs such as the National Governance Commissions/Governing Councils, in order to maintain the inclusivity of APRM reviews, and seek inputs on national priorities from civil society and the private sector, as part of the APRM principles of national participation and consultation. This reaffirmation of the APRM ideal of seeking consensus on national and continental priorities will help the Mechanism to serve Africa in promoting necessary governance reforms and accelerated socio-economic development in our dear continent.



introduction by the chief executive officer of the APRM Secretariat •••

I am delighted to welcome readers and members of the APRM Family to the 2012 Annual Report. Obviously, in 2012 the APRM did make great strides in fulfilling its mission of assisting its Member States to self-monitor all aspects of their governance and socio-economic development.



The exercise was not limited to the executive; it involved the legislative and judicial branches of government as well as the private sector, civil society and the media. The success of this inclusive approach is evidenced by the consistent and exhaustive African media coverage of the progress of APRM's work at the individual member state level.

The developments so far demonstrate that the overall review process does provide national space for dialogue on governance and socio-economic indicators and the building of national consensus on governance in most of our Member States.

In 2012, the APRM successfully accomplished its mission of promoting good governance and socio-economic development through the following outputs:

- Fielding of the Review Mission to Tanzania and Support Missions to Gabon and Sudan;
- Adoption of the Revised APRM Questionnaire at the 17th Summit of the APR Forum held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 14 July 2012;
- Organization of APRM sensitization activities across the continent;
- Participation of the APRM Panel in governance meetings and workshops, including the Eighth African Governance Forum (AGF), held in Gaborone, Botswana, in October 2012; and
- Updated Website and an approved Communication Strategy for the APRM.

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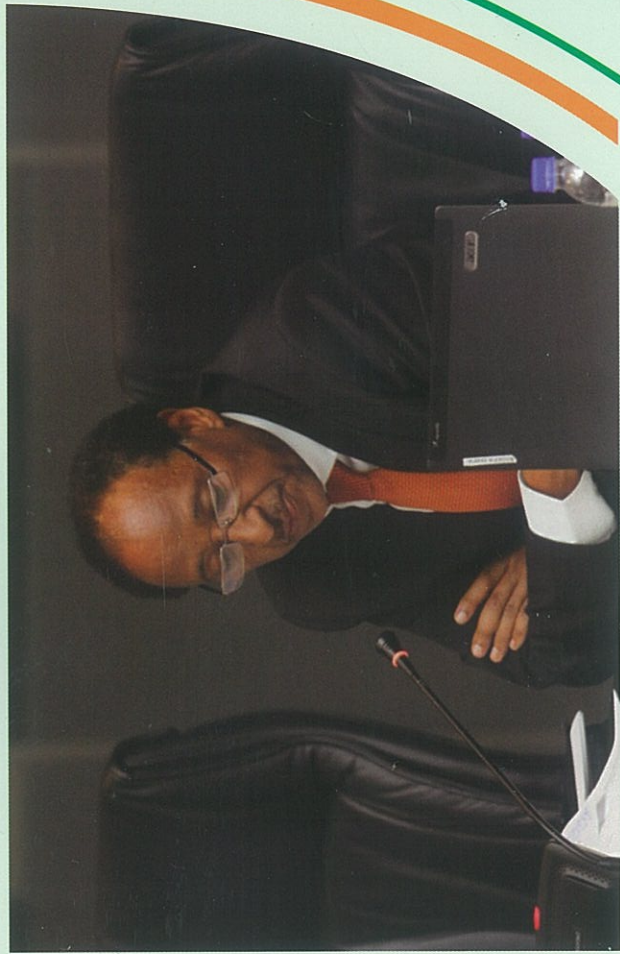
The APRM has achieved a lot, and it looks forward to even more progress in the course of its 10th Anniversary year- 2013. Indeed, 2013 will witness the launch of the events marking the 10th APRM Anniversary, which will involve the Founding Fathers and the Heads of State and Government participating in the APRM, during the 18th Summit of the APR Forum scheduled for 26 January 2013.

Furthermore, as part of the events marking the 10th APRM Anniversary, from 20 to 21 May 2013, a technical Colloquium will bring together a number of APRM stakeholders to deliberate on the theme: "African Peer Review Mechanism Working for the Peoples of Africa: A Decade of Self-Assessment".

We fervently hope that the Colloquium will come up with a technical report on its proceedings, comprising recommendations and action items that will enhance the impact of the APRM during its second decade.

In conclusion, I would like to share my delight in noting that a number of countries, including Chad and Tunisia, are expected to join the APRM Family at the 18th Summit of the APR Forum scheduled for 26 January 2013.

On behalf of the Stakeholders of the APRM, I humbly welcome the said countries in advance to the APRM Family.



THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER A.I., MR. ASSEFA SHIFA

Activities undertaken in 2012 ...

A. THE FORUM OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT: TWO SUMMITS IN 2012.

The Committee of Heads of State and Government Participating in the African Peer Review Mechanism, also known as the APR Heads of State Forum (APR Forum), is the highest decision-making authority in the APRM.



The APR Forum has the ultimate responsibility for oversight of the organization and processes of the APRM, for peer learning and capacity building, and for exercising the constructive peer dialogue and interaction required to make the APRM effective, credible and technically sound. In this perspective, one of the most important missions of the APR Forum is to hold Summits to consider, adopt and take ownership of Country Review Reports submitted by the APRM Panel.

Two Summits of the APR Forum were held in 2012: the first one was held in Addis Ababa in January, and the second, also in Addis Ababa, in July.

1. 16th Summit of the APR Forum: Vacancy for New Panel Members, Draft Operating Procedures of the APRM, and the Peer Review of Sierra Leone

The 16th Summit of the Committee of Heads of State and Government Participating in the African Peer Review Mechanism [APR Forum] was held on 28 January 2012 at the African Union Commission Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Summit was chaired by H.E. Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Chairperson of the APR Forum.

The following Heads of State and Government attended the Summit:

- (i) H.E. Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Chairperson of the APR Forum;
- (ii) H.E. Ahmed Ouyahia, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria;
- (iii) H.E. Boni Yayi, President of the Republic of Benin;

- (iv) H.E. Denis Sassou Nguesso, President of the Republic of Congo;
- (v) H.E. Armando Guebuza, President of the Republic of Mozambique;
- (vi) H.E. Goodluck Jonathan, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
- (vii) H.E. Ernest Bai Koroma, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; and
- (viii) H.E. Jacob Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa.

The following countries were represented at the Summit by Focal Points of the APRM, Ministers, Officials and Heads of Delegations: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

The members of the African Peer Review Mechanism Panel of Eminent Persons (APR Panel) present were Professor Mohammed Séghir Babès (Chairperson), Professor Amos Sawyer, Barrister Akere Tabeng Muna and Barrister Julienne Ondziel Gnelenga.

The Chief Executive Officer a.i., Mr. Assefa Shifa, and other Officials from the APR Secretariat were also in attendance.

The Heads of State and Government of the APRM Member Countries covered three Agenda Items in a Closed Session: Vacancy for New Panel Members, the Draft Operating Procedures of the APRM and the Peer Review of Sierra Leone.

1.1.1. Vacancy for New Panel Members

The APR Forum appointed five new Panel Members from Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Rwanda and South Africa on the basis of criteria such as gender balance and geographical distribution of the membership.

Consequently, in 2012, the APR Panel of Eminent Persons comprised:

- 1) Professor Amos Sawyer (Liberia)
- 2) Barrister Julienne Ondziel Gnelenga (Congo)
- 3) Barrister Akere Tabeng Muna (Cameroon)
- 4) Ambassador Professor Okon Edet Uya (Nigeria)
- 5) Ms. Baleka Mbete (South Africa)
- 6) Ambassador Ashraf Gamal (Egypt)
- 7) Dr. Mekideche Mustapha (Algeria), and
- 8) Ambassador Fatuma Ndingiza Nyirakobwa (Rwanda).

The APR Forum also appointed Professor Amos Sawyer as the new Chairperson of the APR Panel for one year.

1.2. The Draft Operating Procedures for the APRM

The Forum considered and adopted the Draft Operating Procedures for the APRM presented by the APRM Focal Point for South Africa. In the context of their oversight role vis-à-vis the APRM Secretariat, the APRM Focal Points are now responsible for supervising the Secretariat to ensure the highest possible level of professionalism, transparency, efficiency and accountability of all Secretariat activities.

The APRM Secretariat offers Technical and Administrative Support Services to all the Structures of the Mechanism. The Specialized Component of the APRM Organizational Structure comprises the APR Panel, the body that now ensures the independence, professionalism and credibility of the Country Review Process, and is directly responsible to the APR Forum.

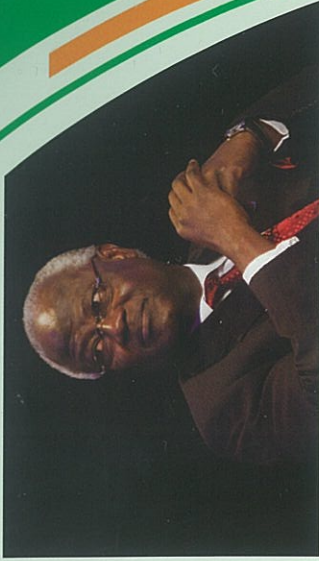
1.3. The Peer Review of Sierra Leone

Barrister Akere Tabeng Muna, Lead Panel Member in charge of the Sierra Leone Review Process, presented the highlights of the Sierra Leone Country Review Report. He emphasised

that President Koroma deserved to be highly commended on the Continent for his exemplary action in submitting his country for peer review in an election year.

