

Good Governance as a pillar of Sustainable Development in Africa

Ambassador of the Republic of Rwanda
Caesar KAYIZARI

Why Good Governance Matter?

- The manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development.

World Bank

- The exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels ... equitable, rule of law, with consensus.

UNDP

- Attributes that are most likely to promote development, human rights, justice and peace. Those attributes include: state capability; accountability; responsiveness; inclusiveness; fairness and legitimacy.

Rwanda (JGA)

“Everybody now knows that the quality of governance is vital for development. But how does one measure performance on governance and compare it across countries and over time? The World Bank governance indicators are the definitive answer to these questions.”

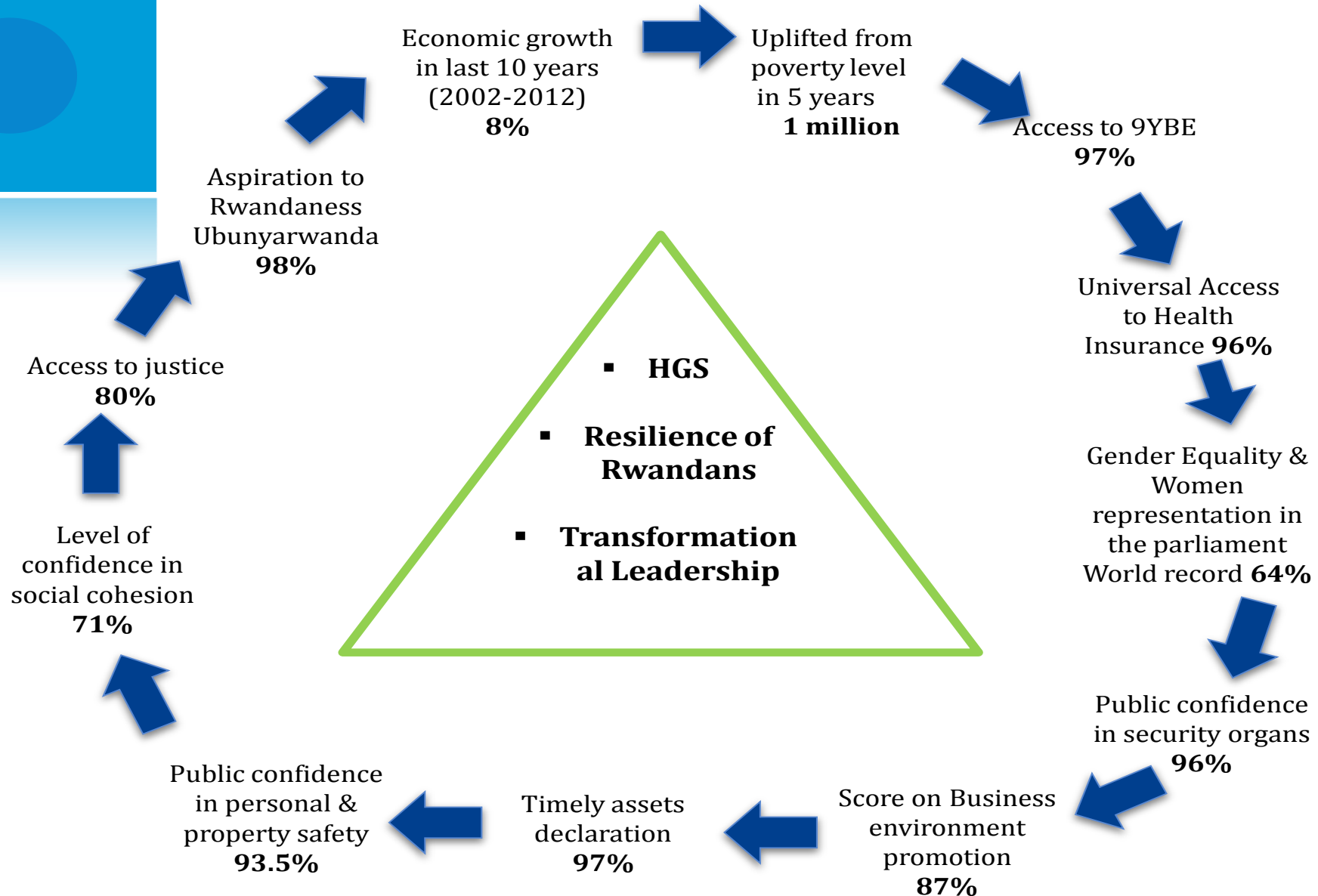
Martin Wolf, Chief Economics Commentator, Financial Times



Governance in Africa:

Achievements, Challenges and the way forward

Typical African Case Study: Rwandan Economy: One of the fastest growing Economies... and this is a results of Good Governance





Governance Policies and development issues

Peer Review Mechanism

- African grown solutions for African problems
- Citizen centered ownership
- Transformational leadership
- Sustaining peace and social cohesion
- Dignity and self-reliance

