



Economic Commission for Africa

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# **Second Meeting of the Committee on Governance and Popular Participation (CGPP-II)**

United Nations Conference Centre (UNCC)

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

9-10 March 2011

## **Report**

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Economic Commission for Africa  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD)

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## List of Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
AGR	African Governance Report
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
CGPP	Committee on Governance and Popular Participation
CHDCS	Committee on Human Development and Civil Society
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
GPAD	Governance and Public Administration Division
HSGOC	Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (NEPAD)
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MRDE	Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPoA	National Programme of Action
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PAIF	Pan-African Investment Forum
PPP	Public Private Partnership
REC	Regional Economic Community
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The second meeting of the Committee on Governance and Popular Participation (CGPP) was held at the United Nations Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 10 March 2011. The meeting was convened by the Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD).
2. The objective of the meeting was threefold: Firstly, to review and evaluate the activities of ECA in the area of Governance and Public Administration as contained in the Work Programme for 2010-2011 and the proposed activities for the biennium 2012-2013. Secondly, to suggest how the Division could improve its governance and public administration activities and working relations with continental, sub-regional and national institutions, including non-state actors and development partners to better enhance national capacity to support the APRM process. Thirdly, to review and adopt the new Statute of the Committee on Governance and Popular Participation.

## II. ATTENDANCE

3. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following (36) African member States of the ECA: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
4. The following international organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and private sector organizations also participated in the meeting: African Union Commission (AUC), European Union (EU), UNDP, UNEP, Oversea Development Institute (ODI), United Nations Millennium Challenges (UNMC), African Institute of Management, Development and Governance. (AIM), *Centre National D'études et d'analyses pour la population et le Développement* (CENEAP), African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), International Association of Educators for World Peace (IAEWP), Africa Policy Institute (API), International Institute of Social Studies EUR, Nordic Africa Institute, Emerge Consultancy and Training, Nigeria Network of NGOs (NNNGO), SIHA, Akiba Umaki Foundation, NGO Council Kenya, CONGAD, Partners in Development Services, Centre for Corporate Governance, Stra Consult, National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms (Cameroon), University of Johannesburg, COPAZ and AWARD.
5. The list of participants is attached in annex V.

### **III. SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS**

#### **Opening ceremony (Agenda item 1)**

6. Welcoming remarks were made by the Director ECA/GPAD, Mr. Abdalla Hamdok. In his opening remarks, the Director reminded the participants about the overall strategic objective of the Division, which is to promote good governance practices in all sectors of society and provide support to the APRM as an African driven process designed to institutionalize the practice of good governance on the continent.

7. He emphasized the fact that there is a growing interest of citizens to participate in economic, political and social decision-making processes. Development partners, non-governmental and civil society organizations are increasingly insisting upon participatory approaches in assessing needs, implementing programmes and evaluating government policy impacts on development. Interest in participation is particularly manifested in the process of planning, decision-making, implementation and assessment of public policies towards the attainment of sustainable development. Despite this, there is still a weak definition of how such participation should be effected across different dimensions of public policy formulation and implementation; through what organizational structures; with what representation, roles and processes; and with what demands for capacity development.

8. In conclusion, the Director called upon all participants to reflect on how best ECA/GPAD's can serve Africa so that it can take appropriate, efficient and relevant decisions in the area of governance and public administration, in order to realize that promising potential towards building good governance on the continent. The full text of the opening remarks is attached in annex I.

9. The Representative of the Ethiopian Government, H.E. Newai Gebre-ab, Minister and Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, officially opened the meeting. In his address he warmly welcomed all delegates to Ethiopia. He laid great stress on the fact that Africa, as a whole, has steadily showed economic and political progress this past decade. African countries have introduced sweeping economic and regulatory reforms some of which include liberalizing exchange rates; reducing tariffs; lifting price controls on agricultural products and manufactured goods.

10. In the political sphere, he indicated that Africa is making positive changes to consolidate democratic reforms through greater political participation, social inclusiveness and expanded transparency and accountability. Indeed, poverty reduction and eradication is closely linked with popular participation in decision-making structures both at the national and local levels and how peoples' choices are reflected in public policies. The African Peer Review Mechanism, currently being embraced by many African countries voluntarily has the potential to make an enormous contribution towards the construction of such a democratic

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developmental state by making systematic the contribution of other actors, especially the private sector and civil society towards development efforts.

11. He finally indicated that the realization of good governance practices in Africa is inextricably linked to the issue of capacity. An environment of peace, stability and security is required for people to pursue productive activities and create wealth and employment. Better governance also takes place when institutions function in accordance with the constitutional provisions of the country and cultures and traditions of the people.

## **Election of the Bureau (Agenda item 2)**

12. The Chair of the outgoing bureau introduced this Agenda item to the participants. According to the normal procedures a new Bureau was to be elected for a further period of two years.

13. The committee elected the Bureau members for a 2-year term for the period 2011 – 2013.

14. The elected members of the Bureau are:

- Chair: Mr. Joshua Okumbe, Kenya (representing private sector)
- 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-Chair: Ambassador Cheick A.T Camara, Republic of Guinea (representing the Government)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-Chair: Madam Eva Jacqueline Etongue Mayer, Cameroon (representing civil society)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Vice-Chair: Mr. Elhadi Maboul, Algeria (representing the Government)
- Rapporteur: Mr. Joseph Chilengi, Zambia (representing civil society)

## **Adoption of the Agenda and Programme of Work (Agenda item 3)**

15. The Committee adopted the proposed agenda and the programme of work without any changes. The agenda and work programme are attached as annex II and III, respectively.

## **Presentation of Parliamentary document 1: Assessment of the Impact and Effectiveness of CSOs and NGOs participation in Promoting Good Governance in Africa (Agenda item 4)**

16. A representative of ECA/GPAD, Mr. Jalal Abdel-Latif, Chief, Civil Society and Post Conflict Section (CSPCS) introduced the document entitled “Assessment of the Impact and Effectiveness of CSOs/NGOs participation in Promoting Good Governance in Africa” (ref.: ECA/GPAD/CGPP/2/2).

17. The presenter indicated that Civil Society network organizations are making valuable contributions in developing the capacity of the civil society sector in Africa in general. Many of them provide trainings as well as financial, material, and human resource support to their members. He observed that many of the network organizations have research and development component enabling them to innovate and exchange knowledge in diverse socio-economic issues, monitor and evaluate government activities, and make strategic and informed policy advocacy.

