

African
Union



APRM : rationale, mandates and current
programs for Agenda 2063/SDGs

National Capacity Building Workshop on
Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) in South
Africa
27-29 March 2023

African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)
www.arprm-au.org
[@aprmOrg](https://twitter.com/aprmOrg)

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APRM - 2022*

Content

- The APRM in a nutshell
- Congruence between SDGs and Agenda 2063 AND the role of APRM in monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063 and SDG
- Covid-19 crisis and responsive actions, APRM targeted reviews
- APRM cross-cutting engagement with youth, gender and civil society
- Current progress towards SDGs and Agenda 2063



I. The APRM in a nutshell

Foundation & Rationale

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

Rationale: a tool for sharing experiences, reinforcing best practices, identifying deficiencies, and assessing capacity-building needs to foster policies, standards and practices that lead to political stability, high economic growth, sustainable development and accelerated sub-regional and continental economic integration.

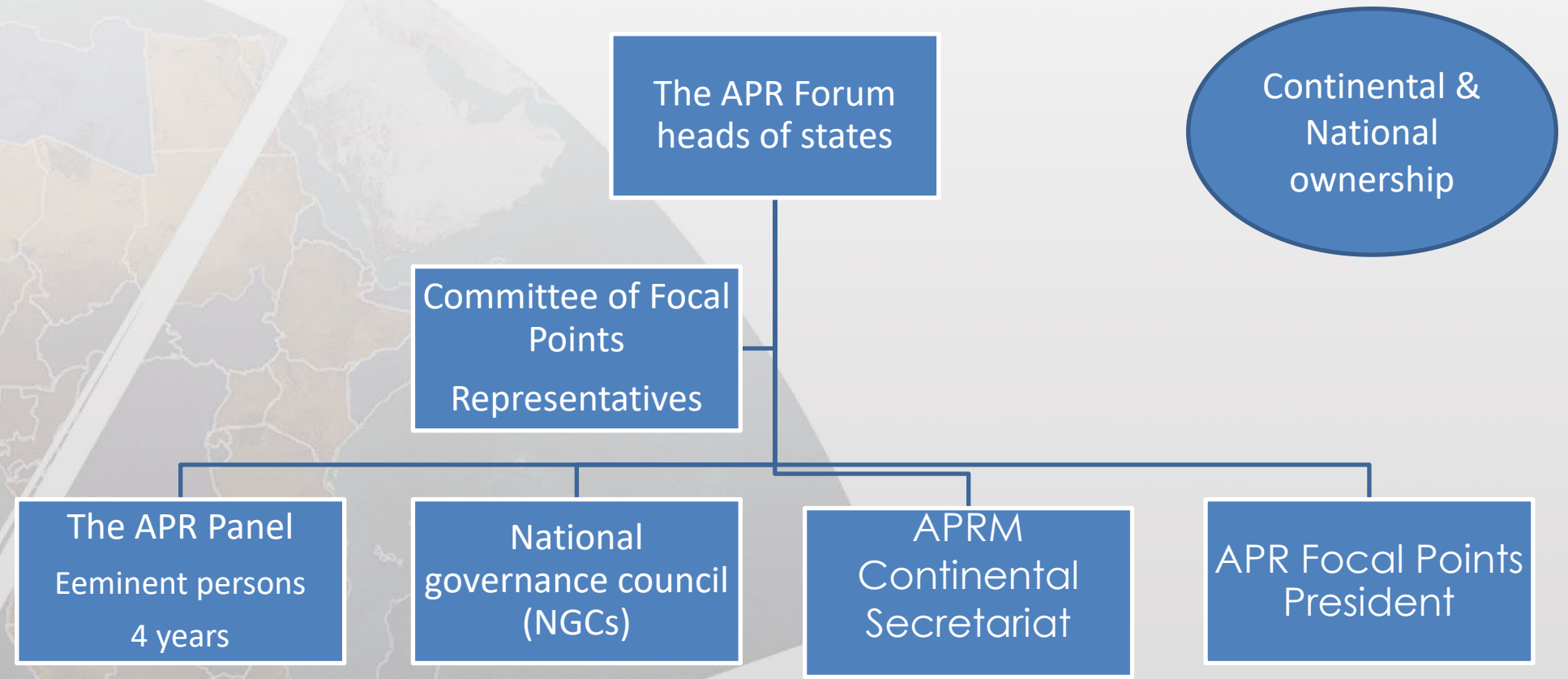
2021: Fully integrated into the AU system: process started since Jan 2017. The APRM is now a specialized agency of the AU voluntarily acceded to by member states of the AU

By 2023: 42 countries becomes members of APRM (latest is Comoros)



The APRM structure & Principles:

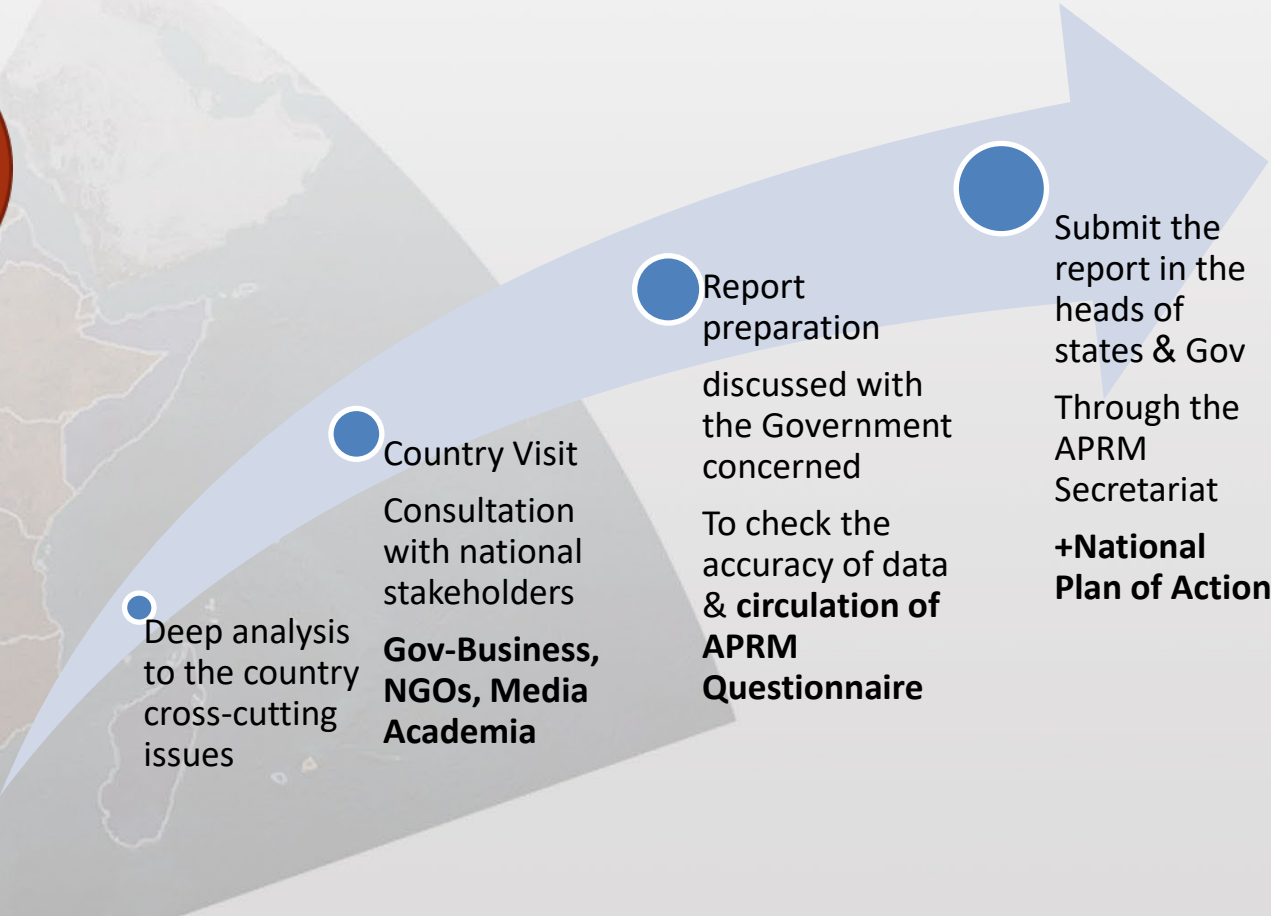
Ensuring inclusiveness, Accountability and P2P exercise.



The Governance Assessment Review Process and critics

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

technically competent, credible and free of political manipulation.



Countries accomplished with APRM Reviews

North Africa : **Algeria and Egypt , Tunisia and Mauritania**

West Africa (12) **Ghana, Nigeria, Benin, BF, Mali, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Cote 'Ivoire**, Liberia, Niger, Togo , the Gambia

East Africa : **Kenya, Uganda (2), Rwanda, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Mauritania, sudan**, Seychelles and Burundi

Southern Africa: Mozambique, South Africa (2), **Lesotho, Zambia**, Angola ,Botswana, **Namibia**, Malawi and Zimbabwe

Central Africa: **Chad**, Cameroon, Congo DRC, Congo Republic, Gabon, Equatorial Guniea, Sao Tome and Principe.

7 aspirations & 20 goals

AFRICA AT A GLANCE: FACTS AND FIGURES
7 ASPIRATIONS OF AGENDA 2063

ASPIRATION 1
A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.

ASPIRATION 2
An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance.

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

ASPIRATION 4
A peaceful and secure Africa.

ASPIRATION 5
An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics.

ASPIRATION 6
An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.

ASPIRATION 7
Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.

II. Congruence between Agenda 2063 & the 2030 for Sustainable Development Agenda 2063:

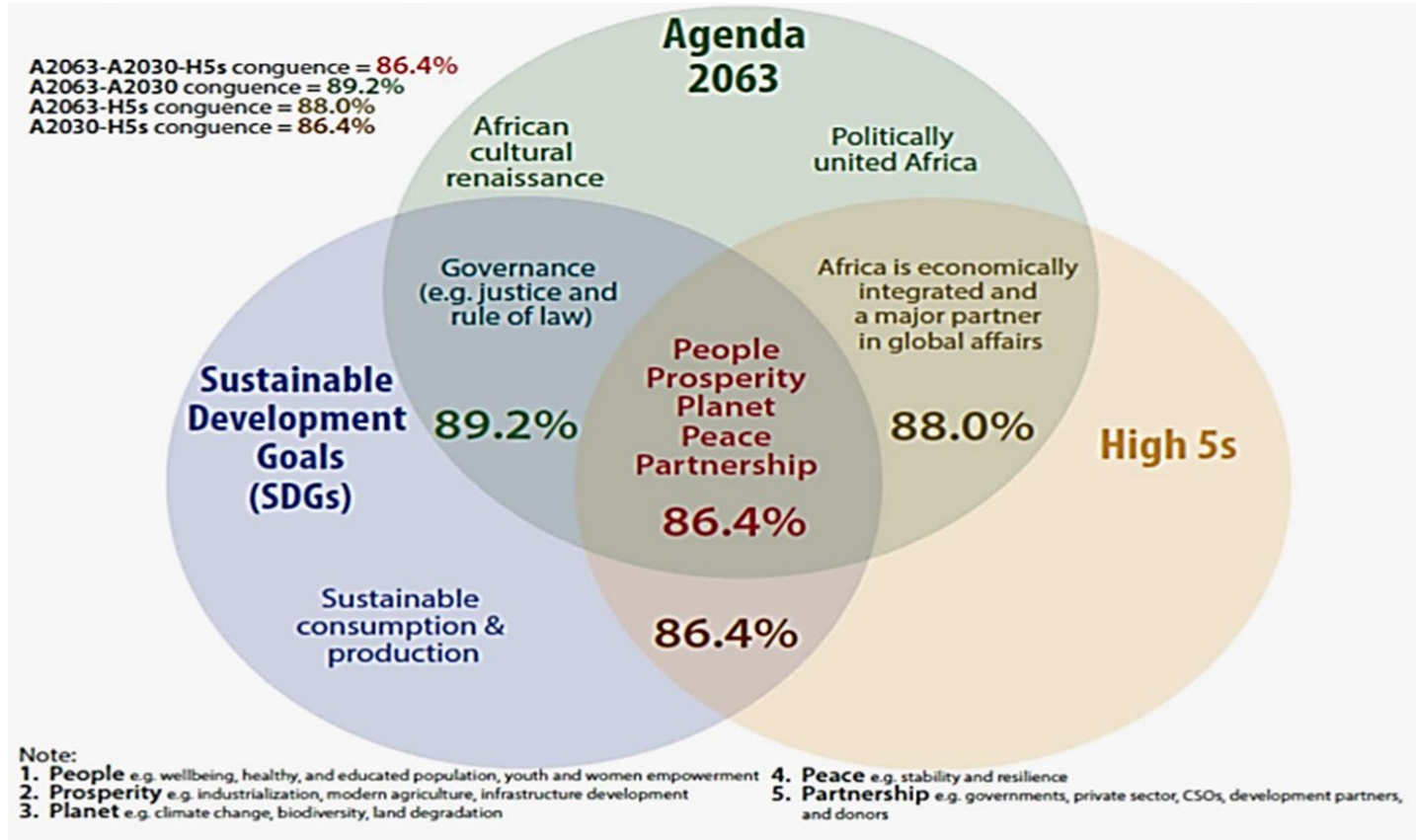
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SDGs : 17
goals ,
169 SDG
Targets & 232
indicators

