

Workshop on Strengthening Institutional Capacities in Africa for Effective Implementation of the 2030 Agenda and AU Agenda 2063: Follow-up to 2024 HLPF and Summit for the Future

Co-organized by APRM and UN DESA

Cape Town, South Africa, 24-26 October 2024

DRAFT PROGRAMME

All speakers are to be confirmed

Day 1 – Thursday, 24 October	
8:30 – 9:00 a.m.	<p>Registration</p>
9:00 – 9:45	<p>Welcome and opening remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambassador Marie-Antoinette Rose Quarte, CEO, African Peer Review Mechanism • Representative of UN DESA • Ms. Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, Chair, UN Committee of Experts on Public Administration and Chancellor of Nelson Mandela University • Representative of Government of South Africa
9:45 – 11:00	<p>Session 1: Taking stock of implementation of the 2030 Agenda and 2063 Agenda in Africa</p> <p>Although African countries have made progress in relation to some Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063, overall, the continent is in a moment of acute peril. Mirroring trends across the world, the continent has seen an increase in poverty and hunger, inequalities and vulnerabilities, armed conflicts, violence, displacement, terrorism, climate change and disease. At the halfway point in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Africa is off track for meeting most targets of the Sustainable Development Goals and has even regressed on some, such as increase of chronic hunger in the region from 15.1 per cent in 2010 to 19.7 per cent in 2022, and remaining home to 55 per cent of the world’s population living below the US\$2.15/day international poverty line. The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in Africa (58.0 percent) is nearly double the global average. At 20,4 percent, Africa is the region with the largest percentage of the population facing hunger, with 53 percent of the global population facing hunger projected to be living in Africa by 2030.</p> <p><i>Guiding questions</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can countries and stakeholders improve coordination and collaboration across sectors to address the interconnected challenges of poverty, hunger, and climate change, ensuring a holistic approach to achieving the SDGs and Agenda 2063 goals? 2. How can we enhance the inclusivity and effectiveness of monitoring and accountability mechanisms for both the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 to ensure that all stakeholders are included? 3. What role can technology, including Artificial Intelligence, and innovation play in accelerating progress towards the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063?

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. What are some strategies for aligning the fiscal space with the priorities outlined in the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063? 5. What lessons can be learned from successful national - practices in implementing the SDGs and Agenda 2063, including at the sub-national levels? <p>Moderator: TBC</p> <p>Speakers: South Africa, Cameroon, Uganda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone</p> <p>Interactive discussion</p>
11:00 – 11:15	Break
11:15 – 13:00	<p>Session 2: Accelerating implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063: leveraging the six transitions to scale up action at national and local levels</p> <p>This session will focus on leveraging the six UN transformative transitions to accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063. The transitions are in the areas of food systems, energy access and affordability, digital connectivity, education, jobs and social protection, and climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. By examining how these key transitions can act as catalytic drivers and have multiplier effects for progress across the SDGs, participants will explore strategies for integrating these transitions into national and local development plans. The session aims to identify areas for action, share successful examples, and address challenges to scale up efforts and achieve meaningful impact. This session will also introduce the GSDR 2023 and explain the key findings and recommendations from the report. Discussion will focus on how to apply GSDR’s approach for policy-making and concrete actions.</p> <p><i>Guiding questions</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can the six key transitions be effectively integrated into national and local strategies to accelerate progress towards the SDGs and Agenda 2063? How do the six transitions relate to the APRM National Plans of Action? 2. What are some examples of successful initiatives or projects that have leveraged some of the six transitions to drive progress in achieving the SDGs and Agenda 2063 Goals? 3. What challenges do countries face when trying to align their development plans with the six transitions? 4. How can different stakeholders, including governments, international organizations, the private sector and civil society, collaborate to maximize the impact of use of the transitions and manage trade-offs? 5. How can the governance and capacity-building insights of the 2023 Global Sustainable Development Report inform progress towards the six transitions? <p>Moderator: Mr. Amson Sibanda, UN DESA Division for Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Speakers: Comoros, Central African Republic, Benin, Lesotho, Zimbabwe</p> <p>Interactive discussion</p>
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch
14:30 – 16:30	<p>Session 3: Monitoring and evaluation frameworks of both Agendas and interlinkages with CEPA principles</p> <p>This session will focus on the monitoring and evaluation frameworks for the SDGs and Agenda 2063, with an emphasis on how these frameworks align with the UN principles of effective governance for sustainable development. It will explore how African nations can enhance reporting and governance practices by integrating assessment of transparency, accountability and inclusiveness into their M&E</p>

systems. The session will also discuss how enablers from Agenda 2063's First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP) can be leveraged to support these efforts at both national and continental levels, as well as the core indicator framework for Moonshot 3.

Guiding questions

1. What are the main challenges faced by African countries according to the evaluation of the First-ten-year implementation plan, particularly Moonshot 3 for good governance on the continent?
2. How can national and regional bodies collaborate to standardize M&E frameworks that align with the UN CEPA principles and Agenda 2063 Goals?
3. What specific actions can national governments take to enhance data collection and reporting mechanisms, ensuring they are transparent and inclusive?
4. How can the STYIP of Agenda 2063 be utilized to strengthen innovation and capacity-building in national M&E systems and enhance integrating the CEPA principles into their M&E frameworks?
5. What successful examples of CEPA-integrated M&E frameworks exist in Africa, and what lessons can be learned from these cases?

