

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION FOR  
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND  
MANAGEMENT (AAPAM)



ASSOCIATION AFRICAINE POUR  
L'ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE  
ET LE MANAGEMENT (AAAPM)

### **Seminar Concept Note**

Theme:

**Strengthening Values and Principles of Public Administration for the Attainment of Agenda 2063 and SDGs**

Venue: **Uganda Management Institute (UMI) Kampala, Uganda**

Dates: **28<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022**

Registration Fees: Local USD \$500 International USD \$600

### **Background**

Post-colonial African public administration was plighted with a myriad of challenges. Researchers argue that these challenges are owed to the colonial legacy inherited as well as lack of natural evolution and growth process that the developed countries experienced. In Ghana, it was after 1945 that Sir. Frederick Gordon Guggisberg spearheaded the Africanization policy which aimed at filling senior positions in the Civil Service with Africans. Similarly, in East Africa, the process of Africanization of the Administration came late by 1954 and was promoted as a result of the recommendation of the Lidbury Commission.<sup>1</sup> Evidently, Africans were coming into public administration with a new mandate of playing a leading role in assisting governments in policy making and implementation for the development of their respective states. Under this transition, administrative challenges were bound to emerge.

Redefining and transforming the African public administration required a highly professional public service capable of handling and analyzing complex national and international issues, as well as coping with the challenges of the future. Training and capacity building of public servants became an integral part of post-colonial public administration. From 1961, heads of public service and permanent secretaries across Africa would meet annually to address common and pervading challenges in African administration. The conglomeration of government officials would later in 1971 lead to the formation of AAPAM with the mandate of promoting best practice and excellence in public administration through sharing knowledge in capacity building programmes.<sup>2</sup>

In 1994, the Tangier conference brought together African Ministers of public and civil service from all regions in Africa and led to the establishment of the African Conference of Ministers of Public/Civil Service. Through this initiative, the ministers recognized the common challenges experienced within the continent and how convergence of ideas, resources and skills could contribute towards the continental approach for resolution of pervading challenges in the areas of governance, public administration, civil service and service delivery. The role of the conference would transition to a policy learning network with roles ranging from; crafting principles, data

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<sup>1</sup>Scott G.K. (2000): The Public Administration of Africa in the 21<sup>st</sup> century  
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330580007\\_Public\\_Administration\\_of\\_Africa\\_in\\_the\\_21st\\_century](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330580007_Public_Administration_of_Africa_in_the_21st_century)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.aapam.org/about-us/>

collection, sharing of knowledge, creating frameworks for cooperation, to developing programmes of action in the areas of governance and public administration.

Notably, the Tangiers conference of 1994, in recognition of the invaluable role of the Public Service in national development, declared that June 23 is to be celebrated annually by all African countries.<sup>3</sup> The initiative undertaken under the conference served as a measure to reinforce public sector reforms, the Africa and national Public Service Charters and to entrench good governance and performance management systems in Africa's public service. Significantly, these initiatives serve as a visible reminder to public servants throughout the Continent of the many challenges facing the public sector and of their shared responsibility as custodians of public policy and programmes to oversee their implementation and delivery with proficiency, transparency, accountability and effectiveness.

## **Context**

Since the Tangier Conference, public administrations in Africa have embarked upon numerous reforms as a logical progression for strengthening public administration. The introduction of public sector reforms (PSR) in the 1980s, to both developed and developing countries, became a strategy to improve management in governments, according to UNECA report on *Public Sector Management Reforms in Africa: Lessons Learned*, 2003, PSR sought to address issues of efficiency, representation, participation and accountability, through the creation a market-friendly, liberalized, lean, decentralized, customer-oriented, managerial and democratic state.<sup>4</sup>