Agenda 2063, 2030 Agenda and African Development Bank - High 5



Agenda 2063 Aspirations	Agenda 2063 Goals mapping			
1. A Prosperous Africa, based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development	Goal 4: Transformed economies and Job creation	Goal 1: A high standard of living, quality of life and wellbeing for all citizens	Goal 2: Well educated citizens & skills revolution underpinned by science, technology & innovation	Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities
	Goal 5: Modern agriculture for increased production & productivity	Goal 3: Healthy and well-nourished citizens		
	Goal 6: Blue/Ocean economy for accelerated economic growth			
2. An Integrated Continent, Politically United, based on the Ideals of Pan Africanism and the Vision of Africa's Renaissance	Goal 8: A United Africa (Federal or Confederate)		Goal 9: Continental financial and monetary institutions established and functional	
	Goal 10: World class infrastructure criss-crosses Africa			
3. An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human rights, Justice and Rule of Law		Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice & rule of law entrenched	Goal 12: Capable Institutions and transformative leadership in place	
4. A Peaceful and Secure Africa	Goal 13: Peace, security and stability is preserved		Goal 15: A fully functional and operational African Peace Security Architecture	
	Goal 14: A stable and peaceful Africa			
5. Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity, Common Heritage, Values and Ethics		Goal 16: African cultural renaissance is pre-eminent		
6. An Africa whose Development is people-driven, especially relying on Potential offered by its Women & Youth & well cared for Children		Goal 17: Full gender equality in all spheres of life		
		Goal 18: Engaged and empowered youth and children		
7. An Africa as a Strong, United & Influential Global Player & Partner	Goal 19: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development		Goal 20: Africa as a major partner in global affairs & peaceful co-existence	
Consolidated priority impact areas	Wealth Creation	Shared Prosperity and Transformed Livelihoods	Transformative capacities	Environment Sustainability

Agenda 2063 flagship projects

The Projects :

1. Africa Integrated High Speed Train Network
2. Grand Inga Dam Project
3. African Continental Free Trade Area
4. Pan-African Virtual and e-University
5. African Commodity Strategy
6. African Economic Platform
7. Single African Air Transport Market
8. Free Movement of Persons and the African Passport
9. Continental Financial Institutions
10. Pan African e-Network
11. Silencing the Guns by 2020
12. Africa Outer Space Strategy
13. Great Museum of Africa
14. Cyber Security
15. Encyclopaedia Africana

Continental level

- the AU Assembly
- The Executive Council
- The Ministerial Committee on Agenda 2063
- The AUC/Technical Unit for Agenda 2063
- The African Peer Review mechanism : governance assessment tool
- **AUDA-NEPAD** : implementing arm of MEGA projects
- **African Development Bank (AfDB)**

Regional level

Regional Economic Communities

- Leading regional efforts to attain the implementation of the Agenda 2063-Continental Free Trade Area
- Initiate regional plans i.e. financial integration (COMESA), statistical harmonization & free movement of African citizens (ECOWAS), macroeconomic convergence framework (SADC)

National Level

Member States

- Domestication of Agenda 2063 into National Development Plans (NDPs)
 - Lead and coordinate the resource mobilization process
 - Develop M&E systems at national level
 - Align national development plans with

Stakeholders and Actors : multiplayers at different levels are engaged to implement, monitor and evaluate Agenda 2063/SDGs progress

III. APRM Revitalisation: Expanded Mandate and consequent actions

- ✓ **Aspiration 3: An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law. (Governance-Dev nexus)** ;
- ✓ **Aspiration 4: A peaceful and secure Africa (peace-governance nexus)**

Expanded mandate tasks:

- Widening the APRM approach from the current approach to capture local, homegrown and indigenous knowledge embedded in the African culture .
- Revising the APRM questionnaire in sync with current development frameworks including the AU Agenda 2063 and UN Sustainable Development Goals.
- Integrating APRM into national plans, RECs and regional development, including NEPAD and relevant international frameworks for greater coherence;
- State of implementation of Agenda 2063 (best practices and countries' experience)
- Enhance reporting on governance at national levels

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 of 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

Key Pillars of APRM Support for an 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)

Thematic areas of APRM Governance assessment reviews

Principles:

Avoid political manipulation and conflict of interest

Transparent

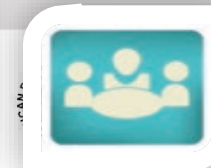
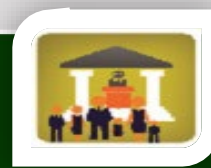
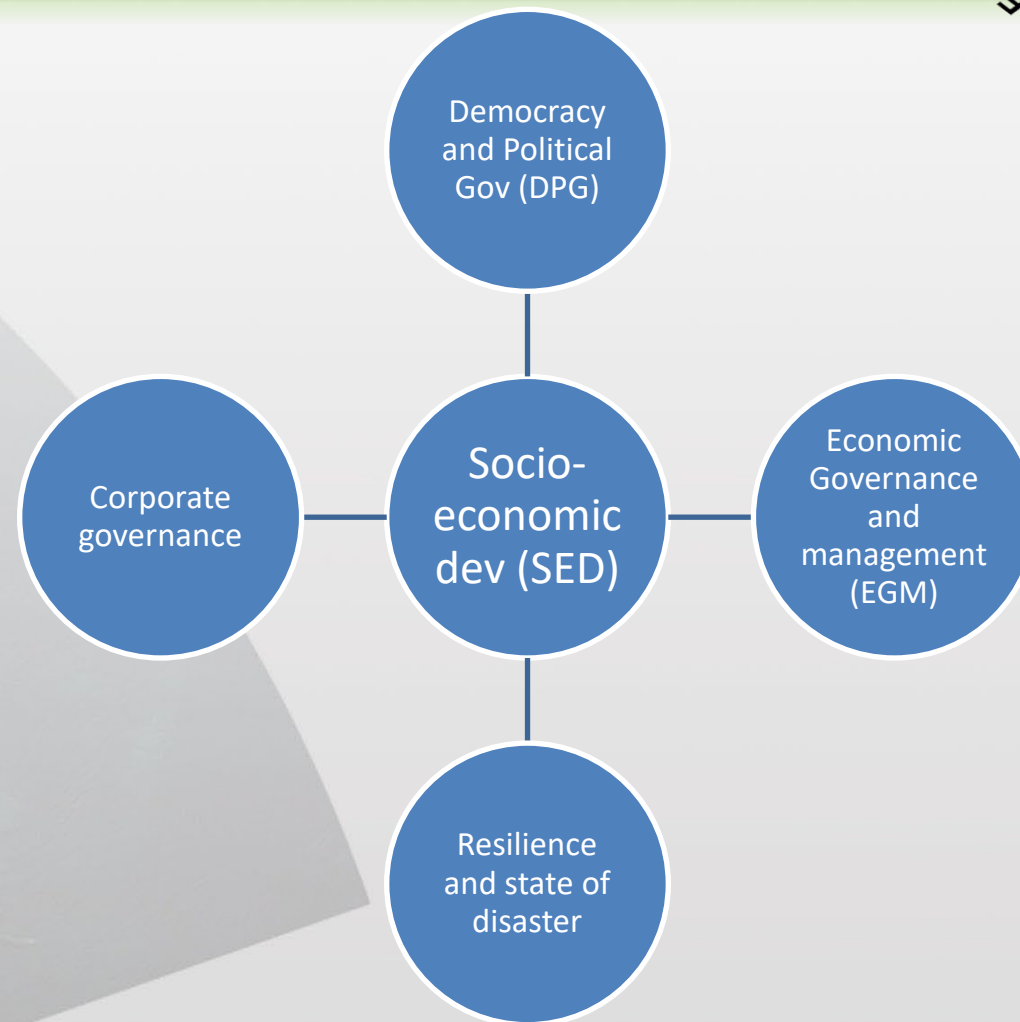
Credible

Based on clear methodological grounds

Inclusive

Latest (Kenya, SA, Egypt, Sudan, Uganda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Niger and Mozambique)