18. The presenter indicated, however, that African NGO networks have reduced autonomy and are easily coerced to donor interests as they mainly focus on technicalities of service delivery and filling the gaps that African governments don't have the capacity to fulfil. Their involvement in policy advocacy is often inadequate and unsatisfactory especially since such activities are heavily curtailed by governments. He alluded that contrary to the conventional definition of civil society having neutrality, some of the African civil society network organizations have close affiliation to governments. In fact, civil society network organizations working closely with government tend to have greater influence and effect on policy advocacy that come as a result of healthy negotiations.

19. He indicated that poor communication and limited information exchange among NGO umbrella bodies and their members hinder their effectiveness. Furthermore, the proliferation of networks has disadvantages of creating confusion or even duplication and redundancy, rather than promoting coordination. He highlighted that funding constraints and high donor dependency is seen in many of the NGO networks as membership dues are often inadequate. Not only does this present a challenge in achieving self financing, but the distorted perception of various members that networks are a source of material benefits has limited the emergence of cohesive, fully integrated and mutually beneficial relations among networks and their members.

20. In conclusion, the presenter pointed out that as a strategy for the creation of effective civil society networks, this study points to a new agenda of research, dialogue and debate involving a variety of African institutions to establish and communicate a common pan-African and nationalist set of principles on local, national and regional alliance-building and networking. It is necessary to carryout research to discover the nature and variety of the African informal civil society and to narrate and document its dynamics and manifestations at the local, national and regional levels.

## **Presentation of parliamentary document 2: Progress Report on the Implementation of the APRM (Agenda item 5)**

21. A representative of ECA/GPAD, Mr. Kojo Busia, Chief, APRM Section presented a parliamentary document entitled: "Progress Report on the Implementation of the African Peer Review Mechanism" (ref.: ECA/GPAD/CGPP/2/3).



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22. The presenter indicated that the APRM was adopted by African Heads of State and Government as a systematic peer learning and self-assessment mechanism. It is a mutually agreed instrument voluntarily acceded by AU member states as an African self-monitoring mechanism. He reminded the participants that the APRM has made considerable progress in terms of the number of countries acceding, the rolling-out of the structures, institutions and organization of the review process, as well as the degree of active participation and engagement of stakeholders, both nationally and continentally. He highlighted that by January 2011, thirty countries had voluntarily acceded by signing the MoU - representing about 75 per cent of the continent's population. As of January 2011, fourteen countries have been "peer reviewed" including Ghana, Rwanda, Kenya, South Africa, Benin, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Algeria, Uganda, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique and Mauritius. Other countries such as Zambia, Tanzania and Sierra Leone have reached advanced stages of review with some of them expected to complete the process in the course of 2011.

23. The presenter underscored that another level of progress made in the implementation of the APRM process is the innovations seen in the setting up of the national structures and institutions and in the marshalling of organizational capacity for undertaking the country self-assessment processes. The main output of the APRM national process is the production of the National Programme of Action (NPoA) whose purpose is to identify governance areas that need to be improved and to mobilize the country's efforts to implement the necessary reforms.

24. However, he pointed out that the implementation of NPoAs has progressed rather slowly due to a number of challenges confronting APRM participating States. Moreover, one of the most significant achievements of the APRM has been its potential to diagnose systemic and structural issues that confront most African States in their governance systems. Generally, the APRM Country Review process has unveiled four major systemic issues: Managing Diversity; Corruption; Land Resource Management and Governance, and Elections.

25. He concluded that although the APRM is still at early stages of implementation, there are signs of impact in terms of governance gains from countries that have inaugurated the process and engaged in reform processes. In addition, the APRM is contributing in a very significant manner to open discussion of hitherto taboo subjects regarding governance within the continent. Showcasing and highlighting best practices of governance within Africa has, and will have, tremendous impact on peer countries within the APRM mechanism.

### **Presentation of parliamentary document 3: 2010 Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa Report (Agenda item 6)**

26. Mr. Abdalla Hamdok, Director of GPAD presented the parliamentary document entitled: "2010 Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness (MRDE) in Africa report" (ref.: ECA/GPAD/CGPP/2/4).. The report was prepared jointly by the United Nations

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in response to a request from NEPAD Heads of State and Government to the two institutions to develop a mutual accountability process. The report was launched at a side event at the UN MDG Review Summit in September 2010 by the Executive Secretary of the ECA, Mr. Abdoulie Janneh and the Secretary General of the OECD, Mr. Angel Gurría.

27. The presentation highlighted the main objectives, findings and recommendations of the report. Mr. Hamdok explained that the main lines of the Executive Summary of the report were endorsed by NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (NEPAD HSGOC) at its 23<sup>rd</sup> Summit held in July 2010 in Kampala, Uganda. At its summit, the NEPAD HSGOC also called upon the two institutions to continue with the Mutual Review process and mandated that the Mutual Review process should serve as the main mutual accountability mechanism for monitoring and assessing the delivery on commitments made by both African countries and their development partners relative to the African economic development agenda.

28. The report identifies nine key priorities – for Africa, for its partners, and for the international community collectively.

**For African governments:**

- To continue with the agenda for political and economic reform set out in NEPAD's founding statement, in particular in political governance and in improving the environment in which the private sector operates;
- To intensify efforts to promote regional economic integration, and collective regional action on key political issues; and
- To increase domestic revenue mobilization, and to ensure that this is directed effectively towards meeting the MDGs.

**For development partners:**

- To continue efforts to tackle issues such as tax havens, transfer pricing, and illicit capital flows which continue to result in a major loss of the resources available to Africa for development;
- To take action to open markets further, and in particular to inject political will and momentum in order to reach an early, ambitious and balanced outcome to the WTO Doha Development Round; and
- To deliver their existing commitments to increase the volume and improve the effectiveness of development assistance. In particular, Africa's partners should commit to increasing Africa's share of global ODA to 40% by 2015, corresponding to Africa's projected share of the world's poor.

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**For the entire international community:**

- To agree on ambitious and binding targets for the reduction of emissions, in accordance with the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities;
- To agree on ways to increase the volume and improve the effectiveness of climate change finance to Africa; and
- To respond positively to Africa's claim for stronger representation in discussions on wider systemic issues, and in international institutions.

