Aligning the Multi-Poverty Index (MPI) With Agenda 2063 for the Second-Ten Year Implementation Plan

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I. About APRM & Mandate

- The APRM is a mutually agreed instrument voluntarily acceded to by AU member States as an African self-monitoring mechanism.

- The APRM is often described as **"Africa's unique and innovative approach to governance"** with the objective of improving governance dynamics at the local, national and continental levels.

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20 YEARS
Promoting Democracy and Good Governance in Africa

Mandate of the APRM

- **The APRM has been conferred an expanded mandate by the AU Assembly to**:

- Track implementation and oversee monitoring and evaluation in key governance areas on the continent (Assembly Decision, Assembly/AU/Dec.631(XXVIII).

- *Play **a monitoring and evaluation role** for the African Union Agenda 2063 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Agenda 2030 (Assembly Decision, Assembly/AU/Dec.631(XXVIII).*

- Provide support to Member States in the field of Rating Agencies(Assembly Decision, Assembly/AU/Dec.631(XXVIII).

- To position the APRM as an early warning tool for conflict prevention on the continent, in the context of harmony and synergy between the APRM, the African Peace and Security Architecture, and the African Governance Architecture (Assembly Decision, Assembly/AU/Dec.686(XXX)
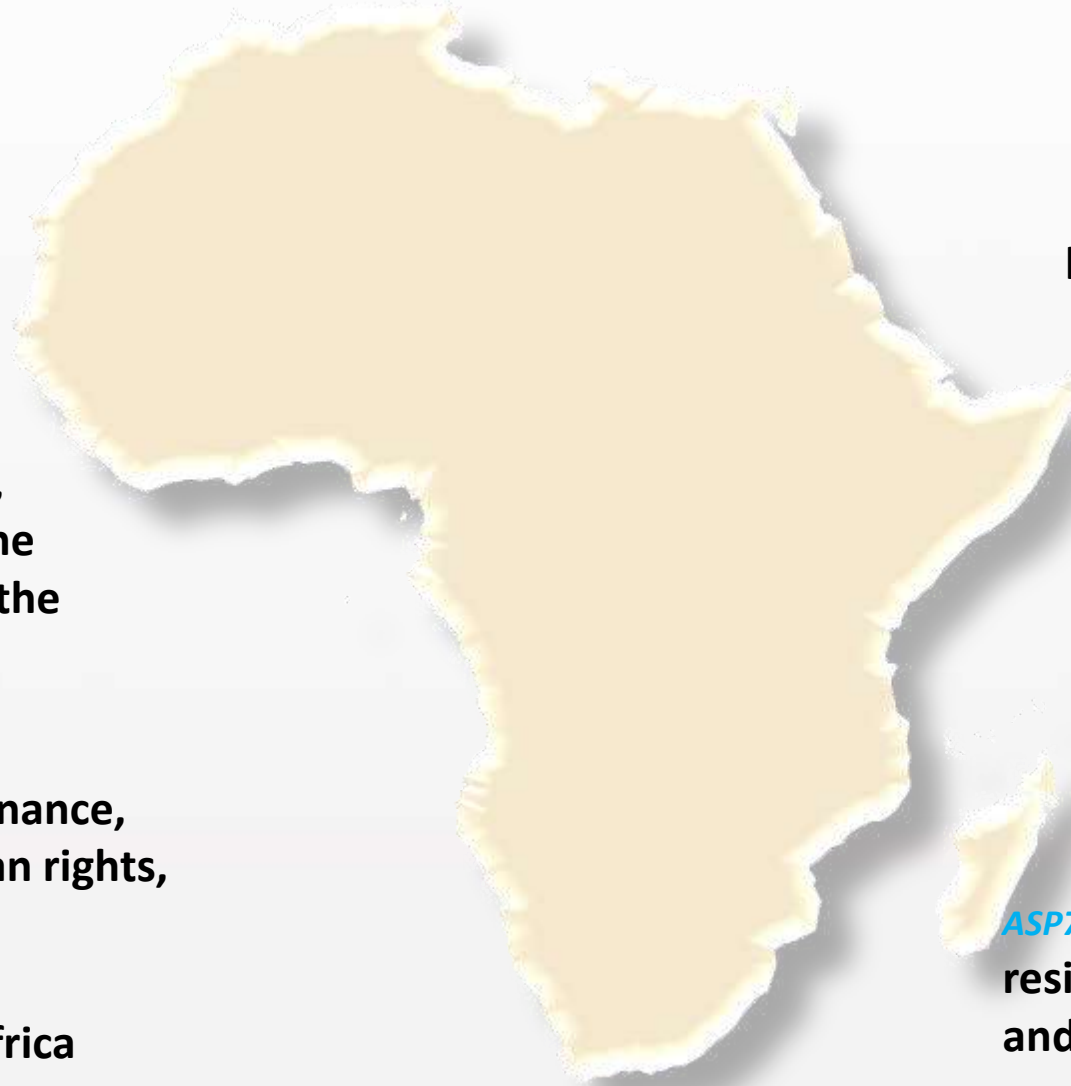
Agenda 2063 Aspirations: "The Africa We Want in 2063"