Types of Review : **thematic , targeted and comprehensive review**



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

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

Knowledge
products on
governance of both
agendas

Promoting CEPA
Principles in Africa

Capacity building on
NDPs

APRM engagement
with AUC/UN
agencies at the
HLPF

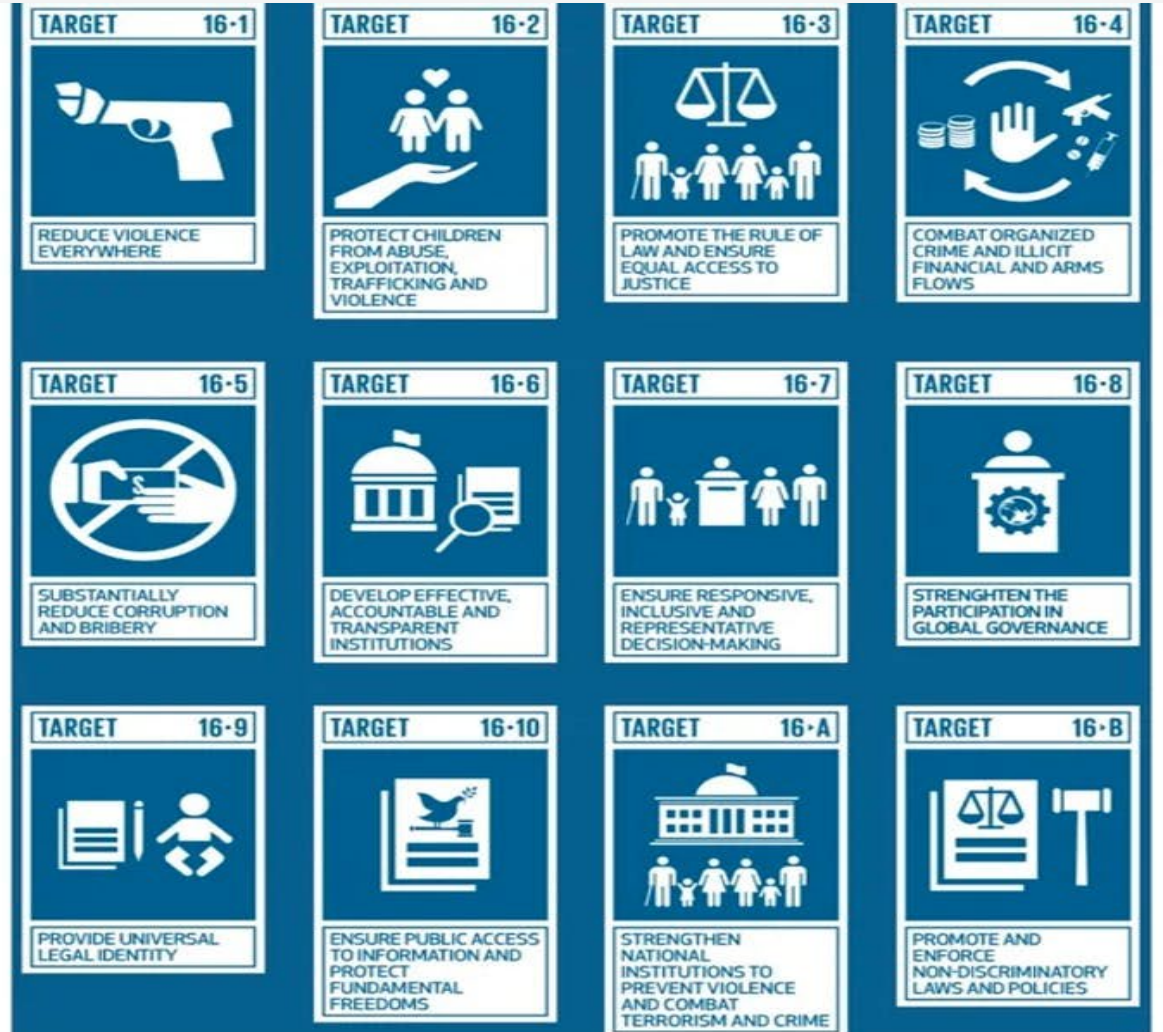
Other SDGs on focus



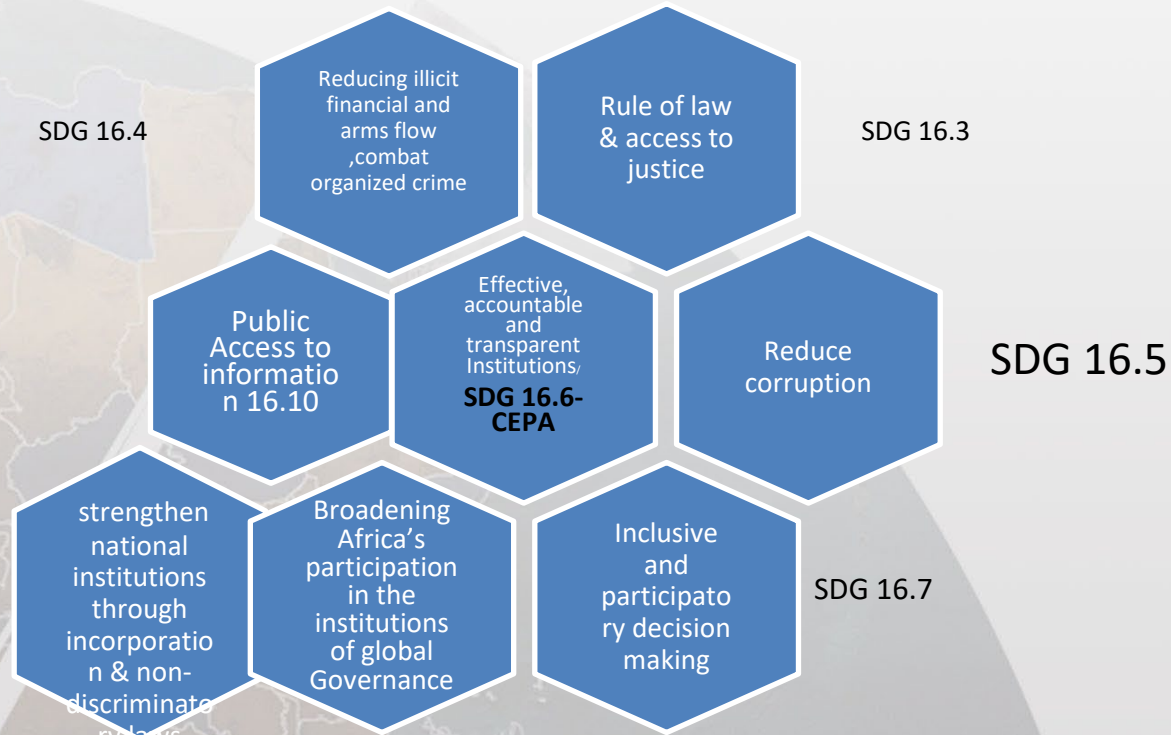
SDG 16: a goal and enabler for other SDGs

SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE, STRONG INSTITUTIONS

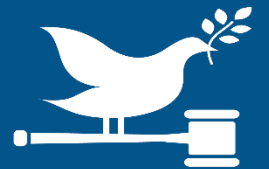
The main goal for advancing good governance and anti-corruption: it sets 12 specific targets to be achieved by countries by 2030.



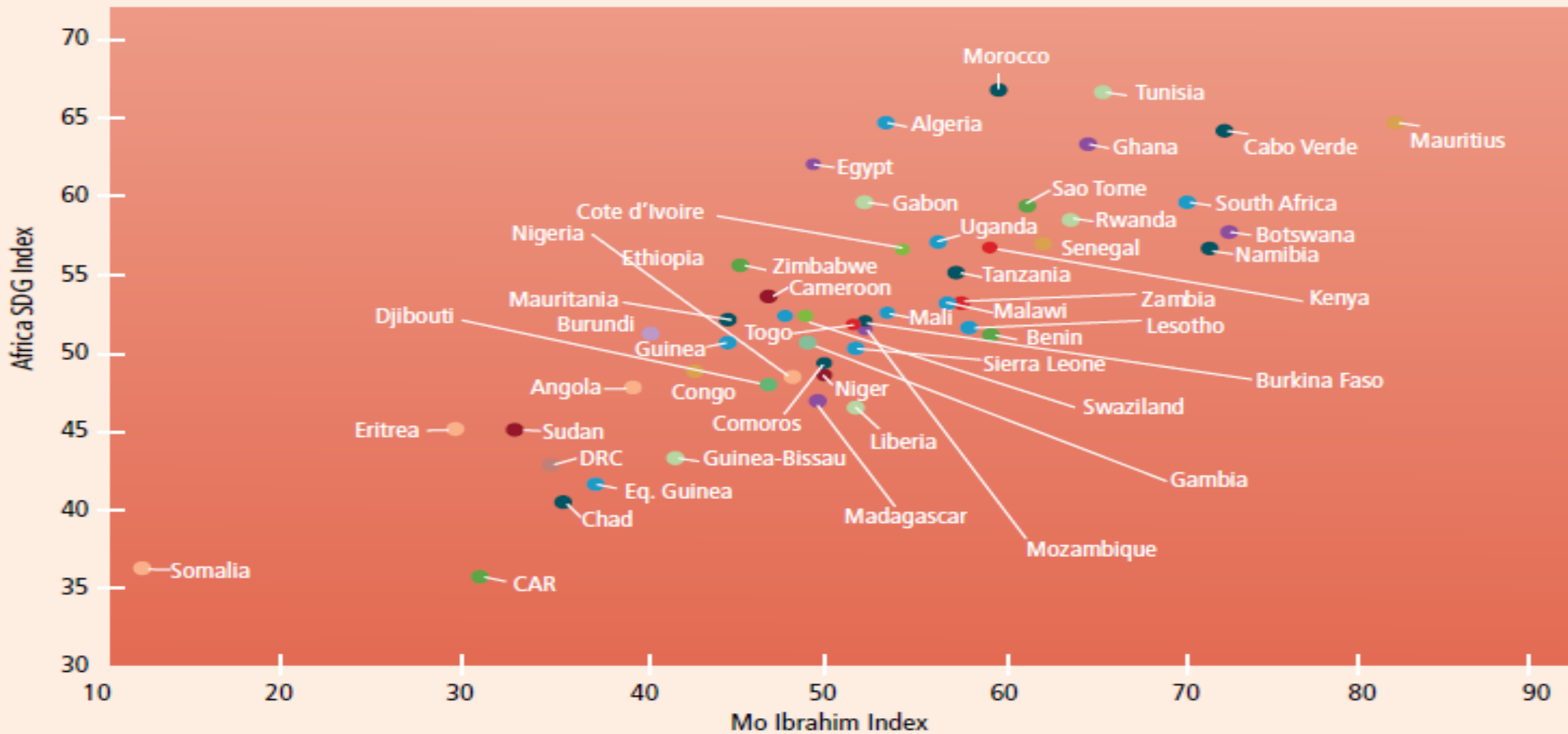
specific areas of intervention by APRM –SDG 16



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Correlation between good governance & SDGs



Source: SDGC/A exposition of Africa SDG Index and Mo Ibrahim Index

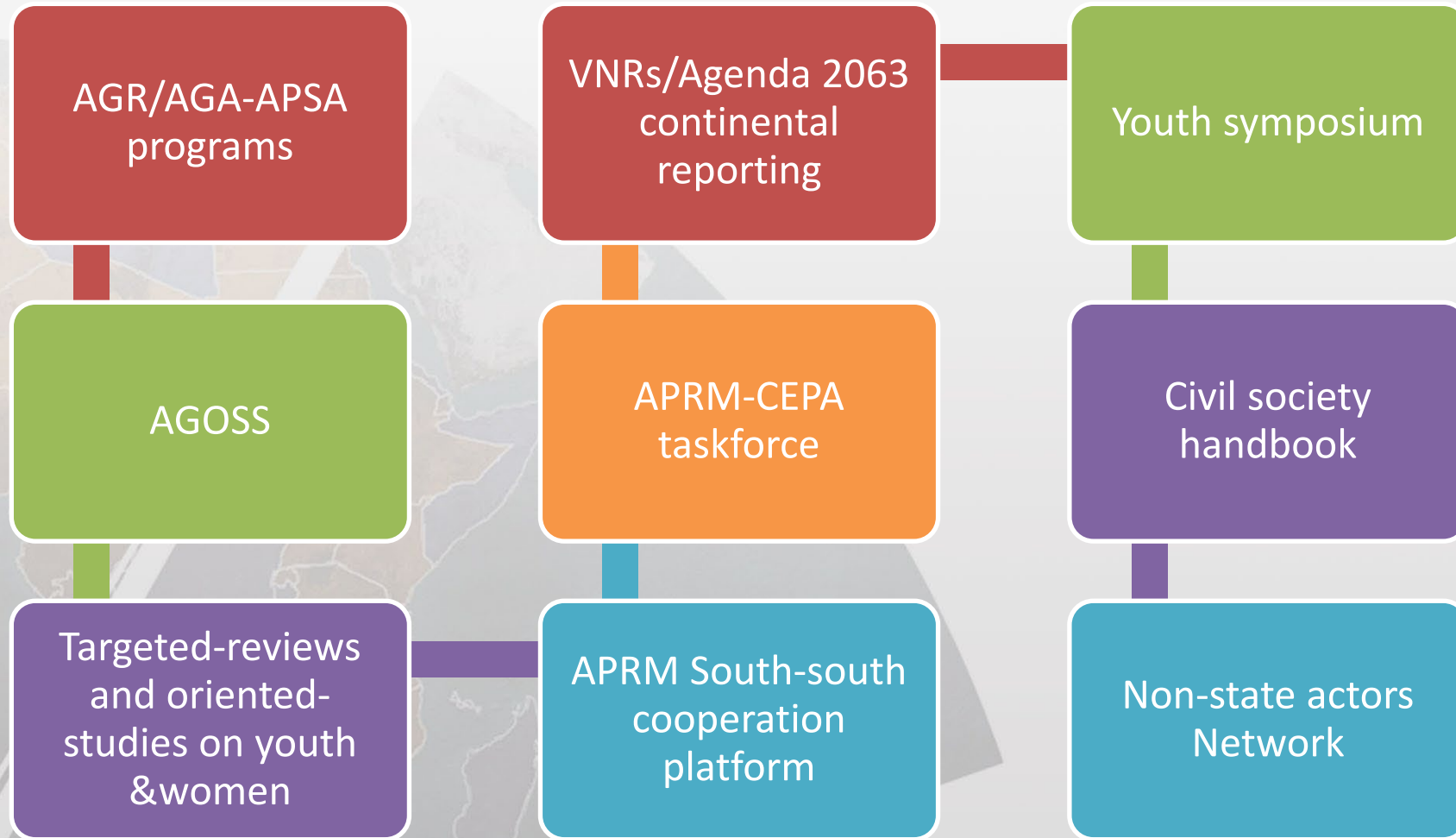
SDG 16 alignment with aspirations 3&4 of Agenda 2063

Sustainable Development Goal 16	Related goals in Agenda 2063
Peace, justice and strong institutions	<p>Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched</p> <p>Goal 12: Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels</p> <p>Goal 13: Peace, security and stability are preserved</p> <p>Goal 14: A stable and peaceful Africa</p> <p>Goal 15: A fully functional and operational African Peace and Security architecture</p> <p>Goal 17: Full gender equality in all spheres of life</p> <p>Goal 18: Engaged and empowered youth and children</p>



Source: ECA Strategic Framework 2019: Africa's Development Agenda Side by Side (Addis Ababa, 2019).