The Forum took note of the following commendable practices in Sierra Leone, as highlighted in the Panel's Report:

- The Ward Committees set up in each Local Council Area to mobilize residents for self-help and community development projects;
- The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) established in 2002 to prosecute corruption-related cases;
- Reforms in the public procurement process;
- Policy hearings conducted at the broad sectoral level as part of the development of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF);
- The Memorandum of Understanding between the Sierra Leone Indigenous Business Association and the Anti-Corruption Commission, allowing for consultation and collaboration in advocating for a business-friendly and corruption-free business environment; and
- The key actions Sierra Leone has taken in promoting gender equity nationwide.



H.E. PRESIDENT ERNEST BAI KOROMA - SIERRA LEONE

Barrister Muna also informed the Forum about some challenges identified during the Sierra Leone review process. He cited the following developments in particular:

- Notwithstanding the Gender Acts, and some high-level appointments, women continue to face discrimination, as a result of cultural, particularly patriarchal-related obstacles and prejudices;
- Despite the abundance of renewable and non-renewable resources, the Mining and Mineral Sector contributed less than 5 per cent to the country's GDP, and the economy was dominated by agriculture which contributed close to 47 per cent to the GDP.

Response by H.E. President Ernest Bai Koroma

H.E. Ernest Bai Koroma, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, commended the APR Panel, the Country Review Team and the APR Secretariat for their efforts in producing the APRM Country Review Report of Sierra Leone and acknowledged that the recommendations of the Report would provide a basis for further action by his Government.

President Koroma reaffirmed his Government's commitment to the implementation of the APRM process in Sierra Leone and emphasised that such commitment had been unwavering since his assumption of the reins of government in 2007. He

disclosed that the APRM National Governing Council (NGC) was inaugurated soon after the launching of the APRM process in Sierra Leone in September 2008.

He assured the Forum that the Government of Sierra Leone would undertake a critical examination of the recommendations of the Report and develop a road map for the implementation of the accompanying National Programme of Action (NPOA).

President Koroma reiterated his Government's commitment to gender equity and disclosed that efforts are being made to ensure at least 30 per cent women participation in public office in Sierra Leone.

He informed the APR Forum that mining in Sierra Leone is being guided by the new Minerals Act of 2009 and would be regulated by a robust set of Mining Regulations to be administered by the National Minerals Agency. As outlined in the Budget and Statement of Economic and Financial Policies for 2012, a key focus for the Government would be to reinforce transparency

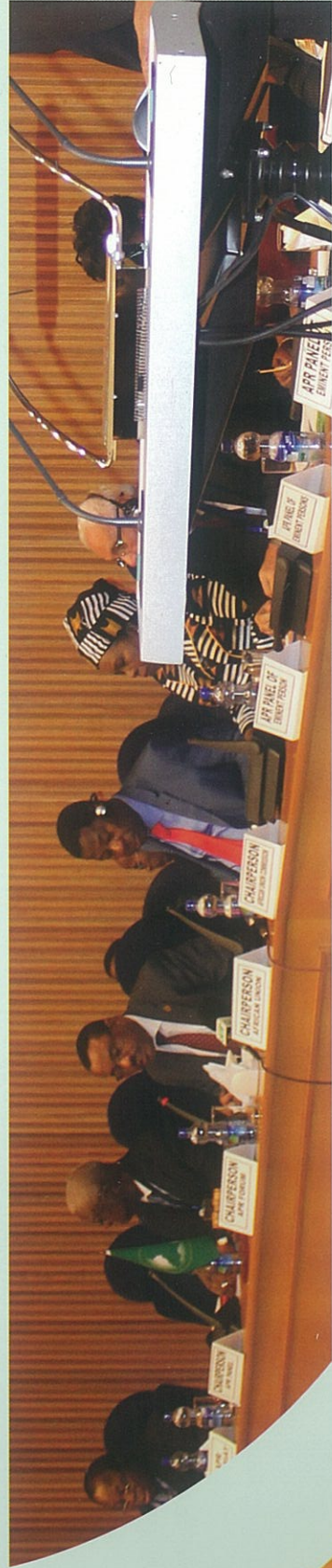
and accountability in the management of mineral and petroleum revenues to ensure that Sierra Leoneans realized the full benefits of the mining sector. The National Minerals Agency to be established in 2012 is aimed at improving governance in the mining sector. President Koroma further disclosed that, as a member of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, the Government is taking measures to enhance transparency in the mining sector. In this regard, the Government has established an online repository located on the Website of the Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources to record details of all mining revenues to the Government, thereby allowing Sierra Leoneans to gain access to information on mining revenues in the mining sector.

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Forum's Response and Conclusion

Responding to President Koroma's statement before the APRM Forum, His Excellency Dr. Thomas Boni Yayi, President of the Republic of Benin and Chairman of the African Union, emphasised Sierra Leone's emergence from an eleven-year war and ob-



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2. 17th Summit of the APR Forum: Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding for accession to the APRM by Niger; Presentation of Progress Reports on Implementation of National Programmes of Action for Algeria, Uganda and Burkina Faso; and Adoption of the Revised Questionnaire”

served that President Koroma and his Government were to be commended for the efforts deployed to reduce poverty and fight corruption in the country. President Boni Yayi stressed the need to curb the prevailing unemployment among the Youth in Sierra Leone, as well as the high interest rates that impact negatively on the agricultural sector. He also commended Sierra Leone for the 30 per cent threshold set for women's participation in public office, which had been achieved in Benin, and encouraged Sierra Leone to implement its plans to that effect. ~~He also commended President Koroma and his Government for the efforts deployed to reduce poverty and fight corruption in the country.~~ President Boni Yayi stressed the need to curb the prevailing unemployment among the Youth in Sierra Leone, as well as the high interest rates that impact negatively on the agricultural sector. He also commended Sierra Leone for the 30 per cent threshold set for women's participation in public office, which had been achieved in Benin, and encouraged Sierra Leone to implement its plans to that effect.

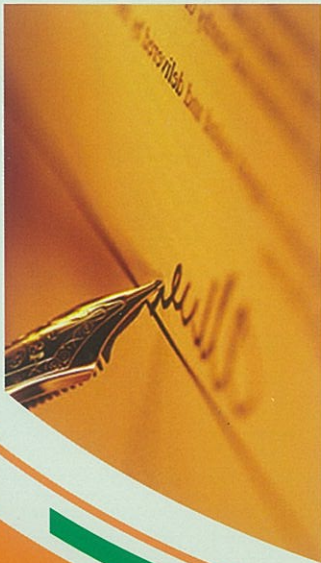
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The following Heads of State and Government attended the Summit:

- i. H.E. Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal;
- ii. H.E. Ahmed Ouyahia, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria;
- iii. H.E. Boni Yayi, President of the Republic of Benin;
- iv. H.E. Blaise Compaoré, President of the Republic of Burkina Faso;
- v. H.E. Thomas Thabane, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho;
- vi. H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of the Republic of Liberia;
- vii. H.E. Mahamadou Issoufou, President of the Republic of Niger;
- viii. H.E. Jakaya Kikwete, President of the United Republic of Tanzania;
- ix. H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda; and
- x. H.E. Jacob Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa.

The 17th Summit of the Committee of Heads of State and Government Participating in the African Peer Review Mechanism [APR Forum] was held on 14 July 2012 at the African Union Commission Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Summit was chaired by H.E. Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal, in the absence of H.E. Meles Zenawi, Chairperson of the APR Forum.





H.E. PRIME MINISTER AHMED OUYAHIA ALGERIA

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Spelling

Picture of Niger Head of State

Angola, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sudan, Togo, and Zambia were represented at the Summit by National Focal Points of the APRM, Ministers, Officials and Heads of Delegations.

All the members of the APR Panel of Eminent Persons (APR Panel) were present: Professor Amos Sawyer (Chairperson), Barrister Julienne Ondziel Gnelenga, Barrister Akere Tabeng Muna, Ambassador Mohamed Ashraf Rashed, Madam Baleka Mbete, Dr. Mustapha Mekideche, Ambassador Fatuma Ndongiza Nyirakobwa and Ambassador Professor Okon Edet Uya.

The Chief Executive Officer a.i. of the APRM Secretariat, Mr. Assefa Shifa, and other Officials from the APRM Secretariat were also in attendance.

The Agenda of the Summit included the Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding for accession to the APRM by the Republic of Niger; Presentation of Progress Reports on Implementation of National Programmes of Action for Algeria, Burkina Faso and Uganda; and Revision of the APRM Questionnaire.

2.1. Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding for accession to the APRM by the Republic of Niger

President Mahamadou Issoufou signed the Memorandum of Understanding whereby his country, Niger, became the 31st Member Country of the APRM. President Issoufou recalled the objectives and principles of the Mechanism and emphasized that the APRM objectives and the thematic areas covered are similar to the objectives of good governance, promotion of political stability, high economic growth and continental integration pursued by his country as part of the “Niger Renaissance Programme”.

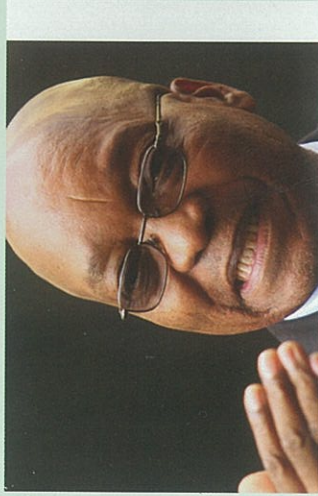
He assured the Forum of Niger’s commitment to submit to the peer review after the initial self-assessment exercise and the related activities.