ASP1: A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development

ASP2: An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance

ASP3: An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law

ASP4: A peaceful and secure Africa

ASP5: Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics

ASP6: An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential offered by African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children

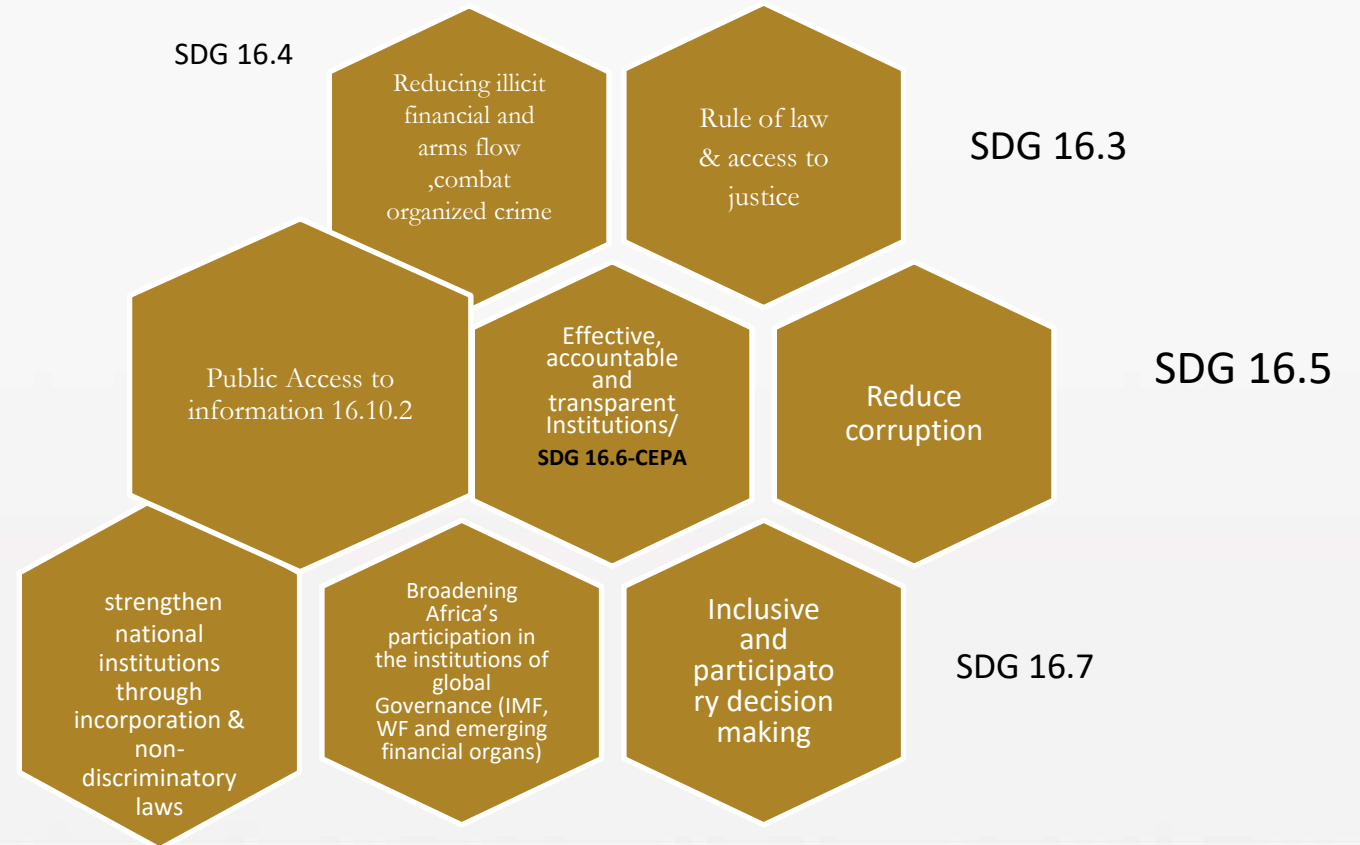**ASP7:** An Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner

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

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- Constitutionalism
- Implementation and domestication of ACDEG- in close collaboration with AGA
- Unconstitutional change of Governments : regularity of elections and democratic practices
- Respect to Human Rights
- Rule of law ; Anti-Corruption policies , Code of ethics and efficient Civil Service

SDG 16.4

SDG 16.3

SDG 16.5

SDG 16.7

SDG16. 8

Reducing illicit financial and arms flow ,combat organized crime

Rule of law & access to justice

Public Access to information 16.10.2

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

Reduce corruption

strengthen national institutions through incorporation & non-discriminatory laws

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

Inclusive and participatory decision making

II. SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
- 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
- 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
- 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment
- 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
- 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

16.3 Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization
- 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows
- 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows
- 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official
- 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget
- 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

https://www.undp.org/policy-centre/oslo/undp-support-reporting-global-sdg-16-indicators-under-targets-163-166-and-167.

2. Governance Assessment tool : BASE QUESTIONNAIRE

Divided into Five (5) Thematic Areas

| Democracy & Political Governance (1) | Economic Governance & Management (2) | Corporate Governance (3) | Social- Economic Development (4) | State Resilience to shocks & disaster (5) |

Each thematic Area outlines the broad Conceptual Framework, & gives:-

| Standards & Codes | Objectives | Questions | Indicators |

The APRM Base Questionnaire

1) The back born and Analysis of APRM Analysis
2) Determines the depth and breadth of the CSA and the content of the NPoAs
3) Basis for data collection, management by the NGCs & TRIs
4) Very comprehensive, complex and long
5) Revised in 2020 to accommodate issues of:
   a) Climate change
   b) Media rights
   c) Transparency in extractive Industry
   d) AI

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1. Accelerate the implementation of broad-based sustainable socio-economic development.
2. Ensure beneficiation and value addition for increased production, productivity from natural resources, and Agriculture.
3. Alleviate poverty, unemployment, inequality as well as provide social security.
4. Accelerate human capital development including access to quality healthcare, education (Skills development), science, and technology for sustainable socio-economic development.
5. Ensure access to services including water, energy, land, as well as modern, affordable, and livable habitat for sustainable socio-economic development.
6. Promote environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient communities.