Case Study: SUMMARY OF THE RWANDA GOVERNANCE SCORECARD 2014 EDITION

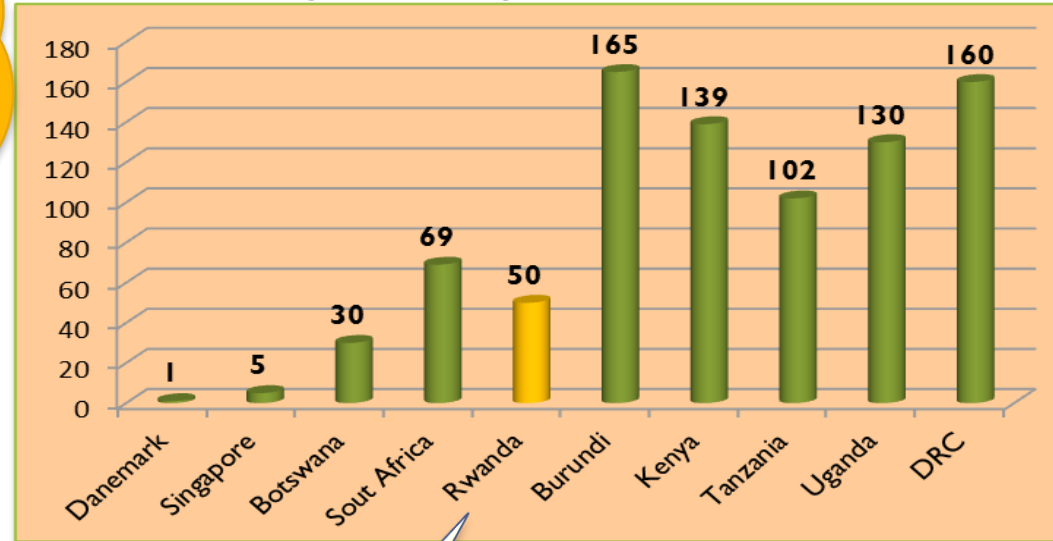
1	Rule of Law												81.68							
	Separation of Power			78.63	Performance of the Judiciary			80.26	Performance of the Prosecution			87.53	Access to Justice		80.25					
2	Political rights and Civil Liberties												77.05							
	Democratic Rights and Freedoms		83.03	Vibrancy of Non-State actors in policy formulation		59.7	Rights to Media Freedom		75.22	Political parties Registration and operations		75.68	Access to Public Information		76.50	Respect for human rights		75.3	Core international human rights conventions	
3	Participation and Inclusiveness												75.36							
	Citizen participation			71.68	Decentralization			72.11	Civil society participation			63.65	Gender parity in leadership			82.93	Power sharing		86.45	
4	Safety and Security												91.96							
	Maintaining security			96.1	National security			97.6	Personal and Property Safety			93.56	Reconciliation, social cohesion and Unity			80.58				
5	Investing in Human and Social Development												81.54							
	Education			84.75	Health			79.64	Social Protection			66.77	Environmental Protection			95				
6	Control of Corruption, Transparency and Accountability												79.04							
	Incidence of corruption			76	Control of Corruption			78.76	Transparency and accountability			82.37								
7	Quality of Service delivery												72							
	Service delivery in Local Administration			71.1	Service delivery in Justice Sector			74.75	Service delivery in Social Sector			72.79	Service delivery in Economic Sector			69.39				
8	Economic and Corporate Governance												72.2							
	Macro-economic indicators			72.0	National Capital and Export Promotion			49.8	Business Environment Promotion		87.48	SMEs Development and Cross-border Trade		64.58	Private Sector Promotion		87.04			

Strong leadership has created a pro-business, near zero corruption country



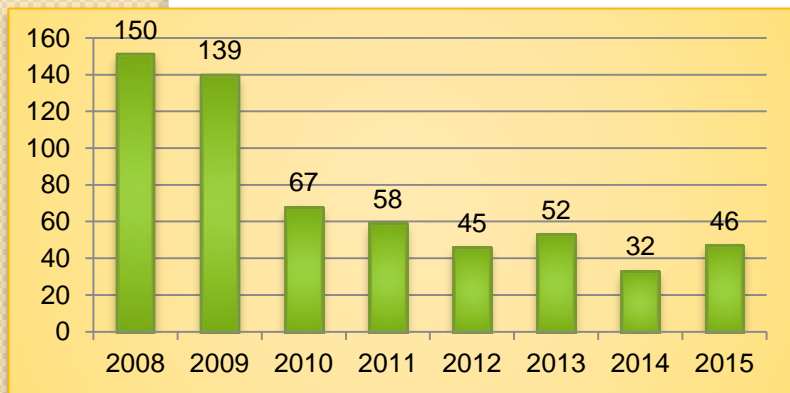
“In Africa today, we recognize that trade and investment, and not Aid are pillars of Development “

Corruption Perception Index 2012



Source: Transparency International Corruption Perceptions index 2012

Ease of Doing Business, 2015



Source: World Bank, 2014

The Kagame administration has a demonstrated commitment to cleaning up corruption and removing the usual barriers to private business investment in post-conflict and developing nations.



Homegrown initiatives as a key pillar of Good Governance in Africa

ISSUE OF PARTNERSHIP

... and some areas need more efforts for better improvement.





Africa and Democracy

African Countries and Democracy

Case Study: Rwanda

- Rwanda as a State is a sovereign, democratic, social and secular Republic, recognizing the multi-party system of government. The three branches of government (the legislative, the executive and the judiciary) are separate and independent from one another, but are all complementary.

Inclusiveness for Effective Democracy

- Multi-party System:

Consultative Forum of Political Organisations

- Freedom of the Media:

High Media Council – Independent and Managed by Media practitioners

- Civil Society:

Civic Participation and Empowerment of the grassroots – Business & Religious associations from the cell level

- Parliament & Senate:

Guaranteed seats for women, youth and disabled


- Ombudsman Office

To ensure accountability for elected and non-elected leaders

- National Dialogue, National Youth, Women & Disables Councils

- Home grown solutions and Social programs to support democracy

Free basic education, Universal Health Care, Government policies and social interventions etc.



Political, Economic and Social
inclusiveness is the key to
democracy as we, in Rwanda
believe in administration by and
for the people.

Thank you for your attention