



**UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA**

Distr.: **GENERALE**

ECA/GPAD/APRM/WKS/11/1

April 2011

Original: French

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Training Workshop on “Enhancing the Role and
Effective participation of Parliamentarians in the
African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Process”

United Nations Conference Centre (UNCC)
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

12 – 14 May 2010

Report



**Economic Commission
for Africa (ECA)**



**United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP)**



**Pan-African Parliament
(PAP)**

REPORT

Training Workshop for Members of the Pan-African Parliament

**“Enhancing the role and effective participation of Parliamentarians in the
African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Process”**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
12-14 May 2010**

Table of Contents

Abbreviations	ii
I. Introduction	1
II. Opening session.....	3
III. Objectives of the Training Workshop	4
IV. Summary of presentations and discussions	5
Session 1 – Overview of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Progress, challenges and prospects	5
Session 2 – Continental structure for monitoring the Process: the Pan-African Parliament, the Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC) and the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights	6
Session 3 – APRM and domestic responsibility for the national governance system: the role of parliaments as well as civil society organizations and the media	8
Session 4 – Discussions of experts: Building strategic partnerships between parliamentarians and civil society organizations.....	9
Session 5 – Media and ICT- Tools for enhancing the role of parliamentarians – How can ICT enhance the role of parliamentarians in the Process?	12
Session 6 – Challenges and prospects of the participation of parliament in the APRM: lessons learned from country experiences	14
Session 7 – Parallel breakout sessions.....	18
Group A – The role of parliamentarians in the self-assessment exercise	18
Group B – Monitoring and tracking the implementation of the APRM National Programme of Action.....	19
Session 8 – African women parliamentarians and the APRM	20
V. Principal recommendations	23
VI. Closing session of the workshop	24
Annexes	
1. Work Programme	25
2. List of Participants.....	32

Abbreviations

ACHPR	African Charter on the Human and People's Rights
AfDB	African Development Bank
AISI	African Information Society Initiative
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
AU	African Union
CBO	Community-based organizations
CSO	Civil society organizations
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECOSOC	Economic, Social and Cultural Council of the African Union
ICT	Information and communication technology
NICT	New Information and Communication Technologies
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGC	National Governing Council
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
NICI	National Information and Communication Infrastructure
NPA	National Programme of Action
PAP	Pan-African Parliament
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RICI	Regional infrastructure for communication and information
SICI	Sectoral infrastructure for communication and information
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VICI	Village infrastructure for communication and information

I. Introduction

1. As strategic partners for the implementation of the APRM, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the UNDP Africa Regional Office in collaboration with the secretariat of the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) located in South Africa held a training workshop entitled “Enhancing the role and effective participation of parliamentarians in the APRM process” from 12 to 14 May 2010 at the United Nations Conference Centre (UNCC) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

2. The workshop was the second of its kind and was meant for French and Portuguese speaking members of the Pan-African Parliament whose countries have acceded to the APRM process. The first workshop was held in Bagamoyo (coastal town in the United Republic of Tanzania) in November 2008 for English speaking parliamentarians.

3. The reason for the holding of the series of workshops was motivated mainly by the fact that African parliamentarians from the APRM participating countries played a marginal role in the process at the national and continental levels. The two main reasons for this state of affair as underlined during the two training workshops were due to their weak institutional capacity as well as the lack of a clear definition on the role and responsibilities of parliaments and parliamentarians in the peer review mechanism as the parliamentary bodies and parliamentarians are crucial and key factors in the APRM process. It is therefore within this context that the training workshops were organized. This training workshop will provide an opportunity not only for the exchange of views and experiences with colleagues from pilot APRM participating countries and the newly- acceding countries but also enhance the role and effective participation of parliamentarians in the APRM process in the justification, structure, modalities of the process as well as the definition of strategies for effective participation by parliamentarians.

4. The workshop examined the technical capacity gap of African parliamentarians to participate effectively in the intra-African peer review and to address it by:

- (a) Defining the role of parliaments and their structures during the self-assessment, examination and the implementation phases of the process;
- (b) Providing information to African parliamentarians and providing resources to secure the credibility and transparency of the process;
- (c) Improving the quality of country reviews taking into account the contributions made by parliamentarians in the national assessment report;
- (d) Reinforcing the relationship between African parliamentarians and their electorate using the consultation mechanism as an extension tool;
- (e) Developing the role of parliaments in the formulation, validation and implementation of national programmes of action;

- (f) Building parliamentary networks bringing together members of parliament of participating countries in the process in order to improve the monitoring of the process at the continental level through the Pan-African Parliament; and
- (g) Putting in place parliamentary networks, African regional economic communities (RECs) and encourage them so that they could assume collective ownership of the governance issue as well as the agenda for sub-regional development.

5. There were about 55 participants at the Bagamoyo training workshop from 14 English speaking countries participating in the APRM and they acknowledge the urgent need for a more active engagement of African parliamentarians in the process so that they could play their role as champions of democracy and good governance at the national, regional and continental levels. During the workshop and in addition to the major recommendations on enhancing the parliamentary engagement, a guideline document was presented entitled ‘The Plan of Action of African Parliamentarians on Intra-African Peer Review’.

6. It is in line with this spirit that this workshop was held in Addis Ababa for French and Portuguese speaking members of the Pan-African Parliament. The workshop brought together 73 participants and the members of the Pan-African Parliament represented 14 French and Portuguese speaking countries which have acceded to the APRM as well as REC representatives and senior officials of the Pan-African Parliament, the Africa secretariat of the APRM and strategic partners (AfDB, UNDP and ECA).

7. This report is a summary of the workshop presentations and discussions and the recommendations that emerged from the discussions.

8. The workshop comprised 10 sessions and examined the following issues (please see Annex 1 – Workshop Work Programme)¹:

- (a) The first session provided an overview of the APRM and examined the process, its progress, achievements and constraints;
- (b) The second session focused on the continental monitoring structures of the process such as the Pan-African Parliament, the Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC) and the African Commission of Human and Peoples’ Rights;
- (c) The third session dealt with the fundamental issue of lack of transparency and accountability in governance hindering democracy in Africa and thus limiting the efficiency of such governance institutions as parliament, the judiciary civil society and the media;
- (d) The fourth session was the discussion by the expert group on the building of partnerships between national parliaments and civil society organizations;

¹ It should be noted that the opening and closing sessions of the workshop comprised two special sessions

- (e) The fifth session focused on tools for enhancing the role of African parliaments through information and communication technology from ECA;
- (f) The sixth session emphasized the experience of pioneer countries with specific reference to the role of national parliaments in all phases of the process;
- (g) The seventh session dealt with the discussions by the two working groups. The parliamentarians examined : the specific role of parliamentarians in the self-assessment phase and in the monitoring of the implementation of the national action plans;
- (h) The eight session focused on the participation of women parliamentarians in the process with an expert discussion on the issue;
- (i) The ninth session comprised the presentation of summaries of discussions during the working groups; and
- (j) The tenth and last session endorsed the principal recommendations of the workshop as proposed following the three training days.

9. During the training workshop the participants underlined the need for the legislative arm of government to participate in all phases of the intra-African peer review. To this end, the participants adopted a list of recommendations to address the challenge to ensure progress by the process at both the national and continental levels.

II. Opening session

10. In his capacity as Director, Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD) of ECA Mr. Abdalla Hamdok presided over the opening ceremony and invited the personalities present to take the floor in their various capacities.

11. Mrs. Alessandra Tissot, Acting UNDP Resident Representative in her introductory remarks, appreciated the long and fruitful collaboration between ECA and UNDP. She also extended her thanks and gratitude to the Pan-African Parliament for having accepted the invitation to take part in this training workshop.

12. She also expressed UNDP's pride as a strategic partner in the implementation of the APRM. Indeed, UNDP had actively provided support for the APRM to become operational by facilitating the establishment of a secretariat for the process and through the holding of events to promote awareness such as the Forum on Governance in Africa held in May 2006 on the APRM.

13. Mrs. Tissot underlined the unique opportunity provided by the workshop for the enhancement of the participatory and consultative nature of the APRM. In that regard, although the APRM was largely inclusive, the process remained incidentally under the control of the Executive. This was to be reviewed and rectified during the current workshop. In conclusion, Mrs. Tissot wished participants a successful meeting.

14. Honourable Laroussi Hammi, third Deputy Speaker of the Pan-African Parliament welcomed participants and outlined the challenges facing Africa. In his view, APRM was a response to those challenges as the process included in its global approach and objectives all aspects of good governance. The process also addressed the challenges through its participatory approach.

15. Honourable Hammi dwelt on the efficient use of the process by parliamentarians and recalled that the objective of the workshop to enhance the role and effective participation of parliamentarians in the process. Obviously, the expectations of participants included a clear definition of their role in the process as well as a deeper understanding of the process and the issues at stake.

16. Honourable Hammi concluded by extending his gratitude to the ECA and UNDP representatives and wished the workshop all success in its deliberations.

17. Mr. Abdoulie Janneh, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of ECA welcomed all participants. He expressed satisfaction at being present at what he called 'the fruit of the partnership between, on the one hand, two UN institutions namely UNDP and ECA and the Pan-African Parliament, on the other'. In his view, the workshop was an illustration of the support provided by the entire United Nations system to the ten-year capacity-building plan of the African Union and NEPAD signed in 2006.

18. Mr. Janneh recalled the historical and political background of the APRM, putting it within the context of the engagement of African parliamentarians in the Intra-African Peer Review Mechanism.

