



## **A webinar Report**

Organized by the African Association for Public Administration and Management (AAPAM)

**Date:** 29<sup>th</sup> November 2021

**Time:** 4:00PM- 5:30PM EAT

**Webinar Theme:** Strengthening Institutions for the Attainment of Agenda 2063 and SDGs: A Collaborative Response.

## **Opening remarks**

**Julie Muia Mutunga** program officer- AAPAM

On behalf of the AAPAM secretariat she welcomed all the participants to the webinar. She gave a brief background of the African Leaders of Tomorrow program indicating that it is a scholarship program funded by the government of Canada through Global Affairs and the Master Card Foundation in Canada.

She mentioned that ALT programme commenced in the year 2015 and ended in 2019 and it offered successful scholars an opportunity to go to Canada and obtain a master's degree in public administration and public policy.

Accordingly, she noted that the webinar falls under the mandate of AAPAM of promoting excellence in professionalism and best practice in public administration.

**Dr George K. Scott, AAPAM Secretary General**

He welcomed all to the webinar organized by AAPAM and Institute of Public Administration of Canada (IPAC), noting that successful outcome of the partnership with Canadian Bureau of International Education (CBIE) and IPAC in implementing the African Leaders for Tomorrow scholarship program in which 60 scholars had been awarded certificates of leadership upon completion of the 16 weeks programme.

Dr Scott noted further that the program was a confirmation of AAPAM, CBIE and IPAC partnership aimed at enhancing the quality of leadership in the African Continent.

He further expressed AAPAM executive and Council's profound gratitude to CBIE, IPAC, the Funding Agencies of Global Affairs Canada and the Master Card Foundation. He informed the meeting that discussions are ongoing between AAPAM, CBIE and IPAC about making such webinars a very regular affair in the working partnership.

## **Presentations**

### **Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Governance: Africa Leaders of Tomorrow Webinar** Steve Troupin, PhD; International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS)

Effective, Accountable and Inclusive governance

Dr Troupin noted the contemporary UN definition of good governance.

### **The Post-colony**

Quoting from the Cameroonian scholar Mbembe (2000), the Post colony he said, is the newly independent state which reinterpreted the colonial system, which did not disappear but still existed somewhere.

The state, he emphasised, became a vast machine for creating and regulating inequalities, transforming economic prospects, improving social and political affairs. This, he noted, was the condition of governments in the post-colony.

The states, decoupling from global markets, stopped being incorporated but instead integrated into informal economic systems, dismantling the state apparatus. The Structural Adjustment Policies then came up grounded in the belief that the state and its demand on the economy were responsible for the crisis. The stage then led to privatization of public means serving individual interests only, Dr Troupin explained.

### **Good Governance**

Making a reference to the Williamson (1990) and World Bank (1997) reports, Dr Troupin mentioned that the concept of good governance was as such included in the SAPs and it means adopting liberal policies with fiscal discipline and a high concern for prioritization of public expenditure and tax reforms with less subsidies and increasing the margin of taxation rates, interest rates and exchange rates which are market determined. The range of policies was meant for import liberalization and export promotion based on Direct Foreign Investments (FDIs). It also included privatization, deregulation & property rights. The other minor concerns were related

to: democracy and human rights, drug fighting and environment. He further referred to Rhodes (1997) who defined good governance as 'Governance without Government' and (Meles 2012) that good governance is the 'Night-watchman state'.

### **Developmental State**

Dr Troupin made a reference to the Japanese success story imported by Meles (2012) and Johnson (1980) that what makes Japan a rich country is the governance system and that the Japanese model was basically totalitarian in nature meaning that there were overlapping centres of power at diverse levels and in different sectors of the society where associated institutions were linked to some power centre. He also mentioned that there was an ideology which was developmental in nature and there was a strong mobilization of these forces by the political leadership to achieve developmental ends.

Dr Troupin further stressed that a Developmental State is one that delivers public goods to society, including technology and individual norms which contributes to private goods. Therefore, the government needs the capacity and autonomy (Meles 2012).