**Presentation of parliamentary document 4: The State of Governance in Africa (Agenda item 7)**

29. A representative of ECA/GPAD, Mr. Said Adejumobi, Chief, Public Administration Section presented the document entitled “**The State of Governance in Africa.**” (ref.: E/ ECA/CGPP/2/7)

30. In his presentation, the representative of the Secretariat indicated that ECA has over the years produced a Flagship publication known by the name of the African Governance Report (AGR). The publication assesses and monitors the progress on governance in Africa; identifies capacity gaps in governance institutions; and propose relevant policy interventions in promoting good governance on the continent. The report adopts a unique methodology, which combines three research instruments—a national expert panel opinion, a scientific sample household survey and a desk research. The first edition of the report published in 2005 covered 27 African countries and the second—the current issue—35 countries. The main finding of this second edition of the African Governance Report (AGR II) is that there is marginal progress on governance in Africa from the 2005 baseline study (AGR I). The aggregate index for all the indicators of the AGR II expert survey indicated a marginal increase of 2 percentage points from the 2005 study (from 51% to 53%). The core indicators of political representation and independence of civil society organizations and the media had a mixed result, with the former stagnating at 65% and the latter recording a marginal increase of 2 percentage points, from 53% to 55%.

31. He further indicated that there is a slightly better observance of human rights and the rule of law in most African countries. In these two areas there has been marginal progress—from 48% in 2005 to 50% in 2007 for human rights, and 49% to 52% for rule of law. Other areas of improvement include the effectiveness of the legislature, executive, and the judiciary which all improved by 1 percentage point over the 2005 survey.

32. On the economic governance and management generally, Africa has made some notable progress. Economic management (3 percentage points), pro-investment policies (6 percentage points and efficiency of the tax system (3 percentage points) all drew positive

evaluation by the people from the expert panel survey. This positive perception on the economy is validated by Africa's average annual GDP growth rate of about 5% over the last decade.

33. On the area of corruption, the representative of the secretariat indicated that corruption remains a major challenge in Africa in general. The corruption control index declined 3 percentage points from the 2005 result (from 48% in 2005 to 45% in 2007). African countries need to improve their efforts to fight corruption.

34. In conclusion, he indicated that the overall governance picture for Africa was one of limited progress. There was a need therefore to scale up efforts to improve governance in Africa because good governance is central to economic development and to realizing the millennium development goals (MDGs).

### **Presentation on Enhancing the Role of Private Sector in Africa: Pan-Africa Investment Forum and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) (Sub-Agenda item 8)**

35. A representative of ECA/GPAD, Mr. Sam Cho, Chief of the Private Sector Section made a presentation on the Role of Private Sector in Africa

The presentation focused on the critical role played by the Private Sector and the major challenges facing private sector development in Africa. In this context, the presentation provides an overview of the main activities undertaken by the Private sector and Enterprise Development Section, in particular the Pan African Investment Forum and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).

36. The Pan-African Investment Forum (PAIF) was a major event, jointly organized with the Energy Ministers Conference of AUC and All Africa Energy Week of AfDB on 1-5 November 2010, Maputo, Mozambique. The main activities of the PAIF included the Thematic Conference and Business Roundtable. The Forum provided a much need vehicle for synergy of activities between all stakeholders involved. The Forum successfully established a continental-level platform to promote private sector participation in key infrastructure and energy sector through PPPs and policy dialogue.

37. During the discussions following the above five presentations, the participants raised some questions, sought clarifications and made recommendations on specific issues.

38. Participants sought more clarification on the nature of the African Governance Architecture and emphasised the important role the APRM could play in this governance structure. Furthermore, discussants highlighted the need to roll out APRM in the continent and specifically to encourage the launching of the peer review exercise following accession.

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39. In his response, the Secretariat explained the rationale for the African Governance Architecture. While there are several governance instruments, frameworks, and institutions at different levels on the Continent, there is little or not effective synergy, coordination and harmonization amongst them. The objective of the African Governance Architecture is to establish ways and means of strengthening the existing governance interventions and ensuring effective coordination and optimum performance. It is based on the following three pillars: a vision/agenda, AU organs/institutions and institutions with a formal mandate in governance, democracy and human rights. In the context of the role of the APRM in this Architecture, the Secretariat noted that the APRM is a key tool in this structure as it helps AU institutions to act on governance issues. APRM is a systematic way of measuring governance and its deficits and provides for a strategy to addressing governance challenges. Also, he explained that all member states are stimulated to accede to the APRM. Once a country accedes to the APRM process it is obliged to launch the peer review exercise. The Secretariat further explained that in some countries the Panel and/or civil society has been putting pressure on the respective governments to initiate the process. Moreover, the Secretariat noted that the recent events in North-Africa can have a positive effect on APRM implementation as the importance of governance in development is ever more pertinent.

40. The meeting indicated that given the increasing importance of China as a development partner to African countries it wanted to know whether this relationship is being tracked by Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness (MRDE) reports. In response, the Secretariat noted that the China-Africa partnership is not currently explicitly being monitored under the existing framework. However, he explained that in view of the fact that the G20 is replacing the G8 as one of the key global governance institutions the growing engagement of China with Africa will be given more emphasis in future MRDE reports.

41. With respect to the state of governance in Africa, questions were raised on the issue of the disconnection between policy and knowledge, with specific reference to APRM and the AGR. The Secretariat indicated that this gap was not a new issue. The way in which the State was built on the continent fully reflected this disconnection. However, some progress on this issue could be noted. A vivid example was offered by the in depth review of the structural adjustment policies during the past decade. Moreover, the idea of promoting a more effective role of the State in promoting development emerged both in terms of researches/knowledge and concrete policies adopted by African States.

42. Participants raised also questions on the AGR chapter devoted to the issue of private sector and corporate governance. The Secretariat explained that AGR II did not go into details on the above-mentioned issue, which was in depth analyzed within the different country reports. Moreover, it was recalled that Division's activities and initiatives on the private sector – carried out by the Private Sector Section – complemented the main findings of the AGR on the issue.

43. During the discussion following the presentation on enhancing the role of private sector in Africa, discussants commended the focus of GPAD on PPPs in public service delivery. However, it was suggested that more emphasis should be given to the challenges of supply capacity, in particular access to finance.