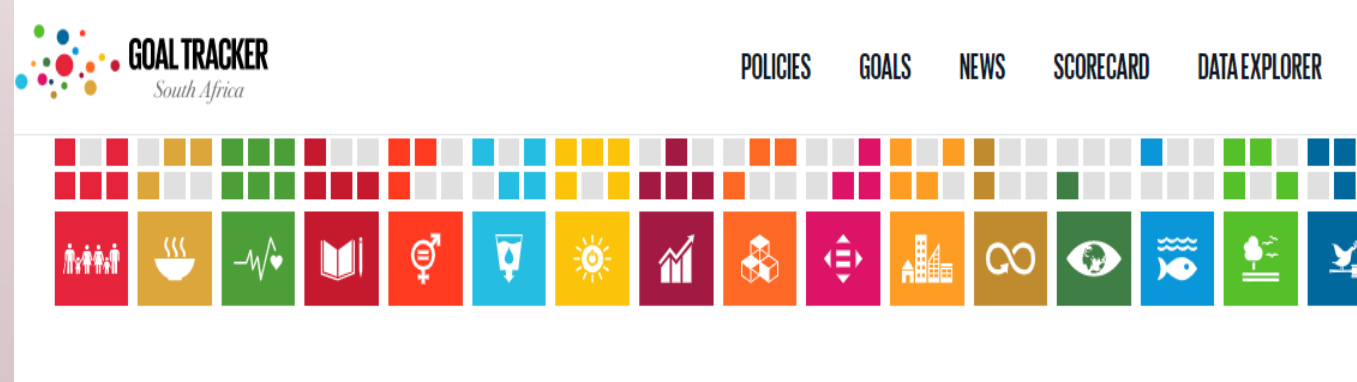
Different platforms to promote youth role in SDGs and Agenda 2063





Capacity building for national experts: VNR & Agenda 2063 domestication in Kigali, Djibouti & Abuja and lately Durban (over 400 experts across the continent)

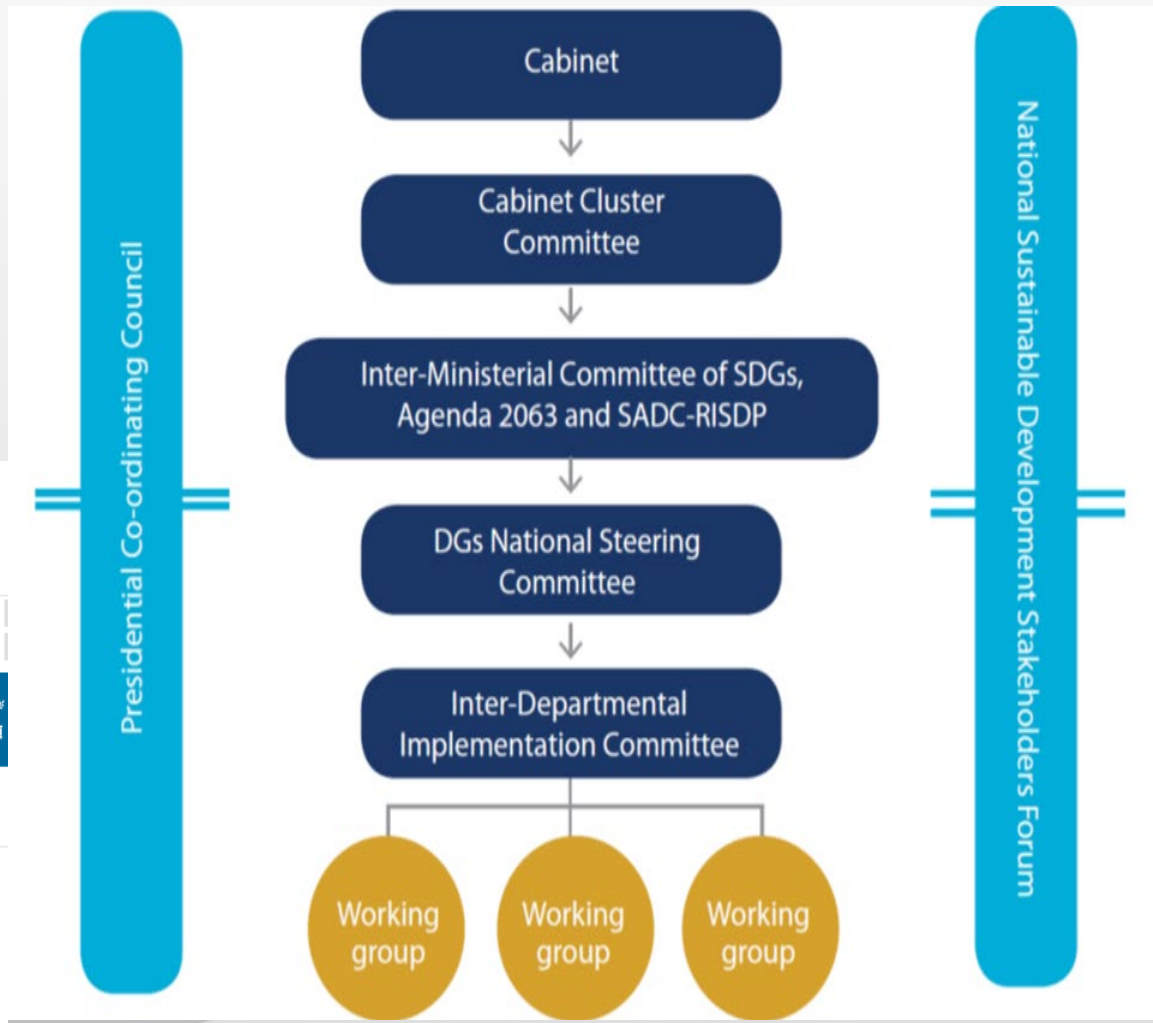
- APRM platform for sharingg best practice for involvement of stakeholders in policy making (South Africa)
- a National Coordinating Mechanism for national engagements and reporting on agendas 2030 for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063
- The **SDGs tracker: E-platform** aims to raise awareness among citizens and policymakers on the SDGs and provides a means to track progress made towards achieving the SDGs. It further helps to identify gaps and ultimately detect areas where greater action is needed



160/247
indicators available for South Africa

64.8%
overall indicator coverage in Goal Tracker

17/17
goals with data for at least one indicator



Significance & value-add of intervention

African Union 



Agenda 2063 and SDGs Implementation in Africa

Assessing Governance Mechanisms
For Implementation of The African Union
Agenda 2063 and The 2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development In Africa

- ❖ Stocktaking on the implementation of SDGs/Agenda 2063 in the APRM peer-review studies – promote strong, inclusive institutions and peaceful societies in Africa.
- ❖ Developing a narrative on governance mechanisms and the role of partnerships (SDG 17) for the implementation of Agenda 2063 to develop adequate policies at national and regional levels (HLPF)
- ❖ Presenting good practices from the continent on SDGs planning, monitoring and evaluation systems
- ❖ Alluding the role of APRM National Governance structures in conducting NG reports while considering the SDGs national ecosystem. (relevance between APRM structures & national policies)
- ❖ Developing precise studies on SDG 16 qualitative aspects (Inclusiveness, accountability and effectiveness of public sector in Africa)
- ❖ Mainstreaming SDG 16 indicators in APRM Revised questionnaire
- ❖ Tackling the fear of the state in governance surveys by utilizing APRM tools
- ❖ promoting credibility and ownership of APRM secretariat and member states on monitoring SDGs through well-designed tools.
- ❖ All reports are available on APRM website www.aprm-au.org

APRM BASELINE STUDY

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CEPA
PRINCIPLES IN AFRICA

2021

Advocacy and assessment of CEPA Principles in Africa

Effectiveness

- Competence
- Sound policy making
- Collaboration

Accountability

- Integrity
- Transparency
- Independent oversight

Inclusiveness,

- Leaving no one behind
- Non-discrimination
- Participation-
Gender sensitive
budg
- Subsidiarity
- Integrational equity

✓ Awareness and Reporting on CEPA Principles for Effective Governance of SDGs

Key Objectives:

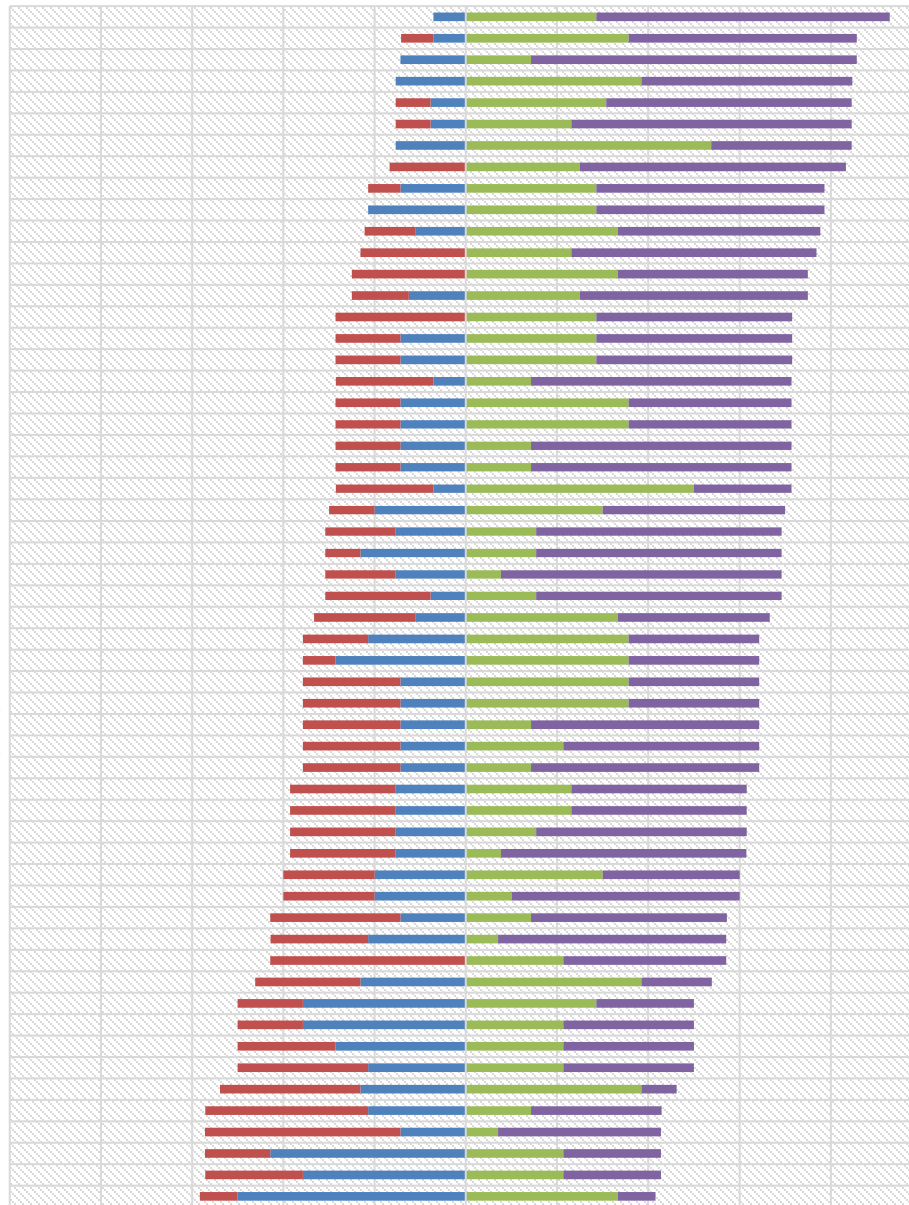
1. Enhancing awareness and knowledge of public civil servants and APRM national structures on [principles of effective governance for sustainable development](#)
2. Develop assessment tool regarding the implementation CEPA principles of which strategies of effectiveness, accountability, and inclusiveness are encapsulated ; and
3. Present Africa's position as regard the implementation of CEPA principles at continental level.

Outputs

1. Two continental capacity building workshops on CEPA principles and sharing experiences on the implementation of CEPA principles at national level, (Pretoria 2019, Cape Town 2021)
2. APRM Study on the knowledge, implementation and challenges of CEPA principles in Africa- was conducted in 2020 and launched in Nairobi Sept 2021;
3. Present African countries experiences with CEPA principles especially within COVID-19 times. ;
4. Collaboration with UNDESA and other regional partners promoted to organize different webinars on the principles and associated strategies (62).
5. More countries become interested in conducting national assessment of CEPA Principles /or to be monitored within the VNR/VLR processes.