19. He also underlined the fact that ECA was among the strategic partners of the APRM with its novel approach to governance which had considerable potential to contribute towards capacity-building among all national stakeholders. In that respect, this workshop, like the one held in Bagamoyo in 2008, aimed at improving the quality and impact of the participation of parliamentarians in the APRM. The recommendations made by the Bagamoyo workshop served as a basis to institutionalize the relationships between parliamentarians, the APRM and the strategic partners. Those recommendations would also enhance the participation of independent stakeholders in the governance process. He felt honoured and gratified by the current partnership between ECA, UNDP and the African Parliament. All organizations taking part in the preparation and organization of the workshop were engaged in a strategic partnership with civil society and the media to support countries participating in the APRM. Wishing the workshop every success, he finally declared open the workshop on enhancing the role and effective participation of parliamentarians in the APRM process.

III. Objectives of the training workshop

20. Following the opening session, Mr. Mourad Boularaf, Acting Secretary-General of the Pan-African Parliament presented the objectives of the three-day training workshop and underlined the fact that the final goal was to enhance capacity-building among Pan-African

parliamentarians for effective engagement in self-assessment as well as the monitoring of the implementation of national action programmes of the APRM process.

IV. Summary of presentations and discussions

Session 1: Overview of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), progress, challenges and prospects

21. The document presented by Mrs. Rachel Mujamunana of the APRM continental secretariat entitled 'The African Peer Review Mechanism, progress, challenges and prospects' described the background by explaining the origins of this voluntary self-monitoring process. The APRM had been established by member States of the African Union during the launching of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The document underlined the main objectives of NEPAD which were poverty eradication with the development of growth among African countries both individually and collectively, as well as sustainable development so that Africa would play an active part in the world economy.

22. In her presentation, Mrs. Mujamunana made brief reference to the content of the APRM and its guiding principles which were "the engagement and ownership of the participating countries, the openness and an all inclusive participation, transparency, accountability, technical know-how, credibility and the absence of manipulation".

23. The presenter made an analysis of the structures, the processes and the operational stages of the intra-African Peer Review Mechanism at the national and continental levels and identified the four main themes. Her analysis focused particularly on issues associated with the questionnaire sent to the countries as well the responsibility of participating countries and more specifically on the modalities of their participation in the process. Also covered during this presentation were issues about the implementation of the process as well as the stages in the country reviews etc. Some countries had completed all the stages in the review whereas others had yet to accede. In the same vein, she underlined the numerous challenges at the national and continental levels and the novel approaches adopted to address those challenges.

24. In conclusion, she specified that the APRM was undoubtedly a singular and unprecedented instrument in the history of political and economic reforms in Africa. It was a new and ambitious approach to promote reforms and institute good governance in Africa.

25. In perspective, the APRM should address the constraints raised and encourage more countries to accede to the process so that this innovative tool could be developed for it to serve as a reference point on governance in Africa and in the world. The role of parliamentarians in the attainment of their objective remained crucial.

Session 2: Continental Monitoring Structures of the Process: The Pan-African Parliament, the Economic, Social and Cultural Council and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights

26. Mr. Khabele Matlosa (UNDP) made a presentation entitled “Monitoring structures at the continental level: the Pan-African Parliament, the Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC) and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights”. He started by putting the APRM in its historic context and emphasizing the fact that the genesis of the process went back to the transformation of the Organization of African Unity to the African Union in the 1990s. The transformation had accelerated the democratization process in the continent. Since the adoption of the Act establishing the African Union, the AU had a prescriptive framework to strengthen the framework and the continental structure on good governance. This is particularly the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Good Governance and the African Peer Review Mechanism adopted in 2003.

27. In an effort to promote measures aimed at encouraging the culture of accountability both at the national and international levels, the AU had established three continental institutions whose mandate included monitoring of the process: the Economic, Social and Cultural Council, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Pan-African Parliament. The document specified the role and functions of the first two institutions and acknowledged the urgent need for close collaboration with the APRM structures in the process so that national reports could be properly reviewed.

28. The presenter placed special emphasis on the role of the Pan-African Parliament and underlined the fact that the monitoring powers conferred by the APRM to the Parliament emanated directly from its mandate as specified in articles 9 and 11 of the protocol establishing the Pan-African Parliament.

29. In an effort to strengthen the monitoring role conferred by the APRM to the Pan-African Parliament, he proposed that the Pan-African Parliament should put strategic measures in place and, in that regard, put forward a series of recommendations to be implemented at three different levels.

(i) Regional level

30. At the continental level, the Pan-African Parliament should collaborate with the other organs of the AU and the strategic partners of the APRM so that the APRM could be integrated into the structures of the AU and strengthen the technical capacity of the Union. In order to effectively review the final reports of the APRM, the Pan-African Parliament should establish the appropriate technical structures (research unit, permanent committees etc) and if possible dispatch missions to the countries participating in the process about the implementation of the national action programmes.

(ii) Sub-regional level

31. At the sub-regional level, the Pan-African Parliament should build in particular close working relations with the RECs either through their parliamentary structures or through other relevant bodies for the integration of the APRM into the structures of the RECs and encourage their non-participating members to accede to the APRM through their national parliaments. Finally, the Pan-African Parliament should contribute to the capacity-building of sub-regional parliaments through ICT.

(iii) National level

32. At the national level, the Pan-African Parliament should work specifically in close collaboration with national parliaments, engaging them to participate effectively in the process. In order to achieve this goal, national parliaments should become active member of the governing council of the APRM. The submission of an annual implementation report should be required. During the national review, parliaments should closely examine the national action programmes before the provision of funds earmarked for their implementation and develop monitoring mechanisms to ensure their proper execution.

33. Mr. Khabele Matlosa concluded his statement by supporting the idea that the strengthening of good governance in the continent can only be achieved through the clear and unequivocal commitment of the African Union to support the Pan-African Parliament, ECOSOCC and ACHPR in their monitoring of the APRM.

34. In order to encourage an inter-active and constructive discussion, the organizers combined the discussions in sessions 1 and 2 and the following proposals were the outcome of the discussions that took place during the relevant sessions:

Action by national parliaments

35. Will include the following:

- (a) Take the measures needed to ensure that accession to the APRM becomes mandatory;
- (b) Ensure that the countries already participating in the APRM could finalize the review process within the shortest possible time;
- (c) Actively involve parliaments in all phases of the review process and provide them with any information relevant to the APRM;
- (d) Involve parliamentarians in the design and implementation stages of the APRM to ensure that they are represented in all levels in the regional, sub-regional and national structures of the process;

- (e) Scale up their information and sensitization members of parliament (MPs) at various levels about the APRM ; and
- (f) Ensure that the selection criteria (appointments and elections) in respect of all the bodies (national, sub-regional and regional) associated with the APRM are transparent.

Action by the Pan-African Parliament

36. Will include the following:

- (a) Integrate the APRM in the structures of the African Union;
- (b) Explore ways of encouraging more countries to accede to the APRM;
- (c) Define clearly the roles of such pan-African bodies as ECOSOCC and ACHPR in the monitoring of the APRM;
- (d) Put in place an efficient tool that effectively compels countries to implement action plans recommended contained within the APRM framework;
- (e) Build formal relations on the issue of APRM among such strategic partners as ECA, UNDP and AfDB;
- (f) Take measures needed to ensure that the RECs and their sub-regional partners also play a monitoring role in the APRM;
- (g) Hold regular meetings among MPS from the five sub-regions to discuss the APRM;
- (h) Build permanent links among ACHPR, the Pan-African Parliament and ECOSOCC in line with the APRM;
- (i) Clarify the respective roles and mandates of such APRM monitoring bodies as ECOSOCC, ACHPR and the Pan-African Parliament and strengthen their institutional capacity so that they could play an active role in the APRM process.

Session 3: The APRM and domestic accountability in the national governance system: the role of parliaments, civil society and the media.

37. Mr. Kojo Busia (ECA) made a presentation entitled “The APRM and accountability in the national governance system: the role of parliamentarians, civil society and the media” focusing mainly on the role of parliaments, non-governmental organizations and the media in activities to ascertain that persons in public office are held responsible for all actions and omissions and also to account. Persons exercising public office needed to be held accountable, monitored and checked in the execution of their functions. The presenter defined such accountability as vertical.

It is considered generally as the accountability of the State to the citizens. Along with that vertical accountability came a horizontal accountability which focused on checks and balances among institutions of the same country. This could be understood as checks and balances.

38. Mr. Busia also explained the meaning of “the need for external accountability”, specifying that an accountability relationship has been established between African States and donors in which African countries were accountable to donors. He identified the governance challenges in Africa as: (a) the culture of authoritarian and neo-patrimonial policy characterized by absolute State supervision through patronage, (b) the domineering character of the Executive branch which weakens the checks and balances; (c) the ineffectiveness of the Legislature (d) the absence of vertical accountability mechanisms linking the State to the citizen; and (e) the systems of external accountability. The justifications for accountability at the national level were given and the role of various stakeholders described. More particularly, the APRM provided a unique formal framework for parliaments, civil society and the media to demand accountability from public office holders.

39. The interactive discussions that followed the presentations led participants to make the following recommendations with particular reference to national parliaments:

- (a) Adopt a concessional rather than a partisan attitude and to place the interest of the country first;
- (b) Put in place appropriate mechanisms to ensure the independence of parliaments, media and civil society;
- (c) Forge a strategy that enables the parliaments, civil society and the media to build coalitions or formal partnerships so that they could exert the required pressure on the Executive; and
- (d) Assume ownership of the APRM and fully utilize the opportunities offered by the process to demand greater accountability from governments.