### **Millennium Development Goals**

Addressing the MDGs, Dr Troupin said that this was a lightweight device for conditionality in developing countries and it was not targeting developed countries. He averred that good governance is not an MDG, instead it can be concluded that good governance is the one that assists achieve the MDGs adding that the ACEPA framework takes no position on that. He indicated further that there exists a system of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) where countries are expected to explain how they are going to achieve the MDGs.

The above led to the creation of substantive planning capacities to developing countries and was generally successful, being driven mainly by China.

### **Good Governance Revisited**

In this area, he emphasised, several scholars including Fukuyama (2013) and Mabhubani (2013) have asked the question that; is good governance independent from the goals a system aims to achieve? Their answer to this is on the affirmative that, good governance is about autonomy and technical capacity being reliable in low developmental stages and then professional autonomy can increase in later stages of development (Fukuyama 2013). He illustrated further that China too has good governance and therefore moral judgement as to the nature of regimes should not be made (Mabhubani 2013). He said that good governance has evolved from a 'Night-watchman state' to a strong enabling Developmental state.

### **Governance in mainstream PA literature**

Dr Troupin indicated that these conceptions are quite different from what is published in the mainstream Western literature wherein when it speaks of governance it is referring to an institution which is saturated by public actors, non-profit actors, companies with low trust levels and the balance of power. He noted that literature portrays that there is a major challenge of bringing all these actors into institutional alignment through non-hierarchical means with some vision so that they don't conflict but collaborate with each other. Speaking of inclusion having all the stakeholders represented in the deliberations to structure these discussions for co-production for the creation of public value at the end.

### **Good Governance in the SDGs: A Compromise**

The presenter elaborated that good governance entails the contents of Goal 16 of the SDGs which has the aim of ensuring the safety of citizens and preventing violence by other groups. It is about peace and security in goal 16. It also entails ensuring the basic rights of citizens to a legal entity i.e. to participate in decision making and access to justice.

Good governance systems according to Dr Troupin, enforce principles of sound administration and this comes to the core of what it means which is the rule of law; protection of fundamental rights of freedoms; fighting corruption; non-discrimination; access to information; effectiveness, accountability and transparency of institutions. There is also the use of specific instruments to enhance women's participation,

sustainable public procurement, policy coordination, policy coherence and public private partnerships.

## **Good Governance for UNCEPA**

### **Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Governance (UNPAN 2018)**

Accordingly, Dr Troupin pointed out from the contents of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Public Administration (UNCEPA) that good governance has; effective governance, competence, expertise, resources and tools. That good governance system makes sound policies which are coherent and evidence-based and engage participation of all stakeholders. It also has an accountable governance with respect to integrity, honesty, fairness and morality, transparency- where there is access to information and an independent oversight with professional norms.

He said that according to CEPA good governance has inclusive component of leaving no one behind and should include most vulnerable groups as policy targets; non-discrimination in access to public service, participation of groups and involving them in matters that affect them. Lastly, he mentioned, setting of priority to local government level with intergenerational equity as a guiding principle.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, Dr Troupin pointed out that there is a long legacy of governance for development debates; hence it is prudent if one finds his own way which works better for them.

**Lessons about Innovation learned from the United Nations Public Service Awards (UNPSA) Program** -Dr. John-Mary Kauzya Chief, Public Service Innovation Branch, Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government (DPIDG)

## **UNPSA Overview**

Dr Kauzya gave an overview of UNPSA stating that it was launched in 2003 to promote & support innovations in public service worldwide. UNPSA he said, was reviewed in

2016 and aligned with the 2030 Agenda and SDGs whereby it is organized and managed by UNDESA, through DPIDG. He further noted that the office recognizes excellence in public service at the global level.

### **UNPSA Purpose**

Dr Kauzya elaborated further that the purpose of UNPSA is to promote and reward innovation and excellence in public service for sustainable development in support of the achievement of the SDGs and the principle to 'leave no one behind', which is at the core of the 2030 Agenda.

