APRM Baseline study on CEPA Principles for effective implementation of SDGs & Agenda 2063

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- Background on the study: CEPA Principles, rationale, objectives and outcomes
- APRM tool to assess the awareness and implementation of CEPA principles in Africa
- Scope of the APRM study, partners, geographical scope and criteria of selection
  - The Study’s findings and insights from African countries
  - recommendations and way forward
The development of this study derives from the recommendations of the APRM Africa Regional Workshop on Effective Governance for Sustainable Development, which was held from 30th October to 1st November 2019 in Pretoria, South Africa.

As an outcome of this workshop, the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) resolved to undertake a baseline study on the status of implementation of the eleven (11) UN Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA) principles of effective governance for sustainable development in Africa.

The UN CEPA principles of effective governance for sustainable development were developed in 2018 to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development in harmony with the aspirations of the African Union (AU), as contained in its Agenda 2063 ‘The Africa We Want’.
CEPA 11 principles & strategies

Effectiveness
- Competence
- Sound policy making
- Collaboration

Accountability
- Integrity
- Transparency
- Independent oversight

Inclusiveness
- Leaving no one behind
- Non-discrimination
- Participation
- Subsidiarity
- Integrational equity
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APRM-CEPA study objectives and Outcomes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developing a monitoring and evaluation tool for Africa to assess the progress of CEPA principles implementation;</td>
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<td>Conducting a technical report of the baseline study to develop a framework for evaluating the implementation of the 11 UN CEPA principles and level of awareness and understanding of the captioned principles at national levels in Africa.</td>
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<td>Sharing the tool at a broader level among other AU member states and encourage peer-learning on best practices amongst AU member states.</td>
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Outcomes

Assessing the preparedness of African governments to cope with global challenges and generating positive opportunities for effective implementation of some of the mentioned principles.

Demonstrating the principles which have been negatively affected by the pandemic.

Providing recommendations to African governments for taking the CEPA principles into actions, including response to crises, i.e. COVID-19 (SDG3: health & wellbeing).

Building resilient, inclusive, and accountable public institutions and sharing best institutional practices between AU member states. The baseline study is foreseen to be shared and publicized amongst AU organs, APRM structures and countries.
APRM new instrument on CEPA principles

a. The essence of APRM – CEPA instrument generates enough information for informing the posture of APRM on its new mandate on monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063 – Aspiration 3 good governance, in particularly the areas of interventions which APRM shall play a pivotal role.

b. The survey has 6 sections to examine the awareness, knowledge, understanding, practices, implementation, alignment and integration of the mentioned principles at national levels. It also includes a special focus on COVID-19 and how it offers a chance to strengthen/derail some principles under the restrictive, preventive, protective measures taken by governments.
Scope of the study and selected AU member states (17 countries)

- North Africa: Egypt, Tunisia
- East Africa: Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda, Sudan (Northeast)
- Central: Chad, Cameroon and Rwanda
- West Africa: Senegal, Ghana, Nigeria, and Ivory Coast
- Southern Africa: Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius and South Africa
Chapter one: Proposal of baseline study, objectives, methodology and methods, study’s initial structure. Etc

Chapter two: Progress of SDGs and Agenda 2063 in Africa (Authors: SDGs Centre for Africa - Kigali)
A. State of implementation of SDGs in Africa /Agenda 2063
B. State of play of SDG 16 in Africa and its attendant bottlenecks

Chapter three: Understanding CEPA principles and strategies (Authors: CEPA committee – UNDESA)
A. Understanding CEPA principles and defined strategies (what are the principles in details, definitions, how they could be measured)

Chapter four: Stocktaking the implementation of CEPA principles in Africa – voice of national Executives
A. APRM tool for monitoring the understanding and best practices of CEPA principles for effective governance of SDGs in Africa
B. Analysis APRM-CEPA Questionnaire

Chapter Five: best practices from AU selected countries (Egypt, Kenya, Ghana, South Africa and Botswana)

