



# PEER LEARNING WORKSHOP

## APRM Best Practices and Lessons Learned: Exploring the Process and National Experiences

For Focal Points in Eastern, Central and Southern Africa

### WORK PROGRAMME

ORGANISED BY

THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

In Collaboration with

THE APRM SECRETARIAT  
AND

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

20-21 February 2007, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

# Peer Learning Objectives

- 1. To provide a forum for APRM National Focal Points (NFPs) to learn from pioneer countries to exchange notes and ideas, to interact with and learn from peers.*
- 2. To offer time for practitioners to share best practices and lesson learned.*
- 3. To assist in developing plans for a technically sound basis for undertaking research, effectively involving the public, and creating comprehensive national action plans.*
- 4. To reflect on both the theory and practical aspects of APRM processes.*
- 5. To provide a valuable opportunity to exchange views and share country experiences on the administrative and technical challenges of undertaking the national APRM evaluation.*

## Work Programme: Day 1 Tuesday 20 February 2007

08:30-09:00	<b>Registration</b>
09:30-10:30	<p><b>Session One - Introduction</b>  Chair: Kojo Busia - OIC, ECA APRM Support Unit,  Welcoming Remarks <i>by ECA ES or DES</i>  Welcoming Remarks by Dr. Bernard Kouassi, Executive Director, APRM Secretariat</p> <p><b>Seminar Overview - Presentation of the Background and Objectives of the Training</b>  Kojo Busia, APRM Unit, ECA  Facilitators – Prof. Ahmed Mohiddin Ahmed and Ross Herbert</p> <p>Goals: Outline reasons why APRM is important, how we can use it to learn the lessons of the past and improve on African governance. Overview of seminar, good planning is based on anticipating issues and designing strategies for dealing with them so future countries can learn the lessons of the APRM pioneer countries.</p> <p><b>Discussion</b></p>
10:30-10:45	<b>TEA BREAK</b>
10:45-11:30	<p><b>Understanding the positive benefits of APRM -- <i>Interactive discussion</i></b>  Facilitator: SAIIA/UNECA  Presenter: Francis Appiah – <i>Using Ghana as a Case Study</i></p> <p>Goals: Get clarity on what countries seek to accomplish with APRM, the benefits they are expecting by going through the process. Discussion on strategies and considerations on how best to realise these positive benefits. What are population, donors, citizens, the media and the private sector thinking about APRM and what will impress them about the process?</p> <p><b>Discussion</b></p>
11:30-12:00	<p><b>APRM Basics – Structures and Stages</b>  Chair: Ms. Zemenay Lakew, UNDP  Facilitator: SAIIA/UNECA  Presenters: Ms. nana Boateng, APRM Secretariat</p> <p>Goals: Presentation on the 5 stages of the APRM process, with emphasis on Stages 1 and 2 – preparing the self-assessment and hosting the country review mission.</p> <p><b>Discussion</b></p>
12:00-13:30	<p><b>Understanding the Questionnaire and Research Methods</b>  Facilitator: SAIIA/UNECA  Presenters: Ross Herbert, SAIIA and Mr. Baffour Agyeman-Duah (UNDP Tanzania and former of head of CDD research body commissioned in the Ghana Process)</p> <p>Goals: The APRM is guided by the Self-Assessment Questionnaire, which requires both technical research and broad citizen input. What are planning, resource and time implications of the questionnaire for research and public consultation processes.</p> <p><b>Discussion</b></p>
13:30-14:30	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>
14:30-15:45	<p><b>Making a Consultation Plan: Taking a Best Practices and Lessons Learned Approach</b>  Chair: Former APRM Focal Point /Kenya - Prof. Peter Anyang N'yong'o  Facilitator: SAIIA/UNECA  Respondents: Pioneer countries discuss best practices: Ghana, South Africa, Kenya and Rwanda</p> <p>Goals: Broad public consultation is a necessity for APRM, but how do you elicit and capture civil society input? How do you assemble a report and POA? Which key constituencies must be reached and how? What mix of research methods will be used? Public meetings, gathering written submissions, desk research, a national opinion survey, expert interviews, focus group discussions, other. How do you reflect differences of opinion? How can you make the POA an integral part of data gathering and research? Time considerations. What steps build trust and defuse scepticism? How can you develop a realistic roadmap that gathers technical and popular input?</p> <p><b>Discussion</b></p>
15:45-16:00	<b>TEA BREAK</b>
16:00-17:00	<p><b>Planning for an APRM National Survey</b>  Facilitator: SAIIA/UNECA  Presenters: Prof. Amedee Darga, Prof Ayenew Ejigou, UNECA Governance Survey Team, and Prof. Wafula Masai of ACEg, Kenya</p> <p>Goals: A national citizen survey is an important means of gathering input from across the country and can help reveal locations where particular problems occur. But a survey requires effective planning, time and funding. This session by survey experts outlines factors that will have to be taken into account in effective APRM planning including technical, logistical and cost implications.</p> <p><b>Discussion</b></p>
17:00-17:30	<b>Discussion and Conclusion Day 1</b>
18:00-19:00	<b>Cocktail Reception at Delegates Lounge (Transport to Hotels After)</b>