Moderator: TBC

Speakers: Ghana, Rwanda, Egypt, Chad, Stellenbosch University Institute for Futures Research

Interactive discussion

Day 2 – Friday, 25 October

09:00 –
13:00

Session 4: Making SDG 16 by 2030 and Moonshot 3 by 2033 a reality

This session will explore how the principles of competence, sound policymaking, leaving no one behind, and subsidiarity can be applied to achieve SDG 16, which promotes peaceful, just, and inclusive societies, by 2030. The second 10-year implementation plan of Agenda 2063 of the African Union and its associated moonshot 3 seeks to entrench democratic and inclusive institutions in countries across the continent by 2033. Moonshot 3 seeks to nurture capable institutions and transformative leadership at all levels. The lessons drawn from the first decade underscore the need, among others, to promote accountability of public institutions to African citizens, entrench values of democracy, justice and human rights, and exemplify good governance. Discussions will focus on practical strategies and collaborative efforts to integrate these principles into governance frameworks, ensuring inclusive and effective public administration.

Guiding questions

1. What key actions can governments take to enhance institutional effectiveness and ensure progress toward achieving SDG 16 and Moonshot 3?
2. How can policymakers create an environment that fosters inclusive participation and ensures all communities are represented in decision-making processes for good governance?
3. What role do local governments and communities play and how can their capacities be strengthened?
4. What are some of effective ways to implement policies that promote justice, peace, and inclusion while addressing the specific needs of diverse population groups?
5. How can collaboration between various levels of government and civil society be improved to achieve sustainable progress in governance and justice initiatives?

Moderator: APRM Continental Secretariat

- A. Competence (focus on public sector workforce)

	<p>Lead expert: Dr. Gerge Scott, Secretary General, AAPAM</p> <p>Interactive discussion</p> <p>B. Leaving no one behind (focus on social equity)</p> <p>Lead expert: Dr. Sherifa Sherif, Government of Egypt</p> <p>Interactive discussion</p> <p>C. Sound policymaking (focus on strategic planning and foresight)</p> <p>Lead expert: TBC</p> <p>Interactive discussion</p> <p>D. Integrity (focus on corruption prevention)</p> <p>Lead expert: Prof. Pillay Solosh, Stellenbosch University</p> <p>Interactive discussion</p>
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch
14:30 – 17:00	<p>Session 5: Building resilience to global shocks and safeguarding the future</p> <p>This session will explore strategies for building resilience to global shocks and safeguarding the future, drawing on recent international frameworks. It will provide insights from the Pact for the Future, a global commitment agreed to at the Summit of the Future, and the Global Digital Compact, which aims to ensure inclusive and equitable digital transformation. The discussion will also focus on moving towards a balanced financial architecture in Africa, using Nigeria as a case study, to illustrate how financial systems can be structured to withstand global economic shifts. The session will also examine the governance-natural resources nexus in Africa and outline strategies for the way forward, particularly in preparation for the 2025 African Governance Report.</p> <p><i>Guiding questions</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can the principles outlined in the Pact for the Future be effectively implemented to build resilience against global shocks in African countries? 2. What are the key elements of the Global Digital Compact, and how can they be leveraged to ensure that digital transformation in Africa supports resilience and inclusivity? 3. What specific reforms are necessary to create a balanced financial architecture that can withstand global economic fluctuations? 4. What strategies can African countries adopt to improve governance systems, ensuring they contribute to sustainable development and resilience? 5. How can regional cooperation and international partnerships be enhanced to support Africa’s resilience-building efforts, particularly in finance, digital transformation, and natural resource governance? <p>Moderator: TBC</p> <p>Speakers: Nigeria, Namibia, Guinea Bissau, UNECA, Mauritius</p>
Day 3 – Saturday, 26 October	
9:00 – 11:30	<p>Session 6: Exploring plans of action and collaboration with UNRC system and APRM national structures on strengthening institutional capabilities in Africa</p> <p>This session of the workshop will focus on exploring actionable plans to enhance implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 and find ways to foster collaboration amongst stakeholders to strengthen institutional capabilities in Africa. This session will include discussion on how countries</p>

	<p>can leverage the UNRC's coordination and expertise alongside the APRM's focus on governance and policy assessment to enhance institutional effectiveness. Discussions will centre around creating synergies to address governance challenges, build institutional resilience, and promote sustainable development across the continent. The session aims to develop a roadmap for coordinated action that enhances policy implementation, accountability, and good governance in Africa.</p> <p><i>Guiding questions</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What specific steps can African countries take to build more robust and resilient institutions capable of responding to emerging challenges? What are examples of good practices? 2. How can African countries integrate capacity-building initiatives into their national development plans to ensure long-term institutional effectiveness? 3. How can collaboration, including between the UNRC system and APRM focal points, be enhanced to effectively strengthen institutional capabilities in African countries? 4. What steps can be taken to ensure that action plans are achievable and adequately resourced to strengthen institutional capacities? 5. What specific roles can the UN RC system and APRM focal points play in supporting national governments to address governance challenges and improve policy implementation? <p>Moderator: TBC</p> <p>Speakers: UN Resident Coordinator system in Africa, APRM Chair of Focal Points</p> <p>Interactive discussion</p>
11:30 – 12:30	Way forward and closing remarks