Session 4: Discussion of experts- Building strategic partnerships between the parliaments and the civil society organizations

40. During this session four experts made presentations on the theme under discussion.

41. Honourable Augustin Iyamuremye, MP from Rwanda described the experience of his country in the implementation of the APRM and recalled that in the aftermath of the post tragic genocide period of 1994, with social, economic and human structures all destroyed, the State did not exist and the institutions were weak. Mustering of political will and strengthening institutions had therefore been crucial to the reconstruction of the country. In light of the foregoing, a government of national unity had been established and a national forum instituted from 1997 to 1998 so that all parties could agree on such values as national unity, territorial integrity, inclusiveness and power sharing. At the time Rwanda signed the APRM on 9 March 2003, there already was a NEPAD secretariat which had facilitated the establishment of various

structures for the practical implementation of the APRM and addressed two issues which had delayed accession to the process:

- (a) The quality of the questionnaire which failed to meet local criteria on good governance and conformed rather with Western standards; and
- (b) The lack of adequate human resources which made Rwanda request external assistance.

42. However, an evaluation report had been presented to the Meeting of Heads of State in Banjul in July 2006. That report formed part of the national strategic framework for poverty reduction and an inclusive national programme was being pursued up to 2012. Rwanda had gained several things from the implementation of the APRM. In the first place, the APRM had provided Rwanda with an opportunity to pursue its own choices relative to international standards and to correct them. Consequently, progress had been made in strengthening; (a) the role of women; (b) good governance; (c) transparency and accountability; (d) the participation of civil society; (e) free education; and access to health care.

43. Mr. Jalal Abdel-Latif (ECA) presented a paper entitled “The role and contribution of civil society organizations (CSOs) in the building of efficient coalitions in the APRM”. He focused on the experiences of NGOs during the last twenty years. He pointed out those NGOs: (a) were established voluntarily or through contracts; (b) do not enjoy the same legitimacy as parliaments as they were not the products of elections; (c) operated in various fields of activity in the society.

44. Furthermore, NGOs had five characteristics: (a) they grew fast and many disappeared; (b) democratization had excluded several of them; (c) several specialized in such areas as HIV, gender mainstreaming and social accountability; (d) donors were less generous to NGOs in view of their mixed results; (e) with States capacity-building, NGOs were increasingly disappearing.

45. Several external and internal factors had modified and influenced African NGOs positively and negatively. For example, the establishment of the African Union and NEPAD had contributed to the emergence of international NGOs in Africa. In his view, the APRM fostered ownership and reinforced dialogue among people in particular outside election periods and also facilitated and created space for civil society. Furthermore, the APRM provided advocacy for NGOs.

46. Mr. Khabele Matlosa presented a paper entitled “Parliaments and CSOs – Partnership in the APRM”. The significance of the APRM for Africa lay in being an instrument institutionalizing the culture of accountability and transparency and putting the Executive and the population in contact through the promotion of dialogue and regular consultation. In that regard, parliaments, being the legislative bodies of the State and CSOs, being the main stakeholders in civic education had specific and strategic roles to play in the process. The document focused on the search for constructive and non-conflicting collaboration between the parliament and CSOs in the APRM to reduce the weight of the Executive arm of government in the process. In that regard, the presenter made several recommendations to improve the coordinated engagement of all three institutions in the APRM process.

47. Mr. Gustave Assah, representing the civil society of Benin presented a paper on “The strategic partnership between parliamentarians and civil society organizations.” Specifying their respective roles, he emphasized their strategic partnership and crucial complementarity. CSOs were actually an extension of parliament since both entities aimed at achieving the same goals particularly on poverty reduction, conflicts and corruption. Working in complementarity would reinforce both structures and improve quality in decision-making and representation in parliament. Collaboration between the two should not be seen as collusion or as an opportunity to manipulate civil society and, still less as a means of using the APRM as a tribunal. On the contrary, the collaborative effort should reduce the divergent spaces among them and provide an opportunity for each party to derive the best benefit from the other. However, he feared that: (a) opposition parties might enlist support from CSOs; and (b) donors might use reports of CSOs for introducing new conditionalities. Moreover, he underlined the lack of organization within CSOs as well as their lack of specialization and resources to pursue all the stages of the APRM.

48. At the end of the four presentations, interactive discussions were held between the participants and the presenters. During the discussions, the participants formulated recommendations aimed at: (a) putting in place a strategic partnership between these institutions; (b) limiting the dominance of the Executive during the internal and external reviews; and (c) informing the population in an effective manner to ensure their full participation in the process. In this respect, the honourable members of parliament proposed the following recommendations:

- (a) The establishment within the parliaments of commissions dealing specifically with NEPAD/APRM to ensure effective participation in all stages of the APRM;
- (b) The sensitization of the population by CSOs and Community-based organizations (CBOs) for effective and significant participation in the APRM process;
- (c) The strategic positioning of CSOs and CBOs to counteract the dominance of the Executive in the APRM process and whistle blowing during implementation of the action plan;
- (d) The building of alliances between CSOs and CBOs to coordinate their activities for fruitful engagement in the five phases of the APRM;
- (e) The building of strategic alliances between parliaments and national CSOs in five areas of the APRM and ensuring:
 - The promotion of awareness and sensitization among the population regarding the APRM;
 - The simplification of APRM procedures, in particular the questionnaires and methodology;
 - The promotion of national dialogue and consultation in the country;

- The preparation of the self-assessment report and country review report;
 - The preparation, implementation and follow-up evaluation of the national plan of action;
- (f) The strengthening of parliamentary CSOs and representation in the national APRM governing council; and
- (g) The development of civic education and information on the self-assessment process in partnership with the public and private media.

Session 5: The media and ICT- Tools for strengthening the role of parliamentarians – How can ICT strengthen the monitoring of the process by parliament?

49. Mr. Girma Dessalegne (ECA) presented a paper entitled “How can ICT strengthen the monitoring of the process by parliament?”

50. Mr. Dessalegne outlined the activities undertaken by the ICT, Science and Technology Division with African parliaments for capacity-building of parliamentarians on information and communication technology (ICT). He explained how ICT could assist parliamentarians to participate more effectively in the APRM process.

51. On ICT activities undertaken by ECA, he recalled the following four principal components: (a) the e-strategies; (b) the development of knowledge and information through ICT; (c) the radio broadcast and televised documentaries; and (d) the building of networks among the countries.

52. He stated that the RICCI existed at the regional level on e-strategies and NICI at the national level, the SICI at the sectoral level and the VICI at the village level to ease access by the people to ICT. The objectives aim at providing assistance to the regional economic commissions, the countries, the sectors and the villages for the development of ICT policies and strategies and to sensitize policy makers about the need for ownership of ICT for development. Furthermore, he stressed that ECA provides capacity-building on monitoring for parliamentarians on policy formulation through e-government and e-democracy. The activities of ECA focus in particular on: (a) training programmes for parliamentarians; (b) the deployment of ICT infrastructure within parliaments; (c) the interaction between the parliaments and the communities; (d) the training of 500 Parliamentarians in Swaziland and the Niger following a request submitted by these countries. He underlined that the information society required different working methods from those operated in the past. He further stressed the importance of establishing a documentation system to enable parliamentarians pursue, retrieve information and develop contacts with the people through websites and radio and television programmes. He also raised the idea about a database to monitor the activities undertaken by government.

53. On the engagement of parliamentarians in the APRM process through ICT, he emphasized that ICT constituted a counterbalancing mechanism for parliamentarians to check whether the action by government is in conformity with adopted policies. He said that if

parliamentarians were conscious of the potentials offered by ICT, their role would be revived and simplified. In effect (a) access to internet or any other ICT would be a source of information to parliamentarians on any major event taking place and providing an opportunity for them to act if necessary; (b) ICT will facilitate the storage of knowledge and make information available at the appropriate time and connection through the existing networks; (c) ICT will accelerate the interaction between parliamentarians; (d) parliamentarians connected to ICT will be more informed about the problems facing their fellow citizens; (e) ICT is a means of promoting interaction between parliamentarians and their respective constituents on their activities undertaken in parliament and disseminated in particular through website, radio or television; (f) the public access points to ICT can promote interaction between the parliament, government, civil society and the population. This development will serve as reference point for best practices to government and provide any opportunity for the assessment of any shortcomings in government action.

54. At the end of his presentation, he proposed that national parliaments should establish permanent committees on APRM and ICT.

55. During the discussions that followed the presentation by Mr. Dessalegne, the participants focused mainly on access to ICT and capacity-building by parliamentarians. Consequently, they made the following observations:

- (a) That many parliamentarians do not master ICT tools or the languages generally used in communication;
- (b) That the majority of developing countries lack the requisite conditions and the crucial infrastructure for the development of ICT;
- (c) That a huge proportion of the population is illiterate in the developing countries and this is an obstacle to ownership of ICT instruments and tools;
- (d) That French, Portuguese and Arab speaking countries have up to now shown little interest in the capacity-building activities of ECA on ITC; and
- (e) That private enterprises should consider investing in ITC as there is a potential of investment gains.

56. After the discussions, the participants stressed that parliamentarians should implement the following reforms:

- (a) Establish permanent committees on the APRM and ITC in national parliaments;
- (b) Adopt ICT incentive programmes to the learning capabilities of parliamentarians and the people;
- (c) Develop functional literacy focused on the acquisition of basic practical skills in the training of the population for the mastery of ICT;

- (d) Increase capacity-building in ICT for a greater number of French-speaking countries by ECA;
- (e) Adopt policies for the development of the crucial infrastructure for the deployment of ICT;
- (f) Encourage the development of APRM activities through channels such as music, theatre-forum and leaflets;
- (g) Encourage the building of partnerships between the public and private sectors on ICT; and
- (h) Use television, radio and mobile phones more to communicate with people on parliamentary activities.

