GOOD GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA (77701)

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT(S)
- NQF-level 5 (Matric) plus one year of tertiary qualifications

GENERAL INFORMATION:
Semester 1: January - June
Semester 2: June - November
- Kind of assessment: Assignments and exams
- Fees: R5 400 for the whole programme
- Duration of programme: 6 months

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE
- To build basic knowledge on governance and leadership
- To familiarise participants with the good governance challenges in Africa
- To discuss how to address bad governance practices, including corruption
- To familiarise participants with national, regional and international mechanisms to eradicate corruption
- To enable participants to interpret and formulate policies and positions on governance issues
- To enable participants to use statistics to measure good governance

PROGRAMME MODULES:
Module 1: Good Governance Concepts and Principles (GOCAFRT)
Module 2: Good Governance and the Anti-Corruption Agenda (GOCAFRS)
Module 3: Role of Civil Society in the Good Governance Agenda (GOCAFRU)

CONTENT TOPICS:
Module 1: Good Governance Concepts and Principles
- Introduction to good governance.
- Good governance and leadership in Africa
- Human rights, development and good governance
- The good governance challenges in Africa

LEARNING OUTCOMES
- The concept and nature of good governance
- Principles of good government
- Nexus between good governance and leadership
- The conceptualisation of good governance and leadership in an African context
- Who is setting the good governance agenda in Africa? Need for home-grown led initiatives i.e., Mo Ibrahim Prize, Thabo Mbeki African Leadership Institute... etc.

Module 2: Good Governance and the Anti-Corruption Agenda
- Unpacking corruption
- National, regional and international intervention to eradicate corruption
- Using statistics to measure good governance

LEARNING OUTCOMES
- The concept and nature of corruption
- Taxonomy of corruption
- The political economy of corruption
- Features of corruption as a governance problem, i.e., types and manifestation of corruption
- Effects of corruption and why fight corruption?
- Can corruption be good?
- National legal, policy and institutional frameworks to fight corruption
  i. National legal, policy and institutional frameworks to eradicate corruption, i.e., anti-corruption laws, anti-corruption courts, anti-corruption agencies, anti-corruption policies, assets declaration
  ii. Regional legal, policy and institutional frameworks
    c. NEPAD and APRM
    d. European OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials
- International legal, policy and institutional frameworks
  i. International legal, policy and institutional frameworks, UN Convention against Corruption, Recovery of Stolen Asset Initiative
The use of statistics to measure good governance, i.e., indexes, surveys, Transparency International, Fragile States index, Press Freedom, Mo Ibrahim Index, Afro barometer, etc. How to use and interpret data from these surveys/indexes
i. Who should measure, i.e., national statistics offices, governments, civil society or a combination?

Module 3: Role of Civil Society in the Good Governance Agenda
- Understanding the role of civil society in advancing good governance in Africa
- The role of social media platforms in promoting good governance

LEARNING OUTCOMES
- The nature and concept of civil society in Africa
- Civil society and the good governance agenda: Role of actors such as social movements, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOS), Community Based Organisations (CBO), religious institutions, media and trade unions
- Challenges facing civil society in Africa, the operating environment for CSO across Africa, limited membership, dependence on foreign aid, repressive governments and corporate governance issues
- Types of social media platforms
- Use of social media platforms as good governance tools
- Emerging issues on use of social media platforms, i.e., ethics, credibility