Forum’s response

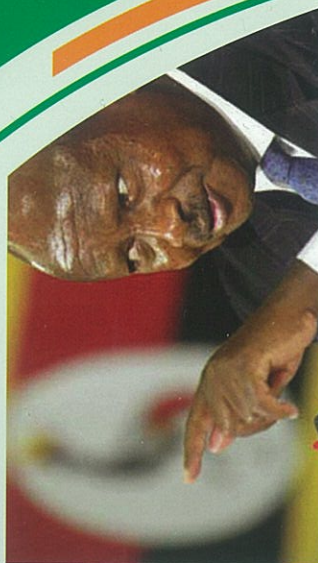
The Forum thanked the Government and People of Niger for the laudable initiative they took in joining the APRM.

Para 1 and 2 of Chapter 2.2 should be reformulated

Picture of Hinde Algeria Prime Minister



H.E. PRESIDENT JACOB ZUMA - SOUTH AFRICA



H.E. PRESIDENT YOWERI MUSEVENI - UGANDA

2.2. Presentation of the Progress Report on Implementation of the National Programme of Action of Algeria

The Prime Minister of Algeria, H.E. Ahmed Ouyahia, presented the Second Progress Report on the implementation of Algeria's NPoA with a focus on the high importance accorded to the role of women, the policies and programmes implemented for the youth and the significant progress recorded in the fight against unemployment. The Forum was informed that the Government of Algeria has taken measures to strengthen structures for good governance.

It has ensured an increase in women's representation in the Public Service, promoted multiparty participation in elections through political reforms, especially in the judicial sector, in addition to the initiatives taken to fight corruption and money laundering in the country, among other measures.

Algeria is also diversifying its economy, carrying out macro-economic structural reforms, as well as land and industrial reforms, with a view to reducing environmental pollution and youth unemployment and promoting affordable housing for the Algerian people. Prime Minister Ouyahia noted that Algeria has

made tremendous progress in Social Policy implementation, in terms of housing, and notable achievements in the field of infrastructure building. The dialogue between the Executive and other stakeholders, including the Civil Society, has been consolidated.

Forum's response

President Jacob Zuma from South Africa commended Algeria for the strides made in promoting youth employment, Press Freedom and economic growth. H.E. Macky Sall also congratulated Algeria on its insightful report.

2.3. Presentation of the Progress Report on Implementation of the National Programme of Action of Uganda

Uganda's Second Progress Report was presented by H.E. President Yoweri Museveni. He informed the Forum that his country's socio-economic transformation calls for private sector promotion, market for local products, development of infrastructure such as electricity, roads, railways and Information and Communication Technology.



H.E. PRESIDENT BLAISE COMPAORÉ - BURKINA FASO

President Museveni elaborated on progress made in the area of access to global markets, human resource capacity building through the development of appropriate skills, value addition through local processing of raw materials, export-led growth strategy, the training and use of national experts in the oil industry, democracy and good governance. He further emphasised that Army building is important to governance in Uganda, as it helps to control insurgencies and other practices destabilizing Uganda in particular, and Africa in general. The Forum was also informed that Uganda has discovered oil and gas, and the country is planning to build an oil refinery locally to avoid exporting crude oil.

Forum's response

President Jacob Zuma commended Uganda for presenting the Second Progress Report. He congratulated Uganda on its peace-keeping initiatives in the East African Region and applauded the Government of Uganda for the efforts it is making to boost oil production through research and the establishment of relevant institutions for petroleum studies. He encouraged his peers to learn from Uganda's local capacity-building programmes.

of Action of Burkina Faso

The President of Burkina Faso, H.E. Blaise Compaoré, presented his country's Third Report on Implementation of the NPoA with emphasis on progress made in the development of the country's mineral resources, modernization of agriculture as well as the significant achievements in the Health and Education sectors and in the computerization of career management in the Public Service.

He disclosed that Burkina Faso has established democratic institutions, such as the Ministry of Human Rights and a Council of Civil Society Organizations, in addition to revamping the Judicial Sector, as part of the efforts to enforce human rights and the rule of law and promote good governance in the country.

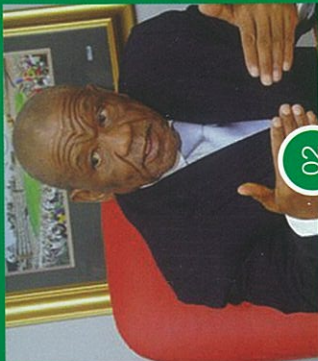
President Compaoré highlighted Burkina Faso's mediation efforts in the area of conflict resolution, particularly in West Africa, as well as the Government's initiatives aimed at promoting accelerated economic growth, especially in the export sector. Burkina Faso called upon African countries with expertise in mining, such as South Africa, to assist in developing its Mining Sector.

Forum's response

South Africa and Algeria pledged their readiness to collaborate with Burkina Faso. President Blaise Compaoré was congratulated on his excellent presentation and his country was commended for the important role it has been playing in conflict mediation, particularly in West Africa. The establishment of the Burkina Ministry of Human Rights and the economic reforms cited in the Report were also emphasized as commendable practices worthy of emulation by other Member Countries.



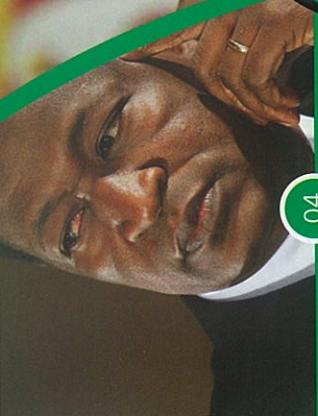
01



02



03



04



05

2.5. Revision of the APRM Questionnaire

Professor Amos Sawyer presented the highlights of the Revised APRM Questionnaire with a focus on the Context and Background, the Revision Process, Main Changes in the Revised Questionnaire and Key Changes per Thematic Area.

The Forum noted that the Revised APRM Questionnaire is more focused and responsive to the country-specific issues, and the Revised APRM Questionnaire was adopted as presented by the Chairperson of the APR Panel.

The Heads of State who participated at the 17th Summit of the African Peer Review Mechanism [APR Forum] held on 14 July 2012 at the African Union Commission Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

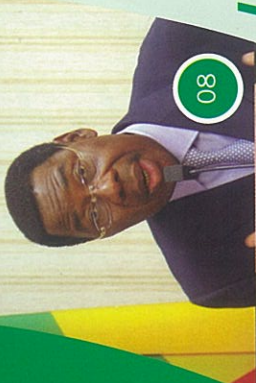
1. H.E. MACKY SALL
President of the Republic of Senegal
2. H.E. THOMAS THABANE
Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho
3. H.E. JAKAYA KIKWETE
President of the United Republic of Tanzania

4. H.E. BLAISE COMPAORÉ
President of the Republic of Burkina Faso
5. H.E. YOWERI KAGUTA MUSEVENI
President of the Republic of Uganda
6. H.E. AHMED OUYAHIA
Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
7. H.E. ELLEN JOHNSON SIRLEAF
President of the Republic of Liberia
8. H.E. PONI YAMASSO
President of the Republic of Benin
9. J. JACOB ZUMA
President of the Republic of South Africa



10

10 H.E. MAHAMADOU ISSOUFOU
President of the Republic of Niger



08



07



06

Conrad
B This title has to be reformulated
I suggest we delete "overview of assessments" and "A" below.

cut **b. (overview of assessments: update on country review processes ...**

As at year-end 2012, fifteen (15) APRM member countries have been peer-reviewed. Sierra Leone was peer-reviewed at the 16th Summit of the APR Forum in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 28 January 2012. Zambia will be peer-reviewed at the 18th Summit of the APR Forum scheduled for Addis Ababa in January 2013 and Kenya will undergo its second peer review at the same Summit.

The following accomplishments marked the year 2012 for the APRM:

- The Revised APRM Questionnaire was adopted at the 17th Summit of the APR Forum held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 14 July 2012;
- The Review Mission to Tanzania and Support Missions to Gabon and Sudan took place;
- APRM sensitisation activities were organized across the continent; and
- The APRM Panel and Secretariat took part in governance meetings and workshops, including the Eighth African Governance Forum (AGF) that was held in Gaborone, Botswana, in October 2012.



This section reports on APRM progress in each member country and sub-region. The thirty-one member countries represent all the five sub-regions of Africa, and more than 75 per cent of Africa's population.

To be deleted

Check and update all dates and information under B

1. CENTRAL AFRICA

There are four (4) APRM Member States from Central Africa: Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Gabon and São Tome and Príncipe.

1.1. CAMEROON

Head of State: H.E . Paul Biya
Population: 18, 988, 000
Official Languages: French and English
Land Area: 465, 400 sq km
Date of Accession to the APRM: 3 April 2003



Cameroon acceded to the APRM on 3 April 2003. Its review process has been slow. An Advance Mission is planned for early 2013, with a view to discussing with the Government of Cameroon the ways and means of reinvigorating the Peer Review Process through the establishment of national APRM structures, particularly the National Governance Commission/Governing Council.

1.2. REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Head of State: H.E . Dennis Sassou Nguesso
Population: 3, 702,000
Official Languages: French
Land Area: 341, 500 sq km
Date of Accession to the APRM: 9 March 2003



The Republic of Congo acceded to the APRM in 2003. The efforts made in 2012 were concentrated on reinvigorating the APRM process in the country.

1.3. GABON

Head of State: H.E . Ali Bongo Ondimba
Population: 1, 149, 000
Official Languages: French
Land Area: 257, 670 sq km
Date of Accession to the APRM: 14 April 2003



Gabon acceded to the APRM in April 2003. A Support Mission to Gabon was undertaken from 8 to 12 May 2012 and the Country Self-Assessment Report is expected in early 2013. The Country Review Mission to Gabon is planned for 2013.