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OBJECTIVE 4.3: ALLEVIATE POVERTY, UNEMPLOYMENT AND INEQUALITY AS WELL AS PROVIDE SOCIAL SECURITY

Leading Question	Indicators
QUESTION 4.3.1: What policies and strategies do your country have in place to reduce poverty and inequality?	• Existence of national poverty reduction strategy. • Existence and implementation of a national strategy and programs to **combat feminisation of** poverty in urban and rural areas. • **Policies and strategies to combat social inequality,** regarding women and people with disabilities. • Policies, strategies, **and programs in place for enhancing citizens' access to land and property, especially for the poor and most vulnerable groups.** • Existence **of social security and protectio**n such as social grants. • Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes including those targeting women. • Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural). • **Trend of indicators for reduction of inequalities over the last five years (Gini coefficient, etc**.) disaggregated by region, gender, rural and urban areas. • Law on minimum wage

3. Supporting the AU Assesmbly decision about monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063 and the UN-AU Framework for the implementation of Agenda 2030/2063 cluster 8&9 on governance

Continental Capacity Building for VNRs and Domestication, monitoring and E of Agenda 2063 – with a special focus on governance

Knowledge products on implementation pathways and enablers of Agenda 2062

Entrenching democracy in Public institutions and ACDEG : Principles of effective governance of SDGs/Agenda 2063 in Africa (UN CEPA)-AGR

National Development planning community of Practice : Early warning, gender, CSOs and NPOA's peer-learning and benchmarking

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

Enhancing Reporting on Poverty within different programs: : M&E of overall agenda and its governance mechanisms
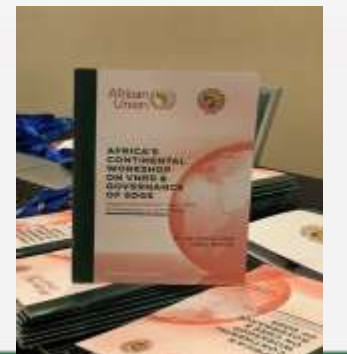
- **APRM Platform on VNRs and Agenda 2063 domestication in Africa** has served as one of the most sustainable and consistent programs over the past five years (VNR Labs..etc) **APRM Engagement at the HLPF 2024**

- The platform support national capacities of AU member States in preparing their voluntary national reviews (VNRs) to be presented at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in July 2023. This annual continental workshop offers a regional platform for peer learning on best practices of the integration and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063.

FIVE CONTINENTAL WORKSHOPS
- ROUGHLY 45 COUNTRIES & 300 EXPERTS BENEFITED FROM THIS TRAINING
- REGULARITY AND CONNSITY OF VNRS with Agenda 2063 improved
- Ownership of agenda 2063 is enhanced

roughly 20 events during the high-level political forum (HLPF) UN
- Annual side event on Agenda 2030,2063 and other continental frameworks (EU-AU VNRs)
- VNR labs on specific goals precisely SDG 16 and impact on other goals

APRM governance focus: enablers, Institutional mechanisms and implementation efforts

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

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

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

- SDGs& Agenda 2063 integration into NDPs
- Level of awareness, knowledge of Agenda 2063
- Progress towards SDG 16/moonshot3-indicators covered
- Implementation efforts and home-grown solutions (HGSs) for good governance
- Adherence to AU standards and codes-ACDEG
- Domestication guidelines of Agenda 2063- role of APRM National structures

II. Entrenching democracy in Public institutions : Principles of effective governance of SDGs/Agenda 2063 in Africa

Continental workshop ,CT& knowledge product

Taskforce – Manuel of self-assessment toolkits

Bilateral study tours for peer learning

Effectiveness
Competence
Sound policy making
Collaboration

Accountability
Integrity
Transparency
Independent oversight

Inclusinvess,
Leaving no one behind
Non-discrimination
Participation
Subsidiarity
Integrational equity