Session 6: The challenges and prospects for the participation of parliament in the APRM: lessons learned from country experiences

57. The experiences of five countries which have acceded to the process namely Benin, Algeria, Mali, Mozambique and Burkina Faso were presented to the participants.

58. H.E. Mr. Zacharie Richard Akplogan (Benin) presented the experience learned by Benin in a document entitled “The challenges and prospects of the participation of parliament in the APRM: lessons learned for the Benin experience”. He underlined the principal lessons learned by his country in the implementation of the APRM. To this end, he stressed that:

- (a) It is crucial to maintain constant political engagement which is a prerequisite for the successful implementation of the APRM. This engagement is an expression of the practical choice to respect the principles of good governance and democracy in the face of the population and the international community. This engagement will contribute to the mobilization of the crucial resources to implement the mapped out actions and serve as a catalyst in the activities of all the stakeholders;
- (b) It is crucial to establish a national consensus in particular with parliamentarians to contribute to the implementation of the APRM; and
- (c) The prerequisite of adopting a national plan of action (NPA) was not a sufficient condition for the success of the APRM. As a result, it is necessary to clarify the institutional framework and the resources for its implementation and emergent challenges hindering the implementation of the national plan of action in Benin.

59. The presenter also focused attention on the role that parliamentarians have played in the implementation of the APRM in Benin. He stated that the participation of parliamentarians had been marginal during the self-assessment and the evaluation by external experts and this situation raised the issue concerning their real role in the implementation of the NPA. Given the role of

parliament vis-à-vis the Executive and considering that the NPA requires the support of parliament for its implementation, there was a need for the building of solid bonds between parliament and the NGC.

60. The challenges to be addressed for parliament to play a role in the implementation of the NPA includes the need to (a) attain greater ownership of the process by parliamentarians (b) to safeguard the independence of the NGC; (c) to train parliamentarians on the APRM; (d) to sensitize parliamentarians on the implementation of the NPA; and (e) to launch information campaigns on the APRM to the people.

61. In conclusion, he stressed the resources for the effective participation of parliaments in the implementation of the APRM and put forward concrete proposals for the attainment of greater ownership of the principles of the APRM by parliamentarians as well as greater commitment by parliamentarians to the implementation of the NPA.

62. Mr. Kara-Mostepha Abdelouahab (Algeria) presented a document entitled “The role of parliamentarians in the Algerian experience of the APRM”. The presenter first of all underlined the importance of political will as the safeguard and the fundamental factor for Algeria’s successful implementation of the APRM. He later dealt with the important and crucial role played by parliamentarians (MPs and senators, women and men) during the implementation of the APRM in Algeria. He underlined the fact that the NGC covered parliamentarians from all political parties as well as independent MPs. Parliamentarians had contributed directly to several activities, in such areas as disclosure, dissemination, analysis, communication and training.

63. Mr. Kara described the lessons learned by his country from the implementation of the APRM, namely (a) the importance of communication between parliamentarians and civil society; (b) the positive role played by parliamentarians in the dissemination for greater ownership of the principles of the APRM; (c) the need to submit the report to parliament and the PAP for its validation; and (d) the crucial role of parliament in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NPA.

64. Referring to the Algerian experience, the speaker highlighted that with the adoption of the NPA, Algerian parliamentarians had had the unique privilege to support the implementation of the APRM. Challenges did exist however. They included the difficulties faced by parliamentarians to reconcile priorities, as they were torn between the initial requirements of their mandate and the new demands related to the implementation of the intra-African peer review mechanism. The issue at hand was finding the means to enable the parliamentarians to strike the right balance in the decision-making process for preparing, validating and implementing the Mechanism.

65. He stressed that parliament, by virtue of its functions, was the only institution representing the interest of all segments of society and, therefore its role was essential in the implementation of the APRM in all stages. In conclusion, he made recommendations to enhance the role of parliamentarians in the implementation of the NPA through approval of the budget, the building of partnership with universities, CSOs and the private sector etc.

66. The Malian experience was presented by Mr. Ousmane M. Diallo in a document entitled “The parliamentarian and the APRM in Mali”. Following an introduction, the presenter focused on the participation of parliaments and other elected officers in the implementation of the APRM in Mali, stressing that the participation of MPs was carried out at various levels (national and local) in the various bodies supervising the APRM as well as in the implementation of several activities (self-assessment, training, administration of the questionnaire and collection of information).

67. The lesson learned during the process had to do with the need for parliamentary participation at all levels in the supervisory structure of the APRM so that the success of the process could be guaranteed. The challenges hindering the optimal participation of parliamentarians in Mali included the lack of considerable engagement and capacity. In spite of those challenges, the participation of parliamentarians in the implementation of the APRM provided an opportunity for the launching of a more open, participatory, transparent and all-inclusive dialogue.

68. In conclusion, the participant indicated measures to be undertaken for greater participation of parliamentarians in the implementation of the APRM, citing the need for the design of exchange programmes among African parliamentarians and institution and a parliamentary support network for the APRM at the sub-regional and regional levels.

69. The experience of Mozambique in the implementation of the APRM was presented by Honourable Mrs. Maria Virginia de Souza Videira. In the document entitled “The experience of Mozambique” she dwelt on the APRM and the resources put in place by her country to facilitate self-assessment, stressing the collective and inclusive responsibility of all social sectors, women and men. She provided information on the self-assessment process and indicated the state of play in the process. The difficulties encountered in the implementation of the APRM included the confusion on the nature and objective of country evaluation which was often seen as an evaluation of the government of the day. Added to that substantive issue, were those of lack of financial resources as well as data and information.

70. She focused attention on the role of the Mozambique parliament which had participated in all the disclosure and information activities of bodies implementing the APRM as well as the validation, research and preparation of the report among other activities. In conclusion, she underlined the activities to be undertaken by the NGC for the dissemination of information about and the implementation of the NPA and emphasizing the difficulties encountered to integrate the NPA into the Five-year development plan as well as the approval of the annual budgets by parliament.

71. The experience of Burkina Faso was presented by Mr. Jean Baptiste Natama. In his presentation entitled “The role of parliamentarians in the implementation of the APRM”, he stressed that the implementation of the APRM in Burkina Faso had been inclusive and participatory. In that respect and in order to ensure ownership, parliamentarians had participated on the basis of gender parity criteria and all political parties had participated as well as the majority and opposition in all phases of the process.

72. The presenter outlined the activities in which parliamentarians had taken part such as the self-assessment and the evaluation and preparation of the NPA. He underlined the importance of direct and indirect parliamentary participation in the implementation of the NPA and concluded by stressing the need for the establishment of the required conditions for the attainment of a national consensus which would render the process irreversible.

73. At the end of the discussions that followed the, presentations of the five country experiences, participants put forward measures for action by three stakeholders (national governments, national parliaments and strategic partners).

74. Executive-national governments should:

- (a) Involve parliaments in the implementation of the national plan of action adopted after accession to the APRM;
- (b) Familiarize Parliaments with the action plan to improve their understanding of it;
- (c) Holding of regular meetings between the NGC and parliament;
- (d) Involve parliament at all levels in the conduct of the peer review exercise; and
- (e) Involve parliament in the dissemination of information and implementation of the NPA.

75. National parliaments should:

- (a) Facilitate and support the liaison between parliaments and locally- elected officials;
- (b) Facilitate communication among all stakeholders;
- (c) Promote the participation on the basis of parity, of all members of parliament, women and men, the majority and the opposition, in the implementation of the APRM;
- (d) Facilitate its validation of the national plan of action;
- (e) Update the substance and format of the APRM in the light of lessons learned to facilitate and accelerate its implementation and thereby address emerging challenges having to do with the implementation of the national plan of action;
- (f) Restore the role of parliament at the national level to its rightful place in decision-making relating to the preparation and implementation of the APRM and the NPA;
- (g) Facilitate and support exchange programmes between parliaments on the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the NPA;

- (h) Facilitate parliamentary debate on the APRM;
- (i) Put in place a parliamentary support network on the APRM at the national, sub-regional and regional level; and
- (j) Undertake information and sensitization campaigns with development partners to support and fund the APRM.

76. **Strategic partners should:**

- (a) Undertake information campaigns with parliamentarians on the APRM, its objectives, the processes and their role in its implementation;
- (b) Support capacity building for a better understanding of the importance and issues at stake in the APRM in sustainable development;
- (c) Facilitate and support the bonds existing between parliaments and civil society organizations, universities and the private sector; and
- (d) Prepare a summary of lessons learned in the implementation of the APRM highlighting results and achievements, difficulties and constraints and identifying resources to address the lessons learned.

Session 7: Parallel group sessions

77. In an effort to analyse the substantive and salient issues which emerged during the previous presentations, the participants were split into two sub-groups. In the light of the constraints and challenges raised in the various presentations on the lessons learned from the experiences of countries participating in the APRM, two themes were selected:

- (a) The role of parliamentarians in self-assessment; and
- (b) The evaluation and monitoring of the implementation of the national action plan on the APRM.

78. Following a fruitful exchange, the rapporteur of each group presented a summary of the recommendations during the plenary (Session 9).