Africa Agenda 2063 and the SDGs are largely tools of reform. Through Agenda 2063, the continent reaffirms its commitment towards an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa. Aspiration 3 calls for an Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law, where competent, professional, rules and merit based public institutions serve the continent to deliver effective and efficient services.<sup>5</sup> SDG 16 similarly places emphasis on strong institutions with service delivery satisfaction as an indicator in three service areas of healthcare,

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<sup>3</sup> [https://amdin.africa/archive/documents/d00003/Pan\\_African\\_Conference\\_of\\_Ministers\\_for\\_Public\\_and\\_Civil\\_Service\\_English.pdf](https://amdin.africa/archive/documents/d00003/Pan_African_Conference_of_Ministers_for_Public_and_Civil_Service_English.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.rrojasdatabank.info/newpmafrica03.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> Agenda 2063 [https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/36204-doc-agenda2063\\_popular\\_version\\_en.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/36204-doc-agenda2063_popular_version_en.pdf)

education and government services.<sup>6</sup> The World Bank identifies 4 key elements of good governance including, public sector management, accountability, independent judiciary and transparency. The Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA) further operationalize the governance implementation principles for the SDGs as, effectiveness, accountability and inclusiveness. Convergence can be seen from the Africa Agenda 2063, SDGs, UN CEPA principles and donor agencies. Good public management and administration, with emphasis on accountability and responsiveness to citizen needs is the bedrock of good governance.

The advent of the COVID-19 pandemic reaffirmed the importance of the principles and values of good governance as well as transformational leadership and strong institutions in cushioning citizens against the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic as well as post COVID-19 recovery. Throughout history, public administration has been able to adapt to tumultuous realities, the COVID period presents an opportunity to re-skill and re-tool administrators to accelerate government processes such as digital transformation, adoption of new technologies, innovation, productivity and anti-corruption with the ultimate resolve of leaving no behind.

It is in view of the need to develop the capacity of public servants to address their ever-evolving responsibilities, to build a body of knowledge on public administration and reiterate the importance of professional associations that AAPAM has, scheduled this seminar under the theme **“Strengthening Values and Principles of Public Administration for the Attainment of Agenda 2063 and SDGs”**. Public servants by virtue of their roles as advisers, implementers, regulators and intermediary roles, especially those in senior positions, have a significant responsibility to both the government and citizens and their administration must maintain professional values and principles.

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<sup>6</sup><https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=16&Target=>

## **Areas of discussion/ Sub-themes**

- African and National Charters
- CEPA Principles on Good Governance
- Public sector reforms: Challenges and Lessons Learned
- Professionalism, Values and Ethics
- Anti-corruption practices in public administration
- 4IR and Open governance for accountability
- Boosting public sector Innovation: Impact of COVID-19
- Succession planning for effective PAM
- Country case studies

## **Seminar Objectives**

The seminar aims to:

- Initiate dialogue, discussion and positive thought on strengthening values and principles of public administration
- Address ethics, values, standards as effective tools to enhance integrity and combat corruption
- Discuss the impact of the 4IR in modernizing PAM and delivery of public services
- Understand the impact of innovation in addressing challenges occasioned by COVID-19
- Focus on rebuilding better during the covid pandemic
- Share experiences on the domestication of the African Charter on Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration and adoption of service charters
- Address succession planning as a sustainable strategy for PAM

## **Target Audience**

The programme embraces a whole of government approach to development; therefore, it is important that governments, county, national, and local institutions, including regulators and professional bodies, young professionals, researchers, NGOs, private sector and media work together in partnership to engage in a meaningful discussion.

## **Expected Results**

The seminar aims to:

- Develop a firm understanding on the values and principles of PAM
- Popularize the ACVPPSA with the aim of increasing ratification and domestication
- Affirm the importance of capacity building and training for professionalizing and modernizing PAM
- Encourage the adoption of 4IR as accelerators for sustainable development
- Formulate actionable recommendations for African governments to address integrity challenges in PAM

## **Methodology**

- Plenary presentation
- Discussions
- Debate sessions
- Study tour

## **Languages**

The programme will be conducted in English.