He said that through a global competition that promotes the role, professionalism, and visibility of public service, the main aim of UNPSA is to: highlight innovations in governance, reward excellence in the public sector and to motivate public servants to further promote innovation. Others include enhancing professionalism in the public service, raising the image of public service and lastly, collecting and disseminating successful practices for possible replication.

### **UNPSA 2022 Categories**

Dr Kauzya further stated that the following four categories have been set by UNPSA for the year 2022. They include;

1. Fostering innovation to deliver inclusive and equitable services
2. Enhancing the effectiveness of public institutions to reach the SDGs
3. Promoting gender-responsive public services to achieve the SDGs
4. Institutional resilience and innovative responses to the COVID-19 pandemic (this being a special category.)

### **What we have learnt about innovation through the UNPSA**

#### **A: What we have confirmed**

The speaker further asserted that it has been confirmed that: the public sector innovates, poor countries also innovate, and that innovation breeds other innovations

noting that ICT facilitates innovation and that institutionalization is key for sustaining innovation and lastly that partnerships and collaboration spread innovation and creativity.

## **B: Drivers of innovation**

Dr Kauzya concluded by elaborating that there are certain drivers of innovation which he highlighted as; effective transformational & service driven leadership, community engagement and empowerment, collaboration & partnerships, capacity building, working in teams, harnessing diversity, future orientation coupled with long-term thinking and lastly Monitoring & evaluation which enables measuring change and impact.

**Institutional Reform in Africa: Lessons Learnt** -Prof. Ukertor Gabriel Moti (Ph.D.)  
(Professor of Public Sector Management and Governance) Department of Public Administration, University of Abuja-Nigeria

## **Introduction**

Prof Moti brought to the attention of the audience that historically, Africa has been divided into 3 levels in terms of institutional reforms, i.e. the post-socialist reformers with the examples of Ethiopia, Mali and Tanzania etc, then the mixed reformers like Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya and Zambia etc and lastly, the non-reformers like the Democratic Republic of Congo - Zaire and Nigeria, among others.

He mentioned that so far, things have changed since hardly anyone disputes that African countries can achieve development successes to the extent that they find solutions to the variety of institutional barriers that keep their people poor. He elaborated that there is broad consensus that institutional change is fundamental to development indicating that it is less clear though, which institutional challenges can be tackled effectively at which point in a country's development, and how and by whom.

## **Assumptions**

Dr Moti remarked further that there are two underlying assumptions here. One is that successful institutional innovations are almost always nationally or locally led, and the other is that it cannot be assumed that domestic actors will be successful on their own.

## **Approaches**

The professor further averred that three dominant approaches underpin institutional reforms: the old institutionalism tradition, Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) (In African countries, the Washington Consensus inspired market-based reforms prescribed by international financial institutions (IFIs) like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), often as prerequisites for financial assistance) and New Institutionalism.

## **Areas of Reform Focus**

He emphasized that there are five institutional reform areas of focus which are; Property Rights (including their role in agriculture), Money and Financial institutions, Prices and Markets (deregulation), Firms and Industrial organisation (Privatisation) and States (democratic/governance institutions).

## **Lessons Learnt**

Subsequently, Prof Moti highlighted further that;

1. Ownership of the reform agenda by local government with stakeholder buy-in is important to encourage support for the reforms and increase the likelihood of success.
2. The negative spill overs of reform policies need to be minimized. Investment in social safety nets is a crucial part of reforms to protect the most vulnerable populations within the countries.
3. Where reforms aim to achieve macroeconomic stability, they should not trade away social investment in human capital like education and health (Incentives)

**Useful lessons on the correlates of successful Institutional Reform implementation.**

On the correlates of successful institutional reform implementation, prof Moti listed the useful lessons as:

- Avoid as far as possible those kinds of reform that are likely to incur greatest resistance;
- Do not underestimate the resistance to reforms that are promoted frontally;
- Go for good second-best policy changes;
- Keep it simple and prioritise;
- Even if it wants to, the executive branch of government may well not be able to drive through a reform on its own;
- Consider seriously working with the structure of government, even when dysfunctional;
- More generally, work with the interests that people and organisations have;
- Ideas matter;
- Build tacit coalitions in a pragmatic way;
- A stable government and socio-political environment with a focus on pro-poor policies is an essential ingredient in implementing successful reforms (Democratic backsliding in Africa).
- The speed with which many of the reforms are carried out initially without careful consideration of the environment of incomplete markets and the institutional challenges faced by African governments, affected the initial effectiveness of policy implementation.
- The weakening of state apparatuses essential in implementing effective reform further reduces the ability of African governments to effectively regulate the pace of policy adoption, with sometimes detrimental consequences for their populations in the initial reform period.
- A vibrant and engaged Civil Society and Media is critical for accountability and transparency.

## **Reform Champions is a good strategy**

Prof Moti indicated further that the ability to implement pro-poor policies alongside market-oriented reforms played a central role in successful policy performance.

Above all, he emphasized, understand the country specific reform environment and the need not to follow a blue print of the process of reform in another country wholesale.

## **Conclusion**

He concluded by asserting that institutional reforms should be a process of continuous re-evaluation, adjustment, and recalibration over the reform period noting that there is not and will never be a one-size-fits-all approach when it comes to economic development and the reform agenda should be approached carefully and with flexibility.

## **Combating Corruption in all forms- Dr. Purity Gitonga -Governance Expert Kenya**

Dr. Gitonga commenced by stressing that the term "corruption" is derived from the Latin word "corrupts" meaning "to destroy". She further indicated that there were certain aspects of life that are destroyed by corruption which included; Ethical and moral values, systems and institutions of governance, societal traditions and personal value system and decision making process.

Defining it from other sources, she mentioned that corruption is primarily the rot of the heart, the loss of senses for what is right and an act of dishonesty, an immoral or wicked act . Corruption she said, can involve gains which can be financial or non-financial, involves illegitimate advantage and acquisition of something, a violation of law. It also involves secrecy and lack of transparency of an activity, further mentioning that it is damaging to moral integrity and mutual agreement.

She further added that there is need to look beyond monetary exchanges when analyzing corruption.

## **Typology of Corruption**

Dr Gitonga divided corruption into two types whereby petty corruption involves petty bribery in which citizens pay for services, to bribe officials to 'bend the rules'. This type takes place during day-to-day encounters, and it hampers service delivery.

The other type is the Grand Corruption which happens at a high level and involves huge amounts of money for example Manipulation of government tenders etc. she said, the perpetrators are sophisticated; multinational corporations, politicians and has high economic impact. Administrative Corruption are Illegal, unethical acts in the course of duty like charging payments for services that should be free.

## **Forms of Corruption**

Making reference to the Kenya Anti Corruption and Economic Crimes Act (ACECA) 2003, she illustrated that corruption can take many forms, but all involve the abuse of public or private office for personal gain. These include; bribery, abuse of office, influence peddling, extortion, embezzlement, fraud, breach of Trust, dealing in suspect property, deceiving principal, bid rigging, and nepotism.

She noted that the Act does not define corruption but states the offences that constitute corruption and economic crimes, noting further that "corruption" means—

- (a) an offence under any of the provisions of sections 39 to 44, 46 and 47.
- (b) bribery; (c) fraud; (d) embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds;
- (e) abuse of office; (f) breach of trust; or (g) an offence involving dishonesty—
  - (i) in connection with any tax, rate or impost levied under any Act; or
  - (ii) Under any written law relating to the elections of persons to public office.

## **The Forms of corruption are briefly described below as;**

**Bribery** – the intentional offer, promise, or giving an undue advantage to an official or decision maker, with the intention that the official or decision maker acts or refrains from acting in relation to the performance of their duties.