44. Delegates highlighted the importance of SMEs, which represent the vast majority of African enterprises. More due attention is needed to address critical issues related to the promotion of African SMEs in the context of industrial development, better governance of Multinational corporations and effective linkages with African enterprises.

45. It was recommended that SMEs issues should be mainstreamed in GPAD's work programme.

## **Presentation and discussions on GPAD's Activities (Agenda item 8)**

### **Review of GPAD's work programme for 2010-2011 and Preview of 2012-2013 planned activities**

46. The director of the Governance and public Administration Division presented on the review of the work programme for 2010-11 and highlighted on the upcoming 2012-2013 biennium. The director pointed out the main objectives of the work of GPAD: (i) to promote good governance practices for all sectors of society, including civil service, public sector, private sector development and civil society, and (ii) to support the African Peer Review Mechanism process. The director informed the meeting that the division has two recurrent publications namely the Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness (MRDE) and the African Governance Report (AGR) with a thematic focus on Managing Diversity and Elections. He elaborated that the next AGR report will be the third production.

47. He emphasized that the division's non-recurrent publication also support the objectives of the division, and the issues reflected between 2010-11 include (a) "Strengthening Popular Participation and Good Governance in Africa", (b) "Assessment of the Impact and Effectiveness of CSOs and NGOs in Promoting Governance in Africa", (c) "Comparative experiences & insight in APRM processes", (d) "A study on Harmonizing the NPoAs and the MDGs for APRM completed countries", (e) "Diversity Management in the context of the APRM", (f) "Enhancing Public financial management with a view to improving domestic resource mobilization", (g) "Role of parliaments in promoting best practices in governance" and (h) "the Role of the private sector in strengthening public regional integration in Africa: best practices and lessons learned".

48. He further indicated that through the division's technical support to African countries, a more conducive environment for ensuring greater participation of stakeholders in the

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development process was expected. The division, outside the recurrent and non-recurrent publications, has implemented a series of training workshops, expert meetings and seminars lecture series, forums, Symposium, advisory services to member States, NGOs, IGOs, RECs and civil society organizations; fellowships and internships as well as undertaking field projects in 40 African countries through the AGR report. Similarly, the division has revived the African Centre for Civil Society (ACCS) Portal.

49. As for the support the division is providing to the AU and NEPAD, the director noted that through the APRM, GPAD has provided extensive support to the APRM Secretariat, the country review missions and sensitization workshops to civil society organizations and other stakeholders. More directly, the division has also been working closely with the Anti-Corruption Advisory Board, African Human Rights Strategy, Results Based Management reform, Peace and Security Issues in Horn of Africa, African Governance Architecture, and other activities conducted jointly including the AU/ECA Multidisciplinary Mission for Evaluation of Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development and the Forum on Investment and private sector development. Through the regional advisor's position the division has also made specific contributions towards strengthening public sector management in AU, IGAD, Manu River, Kenya, Somalia, Sierra Leone and designing the results for Africa initiative which is currently being piloted in several countries to include Sierra Leone, Zambia, Kenya, Liberia and Uganda.

50. The director also commended the main partners whom the division is closely working with and identified the quality assurance mechanisms in place. These included the legislative organ of CGPP, external and internal peer reviews, evaluations and expert meetings. He emphasized the rigorous quality assurance mechanisms in producing the two flagship publications of the division which undergo additional mechanisms such as for the AGR: launching and validation workshops and expert external peer-review and for the MRDE, the review by the NEPAD HSGIC.

51. Finally, the director informed the meeting that the division was to embark on a new programme to tackle the issues of "Illicit Financial Flows". He stated that GPAD was mandated at a side event organized at the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development – in March, 2010 to tackle issues of financial integrity. Currently, the division is engaged in activities to formally establish the panel, which is expected to be up and running in 2011.

52. The director then introduced the planned priority activities of GPAD for the biennium 2012-2013. In this respect, he informed the participants that the strategic area of focus for the Division will continue to be the strengthening of the capacity of member states to build a capable state and to establish an environment that will enable all sectors of society to participate in the development process. In addition, the Division would continue to provide support to member States by offering technical assistance, preparing, publishing and disseminating research studies in the form of recurrent and non-recurrent publications,



facilitating group training workshops and by using its convening power to organize sub-regional and continental fora to facilitate exchange of experiences and best practices and to promote dialogue. The Director mentioned that one of the main publications for the biennium will be the African governance report III, which is on the theme “Elections and Managing Diversity.”

53. In conclusion, the presenter highlighted some of the major challenges facing the division, including the political climate and sensitivity in reporting of AGR, the support mission to the APRM which can sometimes be haphazard as this is solely planned by the national governments, enhancing synergies between ECA-HQ & SROs and the growing number of partnerships vs. limited capacity.

54. During the discussion, the participants commended the work programme of GPAD and raised questions, comments and suggestions: First, what has ECA done to assess capital flight targeting top leadership especially Heads of States who siphon money from their people and deposit substantial national wealth in off shore places and other countries; and secondly, to what extent has the division approached the work of establishing mechanisms for addressing the imbalance of benefits to African countries when Multinational Corporations operate in Africa – though MNC’s are given tons of benefits and incentives the return for African countries are nominal.

55. In response to the above comments, the Director explained that the emerging programme on Illicit Financial Flows would address the concerns regarding the MNC’s and perhaps some aspects of corruption and capital flight, notwithstanding he emphasized the seriousness of Africa leaders who removed resources away from their people. In addition, the director agreed this would have to be done in consultation with the partners as these issues have a supply and demand spectrum.

56. After those comments, suggestions and clarifications, the Committee took note of the work programme of GPAD for the biennium 2010/2011 and endorsed the work programme for the biennium 2012/2013.

## **Consideration and adoption of the Statute of the Committee (Agenda item 9)**

### **Presentation and discussions of the Statute of the Committee**

57. A representative of the ECA secretariat, Mr. Guillermo Mangué introduced the document E/ECA/GPAD/CGPP/1/09/Const. entitled Statute of the Committee on Governance and Popular Participation to the meeting. In his introductory remarks, the presenter indicated that the first session of the CGPP that took place in Addis Ababa from



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9 to 10 December 2009 postponed the discussions on the Statute of the Committee to this session for mainly two reasons. First, the document, being a legal document, was received very late; consequently it could not be digested by the delegates in such a short period of time. Secondly, in view of the limited number of member States present at the meeting, delegates thought that it was not prudent to take any firm position on such important document on behalf of other member States.