79. **Group A: In self-assessment, parliamentarians should**

- (a) Enhance institutional capacity building of the PAP for greater support of the APRM which is an important element of NEPAD;
- (b) Conduct capacity-building programmes in countries requesting ECA to do so;

- (c) Review the questionnaires considering the difficulties encountered by pilot countries in the implementation of the APRM;
- (d) Be encouraged to propagate the best practices indicated in the self-assessment reports (at all levels of parliament);
- (e) Building a strategic partnership between the APRM secretariat, civil society and the media for the greater advancement of citizenship; and
- (f) Rationalization and accelerate of the APRM. In order to achieve this goal, the contribution of the partners namely ECA-AfDB and UNDP would be crucial.

Group B: The monitoring and implementation of the national action plan of the APRM

80. The members of this group classified the recommendations according to the institutions responsible for implementation.

81. The Pan-African Parliament should:

- (a) Recommend that parliaments draft a bill for the effective implementation of their national plans of action;
- (b) Request those countries assessed to present their annual reports on the implementation of the national plan of action in a systematic and regular manner; and
- (c) During its sessions, establish a bridge of understanding with civil society within the framework of the implementation of the APRM.

82. National parliaments should:

- (a) Integrate the NPoA into national development plans;
- (b) Integrate the APRM into the governance programme as a specific chapter for approval by parliament;
- (c) Assume ownership of the national action plans;
- (d) Facilitate the participation of parliamentarians in all phases of the process and the development of the APRM;
- (e) Develop short, medium and long- term strategies in 4 strategic areas;
- (f) Adopt the national action plans as law to ensure the monitoring of their implementation by parliamentarians;

- (g) Seek a consensus with the NGC and all stakeholders on the implementation of national plans of action;
- (h) Establish a permanent committee within parliament for monitoring the implementation of national action plans;
- (i) Ensure that sitting parliamentarians engage in the sensitization of their peers and inform national authorities to re-launch discussions on the APRM and reactivate focal points in areas where the process did not take off; and
- (j) Ask strategic partners (ECA, UNDP, AfDB) to conduct information activities on the APRM in order to accelerate the process at the national level.

Strategic partners and APRM Secretariat

83. The three institutions namely:

- (a) ECA, UNDP and AfDB should continue to support national parliaments in the monitoring and implementation of national action plans;
- (b) The secretariat of the APRM and the strategic partners should put in place a methodology for monitoring the implementation of national action plans;
- (c) Strategic partners should create a mechanism within the secretariat of the APRM to monitor the implementation of national action plans through the establishment of effective contacts; and
- (d) Mechanisms defined/created to ensure that ECOSOCC and the sub-regional parliaments monitor the implementation of the action plans.

Session 8: African women parliamentarians and the APRM

84. Three experts on gender and the APRM shared their experiences in the pioneer countries participating in the APRM on the participation of women parliamentarians in this regard.

85. In her presentation entitled “The role of APRM in securing the effective participation of women in national parliaments of African countries”, Honorable Dr. Farida Ilimi of Algeria recalled that the balanced participation of men and women in decision-making in political and public affairs formed an integral part of their fundamental human rights. She presented an overview of the participation of women in politics in Africa which showing the marginalization of African women in politics.

86. To illustrate the participation of women in African legislatures, she made comparative analysis covering a period of eleven year (1999-2010) of the place of women at the global, regional and sub-regional levels. On the global level, Rwanda was classified as number one with

Sweden. However, more than three quarters of African countries, with the majority in sub-Saharan Africa, were classified below the world average. That shortcoming in the participation of women in the elected bodies and the positions of decision-making had also been noted during APRM assessments.

87. Greater political will should help to improve the representation of women in areas hitherto reserved for men.

88. In conclusion the participant raised questions on (a) the impact of NEPAD on the participation of women in elected bodies since the establishment of a gender mainstreaming unit in 2004 (b) the gap-in gender law enforcement; (c) the marginalization of women (who formed the vast majority of the population) in elected bodies; and (d) the lack of specific affirmative action (constitutional safeguards, quota systems etc.) to ensure equitable representation.

89. Mrs Souad Ben Abdennebi (ECA). presented a document entitled “Experiences of peer review missions - Algeria, Benin and Mali” with an overview of the marginal role played by parliamentarians in national governance committees (NGC) of the APRM based on the experiences gained during that assessment, she underlined the fact that in NGCs parliamentarians were underrepresented in the three countries visited: Algeria 11 out of 389, Mali 8 out of 805 and Benin 4 out of 97. Concerning the participation of women parliamentarians, it was noted women, already under represented (8.4 per cent, 10.2 per cent and 6.2 per cent respectively) in the legislative bodies, were also the minority in the NGCs whereas in countries such as Algeria, a woman parliamentarian was the chairperson of a subcommittee of the NGC.

90. Given the low or limited participation of women in the self-assessment process, a considerable number of consultations had been undertaken by external experts during the peer review with the government, officials, political parties, parliamentarians and representatives of civil society organizations at the national and local levels to address the following issues: (a) access to decision-making, (b) the persistence of negative perceptions about women; and (c) the issue of quotas for women.

91. The document also indicated that the gender issue was often neglected during the drafting of the self-assessment. Issues of gender budgeting were hardly addressed in these reports.

92. In conclusion, she proposed the following measures for securing the effective contribution of women parliaments to the APRM:

- (a) A greater integration of gender mainstreaming in the four aspects of the evaluation; and
- (b) An analytic rather than a merely descriptive presentation of gender mainstreaming in the assessment reports.

93. Mrs. Houda Mejri (ECA) made a presentation on the role of parliament and women based on her experiences during the peer review missions in Burkina Faso and Mauritius. Admittedly as the process was a tool for judging governance in Africa though still far from ideal. The APRM

was the most examined and studied governance tool and represented an asset for the future tested as it was in the present, branding good governance and accountability, with an African content having a convincing and viable trademark. Accordingly, the process should be inclusive and integrate all actors including parliament. Parliament, being a privileged place for view sharing, consultation and consensus, should capitalize on this opportunity provided by the APRM to surpass partisan considerations and initiate appropriate partnerships with other stakeholders.

94. The presenter emphasized that the role played by parliamentarians in the process was still limited due to (a) the marginalization of parliament in politics; (b) the limited understanding of their role in the process; and (c) Executive predominance.

95. However, the APRM addressed these problems by curbing the predominance of the Executive through: (a) the strengthening of the culture of accountability; (b) the emergence of a new approach on policy reform by nationals; and (c) the establishment of broader consultative framework inclusive of all the actors.

96. In Burkina Faso and Mauritius, the participation of parliamentarians was modest though effective. Notably, however, the participation of women parliamentarians was weak and very marginal. To resolve the issue of the participation of women and parliamentarians in the process, the presenter proposed that:

- (a) Women should be involved right from the self-assessment stage by providing them with greater space;
- (b) Women parliamentarians should be organized to meet with external peer review missions;
- (c) Deeper analytical use should be made of the findings of surveys on gender mainstreaming in the self-assessment reports; and
- (d) National policies on gender should be strengthened and gender mainstreamed in all the sectors using affirmative action and other measures;

97. Following the presentations of the experts, the participants made a number of observations on the participation of African women in decision-making. The discussions focused on the issue of affirmative action as an instrument to facilitate the participation of women in politics. Participants acknowledged that, first and foremost, a quota system should be introduced as a transition phase towards genuine parity.

98. A series of proposals were made during the discussions and are summarized as follows:

- (a) Take account of the issue of gender and women in the self-assessment and the national reports;
- (b) Strengthen the capacity of political leaders for gender mainstreaming in all areas;

- (c) Enact affirmative action (quota system) laws for women in parliament with gender parity as the final objective;
- (d) Educate, sensitize and encourage women to participate in the discussions on the process; and
- (e) Encourage the establishment of a national legal framework for the advancement of women in all spheres namely economic, political and social.

V. Principal recommendations

99. During the final session, the secretariat of the Pan-African Parliament presented summary recommendations made during the three-day training workshop. On the basis of the contributions made by participants and the discussions that took place, participants urged the PAP, national parliaments, the APRM secretariat, the RECs as well as the strategic partners to implement the following measures:

- (a) National and sub-regional parliaments should effectively participate in all phases of the APRM process;
- (b) National and sub-regional parliaments should set up, within their institutions permanent committee on NEPAD/APRM to facilitate the process and the monitoring and implementation of the national action plan;
- (c) National and sub-regional parliaments should build a strategic partnership with civil society organizations and the media;
- (d) The PAP, national and sub-regional parliaments in, collaboration with the APRM secretariat and the national media group, should embark on information and sensitization campaigns with the population;
- (e) The PAP should set up an ad hoc monitoring committee on the APRM for increased participation in the process. The mission of this committee would be to work in close collaboration with the APRM secretariat and submit an annual report during parliamentary sessions;
- (f) ECA should provide assistance to the PAP, national and sub-regional parliaments on ICT in order to strengthen communication strategies and facilitate access to various sources of information on the APRM;
- (g) Parliaments should play a key role in the establishment of national consultation frameworks to facilitate acceptance and implementation of the process at all levels;
- (h) The gender dimension should be taken into account and reinforced in the implementation of the APRM and in national action plans;

- (i) The APRM secretariat should revise the questionnaire and adapt it to suit country realities;
- (j) The AU Summit of Heads of State and Government should grant observer status to the Pan-African Parliament;
- (k) The Heads of State and Government should demonstrate increased engagement in the implementation of the APRM;
- (l) The secretariat of the APRM, in consultation with the focal points should formulate a concerted document for the preparation of annual reports on the implementation of national action plans; and
- (m) The reports of the countries assessed should be presented during sessions of the PAP by a member of the APRM panel with the focal points of countries concerned present in accordance with the PAP recommendation reference: REC.003/2006.