## **Accreditation**

Delegates will be issued with certificates of participation on completion of the program.

## **Monitoring and Evaluation**

Delegates will be required to fill an online M&E questionnaire assessing the effectiveness of the training programme.

## **Duration of the Training**

The duration for formal training programme will be three days (3) days from 28<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022 from 9.00 am to 4.00 pm.

## **COVID-19 Safety Protocol**

In compliance with the World Health Organization and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) all delegates must wear a face mask at all times, hand washing stations will be available at the venue. The organizers will ensure that social distancing regulations are adhered to at all times. All international delegates are required to have a negative PCR test result to enter the Republic of Uganda, a QR Code is also required. There will be a PCR test organized for international delegates before departure. Fully vaccinated people are highly encouraged to register for the programme. Vaccination may be provided at the venue. In cases where participants require to quarantine, AAPAM will advise accordingly.

## **Registration Fees and Details**

All delegates will be required to register online on [www.aapam.org](http://www.aapam.org)

Delegates from host Country- **USD\$ 500**

Delegates from other Countries – **USD\$ 600**

Kindly note that deadline for registration is 24<sup>th</sup> June 2022, delegates who do not register online could miss delegate kits. In few cases participants could register at the conference table

Participation fees shall be in advance by bank transfer to the AAPAM Account whose details are as follows:

**AAPAM A/C FCY 1103297694**

**Kenya Commercial Bank Milimani Branch**

**P.O. Box 69695, Nairobi**

**Tel: +254 20 2719433/2719434/2719470 SWIFT CODE: KCBLKENX**

**Or**

**AAPAM MPESA PAYBILL NO: 4035177**

**Account: Your Name**

### **Hotel Accommodation and Transport**

A list of recommended hotels is posted on the AAPAM website [www.aapam.org](http://www.aapam.org) and provided on the information sheet. Transport will be provided from airport to venue and approved accommodation sites.

### **CONTACTS:**

#### **The African Association for Public Administration and Management (AAPAM) Secretariat**

P.O. Box 48677, 00100 GPO Nairobi, Kenya

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Email: [clifford@aapam.org](mailto:clifford@aapam.org) or [info@aapam.org](mailto:info@aapam.org)

### **About the Hosting Institution**

#### **The African Association for Public Administration and Management (AAPAM)**

The African Association for Public Administration and Management (AAPAM) is an international professional organization that promotes best practice, excellence and professionalism in public administration and management in Africa through research, publications, training, seminars, consultancy, conferences and awards. AAPAM draws its membership from sectors including governments, corporate bodies, private sector, civil society, international organizations, individual members and students. The Association provides its members with a platform for articulation and dissemination of ideas on capacity building and development of Africa. AAPAM operates mainly but not exclusively in Africa.



## **Uganda Management Institute (UMI)**

Uganda Management Institute (UMI) is Uganda's premier centre for management training, consultancy and research. Its mission is "to excel in developing practical sustainable management capacity". UMI is Uganda's National Centre for training, research and consultancy in the field of management, Leadership and administration. UMI aims at strengthening the management and institutional capacity of Public, Private and Civil Society sectors through a broad range of programs for middle, senior and executive level managers. Programmes offered by the institute include short (customized), certificate, Ordinary diploma, postgraduate diploma, masters' degree courses and PhD Programmes. All courses have a strong practice-oriented approach to enable participants improve their performance and that of their organizations. UMI offers tailor-made Courses and is proud to be a renowned centre for capacity building and training in the region. The institute also facilitates conferences, seminars and workshops in addition to generating policy research, offering consultancy and distance learning services. UMI has three branches. Kampala branch in the capital, Mbarara Branch which serves the Western region of Uganda, Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania and Burundi. Gulu branch which serves Northern Uganda, South Sudan and parts of northeastern Congo and the Mbale branch which serves Eastern Uganda, Kenya and Eritrea.