58. The presenter further indicated that during the discussions at the first CGPP, some delegates indicated that they were not qualified and did not have the powers to discuss and approve the new Statutes and requested more time to consult with the appropriate authority in their capitals. Other delegates objected on the fact that the proposed new Statutes was not given to them within the mandatory 30-day time-frame. The presence of only few member states in the meeting was further presented as a reason to postpone the consideration and adoption of the new Statutes. It is against this background that this document was being re-submitted for discussions, bearing in mind that member States have had enough time to study it and considering the membership representation at this session.

59. In conclusion, the presenter indicated that the new Statutes, which was being presented to the meeting was as a result of the discussions that took place during the fourth session of the CHDCS where it became necessary to review the Statutes of the CHDCS to realign it with the new name of the Committee, as well as the new structure and mandate of the Division. In this respect, the ECA Secretariat, in consultation with the Bureau prepared the new Statutes of the Committee, which is presented for consideration and adoption.

60. In the discussions that followed the above presentation, participants made the following remarks and recommendations:

- **On page 2 of the document under “preamble” paragraph 7 participants indicated that** popular participation is an essential element for development. However, it does not bring the required change unless combined with **recognition of the community** as well. Therefore, recognition of the community should also be included in line with participation.
- **On page 3 of the document under Article 2 “Objective”:** the first objective as stated under (a), contains both objective and outcome. Thus the Secretariat should make this objective clear and specific.
- **On page 4 of the document under Article 4 “membership”:** it was recommended that the **number** of participants that should be invited to the committee meeting; from the civil society and the private sector per country should be limited to only one umbrella representative from each sector per country.
- **On page 5 of the document under Article 7 “the Bureau”:** the issue of geographical representation of member states in the bureau was raised. It was agreed

that the Article should consider a situation whereby no representative is available from a specific region.

- On page 5, Article 8 “**term of office**”: it was suggested that the period of the term be specified by mentioning the time period of the regular session.
- On page 5, Article 9 “**working languages**”: it was suggested that the secretariat should make every effort to conduct regular sessions of the Committee meetings in all UN official languages or at least translate all the documents of the Committee meetings in all UN official languages so that countries other than French and English speaking could benefit and participate equally.
- On page 5, Article-10 “**venue and frequency of meeting**”: under this article it was suggested to add the following: “the committee shall meet **in ordinary session** once every two years”.
- On page 6, Article 14 “**amendments of the Statutes**” the issue of a minimum number of participants (**quorum**) required for a valid meeting was raised and discussed. It was agreed that if two third (2/3) of participants attends a Committee meeting, and then it will be considered as valid. It was therefore recommended to correct the typing error made in the French version, which says **one third**, and be amended accordingly. Moreover, it was suggested that the fourth statement under this article was missing in the French version, thus it should be incorporated in the final version in French.

61. Following the above comments, suggestions and recommendations, the meeting approved the new Statute of the Committee on Governance and Popular Participation. The new Statute is in annex IV.

## IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

### Consideration and adoption of the Conclusions and Recommendations (Agenda item 11)

62. The Chairperson presented the draft conclusions and recommendations to the meeting. After deliberations, the following recommendations were adopted:

- ECA/GPAD should look for modalities and ways of monitoring/assessing African governments on and alerting them of any suspected capital flight from their countries;
- ECA/GPAD should ensure that pilot studies/surveys are followed-up with a more

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comprehensive study before general conclusions are drawn;

- ECA/GPAD should make every effort to narrow the gap between knowledge, policy and actions on the part of African countries;
- ECA/GPAD should make sure that the theme of the Committee meetings is related to current or emerging issues affecting the African continent;
- ECA/GPAD should develop methodology to extract from APRM's Country Review Reports and the African Governance Reports warning indicators with respect to potential conflicts in the participative countries.
- ECA/GPAD should give greater emphasis to the challenges of enabling and supplying necessary capacity to the private sector, particularly with regards to access to finance.
- ECA/GPAD should mainstream SMEs issues in the work programme and give more attention to critical issues related to the promotion of African SMEs in the context of industrial development, employment generation, better governance of Multinational corporations and effective linkages with African enterprises;
- ECA, together with the APRM Secretariat, should encourage that issues of conflicts diagnosed by the APRM country review reports are given due consideration by the concerned government;
- ECA, together with the APRM Secretariat, should make efforts to ensure that APRM process is more opened and inclusive and placed at the centre of the AU Governance Architecture;
- ECA, together with APRM Secretariat, should encourage member States that have not yet acceded to the APRM process to do so and launch the peer review exercise;

### **Any other business (Agenda item 12)**

63. No issue was raised under this agenda item.

## **V. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING (Agenda Item 13)**

64. In his closing remarks, Mr. Abdalla Hamdok, thanked all the participants, on behalf of ECA for their outstanding level of discussion and contributions during the meeting. In addition Mr. Abdalla Hamdok, assured participants that all their comments and observations will be given due consideration while finalizing the report of the meeting. He promised that the final version will be circulated to all of them. He thanked GPAD staff for their hard work and devotion during the preparation and the conduct of the meeting itself. On this note, Mr. Abdalla Hamdok, wished each and everyone a nice and pleasant stay in the beautiful city of Addis Ababa and a safe journey back to their respective places.

65. The Chairman of the Bureau delivered the closing speech. In so doing, he thanked the delegates for electing him and promised that he and his Bureau in collaboration with the ECA secretariat will serve the committee conscientiously and shall devise regular communication mechanisms with other committee members. He emphasized the fact that as Africans, we must all stand firmly on the principles of good governance as key pillars for addressing the development challenges in Africa. In conclusion, he urged the participants to try their best to promote the recommendations they adopted at home during the next two years.