1.4. SÃO TOME & PRINCIPE

Head of State: H.E . Fradique de Menezes
Population: 212, 679
Official Languages: Portuguese and Creole
Land Area: 1, 001 sq km
Date of Accession to the APRM: 28 January 2007



São Tome & Principe acceded to the APRM in January 2007. Efforts are being made to invigorate the APRM process in the country, starting with an Advance Mission in 2013.

2. EAST AFRICA

There are six (6) APRM Member States from East Africa: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

2.1. DJIBOUTI

Head of State: H.E. Ismail Omar Guelleh
Population: 848,000
Official Languages: French and Arabic
Land Area: 23,180 sq km
Date of Accession to the APRM: 1 July 2007



*update
check date of accession*

Djibouti acceded to the APRM in June 2007. In February 2011, Djibouti hosted a Support Mission and embarked on the APRM Self-assessment exercise. Efforts are being made to invigorate the APRM process in the country so that the country can complete its Self-Assessment Report in 2013.

2.2. ETHIOPIA

Head of State: H.E. Meles Zenawi
Population: 82,800,000
Official Languages: Amharic
Land Area: 1,101,000 sq km
Date of Accession to the APRM: 9 March 2003



*update
check*

Ethiopia was peer-reviewed at the 14th Summit of the APR Forum in Addis Ababa on 29 January 2011. The Country Review Report is ready to be launched on 11 January 2013, in Addis Ababa by the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, H.E. Hailemariam Desalegn, and the country is ready to embark on the writing of its first Progress Report.

2.3. KENYA

Head of State: H.E. Uhuru Kenyatta
Population: 39,800,000
Official Languages: Swahili
Land Area: 569,250 sq km
Date of Accession to the APRM: 9 March 2003



*7
update
out English?!
check*

Kenya is the first Member State to have received a second APRM Country Review Mission, which took place from 16 to 31 July 2011. The Second Review of Kenya was led by Professor Amos Sawyer, Lead Panel Member in charge of the Kenya Review Process, accompanied by a team of African experts. The Country Review Report is ready for tabling at a Summit of the APR Forum in 2013.

2.4. RWANDA

Head of State: H.E. Paul Kagame
Population: 10,200,000
Official Languages: English
Land Area: 947,300 sq km
Date of Accession to the APRM: 08 July 2004



*update
check*

Uganda acceded to the APRM on 9 March 2003. It is the 7th country peer-reviewed in June 2008 at Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt. Uganda presented the 1st Progress Report on the Implementation of the NPoA in January 2010, and its 2nd Progress Report on the Implementation of the NPoA, on 14 July 2012, during the 17th Summit of the APR Forum held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.



Rwanda was peer-reviewed at the 5th Summit of the APR Forum in Banjul, The Gambia, in June 2006. The Country presented its Second Annual Progress Report on the Implementation of the NPoA in January 2009. A Second Review Mission to Rwanda is planned for 2013.

2.5. TANZANIA



Head of State: H.E. Jakaya Kikwete
 Population: 43, 700,000
 Official Languages: ~~English~~ **Swahili**
 Land Area: 947, 300 sq km
 Date of Accession to the APRM: 08 July 2004

Tanzania acceded to the APRM on 26 May 2004. The Country Review Mission to Tanzania was fielded from 2 to 23 March 2012, following an official invitation by the Government of Tanzania. The Draft Country Review Report validated by the APR Panel at its 57th and 58th Meetings is ready for peer review at the 18th Summit of the APR Forum, scheduled for 26 January 2013.



2.6. UGANDA
Swahili all info provided below
 Head of State: H.E. ~~Yoweri Museveni~~
 Population: 3, 702,000
 Official Languages: French
 Land Area: 341, 500 sq km
 Date of Accession to the APRM: 9 March 2003

3. NORTH AFRICA

There are four (4) APRM Member States from North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Mauritania and Sudan.



3.1. ALGERIA

Head of State: H.E. Abdelaziz Bouteflika
Population: 34, 500,000
Official Languages: Arabic
Land Area: 2, 381, 740 sq km
Date of Accession to the APRM: 9 March 2003

Algeria was among the first countries to accede to the APRM in March 2003. The country was peer-reviewed at the 7th Summit of the APR Forum in Accra, Ghana, in July 2007.

Algeria presented its First Annual Progress Report on the Implementation of the National Programme of Action (NPOA) at the 10th Forum held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in January 2009. Algeria's Consolidated Progress Report on the National Programme of Action (NPOA) was presented at the 17th Summit of the APR Forum held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 14 July 2012.



3.2. EGYPT

Head of State: H.E. Mohamed Morsi
Population: 83, 000,000
Official Languages: Arabic
Land Area: 995, 450 sq km
Date of Accession to the APRM: 9 March 2004

Egypt acceded to the APRM in 2004. Efforts are being made to reinvigorate the APRM process in the country. An Advance Mission to Egypt is planned for 2013.



3.3. MAURITANIA

Head of State: H.E. Mohamed Ould Adbed Aziz
Population: 3, 281, 634
Official Languages: Arabic and French
Land Area: 1, 30,700 sq km
Date of Accession to the APRM: 30 January 2008

Mauritania acceded to the APRM in 2008. Efforts are being made to invigorate the APRM process in the country.



3.4. SUDAN

Head of State: H.E. Omar Al-Bashir
Population: 42, 200,000
Official Languages: Arabic
Land Area: 2,376,000 sq km
Date of Accession to the APRM: 22 January 2006

- South Sudan independence day: 9 July 2011
- APR Sudan data should be revised accordingly

Sudan acceded to the APRM in 2006 and received an Advance Mission in October 2009. In October 2012, the Country hosted a Support Mission during which the Memorandum of Understanding on Technical Assessments was signed between the President of the Republic, H.E Hassan Omar Al Bashir, and the Lead Panel Member. A sensitisation workshop is planned to be held in Sudan during the first quarter of 2013.

4. SOUTHERN AFRICA

Seven (7) APRM Member States of the APRM are from Southern Africa: Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia.

4.1. ANGOLA

Head of State: H.E . Jose' Eduardo dos Santos
 Population: 18, 400,000
 Official Languages: Portuguese
 Land Area: 1,246,700 sq km
 Date of Accession to the APRM: 08 July 2008



Check date of accession

Angola acceded to the APRM in 2004. Efforts are being made to invigorate the APRM process in the country. An Advance Mission to Angola is planned for 2013.



4.2. LESOTHO
 Head of State: H.E .Pakalitha Mosisile
 Population: 2, 100,000
 Official Languages: English
 Land Area: 30,350 sq km
 Date of Accession to the APRM: 08 July 2008

King Letsie III

update figures

Lesotho was peer-reviewed at the 11th Summit of the APR Forum in Sirte, Libya, in June 2009. The country's First Annual Progress Report on the Implementation of the NPoA was presented at the 14th Summit of the APR Forum in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in January 2011. The country has now embarked on a nationwide APRM popularization programme, including a visit by the Lead Panel Member for Lesotho in October 2012.

4.3. MALAWI

Head of State: H.E .Joyce Banda
 Population: 15, 200,000
 Official Languages: English
 Land Area: 118, 480 sq km
 Date of Accession to the APRM: 08 July 2004



update check

Malawi acceded to the APRM in July 2004 and has received Support and Follow-up Missions. The Lead Panel Member in charge of Malawi paid a courtesy visit to H.E. President Joyce Banda in Lilongwe Malawi on 21 November 2012. The visit culminated in the renewal of Malawi's commitment to the APRM process, which had been stalled in recent years.



4.4. MAURITIUS

Head of State: H.E. Kailash Purryag
Population: 1,300,000 *update*
Official Languages: English
Land Area: 1,860 sq km *check*
Date of Accession to the APRM: 9 March 2003

Mauritius was peer-reviewed at the 13th Summit of the APR Forum in Kampala, Uganda, on 24 July 2010. A new Focal Point and Special representative of the Prime Minister to the APRM was appointed in October 2012. The Focal Point has invigorated the process in Mauritius and he is planning to launch the Mauritius Country Review Report in early 2013.



4.5. MOZAMBIQUE

Head of State: H.E. Amando Guebeza
Population: 22,900,000 *update*
Official Languages: Portuguese
Land Area: 784,090 sq km *check*
Date of Accession to the APRM: 9 March 2004

Mozambique was peer-reviewed at the 11th Summit of the APR Forum in Sirte, Libya, in June 2009. The Country Review Report was launched in Maputo on 26 May 2011. Mozambique is working on its first Progress Report, which is to be presented at the 19th Summit of the APR Forum Summit in Addis Ababa on 24 May 2013.



4.6. SOUTH AFRICA

Head of State: H.E. Jacob Zuma
Population: 51,770,000 *update*
Official Languages: English
Land Area: 1,221,040 sq km
Date of Accession to the APRM: 9 March 2003

South Africa is the fourth APRM Member State peer-reviewed at the 7th Summit of the APR Forum in Accra, Ghana, on 1st July 2007. At the 15th Summit held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, in June 2011, South Africa presented its Consolidated Second Progress Report covering the period from January 2009 to September 2010. South Africa has requested to present the 3rd Progress Report on the Implementation of its NPoA at a Summit of the APRM Forum in 2013. The country is also willing to undergo its Second Review in 2013-14.



4.7. ZAMBIA

Head of State: H.E. Michael Sata
Population: 12,900,000 *update*
Official Languages: English
Land Area: 740,720 sq km *check*
Date of Accession to the APRM: 22 January 2006

Zambia acceded to the APRM in January 2006. The Country Review Mission (CRM) to Zambia took place from 7 to 25 February 2011. The Country Review Report is to be peer-reviewed at the 18th Summit of the APR Forum in Addis Ababa in January 2013. The Report is expected to be launched in the 2nd half of 2013.

5. WEST AFRICA

Ten (10) Member States of the APRM are from West Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.