III. Policy coherence in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 for Africa

Eight guiding principles applicable to all country contexts…

I. A strategic vision for achieving the 2030 Agenda and SDGs in an integrated and coherent manner

1. **Political Commitment and Leadership**

2. **Strategic Long-term Vision**

3. **Policy integration**

II. Effective and inclusive institutional and governance mechanisms to address policy interactions

4. **Whole-of-Government coordination**

5. **Subnational engagement**

6. **Stakeholder engagement**

III. A set of responsive and adaptive tools to anticipate, assess and address impacts of policies

7. **Policy and financial impacts**

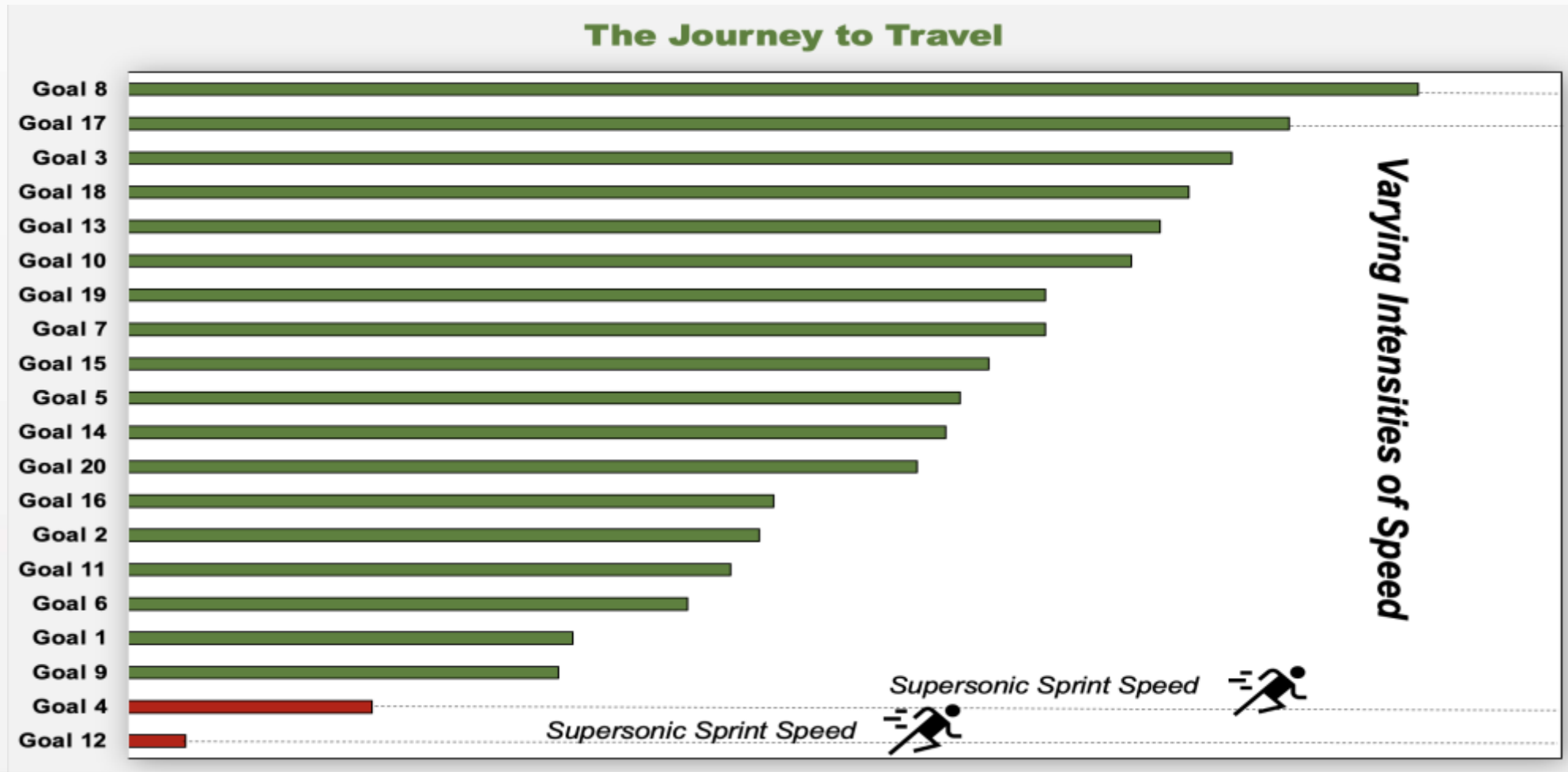8. **Monitoring, reporting and evaluation**