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# ANNEX I

## OPENING STATEMENT

by

**Abdalla Hamdok, Director**

Governance and Public Administration Division

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

**Mr. Chairman,**

**Honourable Ministers,**

**Distinguished Representatives of Governments, the Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations,**

**Dear Colleagues from the UN system,**

**Distinguished Guests,**

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Let me warmly welcome you all to the Economic Commission for Africa and to the beautiful city of Addis Ababa for this Meeting of the Committee on Governance and Popular Participation. This is the second Meeting of this Committee since the reform exercise, which came into effect on 3 August 2006 aimed at repositioning the Commission to strategically realign its programme priorities with the priorities of the African Union (AU) as contained in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) framework. The re-alignment exercise was necessary for the Commission in order to achieve results in the most efficient and effective manner according to the overall United Nations system reform programme, as well as the renewed international commitment to improving Africa's development prospects.

As you may be aware, the Committee on Governance and Popular Participation (CGPP) is the policy organ for the Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD), which enables the Commission at large to draw on opinions of experts from the public and private sectors and civil society in its operations.

In this regard, and in view of the recent developments that have taken place here at ECA and the African Union on the one hand and in Africa and the global level, on the other, we find this consultation most timely, and I am delighted at such diverse and senior level of participation. We are particularly gratified to see among the participants some seasoned personalities, whose intimate knowledge of the issues at hand will greatly enhance our deliberations.

This meeting is indeed another valuable opportunity for us at ECA to engage in fruitful dialogue with our constituencies, which will contribute to enhance our quest in achieving not only the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but also promote participatory and sustainable development and peace building in Africa.

**Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished participants,**

You would agree with me that political inclusiveness, which allows for voice and power by the people especially the rural communities, is a core component of good governance. Indeed, poverty reduction/eradication is closely linked with the access of people to decision-making structures, their participation in local governance and how their choices are reflected in public policies and how public services are delivered to them is crucial to improving the lively hoods of our populations. The challenge therefore is on how to crowd in non-state actors - both civil society organizations and the private sector -in the governance agenda, through which they can mobilize the people for effective governance.

In line with the above, and in view of the critical importance of participation to ensure sustainable development in Africa, this Second Meeting of the Committee on Governance and Popular Participation will be underpinned by a basic theme that deals with the overarching tenets of popular participation in development and governance.

When I look at your agenda for the next two days, I realize the importance of the issues to be addressed. One is your review of ECA's activities in the area of Governance and Public Administration as contained in the Work Programme for the biennium 2012-2013. We also expect you to suggest how the Division could improve its governance and public administration activities and working relations with your respective countries, including continental and sub-regional institutions as well as to assist non-state actors and development partners to better enhance national capacity and capability and to support the APRM process. It is also important to note that you will review and adopt the Constitution of the Committee, so that you yourselves can determine the way you want to operate, the key functions you believe you can perform as well as the operation modalities of your committee.

In addition to the above, you will also consider, namely: (a) Assessment of the Impact and Effectiveness of CSOs and NGOs in Promoting Governance in Africa; (b) Progress in the Implementation of the APRM Plan of Action; (c) The State of Governance in Africa; (d) Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness (MRDE).

**Mr. Chairman,  
Distinguished participants,**

The concept of popular participation in development, the potential for it to contribute to Africa's development has rapidly and progressively achieved prominence in political and

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developmental discourse, particularly with respect to current waves of democratization. Democratic and participatory governance processes are being widely seen as crucial concepts for limiting authoritarian government, strengthening popular empowerment, enforcing political accountability, and in improving the quality and inclusiveness of governance. This has stimulated reconsideration of the limits of state actions and increased the awareness of the potential role of civic engagement in the provision of public goods and services, separately or in partnership between the state and private institutions.

In Africa, while the emergence of civil society organizations is a relatively new phenomenon in most countries, with the advent of democratic regimes there is a growing interest of citizens to participate in economic, political and social decision-making processes. Donors, non-governmental and civil society organizations are increasingly insisting upon participatory approaches in assessing needs, implementing programmes and evaluating government policy impacts on development. Interest in participation is particularly manifested in the process of planning, decision-making, implementation and assessment of public policies towards the attainment of sustainable development. Despite this, there is still a weak definition of how such participation should be effected across different dimensions of public policy formulation and implementation; through what organizational structures; with what representation, roles and processes; and with what demands for capacity development.

It is my understanding that initiatives such as NEPAD are a clear indication that Africa's political leadership, at the highest level, acknowledge the need for, and is willing to work in partnership with the private sector and the civil society. However, such partnership can only succeed if civil society is involved in the formulation and execution of national development programmes. Regrettably, on the one hand, national development planning and implementation issues are still mainly the exclusive responsibility of national or sub-national governments, without effective mechanisms for more direct citizen engagement in the process. On the other hand, the capacity of the civil society to fully comprehend and effectively participate in trade negotiations, policy analysis and development dialogue is severely limited.

I therefore believe that these challenges will be properly articulated in your technical orientations towards our programmatic areas of activities and I firmly believe that the this Committee would help us at ECA set an agenda to promote popular participation through effective partnerships between the public and private sector and the civil society, in order to realize that promising potential towards a more meaningful and consistent participatory development approach.

**Mr. Chairman,**

At this junction, allow me to acknowledge the efforts made by the outgoing Bureau of the Committee in trying to redefine the role and operational modalities of the Committee. I must admit that your proposal to that effect came to ECA at a very critical moment. This

meeting offers us once again a good opportunity to reflect together on how best we can serve Africa so that we can take appropriate decisions to make the Commission more efficient and relevant in the area of governance and public administration. In this respect, the outcome of this meeting is very important to us and can make a pivotal contribution to our efforts in building good governance on the continent.

I therefore look forward to lively discussions, interesting and rewarding conclusions and recommendations that will assist us in serving the continent better. With these remarks, Mr. Chairman, I wish you a very successful meeting and very fruitful deliberations.

Thank you for your attention.