- 16.17 Investment in e-government
- 16.32 Strengthening national statistical systems
- 16.21 Multilevel governance
- 16.50 Open government data
- 16.6 Codes of conduct for public officials
- 16.62 Respect for legality
- 16.38 Strengthening municipal finance and local finance systems
- 16.5 Promotion of anti-corruption policies, practices and bodies
- 16.35 Proactive disclosure of information
- 16.3 Promotion of a professional public sector workforce
- 16.11 Financial management and control
- 16.23 Regulatory impact analysis
- 16.28 Strengthening urban governance
- 16.42 Community driven development
- 16.58 Risk management frameworks
- 16.12 Multilingual service delivery
- 16.36 Centre of government coordination under the Head of State...
- 16.27 6, coordination, integration and dialogue across levels of...
- 16.44 Universal birth registration
- 16.51 Elimination of bribery and trading in influence
- 16.59 Ecosystem management
- 16.15 Efficient and fair revenue administration
- 16.45 Long term public debt management
- 16.19 Cultural audit of institutions
- 16.34 Promotion of the independence of regulatory agencies
- 16.26 Fiscal federalism
- 16.9 Competitive public procurement
- 16.18 Conflict of interest policies



Perceived Impact of COVID 19 on all the strategies individually

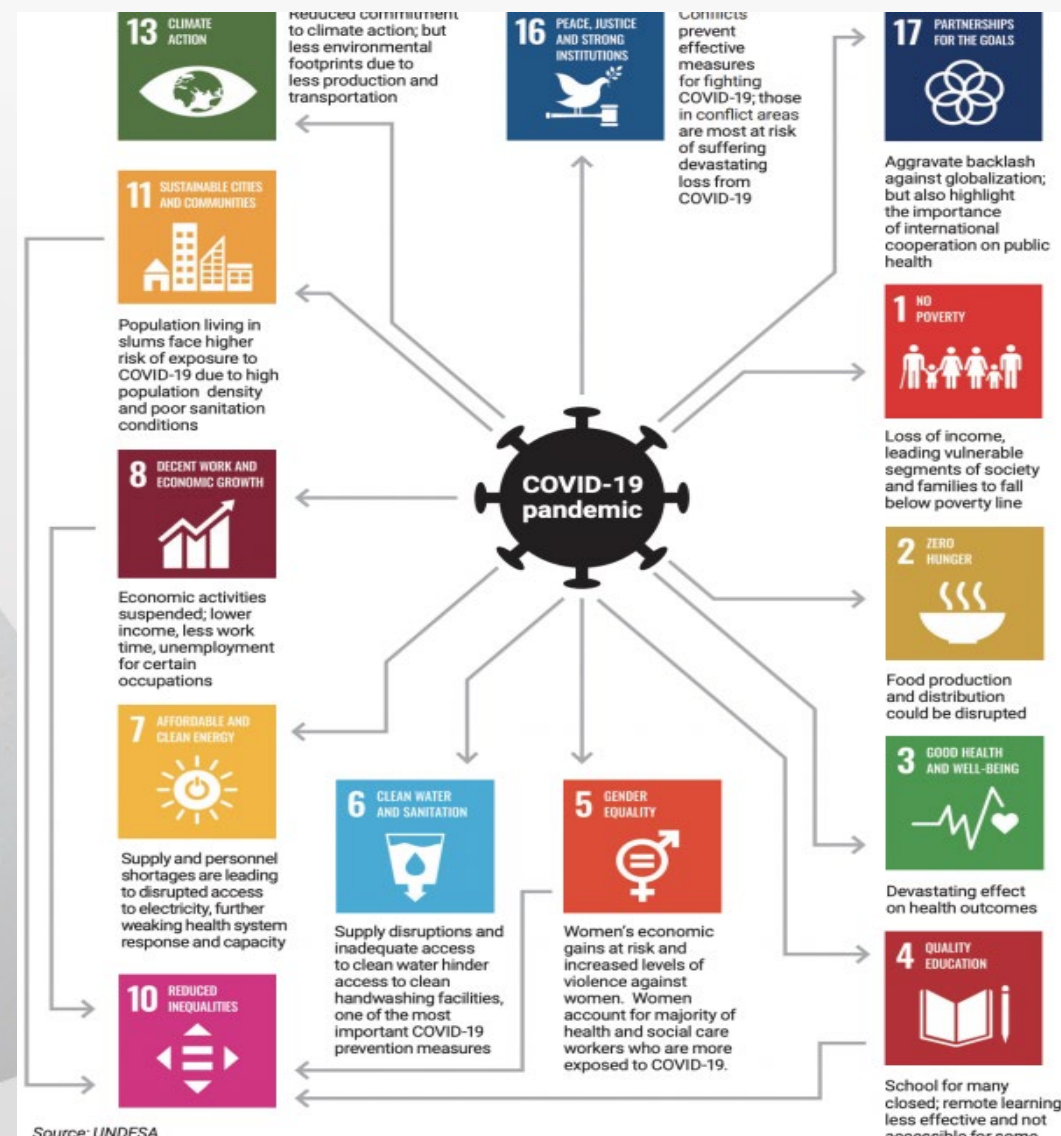
■ major threat ■ minor threat ■ minor opportunity ■ major opportunity

III. Implications of COVID-19 on regional integration and SDGs in Africa

Economic fallouts: restrictive measures, less FDI, unemployment, poverty rates, food crisis

Political: delays to implement regional initiatives and integration programs i.e. AFCFTA

Social and cultural tensions; xenophobia against foreigners in some African countries



Type of Financing	Trend (Outlook)
Domestic Revenue	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing gap of 25-30% of GDP to finance SDGs¹. • More than 50% of African countries have less than 16% tax to GDP ratio². • Tax revenue expected to decline due to decline of business activities. • Illicit financing expected could rise and drain domestic resources in the context of COVID-19³. • Almost all African countries are affected.
FDI	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rose t to US\$ 46 billion and contributed 4.5% of GDP in SSA in 2018⁴. • Downward pressure on FDI could reach to -30% to -40% globally and 11% in Africa compared to -21% in Asia, -14% in Latin American and Caribbean. • More than 10% of African countries to be hardly hit.
Remittances	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reached \$48 billion in 2019⁵. • Expected to sharply drop by 23.1 percent in 2020 due to the epidemic⁶. • More than 15% of African countries to be hardly hit.
ODA	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODA to DAC member countries stood 0.3% down from 0.31% in 2018 & below SDG target of 0.7%. • Total receipts-US\$ 52.8 billion in 2017 out of which 60% of the recipients are low income countries⁷. • Flows are expected to diminish as major donors are experiencing severe effects of the pandemic. • More than 60% of African countries to be hardily affected.
Debt	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 countries (40%) are under debt stress with debt to GDP ratio of more than 61%⁸. • Financial needs in fighting against the epedemic –US\$ 114 billion, what is mobilised by IMF and World Bank-US\$ 57 billion, with finanicla gap US\$ 44 billion. • Additional borrowing (withut flexible conditions) will increase debt

✓ African Union & APRM Response to COVID-19 (SDG3)

Africa Joint Continental Strategy for COVID-19 Outbreak

Prevent severe illness and deaths

Minimize social disruption and economic consequences of covid-19

Ensure synergies to avoid duplication through coordination with UN,WHO and regional blocks

Promote evidence-based public health practices for surveillance , prevention and control of the pandemic

Sharing accurate information and communications with member states

Centralized technical support

Testing capacities for COVID-19

infection prevention and control in healthcare facilities

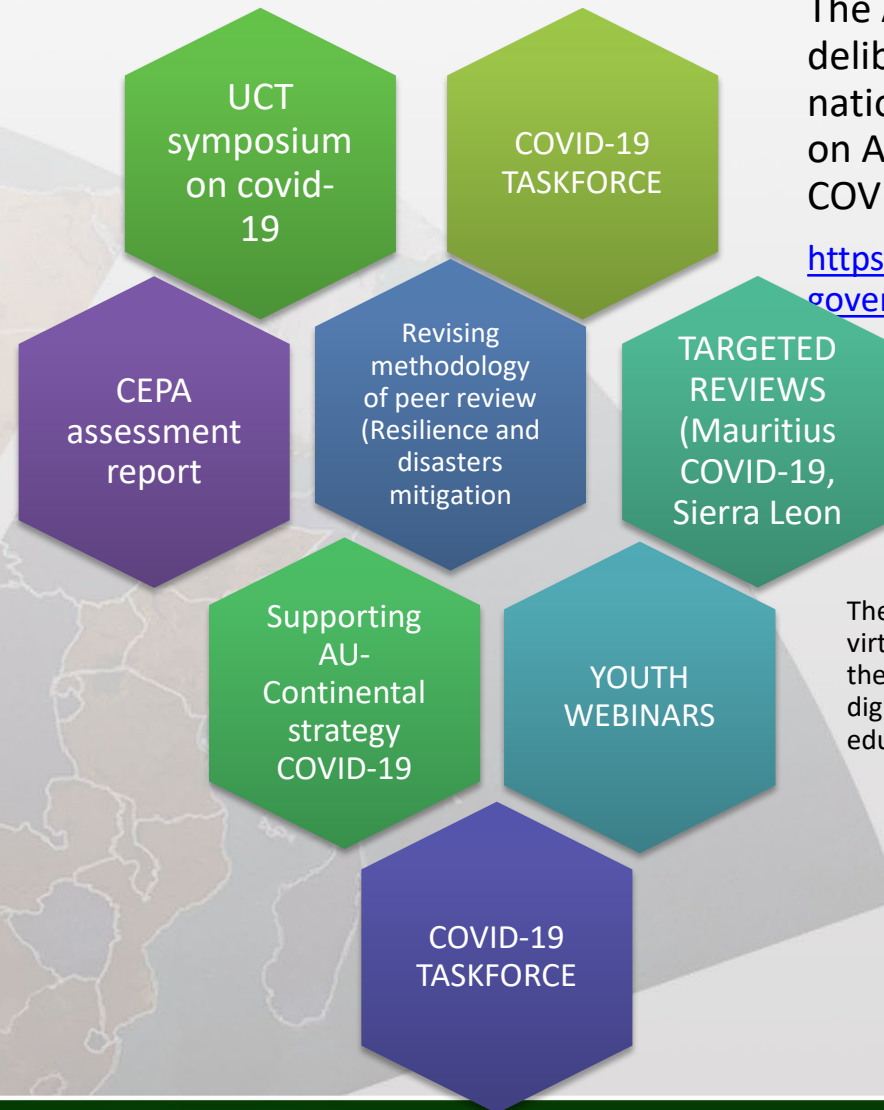
Clinical management and safety protocols

laboratory diagnosis

APRM responsive actions

The APRM launched a special taskforce to deliberate on COVID-19 solutions at national and regional levels. New Report on Africa's Governance Response to COVID-19

<https://www.aprm-au.org/publications/africas-governance-report-to-covid-19/>.



The APRM initiates a series of virtual dialogues with youth in the continent to share ideas and digital solutions for covid-19 ; education and health awareness

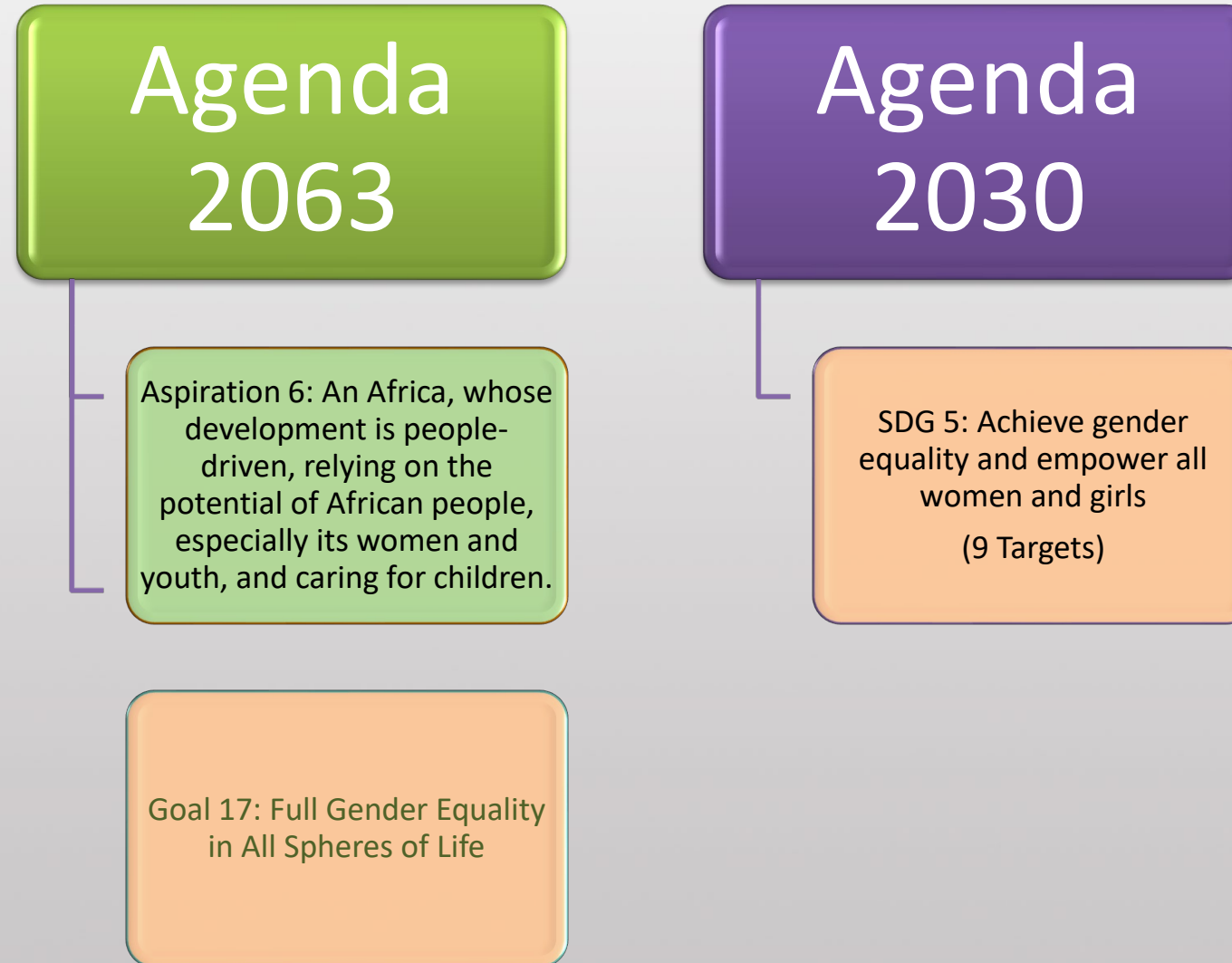
Showcase: APRM activities on Gender

I. The case on Governance, Gender Equality and Women empowerment



- In the context of Gender Equality and Women's Rights, the APRM has developed indicators , as part of its questionnaire, to measure and assess the implementation of the set of gender equality and women's rights' instruments such as the Maputo Protocol amongst others.
- By 2015, 100% of APRM reviewed countries indicated GBV and gender inequality as an overarching governance issue.
- Most recently, the APRM assessment reviews centralizes gender as one of the issues covered under two thematic areas: Political Governance and Socio-economic governance.
- Thus, APRM study on the nexus between Governance, Gender and Peacebuilding which both highlighted best practices in countries to be promoted or reinforced in other African countries and the rest of the world.