5.1. BENIN

Head of State: H.E. Thomas Yayi Boni
Population: 8,900,000 *update*
Official Languages: French
Land Area: 110,620 sq km *check*
Date of Accession to the APRM: 31 March 2004

Benin was peer-reviewed at the 8th APR Forum in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in January 2008. Benin presented its Second Progress Report on the Implementation of the NPoA at the 15th Summit of the APR Forum in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, in June 2011, and its Third Progress Report is expected to be presented at the 18th Summit scheduled for 26 January 2013 in Addis Ababa.



5.2. BURKINA FASO

Head of State: H.E. Blaise Compaoré
Population: 17,700,000 *update*
Official Languages: French
Land Area: 273,800 sq km *check*
Date of Accession to the APRM: 9 March 2003

The peer review of Burkina Faso took place at the First Extraordinary Session of the APR Forum on 29 October 2008 in Cotonou, Benin. In June 2011, Burkina Faso presented its Second Progress Report on the Implementation of the National Programme of Action (NPoA) at the 15th APRM Summit in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. The country has commenced the second phase of implementation of its NPoA recommendations and reforms. It presented its Third Progress Report at the 17th Summit of the APR Forum in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 14 July 2012.



5.3. GHANA

Head of State: H.E. John Dramani Mahama
Population: 23,800,000 *update*
Official Languages: English
Land Area: 238,540 sq km
Date of Accession to the APRM: 9 March 2003

Ghana is the first country to complete its peer review in June 2005. The country has regularly submitted Annual Progress Reports on the Implementation of its National Programme

of Action (NPOA). The 6th Progress Report is expected to be presented to the APR Forum in 2013. A Second Review Mission to Ghana is also scheduled for 2013.



5.4. LIBERIA
 Head of State: H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf
 Population: 4,129,000
 Official Languages: English
 Land Area: 37, 189 sq km
 Date of Accession to the APRM: 12 Jan. 2011

Check

Liberia acceded to the APRM in January 2011 at the 14th Summit of the APR Forum in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The country is to host an Advance Mission during the first quarter of 2013.



5.5. MALI
 Head of State: H.E. Dioncounda Traore
 Population: 9,000,000
 Official Languages: French
 Land Area: 1,220,190 sq km
 Date of Accession to the APRM: 28 March 2003

Check

Mali is the 10th country peer-reviewed by the APR Forum at the Summit held in Sirte, Libya, in June 2009. The Country Review Report was officially launched in September 2010 and the implementation of the NPOA started thereafter. Mali's First Annual Progress Report was postponed to 2013 due to the prevailing political crisis in 2012.



5.6. NIGER
 Head of State: H.E. Mahamadou Issoufou
 Population: 11, 061,000
 Official Languages: French
 Land Area: 1, 267,000 sq km
 Date of Accession to the APRM: June 2012

Check date of accession

Niger acceded to the APRM in July 2012. A courtesy mission to Niger is planned by the Lead Panel Member for Niger in 2013, to kick-start the APRM process in the country.



5.7. NIGERIA
 Head of State: H.E. Goodluck Jonathan
 Population: 154,700,000
 Official Languages: English
 Land Area: 910, 770 sq km
 Date of Accession to the APRM: 9 March 2003

update

Check

Nigeria received its Country Review Mission in February 2008 and was peer-reviewed in 2009. At the 14th Summit of the APR Forum that was held in Addis Ababa on January 2011, Nigeria presented its First Progress Report on the implementation of the NPOA. Nigeria's Second Progress Report was tabled at the 16th Summit in Addis Ababa in January 2012, but it was not peer-reviewed due to time constraints. The country has decided to combine the findings from the First and Second Progress Reports into a Consolidated Report to be considered for a Second Review.



5.8. SENEGAL

Head of State: H.E. Macky Sally

Population: 12, 500,000

Official Languages: French

Land Area: 192, 530 sq km

Date of Accession to the APRM: 9 March 2004

update
check

Senegal acceded to the APRM in 2004. A Fact-finding Mission was fielded in 2006 to invigorate the APRM process in the country. After the recent elections, the new Head of State appointed a Focal Point to coordinate the APRM process in Senegal.

Following an exchange of letters between the Head of State and the Lead Panel Member for Senegal, Dr. Mustapha Mekkideche, a Follow-up Mission was fielded to Senegal from 3 to 7 September 2012 with a view to briefing the President on the APRM process and enlisting his support to the process.

Senegal has made advances in setting up the national structures and it is expected that the Memorandum of Understanding on Technical Assessments will be signed in early 2013 to chart the road map for a Country Review Mission during the year.



5.9. SIERRA LEONE

Head of State: H.E. Ernest Bai Koroma

Population: 5,700,000

Official Languages: English

Land Area: 192, 530 sq km

Date of Accession to the APRM: 9 March 2004

check date of accession

Sierra Leone acceded to the APRM in July 2004. The Country Review Mission to Sierra Leone took place from 21 May to 6 June 2011. The Country Review Report was tabled and peer-reviewed at the 16th Summit of the APR Forum in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in January 2012. Due to the 2012 elections in Sierra Leone, the Launch of the Country Review Report was postponed to the first quarter of 2013.



5.10. TOGO

Head of State: Faure Gnassingbe

Population: 6,600,000

Official Languages: French

Land Area: 54, 390 sq km

Date of Accession to the APRM: 30 June 2008

check date
update
check

Togo acceded to the APRM in June 2008 at the Summit of the APRM Forum held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt. A Focal Point has been appointed and members of the APRM National Commission have been identified. Efforts are being made to invigorate the APRM process in the country.

c. Partnership development and participation in meetings ...

At their 6th Summit held in Abuja on 9 March 2003, the Heads of State and Government decided that the APRM should have Strategic Partners to conduct technical assessments on countries to be reviewed. They identified the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to conduct technical assessments on Economic Governance and Management and the African Development Bank (AfDB) to work on Banking and Financial Standards, while the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was selected to serve as custodian of the Trust Funds to finance the APRM process.

The Strategic Partners have also been participating actively in APRM Country Support Missions and Country Review Missions. They have been instrumental in supporting the implementation of National Programmes of Action (NPOA) in the reviewed countries as well. More support will be required from these institutions and other stakeholders as the APRM process moves on to Second Review Missions and Monitoring of the NPOAs.

1. Conferences, Workshops and Meetings

In 2012, the Continental Mechanism participated in a number of conferences, meetings and workshops to imple-

ment its advocacy programme, disseminate information, share experiences and promote partnership with other institutions.

The events included

(i) the Institutionalization of Civil Society Engagement with the AU – Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) Meeting hosted by the African Union Commission from 29 to 30 May 2012; and

(ii) The Expert Group Meeting on the Management of Diversity in Africa, organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA) and the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Accra, Ghana, from 31 July to 2 August 2012;

(iii) the First Ordinary Session of the Third Pan-African Parliament held from 8 to 19 October 2012 in Midrand, South Africa; and

(iv) Eighth African Governance Forum

- 1.1. Institutionalization of Civil Society Engagement with the AU – Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), 29-30 May, AU Headquarters, Addis Ababa

From 29 to 30 May 2012, the APRM Secretariat participated in a meeting hosted by the African Union Commission's "Make Peace Happen" Campaign Team. The meeting was attended

SADC HEADQUARTERS:
GABORONE, BOTSWANA



by continental institutions working to promote peace and good governance on the continent, including Regional Economic Communities and Civil Society Organisations, and to operationalize a continental early warning system when conflict situations are starting to develop.

The outcome of the meeting consisted in increased awareness and understanding of the mandate, structures, operations and status of operationalization of the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) at the African Union, and discussion of the ways and means whereby the APRM Country Review Reports and National Programmes of Action can facilitate the work of the CEWS through collaboration.

1.2. The Expert Group Meeting on Management of Diversity in Africa, organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA) and the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KA IPTC) in Accra, Ghana, from 31 July to 2 August 2012

The APRM participated in the Expert Group Meeting on Management of Diversity in Africa, organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA) and the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KA IPTC) in Accra, Ghana, from 31 July to 2 August 2012. Management of Diversity was

identified by OSAA as one of the most pressing issues underlying conflicts in Africa, as highlighted in the Annual Report of the Secretary-General to the United Nations General Assembly focusing, *inter alia*, on new and emerging challenges and persistent obstacles, as well as innovative solutions, to the attainment of lasting peace and sustainable development in Africa. Management of Diversity in Africa was the central theme of the Secretary-General's 2012 Report.

The APRM Secretariat made a presentation at the Meeting and highlighted that the Mechanism seeks to address challenges in the area of governance, in relation to diversity management. The Secretariat drew on examples from some Member States to concretely illustrate APRM recommendations on the Management of Diversity. The Meeting acknowledged the pivotal role the APRM plays as an African Institution promoting good governance on the continent and recommended the strengthening of partnership between APRM and OSAA.

1.3. The First Ordinary Session of the Third Legislature of the Pan-African Parliament, 8-19 October 2012, Midrand, South Africa

Ambassador Rashed represented the APR Panel at the First Ordinary Session of the Third Legislature of the Pan-African Parliament held in Midrand, South Africa, from 8 to 19 October 2012. He was accompanied by Mr. Assefa Shifa, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the APRM Secretariat. Ambassador Rashed addressed the 3rd Session of the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) and met with its President, as well as the Chairpersons of the Committee on Cooperation, International Relations and Conflict Resolutions, the Committee on Health, Labour and Social Affairs and the Committee on Justice and Human Rights. A meeting with the full Committee on Cooperation, International Relations and Conflict Resolutions was also convened on that occasion. All the meetings were constructive and they reflected PAP's interest in the work of the APRM. The PAP President expressed his intention to devote a PAP session to the work of the APRM at the next PAP Session in May 2013.