- ❖ Very Relevant

- ❖ Moderately Coherent

- ❖ Weak in Efficiency

- ❖ Moderately Effective

- ❖ Weak in sustainability

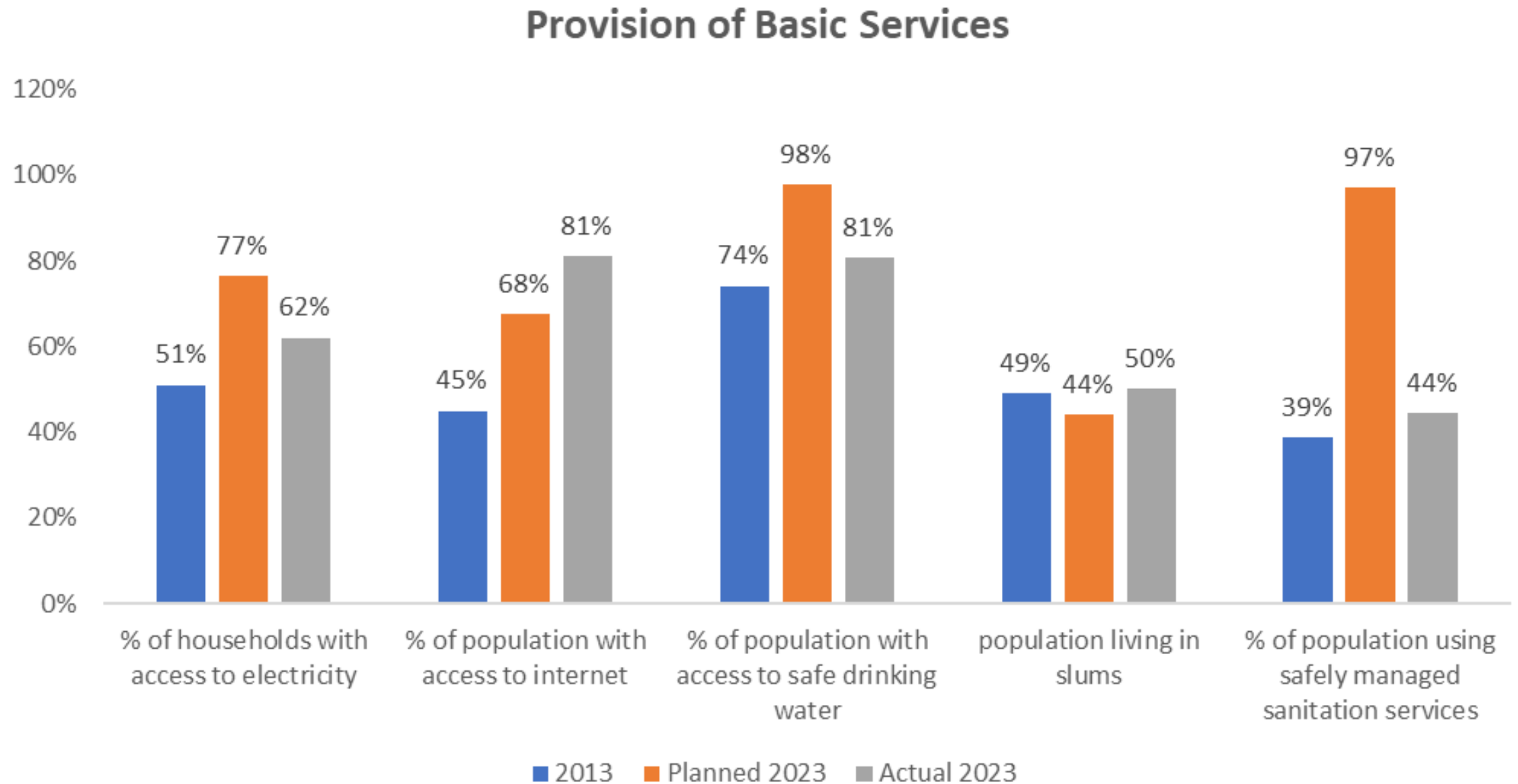| Performance Category	No. of Indicators in A63 FTYIP
Outstanding (>74%)	13
Good (50% - 74%)	15
Poor (0% – 49%)	35
Negative (below 0%)	11
Overall Performance Rating (<50%)	39%