Gender equality in SDGs & Agenda 2063



Highlight of some Best Practises and experiences for the promotion of Gender Equality

The Study on Governance, Gender and Peacebuilding revealed the following Best Practices:

- Local Peace Committees
- Women's Situation Rooms
- Women's coalitions across socio-political divides: The Sixth Clan
- Peace Circles
- Peace Huts
- Female ex combatants redeployed in peacekeeping

More activities on gender

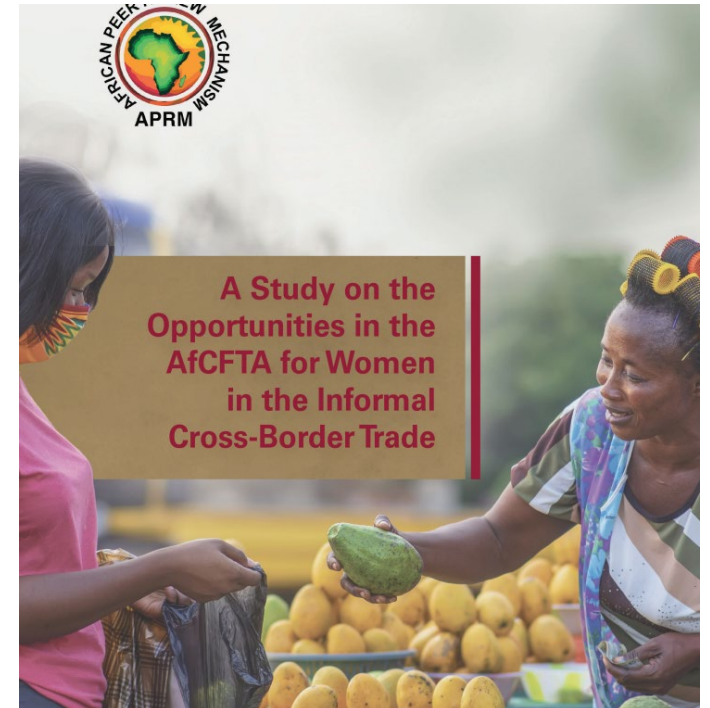
✓ Develop APRM Gender Audit report

- Provide details on mainstreaming Gender in APRM operations, structures and processes particularly review processes; for all types of reviews ii) Provide guidance on how to genderise CSAR, CRM and NPoAs; and 3) integrate gender-sensitive approach in governance reporting and analysis.

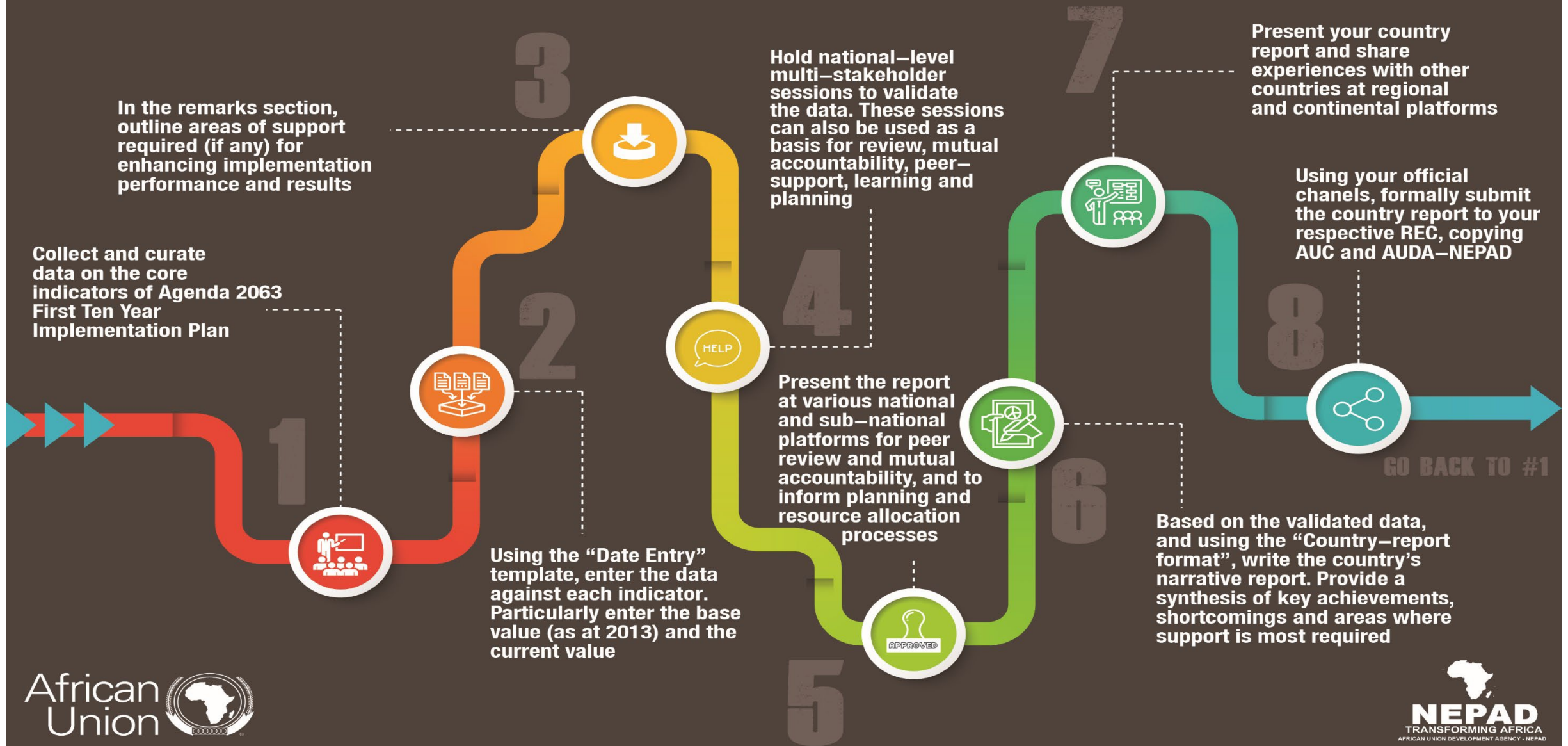
✓ Assessment on opportunities in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) for Women in the Informal Cross-Border Trade

- The study looks at the opportunities in the AfCFTA for women in the ICBT. The study has several research objectives including I) Identify the challenges that women in informal cross border trade within the context of AfCFTA; ii) Identify the opportunities presented by the AfCFTA for women operating in the informal cross border trade in Africa; iii) Propose possible policy and practical recommendations that can be considered in this regard; and Reflect on ways to improve regional and continental integration frameworks from a gender perspective.

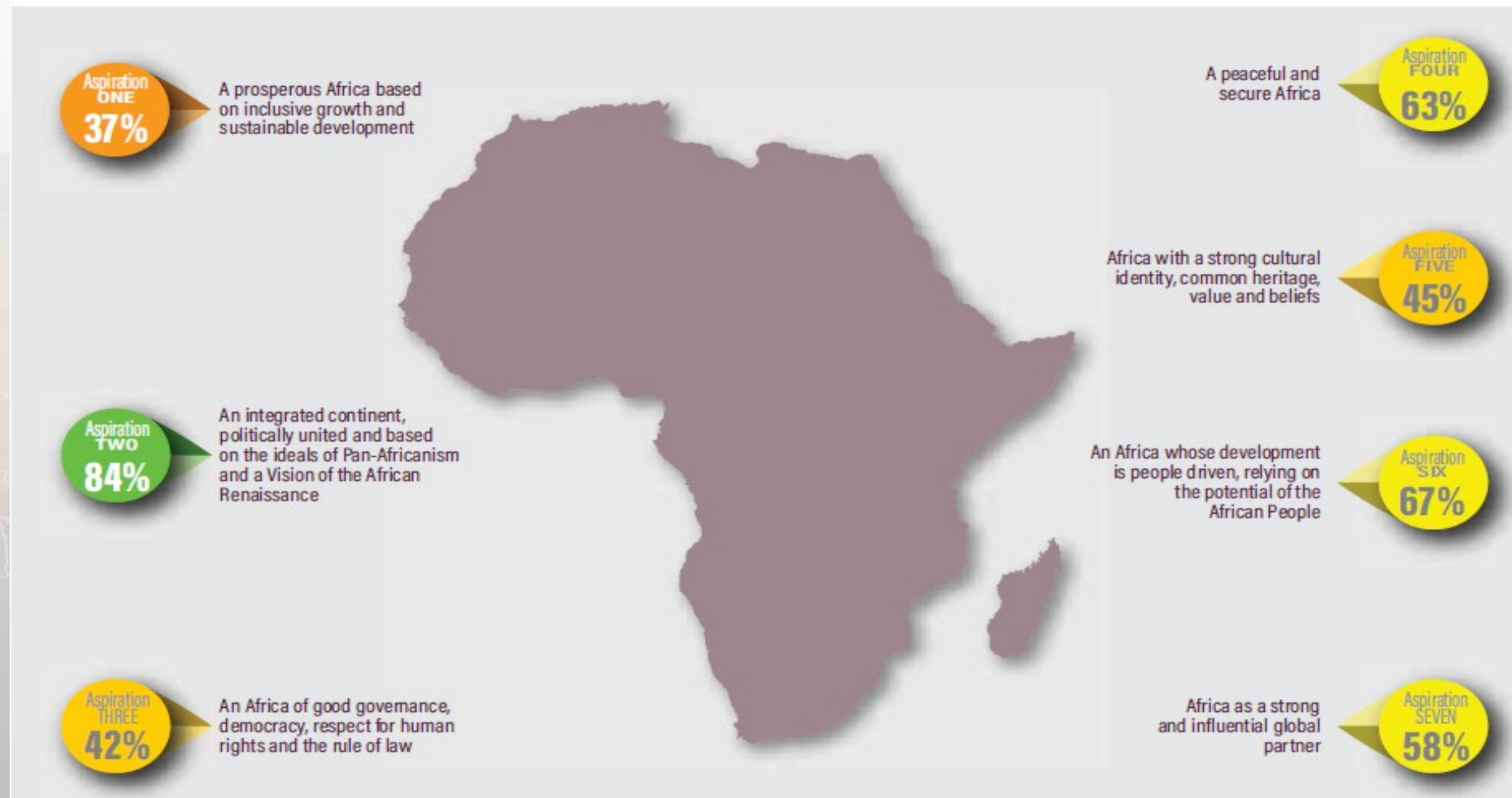
- https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/41579-doc-STUDY_ON_OPPORTUNITIES_IN_THE_AFCFTA_FOR_WOMEN_IN_INFORMAL_AND_CROSS-BORDER_TRADE.pdf.