1.4. Eighth African Governance Forum (AGF - VIII), 16-18 October 2012, Gaborone, Botswana

The Government of the Republic of Botswana, the United Nations Development Programme's Regional Bureau for Africa (UNDP/RBA), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Union (AU) jointly hosted the Eighth African Governance Forum (AGF-VIII) in Gaborone, Botswana, from 16 to 18 October 2012. The theme of AGF-VIII was "Democracy, Elections and the Management of Diversity in Africa". About 300 participants took part in the meeting. They included African leaders,

policy makers, civil society, Regional Economic Communities and leading continental institutions working in the areas of governance and development. During the Forum, Professor Amos Sawyer, Chairperson of the APRM Panel of Eminent Persons, was invited to share the Panel's views on "Democracy, Elections and the Management of Diversity in Africa" along with other outstanding African personalities such as H.E. Pedro Pires, former President of Cape Verde, and His Excellency R.H. Motsoahae Thomas Thabane, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho. Professor Sawyer stressed the APRM's strong belief that democracy and development are mutually interdependent - in colloquial terms, two sides of the same coin, as one cannot be achieved sustainably without the other. He noted that democratic governance is essential for broad and participatory engagement of citizens in a country's affairs.

The Chairperson of the APR Panel of Eminent Persons recalled that, back in 2008, the APRM had already established that two of the most intractable challenges facing Africa are diversity management and electoral violence. He mentioned that diversity is not necessarily a problem for Africa per se but, if well managed, diversity is an asset for Africa's democratisation and development processes. He underlined the fact that the outcome of African electoral processes highly depended on fair and equal management of the ethnic, religious, generational and social groups by the authorities. The policy recommendations of the Meeting included "expediting accession to the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) as well as the ratification and implementation of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, particularly those aspects of the APRM National Programmes of Action (NPOAs) and the Charter relating to youth empowerment and development".

II Financial Report...

The APRM Base Document states that funding for the Mechanism comes from assessed contributions from participating Member States. The document adds that it is essential that the APRM “does not rely on external partners for funding, although such partnerships could be welcome if they were managed in a way that clearly respects African ownership of the APRM and all of its processes”. In addition, “Support from external partners should be sought mainly for the implementation of the National Programme of Action and capacity building to improve performance”.

This chapter provides details on the general status of financial contributions to the APRM in 2012.

The Financial Statement includes Member States’ contributions from the inception in 2003 up to 31 December 2012.



1. Member States' Contributions

COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS	DATE OF ACCESSION	CONTRIBUTION - PREVIOUS YEARS (2003-2011)		CONTRIBUTION - CURRENT YEAR 2012		OVERALL CONTRIBUTIONS
		Through DBSA	Through TRUST FUND held by UNDP	Through DBSA	Through TRUST FUND held by UNDP	
1	Algeria	09-Mar-03	1,500,000	-	-	2,500,000
2	Angola	08-Jul-04	400,000	1,000,000	500,000	900,000
3	Benin	31-Mar-04	640,000	-	-	640,000
4	Burkina Faso	09-Mar-03	800,000	-	100,000	900,000
5	Cameroon	03-Apr-03	624,250	-	-	624,250
6	Congo	09-Mar-03	100,000	-	106,471	206,471
7	Djibouti	01-Jul-07	200,000	-	-	200,000
8	Egypt	09-Mar-04	1,300,000	-	-	1,300,000
9	Ethiopia	09-Mar-03	400,000	-	100,000	500,000
10	Gabon	14-Apr-03	825,000	-	-	825,000
11	Ghana	09-Mar-03	700,000	-	-	700,000
12	Kenya	09-Mar-03	800,000	-	100,000	900,000
13	Lesotho	08-Jul-04	600,000	100,000	100,000	800,000
14	Liberia	29-Jan-11	-	-	-	-
15	Malawi	08-Jul-04	200,000	100,000	-	300,000
16	Mali	28-May-03	800,000	-	-	800,000
17	Mauritania	30-Jan-08	-	-	-	-
18	Mauritius	09-Mar-03	-	100,000	-	100,000
19	Mozambique	09-Mar-04	800,000	-	100,000	900,000
20	Nigeria	09-Mar-03	4,350,000	-	-	4,350,000
21	Rwanda	09-Mar-03	400,000	-	-	400,000
22	Sao Tome & Principe	28-Jan-07	-	-	-	-
23	Senegal	09-Mar-04	100,000	100,000	-	200,000
24	Sierra Leone	08-Jul-04	100,000	-	-	100,000
25	South Africa	09-Mar-03	8,086,914	-	1,302,637	9,389,551
26	Sudan	22-Jan-06	100,000	-	-	100,000
27	Tanzania	08-Jul-04	100,000	-	-	100,000
28	Togo	29-Jun-08	202,000	-	-	202,000
29	Uganda	09-Mar-03	300,000	-	80,000	380,000
30	Zambia	22-Jan-06	600,000	-	100,000	700,000
Sub-total			25,028,164	1,400,000	2,589,108	29,017,272
African Non- APRM Member State						
31	Libya	N/A	100,000	-	-	100,000
Sub-Total Overall Total			100,000	1,400,000	2,589,108	29,117,272

TABLE 1:

Contribution to APRM through DBSA and UNDP as of 31 December 2012

*Country Contributions Funds totalling \$2,589,108 were received from Member States through the APRM Bank Account managed by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA).

No contributions were received through the APRM Account managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as indicated in the table on the left.

2. Partners' contributions

TABLE 2:

Partner's
Contribution

PARTNERS	DATE OF ACCESSION	CONTRIBUTION - CURRENT YEARS (2003- 2011)		CONTRIBUTION - CURRENT YEAR 2012		OVERALL CONTRIBUTIONS DBSA+UNDP
		Through DBSA	Through TRUST FUND held by UNDP	Through DBSA	Through TRUST FUND held by UNDP	
BILATERAL PARTNERS						
1	Canada	-	5,692,169	-	-	5,692,169
2	DFID (UK Gov.)	-	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
3	European Union	-	2,141,901	-	-	2,141,901
4	Germany (GTZ)	441,387	-	-	-	441,387
5	Italy	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
6	Spain	-	390,419	-	-	390,419
7	Switzerland	-	896,241	-	375,000	1,271,241
Sub-Total		741,387	11,120,730	-	375,000	12,237,117
MULTILATERAL PARTNERS						
8	AfDB	200,000	-	231,480	-	431,480
9	UNDP	-	2,750,000	-	-	2,750,000
Sub-Total		200,000	2,750,000	-	-	3,181,480
PRIVATE PARTNER						
10	W. K. Kellogg Foundation	315,426	-	-	-	315,426
Sub-Total		315,426	-	-	-	315,426
Overall Total		1,256,813	13,870,730	231,480	375,000	15,734,023

*Partners' Contributions

Funds totalling \$375,000 were received from the Swiss Development Corporation, through the APRM Account managed by the United Nations Development (UNDP), as indicated in the table above.

Funds totalling \$231,480 were received from the African Development Bank, a Strategic Partner of the APRM, through the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA).

iii. Management of the ~~APRM~~

The APRM Base Document approved by the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee and endorsed by the African Union Summit in Durban (South Africa) in July 2002 envisaged the APRM Forum, the APR Panel of Eminent Persons and the APRM Secretariat as the main organisational components of the APRM management process. The role of National Focal Points is also important and has been enhanced by the Operating Procedures for the APRM adopted at the 16th APR Forum Summit in Addis Ababa on 28 January 2012.

Under the new Operating Procedures, the APRM Structure consists of two components: Policy/Administrative and Specialised.

Policy/Administrative

- a. The Assembly of Participating Heads of State and Government (APR Forum);
- b. APR Committee of Focal Points;
- c. The APR Secretariat.

Specialised

The Panel of Eminent Persons (APR Panel)

The Committee of Heads of State and Government Participating in the APRM (APR Forum)

The overall responsibility of the APRM is vested in the Committee of Heads of State and Government participating in the APRM.

The APR Forum is headed by a Chairperson elected from among the participating Heads of State and Government. The term of office shall not exceed 2 years. The Chairpersonship is to be based on rotation among the different African Regions. A Vice-Chairperson shall also be elected on the basis of regional representation and the term of office of the Vice-Chairperson shall not exceed 2 years.

The Forum is mandated to meet at least twice a year to consider review reports, undertake peer reviews and make other decisions relating to the management and implementation of the APRM.

In addition to the two meetings, the APR Forum may hold Extraordinary Sessions as necessary.

APRM Committee of Focal Points

The Operating Procedures stipulate that "There shall be an intermediary between the APR Forum and APRM Secretariat com-

prising the Personal Representatives of Heads of State and Government participating in the APRM.

This Committee shall be known as the "Committee of Focal Points" and shall deal with:

- a. Budgetary process;
- b. Resource mobilization through Member States, Partners and Donors;
- c. Continuous interaction between the Secretariat, Focal Points and Partners;
- d. APRM Trust Fund and Audit.

The Focal Points are responsible for supervising the Secretariat to ensure the highest possible level of professionalism, transparency, efficiency and accountability of all Secretariat.

THE APR SECRETARIAT

The Mission of the APRM Secretariat is established as follows:

- Maintain extensive database and information on the four APRM areas of focus as well as political and economic developments in all participating countries;
- Prepare background documents for the APR Teams;
- Facilitate technical assistance to participating countries;



- Propose performance indicators and track the performance of each participating country;
- Liaise with participating countries and partner institutions to follow the progress of technical assessments;
- Plan and organise Country Review Missions (CRM);
- Recommend the composition of CRM Teams to the APR Panel and recruit the experts required for research and analysis;
- Liaise with interested external partners and assist participating countries to mobilise resources for capacity building;
- Organise regional workshops in the various APRM areas of focus and convene workshops to share experiences and best practices and address constraints experienced in the implementation of National Programmes of Action;
- Liaise with the institutions issuing the Standards and Codes listed in the Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance (AHG/235(XXXVIII) Annex 2; and
- Ensure full documentation of the APRM processes at country, sub-regional and continental levels to facilitate learning.