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## ANNEX II

### AGENDA

Theme: Assessing and Reviewing Governance trends and commitments for Managing Development

1. Opening ceremony
2. Election of the Bureau
3. Adoption of the Draft Agenda and Programme of Work
4. Presentation and discussions on the Parliamentary document 1
5. Presentation and discussions on the Parliamentary document 2
6. Presentation and discussions on Parliamentary document 3
7. Presentation and discussions on Parliamentary document 4
8. Presentation and discussions on GPAD's Activities
  - a. "Enhancing the Role of Private Sector in Africa: Pan-Africa Investment Forum and Public-Private Partnership (PPP)"
  - b. Programme Review for 2010/2011 and overview of 2012/2013 Work Programme
9. Consideration and adoption on the Statute of the Committee
10. Roundtable Discussion on "Recent Events taking place in the Northern Africa and their Implications on governance on the Continent"
11. Discussions and Adoption of Recommendations
12. Any other business (Theme of the Next meeting)
13. Closure of the meeting

## ANNEX III

### WORK PROGRAMME

#### Day One: 9 March 2011

08:30 - 09:30	Registration and informal consultations with Delegations
09:30 - 10:00	Opening Session
	Chair: Hon. Gaudence Kayombo, Outgoing Chairperson
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Welcoming remarks by the Director, ECA/GPAD</li><li>• Opening remarks (Representative of the AU)</li><li>• Keynote address (Representative of Ethiopian Government)</li></ul>
10:00 - 10:15	Coffee/Tea Break
10:15 - 12:00	Session I
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Election of the Bureau</li><li>- Adoption of the Draft Agenda and Programme of work</li><li>- Presentations and discussions on:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Parliamentary document 1: Assessment of the Impact and Effectiveness of CSOs and NGOs in Promoting Governance in Africa<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Presenter: Mr. Jalal Abdel-Latif, Chief, CSPC, ECA</li></ul></li><li>(b) Parliamentary document 2: Progress Report on the Implementation of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Presenter: Mr. Kojo Busia, Chief, APRM, ECA</li></ul></li><li>(c) Parliamentary document 3: 2010 Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Presenter: Mr. Abdalla Hamdok, Director, ECA</li></ul></li><li>(d) Parliamentary document 4: The State of Governance in Africa<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Presenter: Mr. Said Adejumobi, chief, PAS, ECA</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>
12:00 – 13:00	Discussions
13:00 - 14:30	Lunch Break

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14:30 - 15:00	Session II
	Presentation and discussion on:
	(e) “Enhancing the Role of Private Sector in Africa: Pan-Africa Investment Forum and Public-Private Partnership (PPP)”
	- Presenter: Mr. Sam Cho, Chief, PS, ECA
	(f) GPAD’s Activities for 2010/2011 and 2012/2013
	- Presenter: Mr. Abdalla Hamdok, Director, ECA
15:00 - 15:30	Discussions
15:30 – 15:45	(g) The Statute of the Committee
	- Presenter: Mr. Guillermo Mangué, DMO, ECA
15:45 - 16:15	Discussions
16:15 – 16:30	Coffee/Tea Break
16:30 – 18:00	Conclusion and recommendations

## **DAY TWO: 10 MARCH 2011**

08:00 - 13:00	Secretariat prepares the report
09:30 - 10:00	Coffee/Tea Break
10:00- 12:00	Roundtable Discussion on “Recent Events taking place in the Northern Africa and their Implications on governance on the Continent”
13:00 - 14:30	Lunch break
14:30 - 16:30	Preparation of the report (Continued)
16:30 – 18:00	Session III
	- Adoption of the Recommendations
	- Any other business
	- Closing of the meeting

## **ANNEX IV**

### **STATUTE OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNANCE AND POPULAR PARTICIPATION**

#### **PREAMBLE**

The Second Meeting of the Committee on Governance and Popular Participation (CGPP) that took place in Addis Ababa on 9-10 March 2011,

RECALLING the Conference of African Ministers responsible for Economic and Social Development and Planning (The Commission) Resolution No. 826 (XXXII) of April 1996, through which the Ministers established the “Committee on Human Development and Civil Society” (CHDCS).

MINDFULL of the reform exercise undertaken by UNECA in June 2006 aimed at repositioning the Commission to strategically realign its program priorities with the priorities of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), the African Union (AU) and the overall United Nations system reform program, as well as the renewed international commitment to improving Africa’s development prospects.

WHEREAS through the 2006 reform exercise, the Development Policy and Management Division (DPMD) was restructured and renamed as Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD) to reflect the new priority areas of the Commission.

WHEREAS the overall objective of the GPAD is to promote good governance practices for all sectors of society including public sector, private sector and civil society, and to support the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) process.

WHEREAS the fourth session of the CHDCS that took place in Addis Ababa from 22 to 23 November 2007 approved the new name of the Committee as “Committee on Governance and Popular Participation,” (CGPP) as proposed by the Conference of African Ministers responsible for Economic and Social Development and Planning, held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in May 2006.

CONSCIOUS of the discussions of the fourth session of the CHDCS on the mandate, objectives, institutional arrangements, modalities of work, periodicity of meetings, the composition, funding of participation, relationships with other Committees and Bodies, and other matters related to the *raison d’être* of the new Committee.

ACKNOWLEDGING the fact that participation is one of the essential conditions for development to happen and that development research and the implementation of

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development initiatives will not have much impact without the effective participation of the communities.

CONVINCED of the need to review the Statute of the CHDCS to realign it with the new name of the Division and the Committee, as well as the Division's new structure and mandate, it is hereby agreed as follows:

## CHAPTER I: DEFINITIONS

### Article 1: Terminologies

For this Statute:

- a) **Bureau** means the elected officials for a session of the Committee meeting.
- b) **Commission** means the Conference of African Ministers responsible for Economic and Social Development and Planning.
- c) **Committee** means the Committee on Governance and Popular Participation.
- d) **GPAD** means Governance and Public Administration Division.
- e) **Member States** means African countries members of the Economic Commission for Africa.
- f) **Region** means the African continent.
- g) **Statute** means the Statute of the Committee on Governance and Popular Participation.
- h) **UNECA** means the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

## CHAPTER II: FUNCTIONS AND OBJECTIVES

### Article 2: Objectives

The main objectives of the Committee shall be to:

- a) Serve as a forum for promoting and strengthening good governance and participatory development in Africa.
- b) Ensure coherence of the UNECA work program in the areas of governance and public administration, private sector development, civil society engagement in development as well as deepening policy dialogue among African countries through the APRM process.
- c) Review specific issues related to governance and participatory development in Africa and provide a platform for advocacy, monitoring, and follow-up on such global and regionally agreed programs of action as the Copenhagen Program of

Action of the World Summit on Social Development and the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation.

