



# INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GENOCIDE PREVENTION

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**31 March – 01 April 2014**  
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## The APRM experience on the democratic process in a post conflict context

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## **HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES OF THE APRM**

- Instituted at the Summit of the African Union held in Durban, South Africa, in 2002, the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) is an innovative introspection instrument initiated by the Heads of State and Government to promote democracy and quality governance in Africa. The tool is consistent with a purely African logic, initiated by Africans for Africans.
- Participation is by voluntary accession.
- The mechanism seeks to foster the adoption of policies, norms and practices for achieving political stability, strong economic growth and sustainable development and accelerated sub-regional and continental integration.



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- The national management of the process and ownership of the participating country are key elements of the effectiveness of the review.
- Any evaluation conducted in the framework of the APRM must be technically relevant, credible and free of any political manipulation.
- The process must be participative by involving all governance and development stakeholders. It must, therefore, be conducted in transparency in order to facilitate a more open debate on governance issues and socio-economic programs.

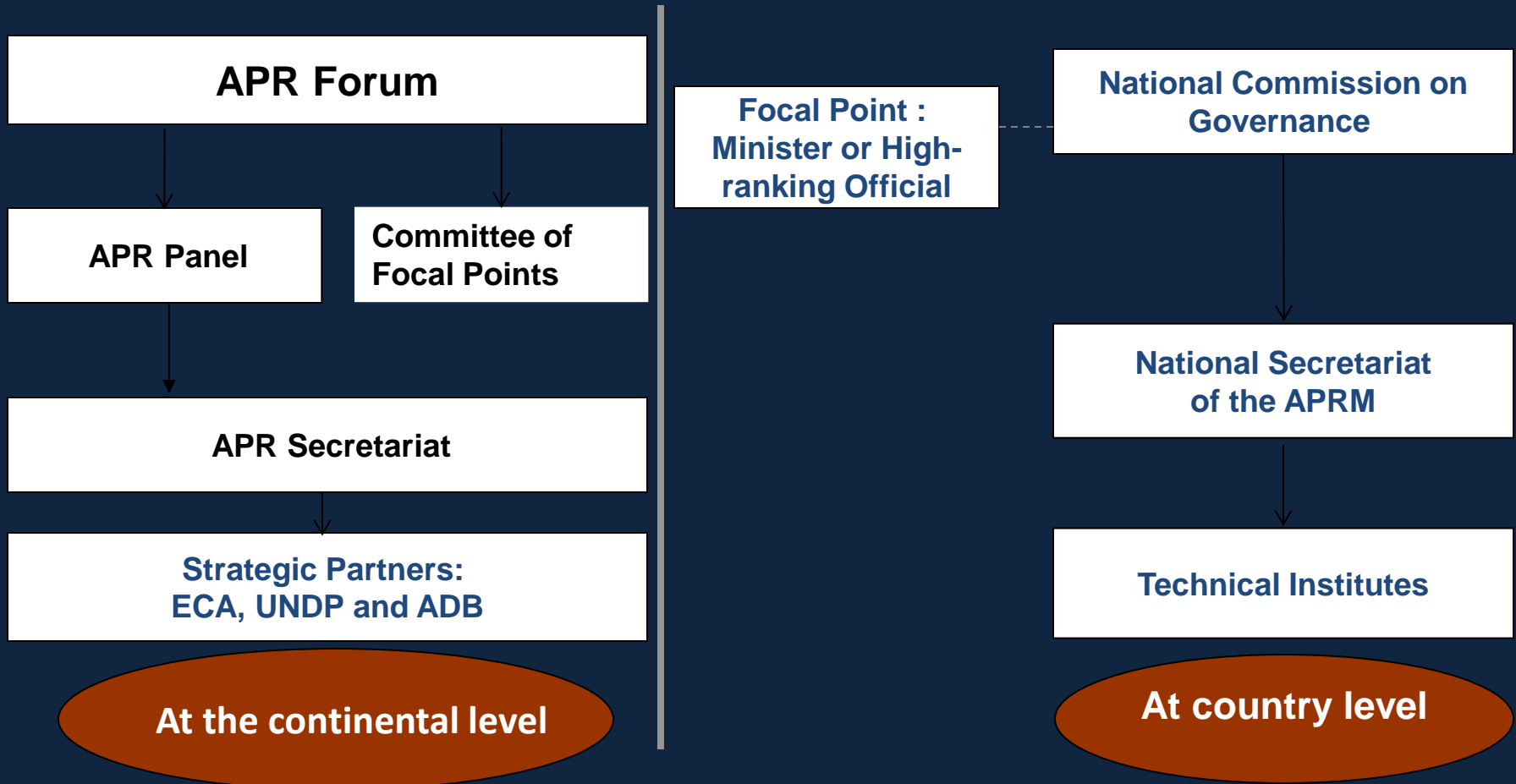
The scope of analysis of the APRM spans over the entire spectrum of governance:

1. Democracy and Political Governance;
2. Economic Governance and Management;
3. Corporate Governance;
4. Socio-economic Development.