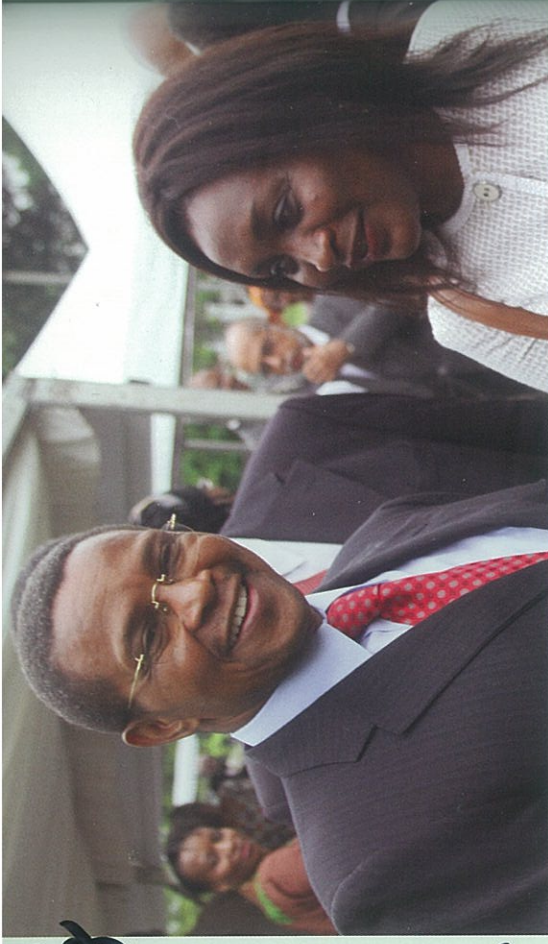
This picture has nothing to do with the APR Panel

the African Peer Review (APR) panel of eminent persons ...

The Operating Procedures provide that the operations of the APRM shall be supported by the African Peer Review Panel of Eminent Persons of not less than 5 and not more than 9 persons. The APR Panel shall be directly responsible to the APR Forum.

The Eminent Persons must be "Africans who have distinguished themselves in careers that are relevant to the work of APRM". The Constitution of the APRM also stipulates that Members of the Panel must be persons of high moral stature and demonstrate commitment to the ideals of Pan-Africanism.

The Panel meets approximately four times a year, including ahead of each of the two annual Summits of the APR Forum.



In 2012, the APR Panel met six times, as summarised in the table below.

PANEL MEETING NO.	DATE	VENUE
53	26-27 January 2011 (part of 16th APR Forum Meetings)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
54	20-21 February 2012	Johannesburg, South Africa
55	11-12 April 2012	Johannesburg, South Africa
56	11-12 July 2012 (part of 17th APR Forum Meetings)	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
57	13-14 September 2012	Maropeng South Africa
58	20 - 21 October 2012	Gaborone, Botswana

The following APR Panel Members served in 2012: •••



PROFESSOR AMOS SAWYER

Professor Amos Sawyer has since January 2012 been serving as Chairperson of the APR Panel of Eminent Persons. He was appointed to the APR Panel of Eminent Persons at the 12th Summit of the APR Forum held in Addis Ababa in January 2010. Currently Chairman of the Governance Commission of Liberia, Prof. Sawyer was the President of the Interim Government of National Unity in Liberia from November 1990 to March 1994. He has also served as Co-Director and Research Scholar at the Workshop on Political Theory and Policy Analysis in the Department of Political Science at Indiana University in the United States of America. In 1982, Professor Sawyer was the Chairperson of the Liberia Constitution Commission which drafted Liberia's current Constitution. He has written widely on issues of governance and development in Africa. In 2005, he wrote the book entitled "Beyond Plunder: Toward Democratic Governance in Liberia."



BARRISTER AKERE TABENG MUNA

Barrister Akere Tabeng Muna was appointed to the APR Panel of Eminent Persons at the 12th Summit of the APR Forum held in Addis Ababa in January 2010. He is the founder and former President of Transparency International - Cameroon. He is also Vice-Chair of the Transparency International Board. Barrister Muna is a lawyer by training and President of the Pan-African Lawyers Union (PALU). He was the former President of the Cameroon Bar Association. In September 2008, Barrister Muna was unanimously elected President of the First Permanent General Assembly of the Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC) of the African Union. He is also a member of the Governing Council of the African Governance Institute and the Sanctions Commission of the African Development Bank Group. In 2007-8, Barrister Muna was a member of the independent High-level Audit Panel of the African Union.



BARRISTER JULIENNE ONDZIEL GNELENGA

Barrister Julienne Ondziel Gnelenga is a lawyer. A national of the Republic of Congo, Barrister Gnelenga was appointed to the APR Panel of Eminent Persons at the 12th Summit of the APR Forum held in Addis Ababa in January 2010.

She serves as the Central Africa representative at the ECOSOCC General Assembly. She is also a Member of the Board of the Association for the Prevention of Torture. She was a Commissioner at the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights from 1995 to 2001. From 1998 to 2001, she also served as Special Rapporteur on Women's Rights in Africa (SRRWA). In 2007-8, Barrister Gnelenga was a member of the independent High-level Audit Panel of the African Union.

MS. BALEKA MBETE



Ms. Baleka Mbete was appointed to the APR Panel of Eminent Persons at the 16th Summit of the APR Forum held in Addis Ababa in January 2012. She served as the Deputy President of the Republic of South Africa from 25 September 2008 to 9 May 2009.

She was one of the negotiators of the new South African National Constitution, and President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. She was Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of South Africa from April 2004 to 25 September 2008.

DR. MUSTAPHA MEKIDECHE



Dr. Mustapha Mekideche was appointed to the APR Panel of Eminent Persons at the 16th Summit of the APR Forum held in Addis Ababa in January 2012. Dr. Mekideche is the Vice-President of the National Economic and Social Council (CNES) of Algeria. He has also served as Adviser to the Energy Minister of Algeria.

He is the Founder and CEO of ENEP, the engineering subsidiary of Sonatrach. Dr. Mekideche began his career as a Director at Sonatrach for the industrial petrochemical zones of Arzew and Skikda. Since 1997, he has been operating a consultancy firm serving the Oil & Gas Industry. Dr. Mekideche obtained his PhD in Economics from Grenoble University in France and also has a Degree in Mathematics from the University of Algiers.

AMBASSADOR FATUMA NDANGIZA NYIRAKOBWA

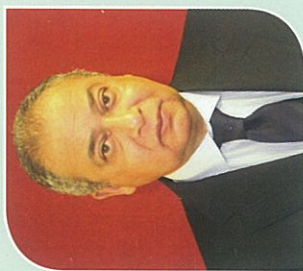


Ambassador Fatuma Ndagiza Nyirakobwa was appointed to the APR Panel of Eminent Persons at the 16th Summit of the APR Forum held in Addis Ababa in January 2012. She is also Deputy CEO of the Rwanda Governance Board, whose mission is to promote good governance and decentralisation in Rwanda. Prior to her assumption of these positions, Ambassador Ndagiza served as Rwandan Ambassador and High Commissioner to Tanzania and was also accredited to Malawi, Zambia, Seychelles and Madagascar.

In this capacity, she oversaw regional integration matters concerning the East Africa Commission and COMESA. From 2002 to 2009, Ambassador Ndagiza was the Executive Secretary of the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission that spearheaded healing and reconciliation among Rwandans.

She also pioneered the Women's Civil Society Movement and the advancement of women empowerment and gender equality in Rwanda. In this capacity she oversaw regional integration matters concerning the East Africa Commission and COMESA. From 2002 to 2009, Ambassador Ndagiza was the Executive Secretary of the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission that spearheaded healing and reconciliation among Rwandans. (see page about)

AMBASSADOR ASHRAF RASHED



Ambassador Ashraf Rashed was appointed to the APR Panel of Eminent Persons at the 16th Summit of the APR Forum held in Addis Ababa in January 2012.

In the course of his long and distinguished career, Ambassador Rashed served as the Egyptian Assistant Foreign Minister for African Affairs, Assistant Foreign Minister for European Affairs and Arab Coordinator for Euro-Mediterranean Cooperation, Deputy Assistant Foreign Minister for Strategic and Security Organisations in Europe and Ambassador to Italy (2006-2011) and Ireland (1999-2003).

He served as an International Consultant, World Food Programme Facilitator and Chairman for Consultations on Humanitarian Assistance and Risks in Somalia involving UN Agencies (2011).

AMBASSADOR PROF. OKON E. UYA



Ambassador Prof. Okon E. Uya was appointed to the APR Panel of Eminent Persons at the 16th Summit of the APR Forum held in Addis Ababa in January 2012. Prior to his assumption of this position, he had a long and distinguished career in diplomacy and in academia. He has served as Head of the History Department, Dean of Arts, Deputy and Acting Vice-Chancellor, and Director, Institute for Public Policy and Administration (IPPA), University of Calabar, Nigeria.

He has also served as Ambassador to Argentina with accreditation to Chile, Peru and Uruguay (1987-1992), Chairman and Chief Executive of the National Electoral Commission of Nigeria (June 20-November 1993), Professor of History at University of Uyo (2006 to date), University of Calabar (1976 - 2006), and Howard University (1972 - 1974). Professor Uya obtained a PhD in History from University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA in 1969.