**Embezzlement** – this concerns a public or private official appropriating money or other assets that they have been entrusted with in their official capacity. Embezzlement is a kind of financial fraud, which often involves the falsification of

documents and records over a long period of time, while small amounts are regularly secreted in a systematic manner.

**Extortion-** Coercing a person or entity to provide a benefit. It involves the illegal use of a person's position to forcefully demand payment in return for granting an undue economic advantage. In the case of extortion, the person in the position of power or influence demands the payment and does so using intimidation, threats or force.

**Favouritism:** involves provision of services or resources according to personal affiliations.

### **Sources of Corruption**

In identifying the sources of corruption, Dr. Gitonga categorized them as Social-Cultural, Economic and Political. The socio-cultural sources are characterized by Moral Decadence in the society due to weak value system, negative culture where impunity is tolerated and poor role modelling. Under the Economic sources, Dr Gitonga mentioned that this happens due to poor remuneration and inequality in resource allocation. The political motivators are self preservation and greed, she averred.

There are also Institutional and Individual sources to which she mentioned must be tackled at the root. The Institutional corruption she mentioned happens due to weak systems, poor leadership and opportunities for corruption presenting themselves possibly due to lack of controls and enforcement mechanisms. The Individual sources could be due to personal choice, personal values and failure to regulate oneself.

### **Causes of Corruption**

Dr Gitonga indicated that there are several causes of corruption including moral decadence in society due to weak value system, weak organizational systems where procedures and structures are complex, and impunity is tolerated. The others are greed or avarice, peer pressure, discretionary powers and lack of accountability, poor role modelling, opportunities for corruption due to lack of controls and enforcement mechanisms and individual values and choices whereby one has failed to regulate oneself.

## **Why the fight against Corruption?**

### **1. Financial costs-**

Dr Gitonga said that bribery has become a \$1trillion industry and has financial costs. She mentioned that corruption adds up to 10% to the cost of doing business and 25% to the cost of procurement, thus diverting public resources from the legitimate sustainable development.

She further affirmed that estimates show that the cost of corruption equals more than 5% of global GDP, or USD 2.6 trillion (World Economic Forum), with over USD 1 trillion paid in bribes each year (World Bank).

### **2. Legal Risks-**

Quoting from UNCAC and OECD she said that it is illegal for a company to engage in corrupt practice or to bribe public officials (UNCAC and OECD Conventions).

### **3. Reputational Risks**

She indicated that whenever corruption takes place, there is a company's name or an individual's reputation at stake, adding that once a name is lost it takes years of struggle to build it again though it takes only a day to lose it.

### **4. Erosion of public trust in the government of the day.**

She pointed out that the government needs to launch a fight against corruption as the public will lose trust in it though it is the public who give bribes to the public officials, not asking who constitutes the government. The other costs are; it impacts societies in a multitude of ways, loss of revenue for government, creates unjust societies, condemns the public to a life of fear and insecurity, creates obstacles to sustainable economic, political and social development for developing, emerging and developed economies. It also reduces efficiency and increases inequality. In brief, corruption costs lives, costs people their freedom, health and money, she asserted.

## **Strategies – UNCAC**

She mentioned that The United Nations Convention against Corruption is the only legally binding international anti-corruption multilateral treaty. Negotiated by member states of the United Nations, it was adopted by the UN General Assembly in October 2003 and entered into force in December 2005.

The treaty recognises the importance of both preventive and punitive measures, addresses the cross-border nature of corruption with provisions on international cooperation and on the return of the proceeds of corruption.

The current anti-corruption approaches focus on enhancing accountability, transparency, use of technology, cooperation between various agencies, building strong institutions and awareness creation, she said.

## **Approaches**

She alluded further that UNCAC has indicated that there is a need to have both punitive and preventive measures in combating corruption as prevention is better than cure.

Punitive measures being the criminalization and law enforcement, asset tracing and recovery, whereas Preventive would include systems strengthening and education and public awareness as well as administrative measures, she noted.