Conclusions and Key recommendations
Partners

- AU member states National Research and Statistical Institutions
- SDGs Centre for Africa in Kigali
- Afro Barometer
- African Development Bank
- AFROSAI-E
- RECs
- Praia City Group
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
Findings of the APRM/CEPA instrument

WHAT NATIONAL EXECUTIVES SAY ABOUT THE PRINCIPLES?
Who responded and number of Informants

EGYPT: 1
GHANA: 2
KENYA: 1
LIBERIA: 1
MOROCCO: 2
NIGERIA: 1
RWANDA: 1
SÉNÉGAL: 4
SOMALIA: 1
SOUTH AFRICA: 3
SUDAN: 2
TUNISIE: 1
UGANDA: 2
UNSPECIFIED: 4
Findings
Comparison of norm and response score %

Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Norm</th>
<th>Response score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INCLUSIVITY</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFFECTIVENESS</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCOUNTABILITY</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Findings on knowledge

Rating respondents across awareness, principles and strategies
### Comparison between Awareness and Knowledge %

#### Findings On Awareness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Awareness (%)</th>
<th>Knowledge (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiarity</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competence</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEAVNB</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>54</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTERGEN</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaboration</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Discrimination</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound Policy</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparency</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaboration</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend: aware, knowledge
The claim on knowledge of principles is about 80% but this can be contrasted
Extent of knowledge of individual principles %

Collaboration is better known

Findings on Knowledge

- LEAST KNOWN
  - Subsidiarity: 12
  - Collaboration: 4
- SOMEWHAT KNOWN
  - Subsidiarity: 31
  - Collaboration: 15
- KNOWN
  - Subsidiarity: 8
  - Collaboration: 8
- WELL KNOWN
  - Subsidiarity: 15
  - Collaboration: 42
Findings On Understanding

Extent of Principles Application %

- **Least Applied**: 19 (Sudisidarity: 14, Integrity: 5)
- **SOMewhat Applied**: 15 (Sudisidarity: 11, Integrity: 4)
- **Applied**: 19 (Sudisidarity: 12, Integrity: 7)
- **Most Applied**: 34 (Sudisidarity: 28, Integrity: 6)
Burden of public debt is seen to be the most pressing need.
Findings On Understanding

Figure 16: Least and most applicable strategies

- Least applicable: Promotion of public sector procurement (27), Respect for legality (8), Multistakeholder forums (4)
- Somewhat applicable: Promotion of public sector procurement (4), Respect for legality (4), Multistakeholder forums (8)
- Applicable: Promotion of public sector procurement (4), Respect for legality (15), Multistakeholder forums (4)
- Most applicable: Promotion of public sector procurement (27), Respect for legality (27), Multistakeholder forums (4)
| 14.4 Strategic human resources management | 14.30 Sustainable development impact assessment |
| 14.41 Multi stakeholder forums | 14.51 Elimination of bribery and trading in influence |
| 14.24 Promotion of coherent policy-making | 14.13 Results based management |
| 14.9 Competitive public procurement | 14.16 Gender responsive budgeting |
| 14.49 Monitoring and evaluation systems | 14.47 Budget _10_
| 14.56 Independent audit | 14.17 Investment in e-government |
| 14.47 Budget _10_ | 14.59 Ecosystem management |
| 14.28 Strengthening urban governance | 14.3 Promotion of a professional public sector workforce |
| 14.14 Accessibility standards | 14.34 Promotion of the independence of regulatory agencies |
| 14.39 Science policy interface | 14.58 Risk management frameworks |
| 14.21 Multilevel governance | 14.23 Regulatory impact analysis |
| 14.6 Codes of conduct for public officials | 14.26 Fiscal federalism |
| 14.25 Free and fair elections | 14.33 Promotion of equitable fiscal and monetary policy |
| 14.1 Promotion of public sector workforce diversity | 14.45 Long term public debt management |
| 14.32 Strengthening national statistical systems | 14.25 Free and fair elections |
| 14.15 Efficient and fair revenue administration | 14.19 Cultural audit of institutions |
Impact of COVID-19 on UNCEPA overall Strategies

Covid-19 is perceived to deliver major opportunities
Impact of COVID-19 on selected strategies %

Covid-19 is perceived to deliver major opportunities to the strategies of Strengthening National statistical systems and less of opportunities for competence in public procurement.
Perceived Impact of COVID-19 on all the strategies individually.
Output 1. Framework for evaluating the Implementation of the 11 UN CEPA principles in selected number of African countries.