Key Steps in Preparing Reports on the Implementation of Agenda 2063

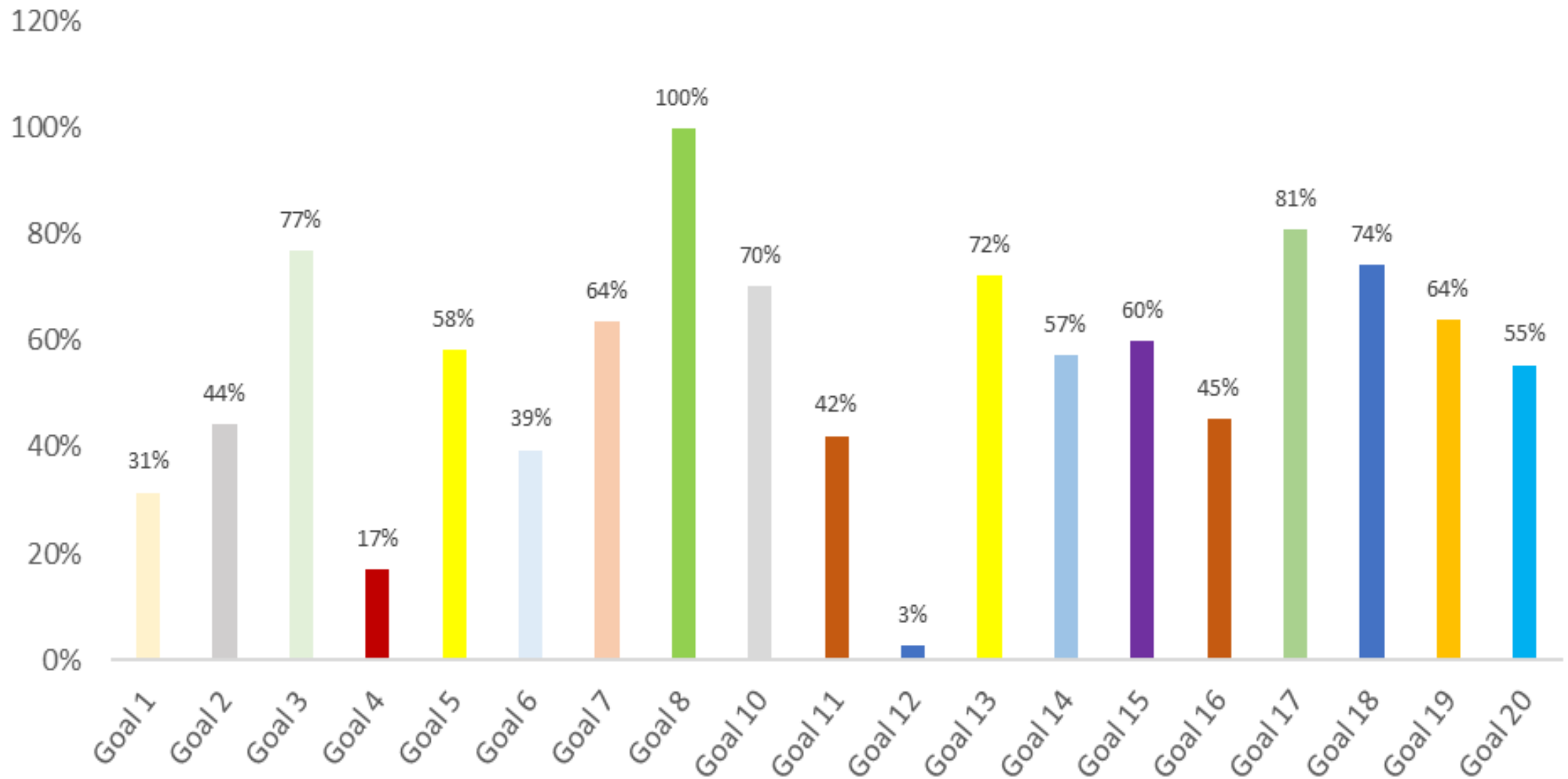


Continental Progress at Aspiration-level

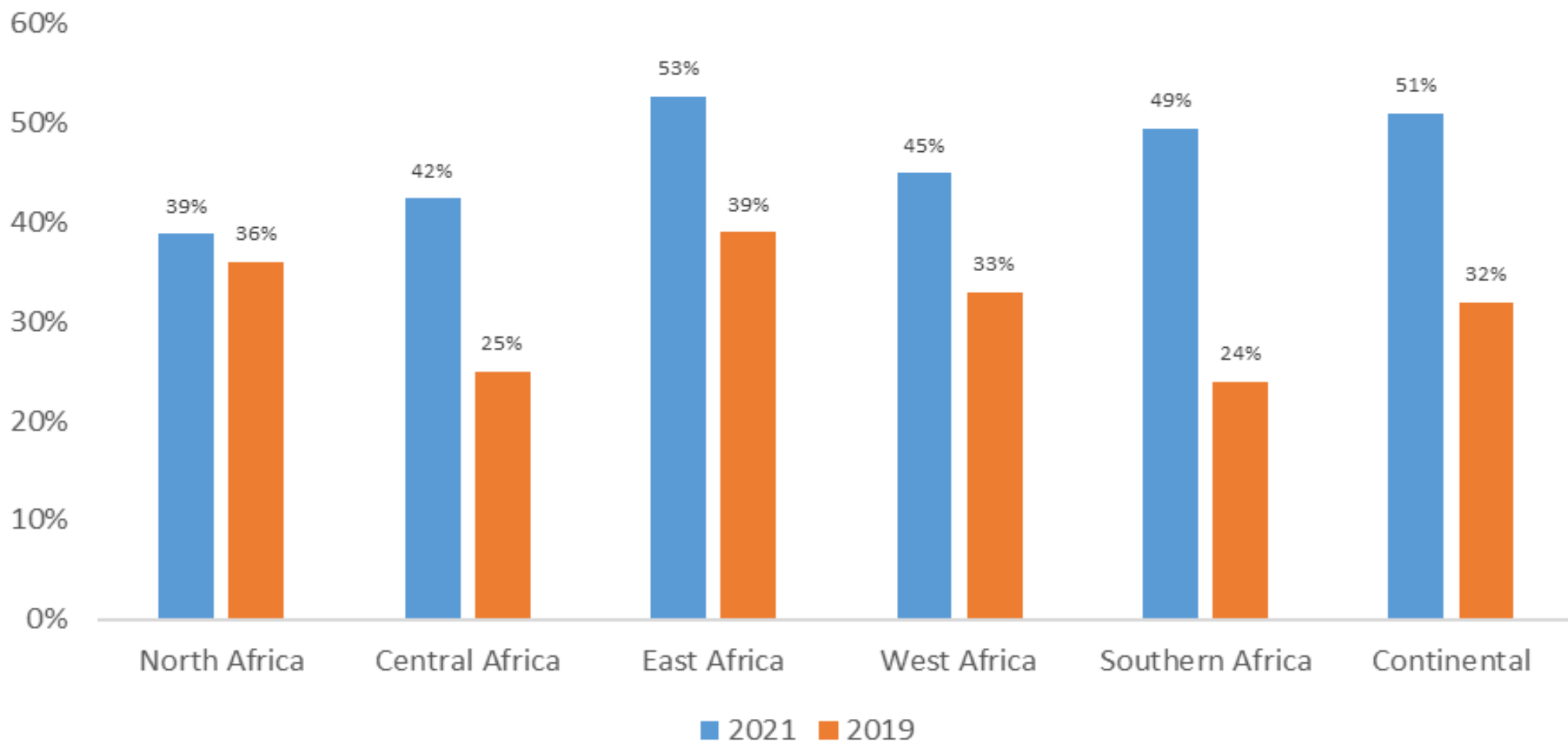


Where we stand as regard implementation?? : AUsecond continental report
[https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/41480-doc-2nd Continental Progress Report on Agenda 2063 English.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/41480-doc-2nd%20Continental%20Progress%20Report%20on%20Agenda%202063%20English.pdf).

CONTINENTAL PERFORMANCE BY GOAL, 2021



Overall Performance on Agenda 2063 Implementation, 2019 and 2021



Interventions undertaken by Member States to reduce unemployment rates

- Govt increased budgetary allocation to the Youth & Women Enterprise Funds
- Labour intensive employment program

Kenya: 830,900 jobs were created in the period 2013 - 17

Senegal: Govt adopted a national employment policy

- To strengthen efficiency of the labour market, and promote self-employment in rural and urban areas

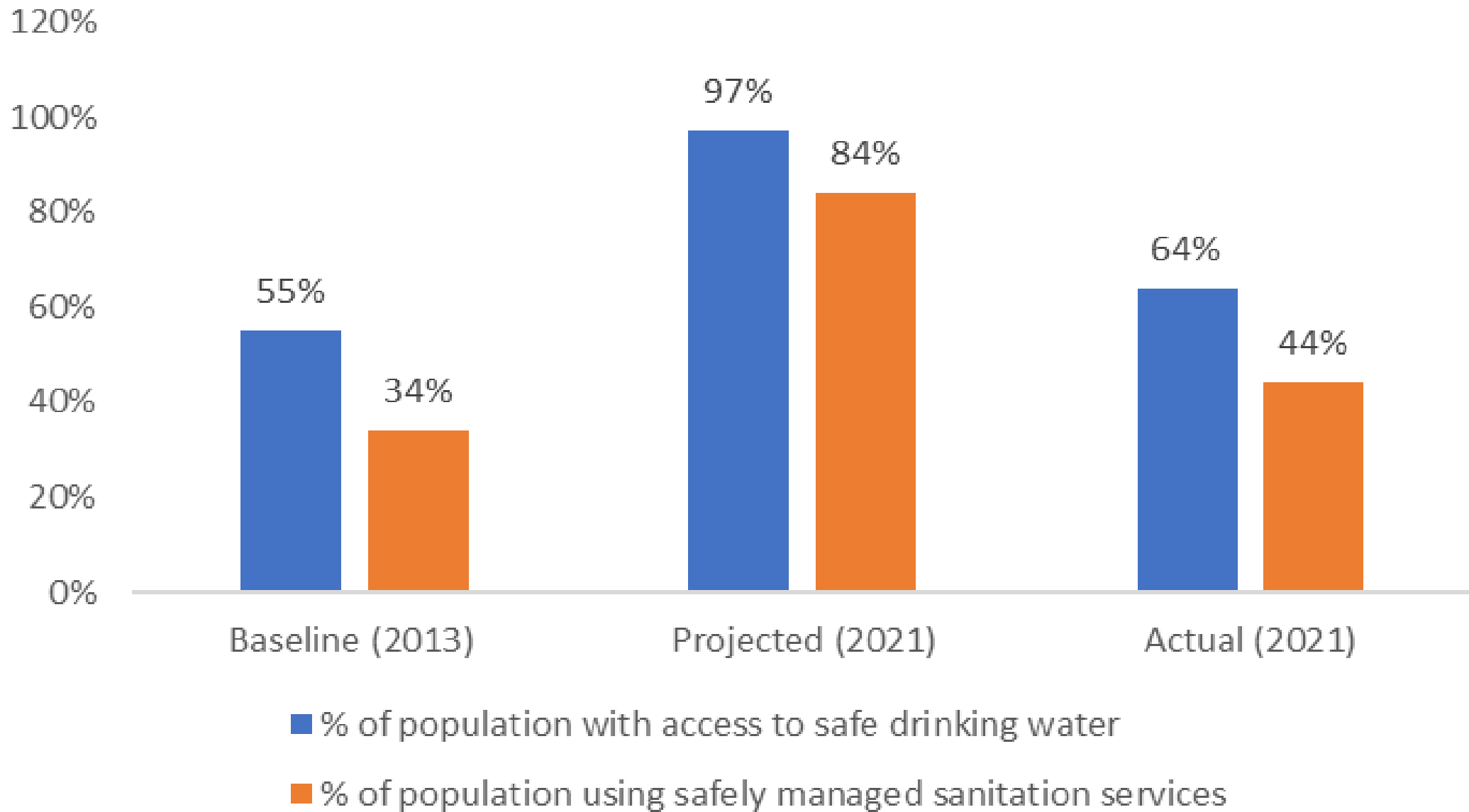
Madagascar: aligned national labour laws with ratified international conventions

Togo: economic relief and stimulus packages and employment programmes

- The laws entitle the citizens to equal pay for equal work thereby eliminating all forms of discrimination

Contributed to a drop from 6.4% in 2013 to 2.6% in 2019. The target group are the youth

Access to Basic Services in Africa in 2013, Current Year and Projected Value for 2021



Côte d'Ivoire: Millennium Water and Sanitation Programme implemented to accelerate sustainable access to water, hygiene and sanitation.