## **Strategies in the Prevention and Combating of Corruption and Economic Crimes**

### **Universal Instruments**

Dr Gitonga highlighted that Kenya is a signatory to international agreements and instruments on the fight against corruption.

### **Legal Framework: (Domestic)**

The Constitution of Kenya: Article 10, Article 232, Chapter Six on Leadership, and Integrity.

She also mentioned other domestic legislations such as ACECA, 2003; POEA, 2003; LIA, 2012; Bribery Act, 2016; PFMA, 2015 ETC.

## **Institutional Framework:**

There has been the establishment of Independent National Anti-Corruption Authorities and Agencies, coupled with Anti-corruption policies, she mentioned.

**Criminalization - Law Enforcement** (Investigations, Intelligence, Disruptions)

## **Asset Tracing and Asset Recovery**

This instrument too has been established in the fight against corruption

## **Efforts in the Prevention and Combating of Corruption and Economic Crimes**

Furthermore, Dr Gitonga listed some of the efforts that can be implemented to help nip corruption at the bud. These include;

1. Administrative Mechanisms, such as Vetting and DIALs
2. Codes of Ethics, Conduct and Professional Ethics/*Mwongozo*
3. Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA)
4. Multi-Agency Teams (MAT)- Stakeholder engagement, Collective Action
5. Use of technology- E-government- reducing personal contact and paperwork
6. Education and Public awareness- Corruption Risk Assessment
7. Ethics training

Notably, Anti-Corruption behavioural approaches should focus on attitude change and systems of values rather than the focus being so much on the cost of corruption, she emphasised. To this effect how the communication and information is framed and presented should trigger change adding that each state party has jurisdiction over acts of corruption and related offences.

The other International Legal Frameworks she cited included;

- Treaties and Conventions
- United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC, 2003)

- The African Union Convention on Combating and Preventing Corruption (AUCPCC)
- Southern African countries, including the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol against Corruption (2001)
- Domestic Legislations (e.g)
  - Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act
  - Leadership and Integrity Act
  - Public Procurement and Disposal Act (PPDA)

## **Conclusion**

In her closing remarks, she observed that in all things, integrity should be preserved. It is the first step in the long journey of life, urging that all to make integrity become the norm and corruption the exception in regard to how public affairs are run and public resources are allocated and utilized.

Society is not spoilt by the violating actions of the few bad. It is spoilt by the vitiating inaction of the majority good who sit silent and watch as the society disintegrates - Martin Luther King Junior.

**Leveraging International Cooperation to Strengthen Institutions** - Dr Mataywa Busieka, Director African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) South Africa

Dr. Busieka in his presentation strived to show that strong institutions are key to the realization of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 and that strong international cooperation is needed now more than ever to ensure that countries have the means to recover from the Covid-19 pandemic, rebuild to realize the SDGs and achieve Agenda 2063 goals. He also showed that a successful development agenda demands strong institutions which in turn draw from a climate of inclusive partnerships at the global, regional, national and local levels.

Citing the rationale for strong Institutions, Dr Busieka highlighted the excerpts from the SDGs and Agenda 2063 thus:

SDG Goal 16 of the Agenda 2030 is devoted to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the provision of access to justice for all and the establishment of effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Agenda 2063's Aspiration no. 3 demands for an Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law. To this end, capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels, building strong institutions for a developmental state and facilitating the emergence of development oriented and visionary leadership in all spheres and at all levels, expressing the need to strengthen institutions is paramount, he illustrated,

### **Key national institutions**

He also mentioned the key national institutions which he asserted underpinned the trust, ethics and law, noting that they can only achieve [this](#) through global collaboration. These institutions include; parliament, the judiciary, prosecuting authorities, watchdog bodies that support democracy, the executive and the media.

He went further to mention the key capacity requirements for Agenda 2063 and the SDGs as Financing, Institutional Development and Human Resource Development which he said are critical in the implementation of the Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.

### **Leveraging International Cooperation**

Dr Busieka indicated that this can be done in four areas, that is; capacity building , collaboration within the SDGs framework, domestication of international instruments and constructing implementation partnerships.