## Work Programme: Day 2: Wednesday 21 February 2007

TIME	SESSION
09:00-09:15	<b>Recap of Day 1</b> Hodane Youssouf, ECA/APRM Support unit
9:15-10:30	<b>Key Roles of the National Focal Points</b> <b>Chair:</b> Hon. Rose Muyinda, Member of NGC, APRM Uganda <b>Facilitator:</b> SAIIA/UNECA with intro video <b>Presenters:</b> South Africa – Ms. Zanele Twala; Ghana – Francis Appiah; Kenya – Prof Peter Anyang N'yongo  <b>Goals:</b> The presenters will highlight the key roles for the Focal Point at the theoretical and practical levels, including relationships with NGC, how to ensure effective interaction between government and civil society, affording access to government by research agencies, ensuring effective support to the POA, ensuring logistical support for Country Review, gathering key information on treaty ratification/compliance, ensuring effective budget management, signalling government intent.  <b>Discussion</b>
10:30-10:45	<i>TEA BREAK</i>
10:45-11:45	<b>Developing the Programme of Action</b> <b>Chair:</b> Ms. Nana Boateng, APRM Secretariat, South Africa <b>Facilitator:</b> SAIIA/UNECA <b>Presenters:</b> Kenya Case – Grace Ongile; Rwanda Case - A. Kabanda  <b>Goals:</b> The POA is one of the most critical elements of APRM, but also one of the hardest to get right and is often overlooked or left until last. It requires that the Focal Point bring government and CSOs together. How do you build consensus around the POA? How do you integrate the POA with national planning processes, existing programmes and future opportunities?  <b>Discussion</b>
11:45-13:00	<b>Communication, Public Information &amp; Media Strategies</b> <b>Chair:</b> Prof. S. K. B. Asante, National APRM GC, Ghana <b>Facilitator:</b> SAIIA/UNECA <b>Presenters:</b> Jerry Okungu, Kenya Mondli Makhanya, Editor, Sunday Times - South Africa  <b>Goals:</b> Why is the tone and style of communication important? What communication methods are best to sensitise citizens about APRM and their roles in the process? Who are the different target audiences and what do they need and want to know? (Government, political parties, civil society, business, researchers, APR Secretariat, APR Panel, APR Forum, development partners) How do you get the media on board?  <b>Discussion</b>
13:00-14:00	<i>LUNCH BREAK</i>
14:00-15:00	<b>Country Review Missions: Discussion of Lessons from Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda and South Africa</b> <b>Facilitator:</b> SAIIA/UNECA <b>Presenters:</b> Prof. Ahmed Mohiddin, Emmanuel Nnadozie, UNECA; Kojo Busia, UNECA; Prof. Anyang N'yongo, Kenya  <b>Goals:</b> The final report is based on an extensive country review that takes effective planning. Discuss lessons learned.  <b>Discussion</b>
15:00-16:00	<b>Planning and Budgeting For APRM at the National Level</b> <b>Chair:</b> Lesotho NFP, Amb Humphrey Leteka <b>Facilitator:</b> SAIIA/UNECA <b>Respondents- Pioneer Countries</b>  <b>Goals:</b> How do you build a budget to accomplish your goals, rather than modify goals to fit your budget? What staffing levels and logistical support are required? Where will funds come from, and how will it be managed? What lessons were learned about approval processes? What lessons were learned about basing budgets on activities?  <b>Discussion</b>
16:00-16:15	<i>TEA BREAK</i>
16:15-17:00	<b>Discussion/Final Advice from Pioneer Countries</b> Discussion and advice while participants complete evaluation of workshop
17:00	<b>Closing: UNECA</b>  Vote of Thanks