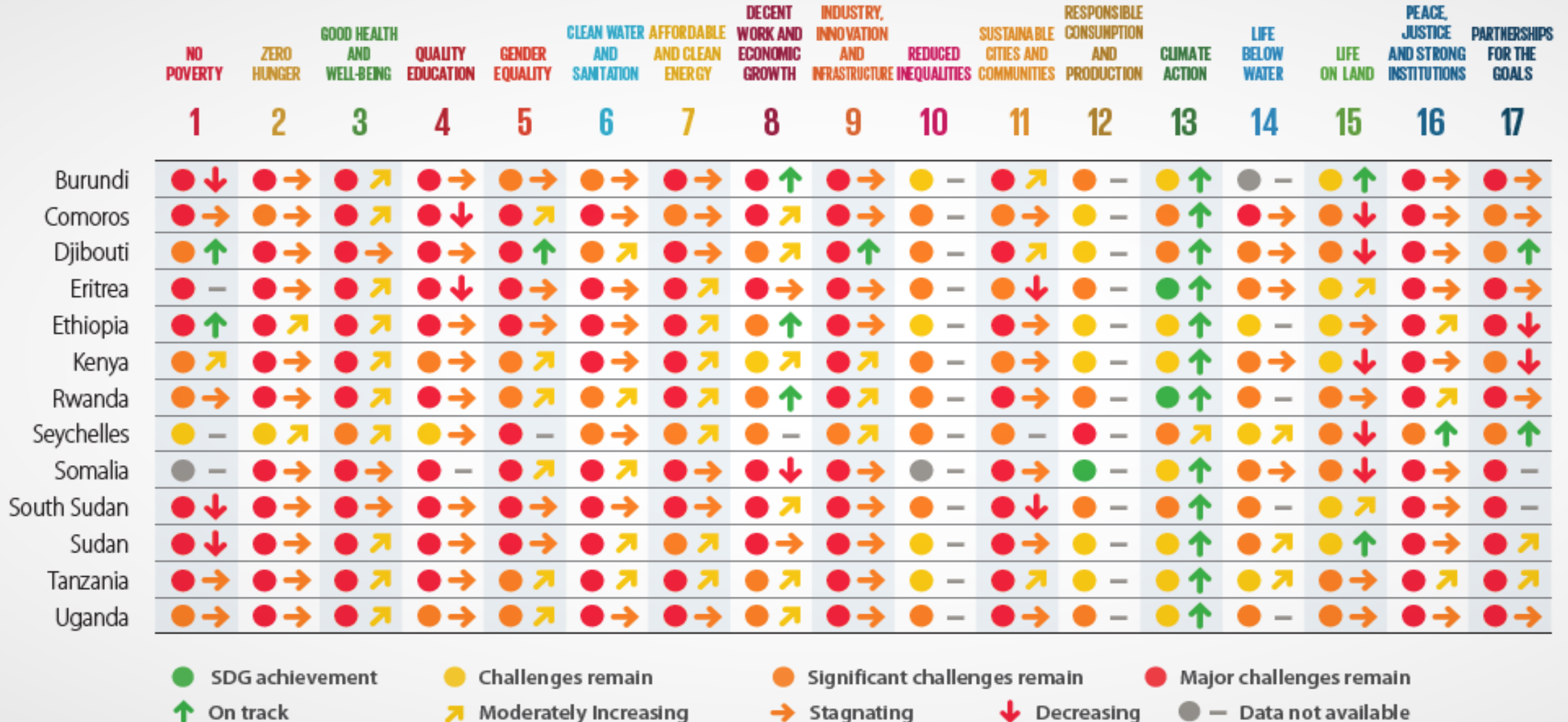
Madagascar: Targeted geographical areas saw access to drinking water increased from 23.95% in 2013 to 47% in 2020

**Interventions Taken by
AU MS to Increase Access
to Basic Social Services**

Niger: Adopted a decree establishing the National Housing Fund to guarantee access to social housing credit, which saw a reduction in proportion of urban pop'n living in slums.

Kenya: Construction of water projects across the country saw an increase in the proportion of population with access to safe drinking water from 53.3% in 2014 to 65.5% in 2021.

SDGs index for Africa- Dashboard

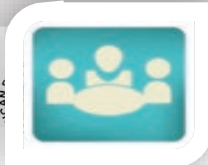
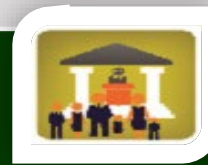


● SDG achievement
 ● Challenges remain
 ● Significant challenges remain
 ● Major challenges remain
↑ On track
 ↗ Moderately Increasing
 → Stagnating
 ↓ Decreasing
 ● - Data not available

The UN Voluntary National Review in a nutshell

- The voluntary national review sets a framework for countries to track the implementation of SDGs at national, regional and global levels.
- The voluntary national reviews (VNRs) aim to facilitate the sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- The VNRs also seek to strengthen policies and institutions of governments and to mobilize multi-stakeholder support and partnerships for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

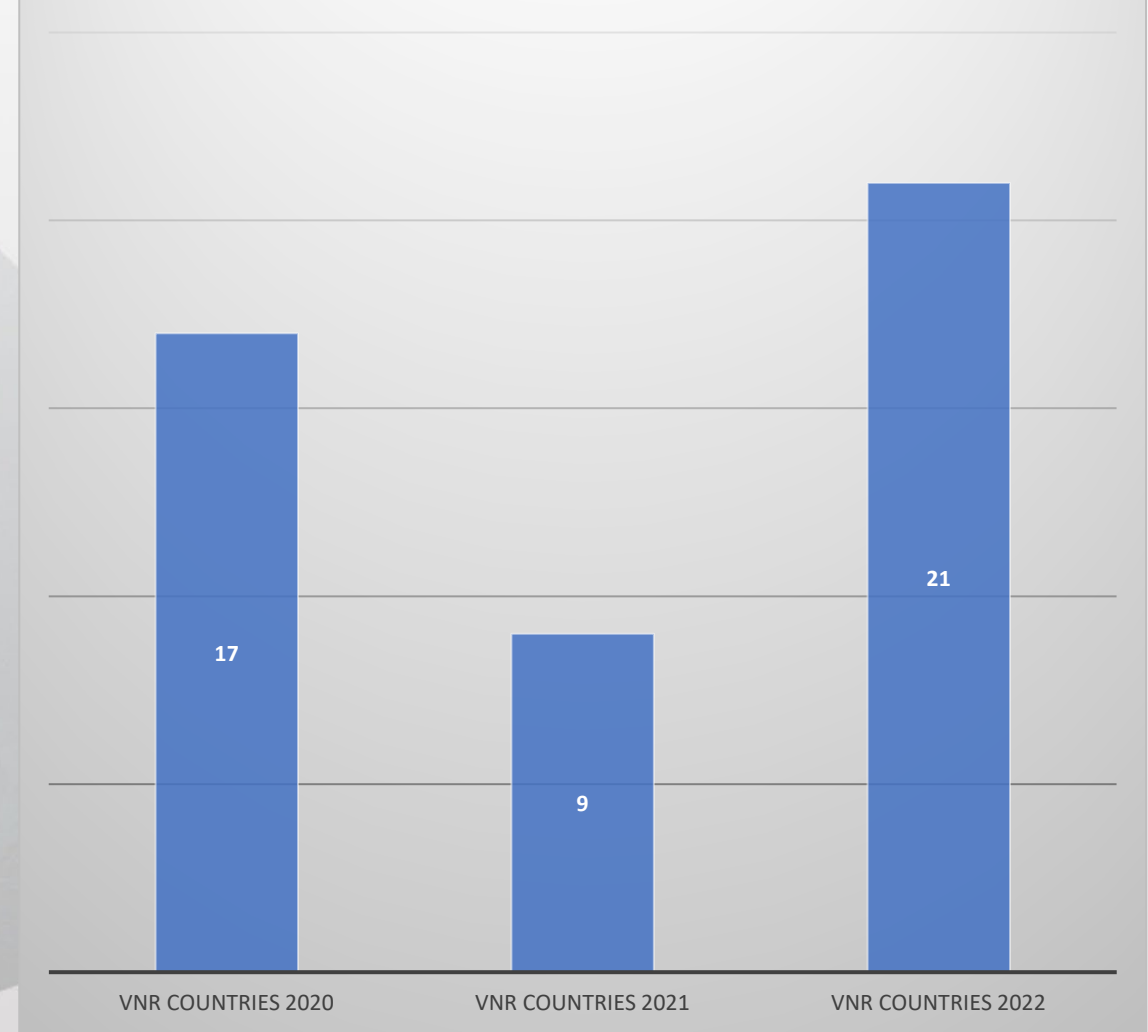
PARTS OF THE 2030 AGENDA



Where Africa stands regarding the VNRs?

- By 2022, 46 African countries would be completing VNRs submissions since the adoption of Agenda 2030 for sustainable development. For more info please visit
- <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/>.

number of African countries submitted VNRs 2020-2022



What's reviewed ?

- Every year, the ECOSOC in agreement with member states agree on certain goals to be reviewed.
- *2017: Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 14;*
- *2018: Goals 6, 7, 11, 12 and 15;*
- *2019: Goals 4, 8, 10, 13 and 16.*
- *2021: SDG 1 on no poverty; 2 on zero hunger, 3 on good health and well-being, 8 on decent work and economic growth, 10 on reduced inequalities, 12 on responsible consumption and production, 13 on climate action, 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions, and 17 on partnerships*
- *2022: SDGs: 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality), 14 (life below water), 15 (life on land), and 17 (partnerships for the Goals*
- *Countries are encouraged to report on all goals.*

The role of stakeholders in VNR process

The 2030 Agenda refers back to Resolution 67/290, which clarifies the need to include “other stakeholders active in areas related to sustainable development . Therefore, non-state actors are encouraged to be involved in the process of reporting on Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063.

- Business and Industry
- · Children and Youth
- · Farmers
- · Indigenous Peoples
- · Local Authorities
- · Non-Governmental Organizations
- · Scientific and Technological Community
- · Women
- · Workers and Trade Unions

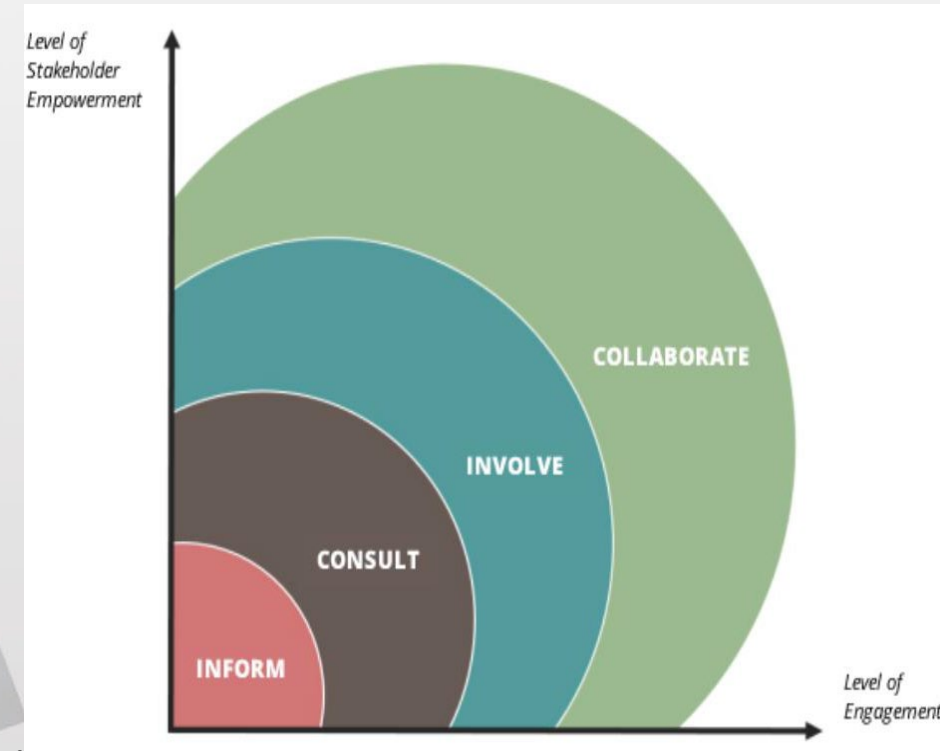
tbc

- Local Communities
- · Educational and academic entities
- · Faith groups
- · Foundations and private philanthropic organisations
- · Migrants and their families
- · Older persons
- · Parliamentary networks and associations
- · Persons with disabilities
- · Volunteer groups

How stakeholders – major groups are engaged?

What about your country's experience? 😊

- **Inform** : This is one-way communication, where governments inform stakeholders of their plans for implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda
- **Consult** : This is where governments present plans and options for implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda and receive feedback from stakeholders. The aim is to benefit from the experience and knowledge of stakeholders
- **Involve** This is where stakeholders are meaningfully engaged with governments in generating plans and options for implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda and carrying out actions based on decisions emerging from this input
- **Collaborate** : This is where governments and stakeholders decide together on the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda. It is long-term, complex and demanding, requiring resources. (Ideal model)



شكراً

Thank you

Merci



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Mechanism