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# Topic

- Africa in the post crisis global economy:

The role of public administration in Africa's transformation:

A case of Uganda

# A map of Uganda



# Celebrating 50 years of Uganda's Independence



# Public administration in Africa

- Public Administration in Africa tackles the main topics in the discipline
- These are governance, decentralization, intergovernmental relations, public financial management, human resources management, accountability and transparency.

# Understanding public administration

- Public administration represents the authority system for government, which is the product of political dynamics.
- Administration exists whenever people cooperate to achieve the goals of their groups and such achievements require planning, organization, command, cooperation and control.



# Understanding public administration

- P/A involves the mobilization, deployment and direction of human and material resources to attain specified objectives. (Henry, 1995) (McCurdy, 1972) (Schubert, 1957)
- P/A refers to the mechanics and structures through which government policies are implemented.

# Understanding public administration

- Public administration is instrumental in its operation, and is expected to carry out politically determined goals and values.
- Public administration is part of governance, deriving its form and substance from public policy.



# Public administration and Africa

- Many African countries have experienced a shift from the once ever-present system of authoritarian, single-party rule to multiparty rule coupled with a relaxation in the restrictive economic and political rules of the game.

# Public administration and Africa

- Countries in the African region have embraced decentralization, though they differ in their degree of execution.
- (Adamolekun, 2005) asserts that most countries in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) at independence inherited public administration systems that performed two important functions of a modern state.

# Public administration and Africa

- Vis: the continuity of the state and maintenance of law and order and on this is added the reorientation of the service delivery function, and this meant more rapid expansion of the provision of services in agriculture, the social sector, and infrastructure.

# Role of public administration

- Public administration is responsible for the establishment of public enterprises and accountability to national and political leaders.

# Role of public administration

- P/A involves the implementation of public policies and laws made by the legislature, and the legislature exercises control over such implementation. This is to ensure that these policies or laws are being implemented as intended.

# Role of public administration

- In contemporary democracies, public administration is an essential tool for good governance and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- Elements of good governance: participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus, equity and inclusiveness, efficiency and effectiveness, and accountability.

# P/A and economic transformation

- The term economic transformation relates to the transition from centrally planned economies towards market economies.
- The state (i.e. the central government, sub-national authorities, the legislature, and the bureaucracy) is required to withdraw from policy interventions into economic processes and to perform a more passive role.

# P/A and economic transformation

- Economic transition and development require responsive and healthy political authorities to be in place. These ones should be capable of implementing and enforcing the new market-oriented policy directives.



# P/A and economic transformation

- Governments need to assume roles of establishing the institutions which constitute a stable market-oriented economic order.
- These are introduction of policy instruments to indirectly steer market processes and to effectively provide public goods.

# P/A and economic transformation

- It also involves crafting effective devices to enforce market laws and regulations and to collect tax revenues, building up a meritocratic independent economic bureaucracy, and generating a transparent system of information exchange between the public and the emerging private sector (Lane, 2005).

# P/A and economic transformation

- Effective economic transition requires credible commitments that the political administration promises are actually delivered to citizens and investors.
- It depends on the administrative capacity of state institutions, the relationships between a country's policymaking entities and wider segments of society.

# P/A and economic transformation

- It also involves the technical and political capability of policymakers to formulate and implement policies which the political leadership seeks to pursue.

# P/A and economic transformation

- A market-enhancing governance structure (MEGS) allows for a high degree of policy adaptability, based on an adaptively efficient institutional matrix, and yields innovative and growth-promoting outcomes.

# P/A and economic transformation

- A governance structure is effective and market-enhancing if it ensures that government policies are properly implemented, that private businesses can thrive within a given legal and regulatory framework and that the adaptive efficiency of both the polity and the economy is enhanced.

# A case of Uganda

- According to Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI) 2012, Uganda's general socioeconomic development has slightly improved but poverty and inequality are pronounced and partly structurally ingrained and the principles of free market competition are generally respected.

# A case of Uganda

- The institutional framework for market competition has been strengthened in recent years and burdensome bureaucratic regulations and direct state intervention have been limited, but the rules for market competition are not applied consistently to all market participants.



# A case of Uganda

- The overall progress in poverty reduction has been slow and rather uneven. Social exclusion continues to be significant and structurally entrenched. Official state-supported social safety nets exist in Uganda only to a minimal extent and most people continue to rely on informal and traditional structures.  
(Bertelsman Stiftung, 2012)

# A case of Uganda

- In Uganda we are still fighting corruption at different levels and this is a major impediment for further achievements in various fields. The authorities have acknowledged the damage from corruption and responded as follows;

# A case of Uganda

- Moving ahead with investigations and prosecutions of indicted public officials, private persons, and firms, for fraud and corruption in the Prime Minister's office; taking administrative action against responsible officials,

# A case of Uganda

- and recovering misappropriated funds; Implementing key recommendations of previous security audits to fix weaknesses in the integrated financial management system (IFMS), and recruiting an IFMS security consultant;

# A case of Uganda

- submitting to parliament amendments to the Public Finance Bill (PFB), including improved provisions on oil revenue management, application of sanctions, commitment controls, and creation of an independent directorate of internal audit; making the recruitment,

# A case of Uganda

- payroll, and pension modules of the integrated payroll and pension system fully operational; constituting the Inspectorate of IGG by appointing senior officials. If these measures could be religiously followed and implemented, there is hope of better usage of public funds.

# Where are we going?

## Uganda Vision 2040



*"A transformed Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years"*

(DRAFT)

# Looking into the future

- The National Vision is “A transformed Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years”. This involves changing from a predominantly low income to a competitive upper middle income country within 30 years.



# Looking into the future

- It is envisaged that the country will graduate to the middle income segment by 2017 and reach a per capita of USD 9,500 by 2040. The theme of the Vision is, “Accelerating Uganda’s Socioeconomic Transformation”.

# Looking into the future

- The Vision attributes, which are consistent with the principles of the constitution, are: (a) Independence and sovereignty; (b) Democracy and the rule of law; (c) Stability and peace; (d) Knowledge and skills;

# Looking into the future

- (e) Exploitation and use its resources gainfully and sustainably; (f) In a strong federated East Africa with an effective African Common Market and a strong African Defense Mechanism.

# Looking into the future

- To realize this Vision, Uganda will need to increase its GDP 30 folds in the next 30 years to attain the level of development observed in Upper Middle Income (UMI) countries.
- This will only be possible through an effective and efficient administrative machinery respecting the principles of good governance

# Looking into the future

- An analysis of these countries' development paths and assessment of Uganda's potential confirms that it is possible for the country to attain an upper middle income status within the next 30 years.

# Conclusion

- Public Administration is the machinery used by the state to place itself in a position to make plans and programs that can be carried out.
- It is the instrument of change in the society - Public Administration is regarded as an instrument of change and is expected to accelerate the process of development.

# Conclusion

- In Uganda the government has undertaken the task of leveling down the economic inequalities through; spreading education among all, abolishing untouchability, securing equality of status, rights of women and effective and all round economic and industrial development.

# Conclusion

- **The burden of carrying out these social changes in a planned and orderly way rests upon the Public Administration of African countries. The success of African democracy will depend not only on the wisdom of the legislature but more on the capability and sense of purpose on the part of the Administration.**



Thank you for Listening



*For GOD and my country*