**Article 3: Functions**

1. The Committee is to support the work of UNECA concerning the promotion and development of governance, public administration and participatory development among member States.
2. In accordance with Article 2 above, the Committee shall:
  - (a) Provide advice to the UNECA in formulating its work program in the area of governance and popular participation;
  - (b) Suggest relevant policies and strategies on governance, human development and popular participation with a view to be considered by UNECA in its work program;
  - (c) Review and monitor progress towards good governance in Africa, and undertake periodic assessments on progress made in the implementation of strategies for popular participation in development, through UNECA's activities in those areas;
  - (d) Identify and recommend to the Commission measures for accelerating the process of participatory development in the region, including public-private partnerships;
  - (e) Facilitate dialogue between representatives of government, private sector and civil society organizations to share experiences and exchange information on best practices relating to good governance and popular participation in development processes;
  - (f) Provide guidance to the work of UNECA by suggesting future directions on its program of work and priorities. The Committee may suggest the Theme of their meetings.

CHAPTER III: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

**Article 4: Membership**

1. The membership of the Committee shall comprise the following representatives:
  - All Governments of UNECA member States;
  - One Umbrella CSO per country;
  - One Umbrella Private Sector Organization per country;
  - The African Union Commission.
2. UNECA will serve as member Ex-officio

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## **Article 5: Observers**

Non-governmental and international organizations, including other UN agencies, with relevant mandate and/or role in the areas of governance, public administration and popular participation in development, should be considered for participation at the Committee meetings as observers.

## **Article 6: Relationship with other relevant institutions**

1. The CGPP is the regional forum of experts that deals with the issues of governance, public administration, popular participation and civil society on all activities as mandated by the UN General Assembly.
2. The CGPP is the regional advisory body of the Commission on issues related to governance, public administration, popular participation and civil society in Africa as well as on activities related to the implementation of the APRM, the Arusha Declaration on Popular Participation, the Copenhagen Declaration and other relevant programs.
3. The CGPP shall cooperate with other relevant institutions involved in activities related to governance, public administration, popular participation, private sector development and civil society.
4. The CGPP shall also collaborate with other UNECA's technical committees and shall promote regular liaison and communication with these committees.

## **Article 7: The Bureau**

1. The Bureau of the Committee shall be composed of five (5) members representing the three constituencies namely: Governments, CSOs, and Private Sector. Members of the Bureau shall be recommended by each constituency as follows:
  - 2 from Government,
  - 2 from CSOs, of which, 1 from women's organization,
  - 1 from Private Sector.
2. Notwithstanding clause 1 above, when there is no delegates from any of the constituencies and provided that all efforts have been made to have them, the composition of the Bureau can be made of any mixture of the members present at the meeting.
3. The five (5) Bureau members shall elect among themselves, one Chairperson, three (3) Vice- Chairpersons and one (1) Rapporteur. UNECA will serve as the Secretariat of the Bureau.
4. The composition of the Bureau shall respect the geographical representation of its

members. However, when there is no delegates from any of the regions and provided that all efforts have been made to have them, this provision may not apply.

### **Article 8: Term of office**

The Bureau shall serve for one term of two (2) years renewable only once, if so the Committee decides. The term of office shall be from the session of the Committee at which the Bureau was elected to the immediate next ordinary session of the Committee. In the event that the Committee cannot meet in a regular session, the seating Bureau shall remain in office until the election of the new Bureau takes place.

## **CHAPTER IV: ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS**

### **Article 9: Working Languages**

Ordinary sessions of the Committee shall be conducted in the two working languages of UNECA Secretariat, namely French and English, with simultaneous interpretation. However, UNECA Secretariat shall make an effort to provide interpretation and translation of documents for the Committee meetings into other relevant official languages of the United Nations Secretariat.

### **Article 10: Venue and frequency of meetings**

1. The meetings of the CGPP may be held in any member State, upon invitation by the Government. In the absence of any offer to host the meeting, the Committee shall meet at UNECA Headquarters.
2. The Committee shall meet once every two years. However, the Bureau, in consultation with the UNECA Secretariat, may hold inter-sessional meetings as deemed necessary.

### **Article 11: Funding**

1. Ordinary sessions of the Committee are statutory. As such, participation of members, including government, private sector and civil society representatives at the ordinary sessions of the Committee shall be borne by the participants themselves. However, this arrangement shall not preclude participants from seeking financial assistance from donors or development partners to participate at meetings.
2. In the event of an extraordinary meeting of the Committee called by UNECA Secretariat, UNECA may fund the participation of the Bureau members only.

### **Article 12: Coordination**

1. Each member State shall nominate and communicate to UNECA Secretariat the name



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of the government department that will serve as Focal Point and liaison with UNECA on matters related to the Committee in the country.

2. The government department appointed as per paragraph 1 above shall also inform UNECA the names of one relevant umbrella civil society and one relevant umbrella private sector organizations that will serve as Focal Point and liaison with UNECA on matters related to the Committee on behalf of these two constituencies at national level.

3. In the absence of such nominations, UNECA shall use the relevant Ministry as entry point to invite the country to participate at Committee meetings.

### **Article 13: Reporting mechanism**

1. The Committee shall have a two-way reporting mechanism. One report from UNECA on its activities in the areas of Governance, public administration and Popular Participation in development, Private Sector development, APRM process, and Civil Society, to be submitted to the Committee at each ordinary session. This report shall follow the format that may be designed and agreed upon between UNECA and the Bureau.

2. Another report from the Committee to the UNECA Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic and Social Development and Planning to be submitted through the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole (TEPCOW) at their next session following the Committee meeting.

## **CHAPTER V: FINAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 14: Amendments of the Statute**

1. Only members of the Committee, Government, Umbrella CSO, Umbrella Private Sector, African Union Commission, or UNECA Secretariat may submit proposals for the amendment of the Statute.

2. Proposals for amendment of the Statute from any member shall be submitted in writing to UNECA Secretariat at least sixty (60) days before an ordinary session of the Committee. The UNECA Secretariat shall circulate that proposal to all members at least 30 days before an ordinary session of the Committee.

3. The Committee shall consider the proposals at its next ordinary meeting. Amendments to the Statute shall be adopted by consensus or, failing which, by a two-third of members present at the meeting. Once adopted, the amendment shall be communicated to all members for immediate implementation and other appropriate actions.

4. This Statute was approved and entered into force on 10 March 2011.

## **ANNEX V**

### **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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