Example of Findings on Effectiveness

Provision of Basic Services

	2013	Planned 2023	Actual 2023
% of households with access to electricity	51%	77%	62%
% of population with access to internet	45%	68%	81%
% of population with access to safe drinking water	74%	98%	81%
population living in slums	49%	44%	50%
% of population using safely managed sanitation services	39%	97%	44%

5. What are Africa's Second Decade Moonshots (Ambitions) For the STYIP of Agenda 2063?

By 2033

Every AU MS attains at least middle-income status	Africa is more Integrated and Connected	Public Institutions are more Responsive	Africa Resolves Conflicts Amicably	Africa Values are Explicit and Promoted	Africa Citizens are more Empowered and more Productive	Africa is a strong and influential global player
Prosperous	**Integrated**	**Democratic**	**Peaceful**	**Cultured**	**People-driven**	**Partnerships**

Catalytic Interventions

Prosperous	Integrated	Democratic	Peaceful	Cultured	People-Driven	Partnerships
• Industrialization and Value Addition • Agricultural productivity & Production • Social protection measures	• Infrastructure development & energy security • Trade in goods and services • Connectivity-Internet, IT, AI, roads & air	• Respect for rule of law • Nurture transformative leadership • Responsive democratic institutions	• Social cohesion and respect for diversity • Mechanisms for peaceful conflict resolution • Effective standby force	• Articulate and advocate for Africa values. • Buttress development on African values. • Foster consensus on Africa's common language(s)	• Transform education and health systems • Nurture resourceful citizens • Nurture digital citizens	• Enhance Data and Statistics Systems • Africa representation • Governance of international institutions

STYIP of Agenda 2063 : Poverty Assessment

1. Enhance inclusive, equitable and sustainable economic growth **(8 Lag, 10 lead, Total 18)**	**i) Increase the 2023 per capita income to at least USD 3,048**	**1.Gross National Income (GNI) Per Capita**	**a)**	**Value of exports**
			a)	Value of manufacturing goods and services
	ii) Reduce unemployment rates from 2023 value by XX percent	2. Unemployment rate	a)	Percentage of SMEs that have access to funding from Financial Institutions
			a)	Number of Jobs created
	iii) Reduce poverty by 20%	3. Percentage of population living below the national poverty line	a)	Proportion of urban population living in slums
			a)	Proportion of households with access to decent housing
	iv) Reduce inequality by 15%	4. <mark>Gini-coefficient</mark>	a)	Percentage of people earning at least a minimum national wage
	v) Reduce the proportion of the population who suffer from hunger to at-most 5%	5. Prevalence of undernourishment		
	vi) Increase the proportion of household with access to electricity to 80%	6. Proportion of households with access to electricity	a)	Total installed capacity to generate electricity (in Mega Watts)
			a)	Number of electricity access points introduced
	vii) Increase the proportion of population with access to safe drinking water to 95%	7. Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water	a)	Number of clean water access points introduced
	viii) Increase the proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facilities to 80%.	8. Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services		

HOW MPI can improve APRM Governance Reviews and other continental Processes?

- Provide evidence- based information on the status of poverty on the continental/national levels
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Ensuring that leaving no one behind is promoted
- Social justice and equality

- **Moving forward**

- MPI findings into APRM Reviews
- Peer-learning and successful practices sharing between APRM national structures
- Capacity Building and Skills building on MPI measurement in Africa
- Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on MPI as a tool for policy re-orientation
- VNRs/VLRs
- STYIP continental reporting/biannual

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