## **International Cooperation through Capacity Building**

He further elaborated that, there is Institutional Development under which lies corporate identity, the Legal base, Governance, Integrity and Strategic planning. There is then the Financial Resource Development done through Fund raising and Revenue generation. Also included is the Human Resource Development which includes management, volunteers, board members, staff and learning capacities.

## **International Cooperation within the Agenda 2030 Framework**

He emphasized the need to recognize that achieving sustainable development will require international cooperation and specific actions based on national and regional circumstances, including assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The UN he said, emphasizes the importance of international cooperation within the framework of Agenda 2030 for promoting an enabling environment for sustainable development, indicating that these can only happen where there is clear international collaboration.

## **Elements of Cooperation within the Agenda 2030 Framework**

Dr Busieka accordingly showed how the UN encourages the international community to;

1. Promote policy coherence on global development issues including in the context of globalization and interdependence
2. Reform multilateral institutions for effective participation of developing countries and transparency in decision making
3. To ensure all development interventions are country led and are responding to specific country needs and context.
4. Promote concerted efforts by all partners to capture all lessons learned in implementation of effective development corporation and to actively engage in available knowledge sharing platforms to exchange lessons and innovative solutions to development challenges.

5. Support technology development and transfer, institutional strengthening and human resource development for developing countries.

### **Cooperation through Domestication of International Instruments**

Dr Busieka emphasised that these are the instruments that each country must strive to domesticate for strong institutions to be achieved and they include;

#### **Social Rights and Democracy under which lies;**

- Charter of the United Nations,
- The International Bill of Human Rights,
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948,
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966,
- Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- AU Charter on Human and people's rights,

**On Economic Development**, there is the;

- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966,
- WTO Disciplines on Market Access and Free Trade,
- Africa Continental Free Trade and
- UNACTAD Measures.

#### **Good Governance**

includes;

- Measures on Transparency,
- Measures on Accountability,
- Anti-Corruption Conventions and
- Integrity Systems.

#### **The Rule of Law**

This has the instruments like

- Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination,
- Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women,
- The Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child and
- Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families

### **Corporate Governance**

Under corporate governance he highlighted the Corporate Social Responsibility, Good Business Ethics and Sustainable Business Practices.

### **Sound Environment**

He mentioned the Convention on sound environment as; Vienna Convention, Paris Agreement, Framework Convention on Climate Change and Convention of Biological Diversity.

### **Administration of Justice**

On administration of justice and the rule of law, he pointed out on

- Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,
- Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors,
- Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers and
- Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct as the key items.

### **Leveraging International partnerships**

Implementation of Agenda 2063 & the SDGs 2030

On Constructing Implementation Partnerships, he emphasised on Transformative Leadership, Planning and Budgeting, Performance, M & E and Policy Consistency

Dr Busieka then listed the Key regional and international partners as; World Food Programme (WFP), International Monetary Fund (IMF), The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Japanese Agency for International Cooperation (JAICA) World bank, African Development Bank (ADB), African Union (AU), AAPAM, UNDESA, IPAC.

### **COVID-19 Global Partnership Response**

Weighing in on the COVID-19 issue, Dr Busieka illustrated how The United Nations (UN) Secretary-General issued a series of policy briefs that lay out a vision on how the international community can deliver an effective, coordinated response to COVID-19 indicating that the policy briefs brought together analysis from across the UN system and provided Member States with concrete ideas on how to address the consequences and even seize opportunities during the crisis. He also demonstrated that to support efforts in low- and middle-income countries, the UN Secretary-General launched a UN Response and Recovery Trust Fund.

### **He further illustrated that there were four notable points i.e.**

- a) The UN set out a Global Humanitarian Response Plan to assist the most vulnerable populations, including refugees and internally displaced persons.
- b) World Health Organisation (WHO), the UN Foundation and partners launched a first-of-its-kind solidarity Response Fund to allow corporations and individuals to contribute to WHO's COVID-19 response directly.

