

Exploring Governance Capabilities of African leaders in Strengthening Public Institutions for Inclusivity in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Africa Agenda 2063 given the COVID-19 experience.



AFRICAN ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT (AAPAM) ASSOCIATION AFRICAINE POUR L'ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE ET LE MANAGEMENT (AAAPM)

UNIVERSITY of the WESTERN CAPE

Republic of South Africa

41ST ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE OF THE AFRICAN ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT (AAPAM)

AFRICA'S RENEWAL IN THE ERA OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:
Shared responsibility for strengthening institutions

University of the Western Cape,
Cape Town, South Africa

6th – 9th December 2022

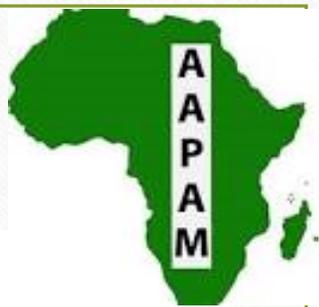
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Introduction



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





Introduction





Rules of the game

Collection of rules and practices embedded in structures that make action possible

Stability and meaning to social life

Norms, traditions and practices

State of Institutions in Africa (Nganje, 2020)



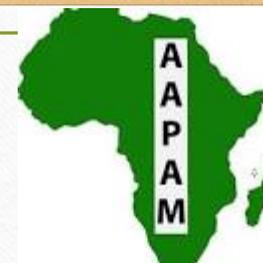
Existence and persistence of weak institutions

Predatory leaders

State capture/Control

State curse: Reliance on state structures for wealth

Witchcraft Economics



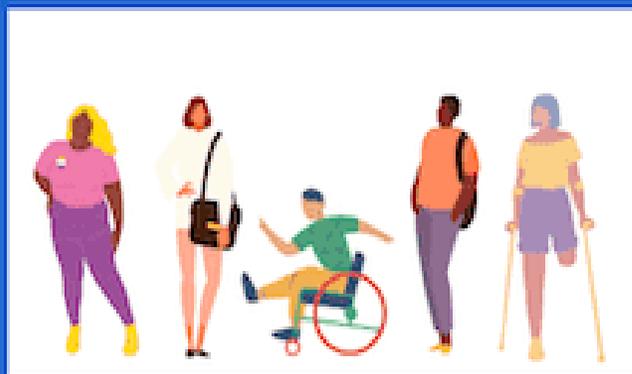
Empowerment & Inclusion

Presence of differences



DIVERSITY

Fair access, opportunity, and support



EQUITY

Genuine sense of belonging and value



INCLUSION





Social Exclusion (Das and Espinosa, 2020)

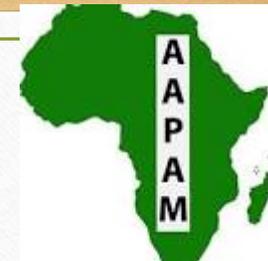
Attitudes, beliefs,
perceptions, taboos,
rituals, superstitions,
stigmas

Women, Youths,
the Vulnerable-
people living with
disabilities

Pro-poor development

COVID-19
Experience

FGM, Albinism



Factors that enable or constrain economic empowerment of the vulnerable:

Direct factors

Education, skills development, and training

Access to quality decently paid work

Address unpaid care and work burdens

Access to property, assets, and financial services

Collective action and leadership

Social protection

Underlying factors

Labour market characteristics

Fiscal policy

Legal, regulatory and policy framework

Gender norms and discriminatory social norms



Attempts at Empowerment and Inclusion

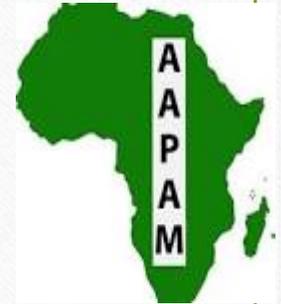
Ethiopia: Growth
and
Transformation
Plan 2

Kenya: Vision
2030; Nigeria:
Vision 20:2020

Ghana: National
Shared Growth
and Development
Agenda 2

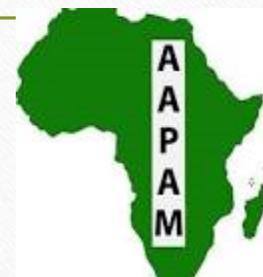
Rwanda: Vision
2020; Uganda:
Second National
Development Plan

