GOOD GOVERNANCE AS THE ENGINE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

U.S. INSTITUTE OF PEACE RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE LEADERSHIP FOR A PEACEFUL AND PROSPEROUS CONGO

Stephan Tubene, Ph.D.; President, Federation of Congolese Abroad --FCE Claver Pashi, Ph.D.; Executive Director, DR Congo Forum

MAY 14, 2010

### Background

#### Theme

 Responsive and Accountable Leadership for a Peaceful and Prosperous Congo: Voices of the Diaspora

#### Session goals

- Discuss Congolese perspectives and recommendations to improve economic and political policies in the Congo with members of the international community
- Initiate an ongoing exchange of ideas and cooperation for an effective Diaspora involvement in peacebuilding strategies
- [Share Congolese Diaspora's willingness to engage in the actual economic development of the Congo]

#### Introduction

- Good governance implies competent management of a country's resources and affairs in a manner that is open, transparent, accountable, equitable and responsive to people's needs
- Paper Objectives
  - Present a conceptual framework of a good governance
  - Demonstrate the role of an improved governance in building democratic institutions and bringing about economic development in the Congo
  - Provide peacebuilding strategies for the Congo

### Introduction (Cont.)

- Presentation Organization
  - Part 1 discusses the concept of good governance
  - Part 2 discusses the application (or misapplication) of governance in the context of the Congo
  - Part 3 provides strategies for the implementation of good governance in the Congo
  - Part 4 discusses Peacebuilding Strategies for the Congo
  - Conclusion and recommendations

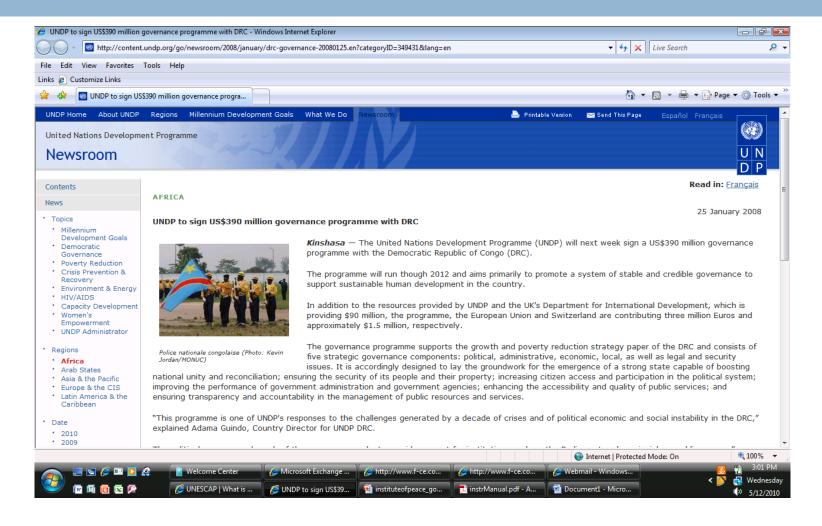
### Good Governance Concept

- Governance is defined as the exercise of authority (political, economic, or administrative) to manage a country's resources and affairs
- Governance comprises the mechanisms, processes,
   and institutions through which citizens and groups
  - Articulate their interests
  - □ Exercise their legal rights
  - Meet their obligations and
  - □ Mediate their differences

### Governance in the Congo

- "We know that the promise of the D.R.C. is limitless. We will help you build a strong, civilian-lead government that is accountable and transparent, an independent judiciary, a professional military that respects human rights, a free press, and an active and engaged citizenry. A society whose institutions respect the rule of law"
- "I think that student leaders like yourselves are the ones who have to speak-out for the progress that you seek. Speak-out to end the corruption, the violence and the conflict that have for too long eroded opportunity across this country. Together you can write a new chapter of Congolese history"
- ---U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton; Kinshasa, August 10, 2009 Source: The Voice of America, <a href="https://www.voanews.com">www.voanews.com</a>

## Governance in the Congo (Cont.) US\$390 million governance program-UNDP



### Governance in the Congo

- □ Five strategic governance components in the Congo
  - Political
  - Administrative
  - Economic
  - Local
  - Legal and security issues

Source: UNDP www.undp.org

### Governance in the Congo (Cont.)

#### Goals

- Lay the groundwork for the emergence of a strong state capable of boosting national unity and reconciliation
- Ensure the security of its people and their property
- Increase citizen access and participation in the political system
- Improve the performance of government administration and government agencies
- Enhance the accessibility and quality of public services
- Ensure transparency and accountability in the management of public resources and services

## Evaluating Governance in the Congo

- In the light of the Good Governance framework,
   Congo fails the test of Good Governance
  - Exercise of authority (political, economic, or administrative) to manage a country's resources and affairs—Congo known for its mismanagement
- Governance comprises the mechanisms, processes,
   and institutions through which citizens and groups
  - Articulate their interests---basic needs not met
  - Exercise their legal rights---corruption and co-opted judiciary
  - Mediate their differences---lack of democracy, and consensus in decision-making processes

## Good Governance Strategies for the Congo

- Executive Branch of the Government
  - Fund parliamentary commissions sufficiently and cooperate with their investigations
  - Strengthen the judiciary by supporting legislation to guarantee the independence of the courts
  - Raise salaries of civil servants above the poverty level
  - Create a National Program in Support of Governance to coordinate all "good governance" activities
  - Promote accountability and transparency in the management of natural resources
  - Implement the decentralization plan and effectively empower local entities

# Good Governance Strategies for the Congo(Cont.)

- Legislative Branch of the Government
  - Revisit/renegotiate mining contracts signed during wars
  - Create a permanent parliamentary commission on natural resources to review mining and forestry codes and management of mining revenues
  - Create a trust-funds earmarked for developmentrelated projects
- Judiciary Branch of the Government
  - Promote transparency by enforcing anti-corruption laws
  - Prosecute corruption charges at all levels
  - Move towards judiciary independence

# Peacebuilding Strategies for the Congo

- Principles
  - A responsible transformational leadership in the Congo should emerge through democratic elections
  - A plan for peace in the Congo and the Great Lakes region should take into consideration the fundamental principles of territorial integrity
- Peacebuilding Strategies for the Congo
  - Establish a Truth and Reconciliation Commission
  - Implement Justice-Reparation Process
  - Promote and Protect Human Rights in the Congo
  - Establish and Promote Democratic Institutions
  - Establish a national and truly republican army

### **Concluding Remarks**

- For many years, Congo has been operating in the culture of impunity
  - Mechanisms of accountability are the corner stone of good governance
  - It is known that the culture of impunity corroborates corruption, favoritism, tribalism, regionalism, and nepotism
  - These mechanisms of accountability are long overdue in the Congo and must be enacted upon
  - Impunity ought to end while prosecution and reparation ought to be imposed through an independent judicial system that is equitable and fair

### Concluding Remarks (Cont.)

#### □ Good Governance

- Openness, transparency, accountability, and equity in conducting public affairs constitute the golden rule for good governance
- Efficient and effective management of "public resources" entrusted in the hands of public servants must be institutionalized in the Congo
- Rule of law, population participation in governance, responsiveness, consensus-oriented as characteristics of good governance can only be restored by a transformational and responsible leadership, which is currently lacking in the Congo

### Concluding Remarks (Cont.)

### □ Good Governance (Cont.)

- Despite many seminars organized on good governance in the Congo, this subject still remains a myth that must be overcome
- A transformational and responsible leadership for the Congo may be a dream today that will become a reality tomorrow provided that Congolese themselves commit to real change

### Thank you!

- □ Thank you!
- □ Thank you!
- □ Thank you!