Findings On Understanding
Collaboration and transparency – KENYA
Developed a long-term development blueprint called Vision 2030 to be implemented in 5-year phases.
In drafting the Vision the Government ensured the alignment of SDGs and National Plan to achieve simultaneous success.
Ethiopia
Integrated SDGs into its 2nd national development plan for coherence.

Inclusiveness, collaboration and sound –policy making - Ghana
National Plan was at mid-stage of implementation and the Government made efforts to converge the frameworks.
Adjustments to their 2017 annual action plan ensured that the 2017 programs and budget fully reflected the SDGs. Making efforts to strengthen local-level planning, monitoring, and implementation capacity by recruiting more local government staff, particularly statisticians.

Competence, sound policy making and integrity
Egypt
Egypt adopted a 2030 Vision for implementing SDGs as part of transformational plan for the public sector and National Training Strategy 2018-2022. As part of SGD implementation the Government is supporting the National Management Institute (NMI) and the National Institute for Training (NIT) to provide necessary training for employees on SDGs and domestication.

South Africa
A national coordination mechanism has been approved by Cabinet to strengthen implementation of policies and to review progress on the SDGs and other agendas, such as the AU’s Agenda 2063.
Current socio-economic relief packages to mitigate COVID-19
Statistical support for tracking cases
Promoting home-grown solutions for the pandemic – federal governance fiscalism.
Challenges and gaps

Coordination of Implementation Measures

Not all selected Member States have a designated agency for government coordination for the implementation of SDGs.

E-governance and Data-gaps

Rwanda - Produces only 60% of the data available to evaluate progress made on SDGs, hence evidence on level of implementation of SDGs is not complete.

The government has succeeded to forge global partnerships to close the information gap

Egypt - Among other challenges on e-government is lack of ICT infrastructure, E-signature mechanism, Security and Privacy Concerns, E-Payment Transactions Challenges etc

Corruption

Egypt – 4-year National Anti-Corruption Strategy was developed by National Coordinating Comm for Combating Corruption (NCCCC) involving more than 80 govt authorities, ministries, and Governorates

Ghana - The government recognized the need for an all-inclusive anti-corruption law to address challenges with regards to the judiciary and natural resource management

Kenya- Police is regarded as the most corrupt institution in the country

South Africa : inclusiveness and inequalities

Large socioeconomic inequalities

- Maintenance of large populations in poverty despite economic growth which speaks to the need for an inclusive approach
Recommendations

- APRM should adopt the UNCEPA principles under its governance assessment framework and reviews
- A training programme that works at three levels should be mounted
  - First level should be about public awareness.
  - Second level should be directed at the public servants focusing on the principles and strategies;
  - The third level must be research based and focused on case studies and exchange amongst civil servants;
- A survey directed at the need and state of readiness for mounting such a training programme will be required.
- A pilot discussion amongst the public service professionals to shape and accompany the plan and implementation of UNCEPA principles will be necessary;
- For the UNCEPA principles to be implemented effectively, they should be part of the rubric accompanying public policy engagement with the NGOs, especially NGOs that deliberately target women affairs;
- In as far as Sound Policy Making, a lot more sophistication of tools for crafting and deliberating on public policy making is required. This should include NGOs
- It is important to recognize what opportunities and risks COVID-19 has brought about. In this regard most of the informants recognized that the Pandemic has created opportunities for the better and the strategy should be about seizing the pandemic as an opportunity to improve some CEPA strategies
- The perception questions did not go into what reasons would be proferred in ranking what are most important issues or most inhibiting parts. In the validation process, these matters would need to be highlighted, so that the next step can be well
Thank you, Merci شكراً

- APRM-CEPA designated team
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- CEPA Principles Statistical Advisor: Dr. Pali Lehohla - former SA statistician general
- Project coordinator: Sara Hamouda