Less explicit on
women, youth and
people living with
disabilities



Continental level

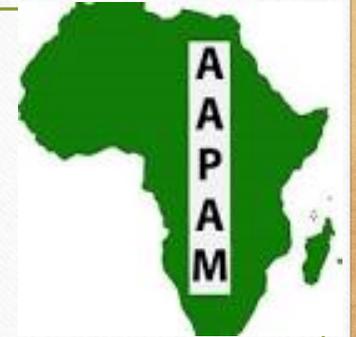
- AU: Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (SDGEA) – Fund for African Women- 5 Goals
- Mobilise financial resources to support development programmes and projects for women.
- Support women’s initiatives to fight poverty, close the gender gap, and halt the marginalization of women.
- Share experiences and best practices on economic, political, and social empowerment of women.
- Facilitate the dissemination of information on activities led by African women.
- Strengthen the capacities of Africans in leadership, management, and entrepreneurship (AU, 2020).



Summary of Main Issues

1. Africa has seen significant progress towards social inclusion in the past few decades, in many areas moving at a pace faster than seen globally.
2. Some groups and areas have been left out of the progress in Africa and continue to remain at risk. Social inclusion helps us understand who is left out, from what, in what ways, and why.
3. Social inclusion draws attention to the drivers of poverty in Africa and explains that while we need to focus on poverty, this is only a starting point to end the exclusion.
4. Structures and processes that aid and abet social exclusion often have historical and cultural roots, which institutional strengthening and reforms need to deal with.

Summary of Main Issues



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5. Areas that are affected by conflict and fragility stand out as having the poorest outcomes related to social inclusion. Conversely, peace and security matter for social inclusion.
 6. Societies incur significant costs from social exclusion. Yet, achieving social inclusion also has costs. Therefore, investing in social inclusion has to be a conscious choice for states and societies.
 7. With a strong social contract, social inclusion in Africa is eminently within reach, as hundreds of initiatives across the continent demonstrate.

Strategies for Strengthening Institutions

Three-Step Approach



Institutional Performance

Review (to improve performance and identify the functions or gaps that require further capacity

In-Country Strategic Institutional Assessment (require focused, more detailed, and more up-to-date assessments

development

Design of an Institutional Strengthening Framework (the outputs of Steps 1 and 2 will provide material for the design and subsequent monitoring and evaluation of a results-based institutional strengthening framework

(ADB, 2014).



Institutional strengthening Initiatives

Partnership for
Higher
Education in
Africa (PHEA)

Think Tank
Initiative

African
Capacity
Building
Initiative

African
Institutions
Initiative (AII)

Operational
Research and
Training
Initiative (SORTI)

Council for the
Development of
Social Science
Research in
Africa

(CDSRIA)

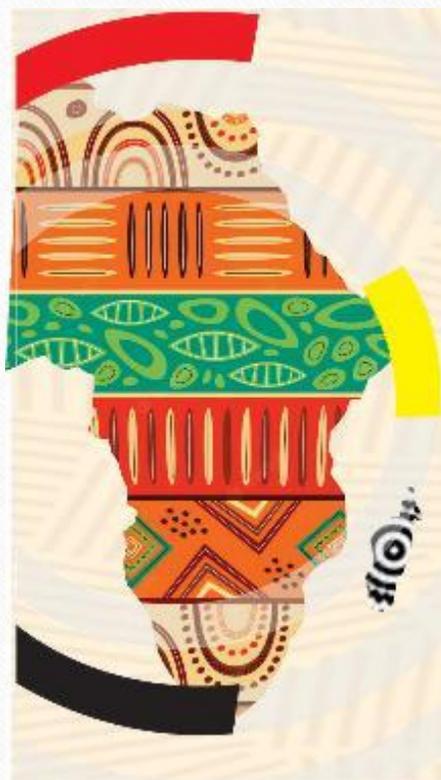
(CODESRIA)



Partner with institutional strengthening and capacity-building agencies

Engage Civil Society Organisations to develop and implement education programmes to assist citizens understand the constitutional and institutional provisions

Adopt an Action Plan and Capacity building Programme targeted at Women, youth and people living with disabilities



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