- c) UN portal provides a space for the global statistical community to share guidance, actions, tools and best practices to ensure the operational continuity of data programmes by National Statistical Offices.
- d) To combat the growing scourge of COVID-19 misinformation, the UN launched "Verified": an initiative to increase the volume and reach of trusted, accurate information on three themes: science (to save lives), solidarity (to promote local and global cooperation), and solutions (to advocate for support to the impacted).

### **Conclusion/Way-Forward**

There is need to build capacity using best practices and following the SDGs framework for partnerships, implement the international instruments and through all that, the leveraging of international corporation looking forward to implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 service delivery and efficient and effective systems.

### **Discussions and responses**

During the discussions, a participant sought to know if corruption will ever end since it starts from the top.

Dr Gitonga responded with a resounding yes, giving the example of Hong Kong where some years back corruption was very rampant among the citizens, yet today it is unheard of today through the use of media, civil society and other instruments. She mentioned further that it takes a great political will and the cooperation of the citizens themselves to lodge war as a united front against corruption. She further observed that it is the misuse of words such as facilitation, appreciation etc that brood corruption. She highlighted that the conversation already started by AAPAM and Canada through such capacity building programs will hopefully bring some change.

Another participant enquired to be enlightened of the achievements of The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) if any, and if at all it is succeeding in the war against corruption. Dr Gitonga responded that there is a great achievement

so far, noting that it is through UNCAC that the treaties, conventions and instruments that fight against corruption have been effected. She further asserted that the UNCAC has mounted much pressure on the state parties to ratify the instruments and so far, much ground has been covered. She also mentioned that through efforts of UNCAC, countries have enacted laws and set anti-corruption agencies in a legal mutual way whereby countries can collaborate and be assisted by another, especially in cross border incidences.

Dr Gitonga also indicated that a call has been made by UNCAC on the international community never to bribe any public official in any country.

### **Closing remarks**

**(Dr George K. Scott, Secretary General AAPAM)**

Dr Scott remarked that he was grateful to participants, moderators, the Master of Ceremony, AAPAM secretariat, IPAC, CBIE and the funders for their unwavering support. He concluded by mentioning that AAPAM is keen on getting sponsorship on various activities some of which are geared towards youth mentorship, expressing his hope that the youth would accept such future opportunities to exhibit themselves.

## African Leaders of Tomorrow (ALT)

### Webinar program

**Date: 29th November 2021**

**Theme Strengthening Institutions for attainment of Agenda 2064 and SDGs: A Collaborative Response**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Session</b>	<b>Facilitator</b>
4:00pm- 4:02pm	Introduction of welcome remarks	Julie Mutunga- AAPAM Secretariat/ Moderator: Emmanuel Tamufor/ Dr. George Scott AAPAM Secretary General
4:05pm- 4:15pm	Theme 1: Effective, Inclusive, Accountable and Transparent Institutions at all levels	Dr. Steve Troupin – International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) Belgium
	<b>Moderator</b>	Emmanuel Tamufor
4:15pm-4:30pm	Theme 2: Securing the future through Innovations and digital technology	Dr. John- Mary Kauzya- Chief of Public Service Innovation Branch UNDESA
	<b>Moderator</b>	Emmanuel
4:30pm- 4:45pm	Theme 3: Combating corruption in all forms	Dr. Purity K. Gitonga – Governance Expert Kenya
	<b>Moderator</b>	Emmanuel Tamufor
4:45pm – 4:55pm	Theme 4: Institutional reform: Lessons Learnt	Prof. Gabriel Ukertor- Dean, School of Postgraduate School University of Abuja Nigeria
	<b>Moderator</b>	Emmanuel Tamufor
4:55pm – 5:05pm	Theme 5: Leveraging international cooperation to strengthen institutions	Dr. Mataywa Busieka- Director African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) South Africa
5:05pm- 5:25pm	Q n A	All presenters
5:25pm -5:30pm	Closing	