VI. Closing session of the workshop

100. The workshop ended with statements from three speakers: Mrs. Zemenay Lakew of UNDP, Mr. Abdalla Hamdok of ECA and the Honourable Laroussi Hammi of the Pan-African Parliament.

101. Mrs. Zemenay expressed thanks and gratitude to all partners for their contribution to the holding of the workshop which she considered successful and stressed the continued support of UNDP to the APRM as well as to the strengthening of partnership with such regional partners as the Pan-African Parliament, the APRM secretariat, AfDB and ECA. Mrs. Zemenay stated that UNDP would provide support for the implementation of the recommendations relating to her organization.

102. Mr. Hamdok thanked the partners and the participants as well as the workshop organizers for the quality of their contribution. He underlined the importance of the Agreement reached between ECA and the Pan-African Parliament which constitutes a road map for future actions. He assured participants that the report would be made available for onward transmission to all delegates.

103. Honourable Hammi, in formally closing the workshop, thanked the partners for holding the workshop and thanked participants for their active participation.

Done in Addis Ababa
14 May 2010

Annexes

1- Work Programme



Economic Commission for Africa
Parliament
(UNECA)



United Nations
Development Programme (UNDP)



Pan African
(PAP)

Training Workshop on

**“ Enhancing the Role and Effective participation of Parliamentarians
in the APRM process”**

UNCC, Addis Ababa

12 – 14 May 2010

Work Programme

Day One – 12 May 2010		
08:15-09:00	Arrival of Participants and Registration at UNCC	
09:00 – 10:30	<p>Opening Session Chairperson: Mr. Abdalla Hamdok, Director, Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD), ECA</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms. Amessandra Tisot, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2. Hon. Mr. Laroussi Hammi, Pan African Parliament (PAP) 3. Mr. Abdoulie Janneh, Under-Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) 	Plenary
10:30-11:00	<i>Health Break</i>	
11 :00-13 :00	<p>Objective and Background of the Workshop ----- Session 1- Overview of the NEPAD/APRM Process as a Continental Project of Renewal: Progress, Problems and Prospects</p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Zemenay Lakew, Senior Programme Advisor, UNDP Presenter: Ms. Rachel Mukamunana, Continental APRM Secretariat (South Africa)</p> <p>Objective and Core Principles of NEPAD/APRM: Structures and Institutions of the APRM process; Essential elements of stakeholder participation; Progress and Challenges of Implementation and the Prospects. -----</p> <p>Session 2- Continental Oversight Structures of the APRM: The PAP, ECOSOCC and the African Commission of Peoples and Human Rights</p> <p>Presenter: Mr. Khabele Matlosa, UNDP</p> <p>The APRM is a major focus of the continental renewal agenda for governance and development within the broader context of the reconstituted African Union. As a continental project, the mechanism offers a practical approach to monitoring the entire corpus of African democratic governance and human rights treaties, protocols, codes and standards that member states of the African Union have committed themselves over the years, but were not able to implement. The continental institutions mandated to play an oversight role in monitoring implementation are the Pan-African Parliament, the ECOSOCC and the African Commission for Human and People's Rights. The presentation will focus on the prospects and challenges of these pan-African institutions in meeting their mandatory roles.</p> <p>Discussions</p>	Plenary

13:00– 14:30	<i>Lunch – (Payment of DSA)</i>	
14 :30- 15 :30	<p>Session 3- The APRM and Domestic Accountability in the National Governance System: The Role of Parliaments, CSO and the Media</p> <p>Moderator: <i>Mr. Kara-Mostepha Abdelouahab, NGC/APRM Algeria</i></p> <p>Presenter: <i>Mr. Kojo, Busia, UNECA</i></p> <p>The APRM offers opportunities to engender more robust domestic public debate on public policy issues and consequent recommendations for policy reform and action for development. While formal supply-side accountability institutions exist in African political systems (executive, legislature, judicial systems, electoral investigative commission), they are often associated with the political regimes in power and the space for citizen participation through demand-side institutions (parliaments, CSOs, media) is limited reducing the effectiveness of accountability institutions in Africa. The APRM opens up space for all stakeholders to participate in decision-making processes that affect them thereby strengthening the domestic governance system of the country. The mechanism further provides demand-side institutions with a unique opportunity to reclaim the arena and space for development policy-making which has hitherto fore been the preserve of the executive branch of government.</p> <p>Discussions</p>	Plenary
15:30– 15:45	<i>Health Break</i>	
15:45– 17:45	<p>Session 4- Panel Discussion: Building Strategic Partnerships between Parliamentarians and civil society organizations</p> <p>Moderator: <i>Hon. Ms. Maria Virginia de Sousa Videira, NGC/APRM-Mozambique</i></p> <p>Presenters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Hon. Augustin Iyamuremye, National Assembly of Rwanda</i> <i>2. Mr. Jalal Abdel-Latif, UNECA</i> <i>3. Mr. Khabele Matlosa, UNDP</i> <i>4. Mr. Gustave Benjamin Assah, CSO</i> <p>A panel discussion of how CSOs and Parliaments can form effective and strategic partnership in the APRM process to advance their issues both in the self-assessment and implementation phases of the APRM. Short presentations will be made and then respond to questions.</p> <p>Discussions</p>	Plenary
18:30- 19:30	<i>Reception</i>	

Day Two – 13 May 2010		
08:30- 08:45	Recap of previous day and Presentation of the Program (PAP)	Plenary
08:45- 09:45	<p>Session 5- Media and ICT- Tools to enhance Parliamentary roles</p> <p>Moderator: <i>Hon. Mr. Njingum Musa Mbutoh, National Assembly of Cameroon</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">"How ICT can Enhance Parliamentary Oversight of the APRM"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Presenter: <i>Mr. Girma Dessalegne, ISTD, ECA</i></p> <p>This presentation will cover ECA ICT, Science and Technology Division works with African Parliaments, aiming at building Parliament staff and Parliamentarians' capacity through ICT in supporting parliament's involvement in the knowledge society and its basic values of transparency, accessibility, accountability and effectiveness, and, at the same time, its representative, legislative and oversight functions. In addition it will demonstrate how ICTs constitute a foundation and tool for effective participation of MPs in the APRM process.</p> <p>Discussions</p>	Plenary
09:45 10:45-	<p>Session 6- Challenges and Opportunities for Engaging the Legislature in the APRM: Lessons Learned from Country Experiences</p> <p>Moderator: <i>Hon M. Mohamed Abdoukader, PAP Member</i></p> <p>Presentations will focus on the opportunities and challenges for the legislature to effectively participate in the APRM at the national and continental levels. Experiences from pioneer countries will highlight the benefits of engaging parliaments early in the review process and the perils of ignoring parliament until the last stages. What specific roles can Parliaments play in overseeing the implementation of the National Program of Action (NPOA) would also be discussed.</p> <p>Presenters:</p> <p>1- <i>Benin – Amb. Zacharie Richard Akplogan, NGC/APRM Benin</i></p> <p>2- <i>Algeria – Mr. Kara-Mostepha Abdelouahab, NGC/APRM Algeria</i></p> <p>3- <i>Mali –Mr. Ousmane M. Diallo, NGC/APRM Mali</i></p>	Plenary
10:45- 11:00	<i>Health Break</i>	
11:00- 13:00	<p>Session 6 - (Cont'd)</p> <p>1- <i>Mozambique – Mr. Marechal David Nhavoto, NGC/APRM Mozambique</i></p> <p>2- <i>Burkina Faso – Mr. Jean Baptiste Natama, NGC/APRM Burkina Faso</i></p> <p>Discussions</p>	Plenary
13:00- 14:30	<i>Lunch</i>	

Session 7- Parallel breakout sessions

14:30-
17:30

The participants will be divided into two groups. Each group will come up with a list of Opportunities, Challenges and Strategies for Enhancing the role of Parliamentarians in two stages.

(Health Break – 15:30 – 15:45)

Group A- MPs role in the self-assessment exercise

APRM has the real potential of playing a decisive role in “collective self-governance”, in the continent. It requires in particular the participation of parliaments, as stakeholder in the self-assessment phases. In this breakout session the participants will discuss best practices for MPs to play an effective role in this self-assessment process.

Facilitator: *Mr. Kara-Mostepha Abdelouahab, NGC/APRM Algeria*

Venue: CR - 3

Group B- Monitoring and tracking the implementation of the APRM National Programme of Action (NPoA)

The NPoA is the key input delivered by the country into the peer review, and it, therefore, serves to present and clarify the country's priorities; the nature of the national consultations; as well as explicitly explain the responsibilities of various stakeholders in government, legislator, CSOs and the private sector in implementing the Programme.