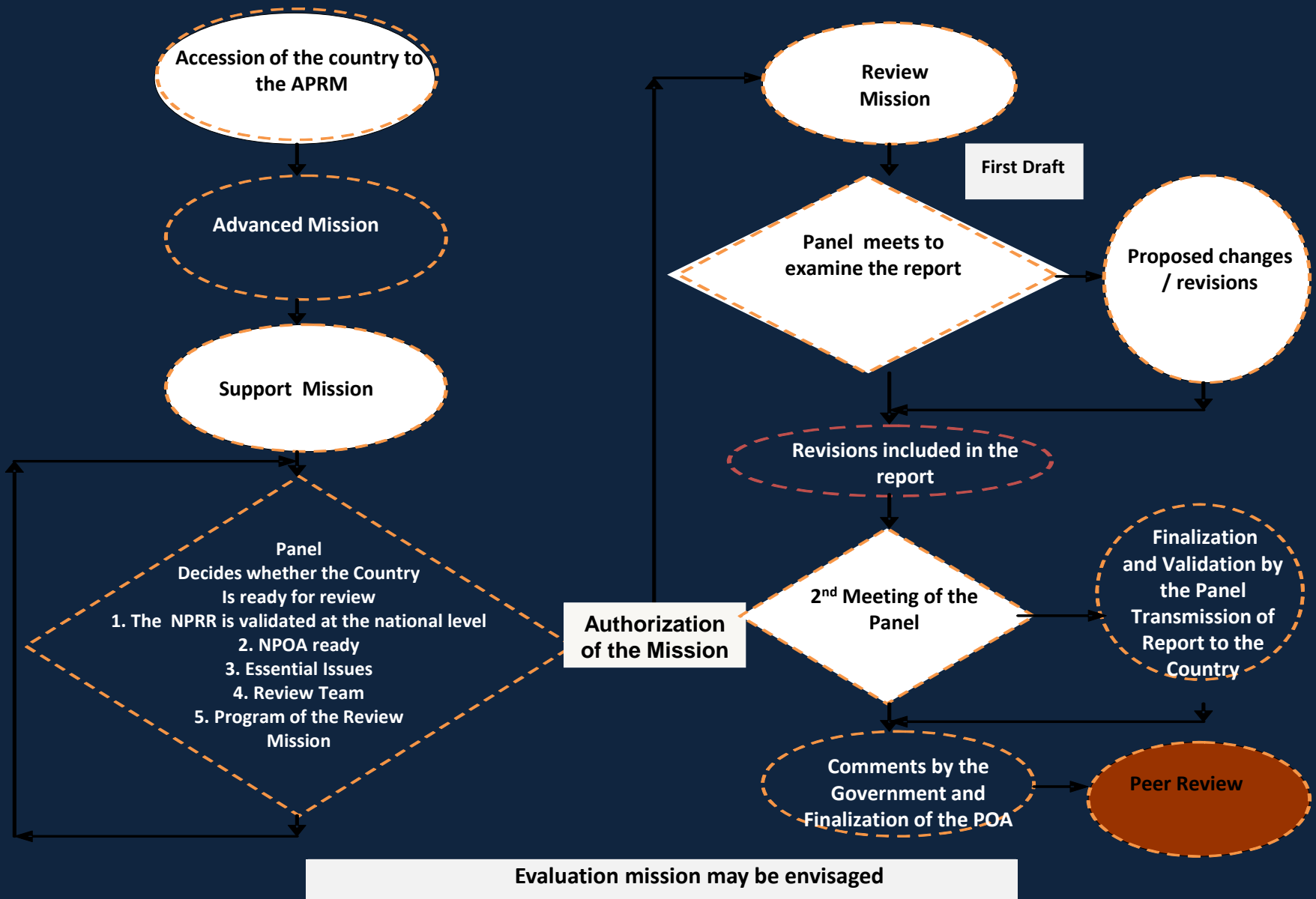
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## STRUCTURES OF THE APRM

# STAGES OF THE APRM PROCESS





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Addressing the Causes of Recurrent Conflict.

The Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation Agreement mediated by Kofi Annan the Eminent African Personalities determined the following as the fundamental issue that must be addressed in Kenya:

- Consolidating National Unity
- Land Reform
- Tackling Poverty and inequality as well as regional development imbalances particularly equal access to opportunity
- Reform of the Public Service
- Strengthening of anti corruption laws public accountability mechanisms
- Reform of Public Finance and Revenue Management systems and Institutions
- Addressing issues of accountability and transparency



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- These Fundamentals are applicable to most if not all situations in Africa
- The APRM Country Reports bear witness to this fact
- In many countries that have been through the APRM process the social conflict that followed was predicted by the APRM team (South Africa, the post Election Conflict in Kenya in 2007, Mali, etc)
- Certain countries have indeed proceeded to address the warning signals raised by the APRM (Sierra Leone, Tanzania)
- The Democratic structures in post conflict situations are very much inspired by the social strife experienced (Rwanda, Sierra Leone Nigeria etc) or the consciousness of the need to be preventive



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- The Resilience of the African People through:
- Slavery (Division and ethnic issue)
- Colonization (use of ethnicity)
- Decolonization, Apartheid and Pan Africanism (inheritance of the Berlin Treaty Boundries)
- Democracy Multi-party Politics (Rise of Ethnicity and Corruption)
- Economic woes ( Programs of International Financial Institutions, Privatization and Unemployment)
- Push-back on democracy increase in ethnicity
- Ethnicity and regional strife (East Africa, Central Africa, North Africa, West Africa, Southern Africa)
- Social Injustice the rise of the new tension between legality and legitimacy





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We must understand the complexities of the whole so as to enable simplicity that can impact on the individual.

This Conference is a laudable beginning



**THANK YOU**