The 54th Meeting of The African Peer Review Mechanism Panel ▼



~~IV~~ **IV. conclusion and 2013 perspectives**

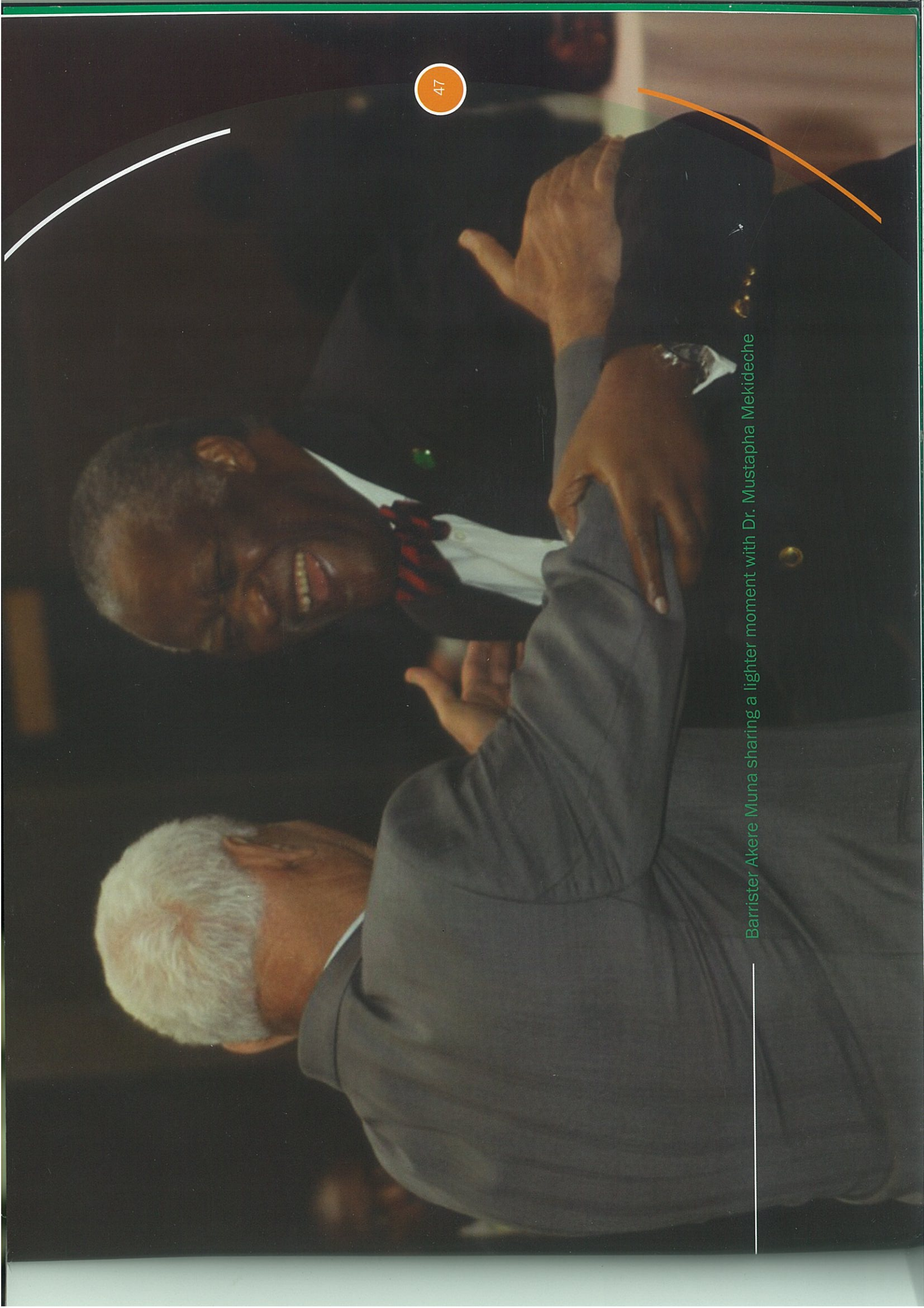
The APRM, a voluntary instrument conceived by Africans for Africans, is beginning to positively impact the state of governance on our continent, as witnessed at the Eighth African Governance Forum held in Botswana in October 2012, where the theme “Democracy, Elections and the Management of Diversity in Africa”, was perceived as a direct result of the APRM country reviews that have highlighted elections and management of diversity as two important cross-cutting issues.

The APRM has achieved much in 2012, and 2013 will see the APRM Family welcoming several new states including Chad and Tunisia, and witnessing the launch of the 10th Anniversary of the APRM.

As announced in this Annual Report, a Colloquium on the APRM is planned for May 2013, and it is expected to come up with a technical report with recommendations for the improvement of the APRM’s working processes and future impact on governance.

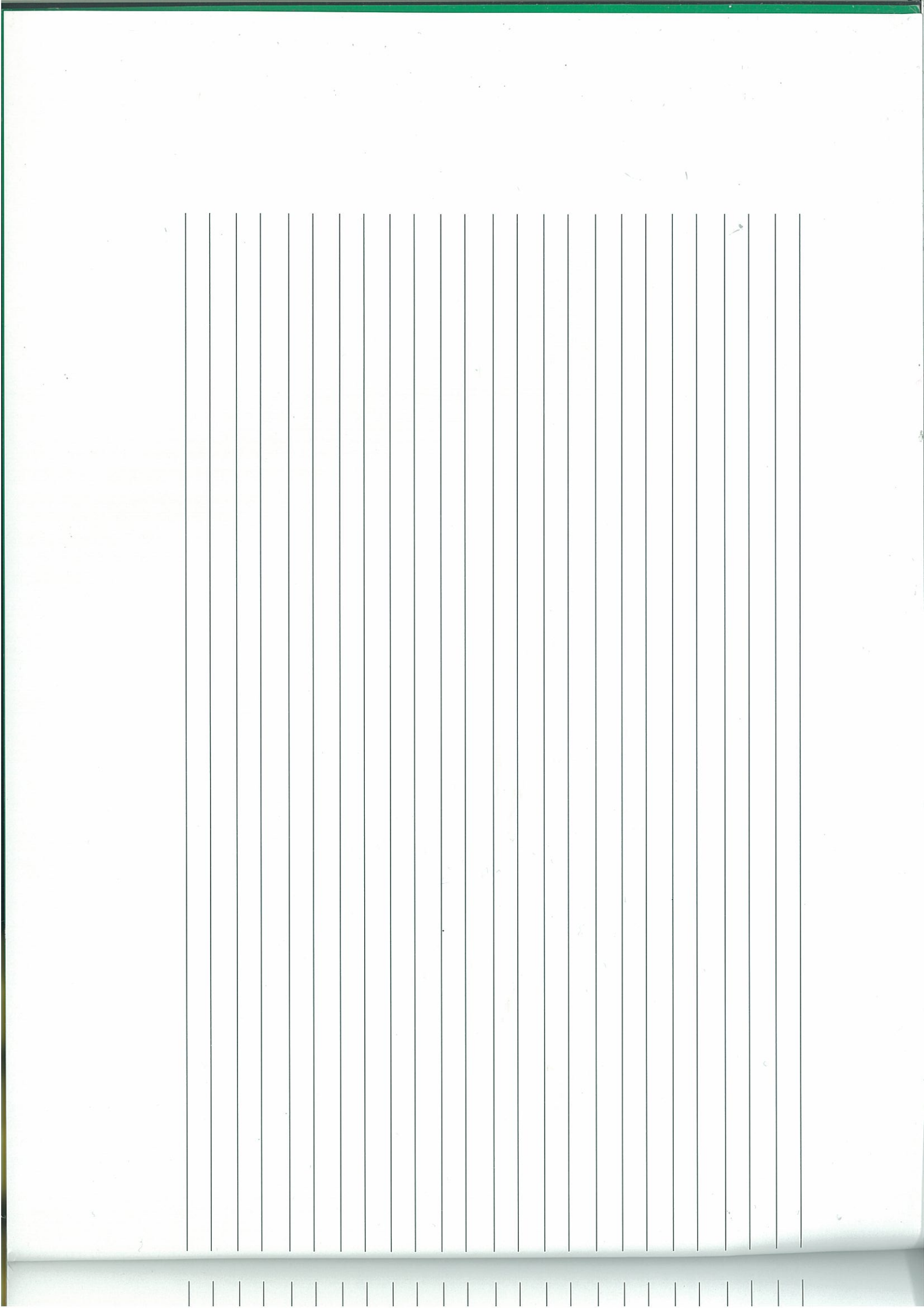
As noted in the Foreword by Prof. Sawyer, Chairperson of the APR Panel, one of the challenges ahead for the Mechanism is the need to strengthen APRM national-level organs such as the National Governance Commissions/Governing Councils to maintain the inclusivity of APRM reviews, and seek inputs on national priorities from civil society and the private sector, as part of the APRM principles of national participation and consultation.

This reaffirmation of the APRM ideal of seeking consensus on national and continental priorities will help the Mechanism to serve Africa in promoting necessary governance reforms and accelerated socio-economic development in our dear continent.



Barrister Akere Muna sharing a lighter moment with Dr. Mustapha Mekideche

notes



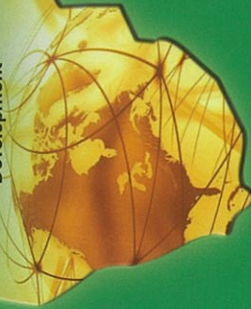
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Africa's Self-Assessment for Improved Governance

- Democracy and Political Governance
- Economic Governance and Management
- Corporate Governance
- Socio - economic Development



2012 ANNUAL REPORT

AN AFRICAN UNION INITIATIVE



AFRICAN UNION