Facilitator: *Ms. Hodane Youssouf, ECA*

Venue: CR - 6

Day Three – 14 May 2010		
09:00- 09:15	Recap of previous day and Presentation of the Program (PAP)	Plenary
09:15- 10:30	<p>Session 8- Participation of African women parliamentarians in the APRM process</p> <p>Moderator: <i>Hon. Ms. Anab Abdulkadir, PAP Member</i></p> <p>Presenters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Hon Ms. Farida ILIMI, PAP Member</i> 2. <i>Ms. Souad Ben Abdennebi, ACGSD, UNECA</i> 3. <i>Ms. Houda Mejri , ACGSD, UNECA</i> <p>Discussions</p>	Plenary
10:30- 10:45	<i>Health Break</i>	
10:45- 11:30	<p>Session 9: Reporting of Group A & B</p> <p>Moderator: <i>Mr. M. Mourad Boularaf, Acting Clerk, PAP</i></p> <p>A-Reporting of Group A- MPs role in the self-assessment exercise</p> <p>Presenter: <i>Hon. Mr. Bocar Sadikh Kane, PAP Member</i></p> <p>The group will present the report of their discussions and recommendations, with a list of Opportunities, Challenges and Strategies for Enhancing the role of Parliamentarians in self-assessment process.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p>B- Reporting of Group B- Monitoring and tracking the implementation of the APRM National Programme of Action (NPoA)</p> <p>Presenter: <i>Hon. Mr. Jean Claude Siapa Ivouloungou, PAP Member</i></p> <p>The group will present the report of their discussions and recommendations, with a list of Opportunities, Challenges and Strategies for Enhancing the role of Parliamentarians implementation of the APRM National Programme of Action (NPoA).</p> <p>Discussions</p>	Plenary
11:30- 12:30	<p>Session 10: Recommendation of the Workshop (PAP)</p> <p>Moderator: <i>Hon. Mr. Laroussi Hammi, 3rd Vice president, PAP</i></p> <p>Presenter: <i>Hon. Ms. Farida Ilimi, PAP Member</i></p> <p>Discussions</p>	Plenary

12:30-13:15	Closing Session <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ms. Zemenay Lakew, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)• Mr. Abdalla Hamdok, Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)• Hon. Mr. Laroussi Hammi, Pan African Parliament (PAP)	Plenary
13:15-14:30	<i>Lunch</i>	
14:30	Departure of participants	

2- List of Participants

Algérie

1. Hon. Laroussi Hammi
3rd Vice Président
Parlement Panafricain (PAP)
Johannesburg, Afrique du Sud
Télé: +2711 545 5141 / 545 5000
Mobile: +27 82 719 7621
Fax: +27 11 545 5126
E-mail: l.hammi@rnd-dz.com

2. Hon. Farida Ilimi
Député Algérie et Membre du PAP
Présidente du réseau de femme
parlement au Parlement Panafricain
(PAP)
Alger, Algérie
Télé: +213 217 29026
Mobile: +213 661 699 843
Fax: +213 21 74 03 98
E-mail: fari_chirurgie@yahoo.fr

3. M. Abdelouahab Kara-Mostepha
Rapporteur Général
Commission Nationale de Gouvernance
Alger, Algérie
Télé: + 213 54 06 29
Mobile: + 213 661 55 35 64
Fax: + 213 54 04 33
E-mail: karacnes@wissal.dz

Bénin

4. Hon. Daouda Takpara
Député
Parlement Panafricain (PAP)
BP 371
Cotonou, Bénin
Télé: +229 975 06 645
Mobile: +229 20 011 203
E-mail: lawdaoud2000@yahoo.fr

5. Amb. Zacharie Richard Akplogan
Secrétaire Exécutif
Commission de la Gouvernance du
MAEP-Bénin
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de
l'Intégration Africaine de la

francophonie et des Béninois de
l'extérieur
01 BP318
Cotonou, Bénin
Télé: +229 2131 9148
Mobile: +229 9536 1898 / 9674
2589
Fax: +229 2130 0245
E-mail: zrakplogan@yahoo.fr

6. M. Gustave Assah
Sociologue Consultant
Social Watch Bénin
03 BP 2097 Jéricho
Cotonou, Bénin
Mobile: +229 95 96 16 44
E-mail: assahgustave@yahoo.fr

Burkina Faso

7. M. Jean-Baptiste Natama
Secrétaire Permanent du MAEP
Présidence du Faso
01 BP 13626
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
Télé: +226 5037 6931
Mobile: +226 7020 8283
Fax: +226 5037 6932
E-mail: natama_jb@hotmail.com

Cameroun

8. Hon. Joseph Njang Mbah-Ndam
Vice Président
Assemblée Nationale
BP. 5825
Yaoundé, Cameroun
Télé: +237 22 222 5631
Mobile: +237 77 780 4576
Fax: +237 22 226 278 / 222 2116
E-mail: mbahndamj@yahoo.com

9. Hon. Njingum Musa Mbutoh
Membre du Parlement
Assemblée Nationale
Yaoundé, Cameroun
Télé: +237 77 386 252
Mobile: +237 99 833 850
E-mail: njingummusa@yahoo.fr

10. Hon. Pauline Ndoumou
Membre du Parlement
Assemblée Nationale
BP. 7955
Yaoundé, Cameroun
Télé: +237 7 669 4011
Mobile: +237 9 982 3412 / 7 483
0273
E-mail: npauline67@yahoo.fr
- Fax: +251 11 124 1004
E-mail: anabkadir@yahoo.com

Gabon

Congo (République du)

11. Hon. Jean Claude Siapa Ivouloungou
Député
Parlement Panafricain (PAP)
Brazzaville, République du Congo
Télé: +242 603 5161
Mobile: +242 536 9276
E-mail: Siapa@netcourrier.com

15. Hon. René Radembino-Coniquet
Sénateur
Assemblée Nationale
BP 3476
Libreville, Gabon
Télé: +241 70 21 77
Mobile: +241 04 09 15 44
Fax: +241 70 21 77
E-mail: assemblee_gabon@yahoo.fr,
radembinconiquet@yahoo.fr

16. Hon. Nono Henriette Massounga
Membre du Parlement
Assemblée Nationale
BP 4222
Libreville, Gabon
Télé: +241 06 063 846
Mobile: +241 07 548 848
Fax: +241 721 864 / 702 177
E-mail: henriette.nono@yahoo.fr

Djibouti

12. Hon. Mohamed Abdoukader
Député
Parlement Panafricain (PAP)
BP 138
Djibouti
Télé: +253 350 172
Mobile: +253 879 433
Fax: +253 355 503
E-mail: mabalaqtu@yahoo.fr
13. Hon. Hasna Hassan Ali
Membre
Parlement Panafricain (PAP)
BP. 138
Djibouti
Télé: +253 35 01 72
Mobile: +253 81 14 45
Fax: +253 355 503
E-mail: hassantouhasna@yahoo.fr

Mali

Ethiopie

14. Hon. Anab Abdulkadir
Parlement Nationale d’Ethiopie
BP 13204
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
Télé: +251 11 124 1020
Mobile: +251 91 136 3115

17. Hon. Kadidiatou Coulibaly Samake
Député
Parlement Panafricain (PAP)
BP 284
Bamako, Mali
Télé: 223 76 499 021
Mobile: 223 76 499 021
Fax: 223 20 210 374
E-mail: adiasamake@yahoo.fr
18. M. Ousmane M. Diallo
Président
Commission Nationale de Gouvernance
du MAEP
District de Bamako
BP 322
Bamako, Mali
Télé: +223 20 237 020
Mobile: +223 66 742 426
Fax: +223 20 237 019
E-mail: omdiallo_cngmaep@orangemali.net,
omdiallo2@yahoo.fr

Mauritanie

E-mail: mnhavoto.marp@tvcabo.co.mz

19. Hon. Ba Alibou Ibra
Parlement Panafricain (PAP)
Assemblée Nationale
Nouakchott, Mauritanie
Télé: +222 652 1671
Mobile: +222 920 310 090
Fax: +222 525 1847 / 7373
E-mail: alibouibraba@yahoo.fr

Mozambique

20. Hon. Prof. José Chichava
Membre du Parlement
Parlement du Mozambique
Maputo, Mozambique
Télé: +258 2140 0826 / 32
Mobile: +258 84 301 4290
Fax: +258 2140 0711
E-mail: jachicas@gmail.com
21. Hon. Acacio Beleza Nhalcue
Diplomatique Advisor for the Speaker
Assemblée Nationale
Maputo, Mozambique
Télé: +258 21 400 826 132
Mobile: +258 82 306 4751
Fax: +258 2140 0711 / 2140
8846
E-mail: acaciobelze@yahoo.com
22. Hon. Dr. Maria Videira
Economiste
MARP
Maputo, Mozambique
Télé: +258 2 140 0422
Mobile: +258 82 327 0190
Fax: + 258 214 00 419
E-mail: Virginiavideira@gmail.com
23. M. Marechal Nhavoto
Assistante Coordinateur
UNIDADE TECNECH - MARP
Mozambique
Maputo, Mozambique
Télé: +258 214 00 422
Mobile: +258 827 590 389
Fax: +258 214 00 419

Rwanda

24. Hon. Tharcisse Shamakokera
Membre du Parlement
Assemblée Nationale
Kigali, Rwanda
Télé: +250 0788843363
Mobile: +250 0788 304348
E-mail: tshamak@hotmail.com
25. Hon. Augustin Iyamuremye
Député
Assemblée Nationale
BP. 488
Kigali, Rwanda
Mobile: +250 788 300 206
E-mail: iyamuremye@yahoo.com

Sénégal

26. Hon. Bocar Sadikh Kane
Député
Parlement Panafricain (PAP)
Place Soweto – BP 86
Dakar, Sénégal
Télé: +221 65 823 9402
Mobile: +221 77 569 7157
Fax: +221 33 823 9402
E-mail: bskane@yahoo.fr

Togo

27. Hon. Edoh Baromi
Député
Parlement Panafricain (PAP)
BP 20311
Lomé, Togo
Télé: +228 904 5700
Mobile: +228 336 4788
Fax: +228 222 1168
E-mail: edohbormi@yahoo.fr
28. Hon. Adjaratou Abdoulaye
Député
Membre du Parlement
Assemblée Nationale
BP 80070
Lomé, Togo
Télé: +228 222 5791

Mobile: +228 902 7079
Fax: +228 222 1168
E-mail: abdadjara@yahoo.fr

Communautés économiques régionales (CER)

CEEAC

29. Hon. Ngongo Luwowo
Sénateur
REPAC - CEEAC
Kinshasa, République démocratique du Congo
Télé: +243 81 0405 2628
E-mail: luwowo117@yahoo.fr

Autorité intergouvernementale pour le développement

30. M. Bourhan Daoud Ahmed
Secrétaire General
IPU-IGAD
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
Mobile: +251 911 512 704
Fax: +251 116 632 511
E-mail: bourhandaoud@yahoo.fr
31. Hon. Moussa Yabeh Warsama
Membre Exécutif
IPU-IGAD
Djibouti
Mobile: +253 638 612
Fax: +253 355 503
E-mail: moussa.yabeh@yahoo.fr
32. M. Sizer Kebede
Directeur Adjoint
Administration et des finances
IPU-IGAD
BP 1703 code 1110
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
Mobile: +251 911 74 73 74
Fax: +251 116 63 25 11
E-mail: sizer.kebede@igad.org
33. M. Daoud Aboubaker
Directeur Adjoint
Coopération et Relations Internationales
IPU-IGAD
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
E-mail: daoud@ledcom-studio.com

Secrétariat Continental du Mécanisme

34. Dr. Rachel Mukamunana
Research Analyst
Secrétariat Continental
du Mécanisme
BP. 1234, Midrand, 1685
Johannesburg, Afrique du Sud
Télé: +27 11 256 3413
E-mail: RachelM@Nepad.org

Parlement Panafricain (PAP)

35. M. Mourad Boularaf
Deputy Clerk
Parlement Panafricain (PAP)
BP 1685
Midrand, Afrique du Sud
Télé: +27 11 82 301 3552
E-mail: morad.boularaf@panafricanparliament.org
36. Mme. Josiane W. Dahab
Acting Deputy Clerk
Legislative Affaris
Parlement Panafricain (PAP)
Johannesburg, Afrique du Sud
Télé: +27 11 545 5000
Mobile: +27 76 680 7172
37. M. Galal Nassir
Senior Clerk (Legislative Business)
Parlement Panafricain (PAP)
Midrand, Afrique du Sud
Télé: +27 71 086 0532
Mobile: +27 76 884 18181
Fax: +27 11 545 5139
E-mail: galal.nassir@panafricanparliament.org
galalasha@yahoo.com
38. Mme. Marina M. A. Da-Trinidade
Committee Assistant
Parlement Panafricain (PAP)
Midrand, Afrique du Sud
Télé: +27 11 545 5044
Mobile: +27 769 348 443
Fax: +27 865 204 770
E-mail: marina.da_trinidade@panafricanparliament.org
39. M. Fernando FaciTéléa

Interpréter - Portugais
Législative Business
Parlement Panafricain (PAP)
Johannesburg, Afrique du Sud
Télé: +27 11 545 5000
Mobile: +27 769 778 967
Fax: +27 11 312 1508
E-mail: dias5619@yahoo.com

40. M. Deolindo Casimiro
Interpréter - Portugais
Parlement Panafricain (PAP)
Johannesburg, Afrique du Sud
Télé: +2711 545 5000
Mobile: +27 72 784 6534
Fax: +27 11 545 5136
E-mail: dcasimiro@hotmail.com

41. M. Demba Diallo
Assistant de Recherche
Législative Business
Parlement Panafricain (PAP)
Johannesburg, Afrique du Sud
Télé: +27 11 545 5232
Mobile: +27 82 630 4366
E-mail: demba.diallo@panafricanparliament.org

Banque africaine de développement (BAD)

42. M. Peter Mwanakatwe
Chéf par interim
Ethiopia Country Office (ETFO)
Banque africaine de développement
(BAD)
BP 25543 Code 1000
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
Télé: +251 115 54 43 44
E-mail: p.mwanakatwe@afdb.org

43. M. Admit Zerihun
Ethiopia Country Office (ETFO)
Banque africaine de développement
(BAD)
BP 25543 Code 1000
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
Télé: +251 115 54 63 36
Mobile: +251 911 20 23 62
E-mail: a.zerihun@afdb.org

Programme Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD)

44. Mme. Zemenay Lakew
Senior Regional Programme
Coordinateur
PNUD - Afrique
Private bag X46
Sunninghill 2157
Johannesburg, Afrique du Sud
Télé: +27 011 603 5000
Mobile: +27 82 7311756 / 73 374
1735
E-mail: zemenay.lakew@undp.org;
zemenaylakew@gmail.com

45. M. Khabele Matlosa
PNUD
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
E-mail: khabele.matlosa@undp.org

Commission Economique pour l'Afrique (CEA)

CEA-AC

46. M. Ghitu Mundunge
Economic Affairs Officer
Bureau pour l'Afrique Centrale
Commission Economique des Nations
Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA- AC)
Yaoundé, Cameroun
Télé: +237 22 23 1461
Mobile: +237 99 01 9313
Fax: +237 22 23 3185
E-mail: mghitu@uneca.org

CEA-AN

47. Mme. Semia Solange Guermas de Tapia
Social Affairs Officer
Bureau Afrique du Nord
Commission Economique des Nations
Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA- AN)
Rabat, Morocco
Télé: +212 537 71 78 29 & 537 71 56 13
Fax: +212 537 71 27 02
E-mail: tapia@un.org

48. M. Girma Dessalegn
Division des TIC, de la science et de la technologie (DTST)
Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
Télé: +251 11 544 5022
E-mail: gdessalegn@uneca.org
49. Mme. Souad Ben Abdennebi
Centre africain pour le genre et le developpement social (CAGEDS)
Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)
BP 3001
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
E-mail Sabdennebi@uneca.org
Télé: +251 11 544 3681
E-mail: sabdennebi@uneca.org
50. Mme. Houda Mejri
Information Officer
Centre africain pour le genre et le developpement social (CAGEDS)
Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)
BP 3001
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
Télé: +251-11 544 3337
Mobile: +251-91 186 4855
E-mail hmejri@uneca.org
51. M. Adam Elhiraika
Division du développement économique et du NEPAD
Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)
BP 3001
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
Télé: +251-11 544 5442
E-mail AElhiraika@uneca.org
- Secrétariat**
52. M. Abdalla Hamdok
Directeur
Division de la Bonne Gouvernance et de l'Administration Publique
Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)
BP 3001
53. M. Kojo Busia
Chéf
Groupe d'Appui au Mécanisme Africain d'Evaluation par les Pairs (MAEP)
Division de la Bonne Gouvernance et de l'Administration Publique
Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)
BP 3001
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
Télé: +251-11-544 5439
Mobile: +251-91-1611232
Fax: +251-11-5511953
E-mail: kbusia@uneca.org
54. M. Jalal Abdel-Latif
Chéf
Section de la Société civile et **and Post-Conflict**
Division de la Bonne Gouvernance et de l'Administration Publique
Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)
BP 3001
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
Télé: +251-11 544 3367
Fax: +251-11-551 1953
E-mail: jabdellatif@uneca.org
55. M. Said Adejumobi
Chéf
Section de l'Administration Publique
Division de la Bonne Gouvernance et de l'Administration Publique
Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)
BP 3001
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
Télé: +251-11-544 5495
Fax: +251-11-5511953
E-mail: SAdejumobi@uneca.org
56. M. Guillermo N Mangué
Division de la Bonne Gouvernance et de l'Administration Publique

- Commission Economique des Nations
Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)
BP 3001
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
Télé: +251-11 544 5468
Mobile: +251-91-167 4944
Fax: +251-11-551 1953
E-mail: gmangué@uneca.org
57. Mme. Hodane Youssef
Groupe d'Appui au Mécanisme Africain
d'Evaluation par les Pairs (MAEP)
Division de la Bonne Gouvernance et de
l'Administration Publique
Commission Economique des Nations
Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)
BP 3001
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
Télé: +251-11 544 5245
Mobile: +251-91 112 7193
Fax: +251-11-551 1953
E-mail hyoussef@uneca.org
58. Mme. Bethlehem Teshager
Groupe d'Appui au Mécanisme Africain
d'Evaluation par les Pairs (MAEP)
Division de la Bonne Gouvernance et de
l'Administration Publique
Commission Economique des Nations
Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)
BP 3001
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
Télé: +251-11 544 5417
Mobile: +251-91 122 1547
Fax: +251-11-551 1953
E-mail bteshager@uneca.org
59. Mme. Yetinayet Mengistu
Groupe d'Appui au Mécanisme Africain
d'Evaluation par les Pairs (MAEP)
Division de la Bonne Gouvernance et de
l'Administration Publique
Commission Economique des Nations
Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)
BP 3001
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
Télé: +251-11 544 3264
Fax: +251-11-551 1953
- E-mail ymengistu@uneca.org
60. Mlle. Genet Beyene
Division de la Bonne Gouvernance et de
l'Administration Publique
Commission Economique des Nations
Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)
BP 3001
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
Télé: +251-11 544 3497
E-mail gbeyene@uneca.org
61. Mlle. Tigist Gebremedhin
Intern
Division de la Bonne Gouvernance et de
l'Administration Publique
Commission Economique des Nations
Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
E-mail Tgebremedhin@uneca.org
62. Mlle. Kalkidan Workneh
Intern
Division de la Bonne Gouvernance et de
l'Administration Publique
Commission Economique des Nations
Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
E-mail Kworkneh@uneca.org
63. Mlle. Linda Osman Nour
Intern
Division de la Bonne Gouvernance et de
l'Administration Publique
Commission Economique des Nations
Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
E-mail lindao@uneca.org
64. Mlle. Kemeriya Mohammed
Intern
Division de la Bonne Gouvernance et de
l'Administration Publique
Commission Economique des Nations
Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)
BP 3001
Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie
E-mail kmohammed@uneca.org