



# ENHANCING THE TRANSPARENCY AND EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND PROCESSES

Janos Bertok  
Head of Public Sector Integrity Division  
Public Governance Directorate, OECD

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# PILLAR I : EFFICIENCY AND TRANSPARENCY



# Key Strengths

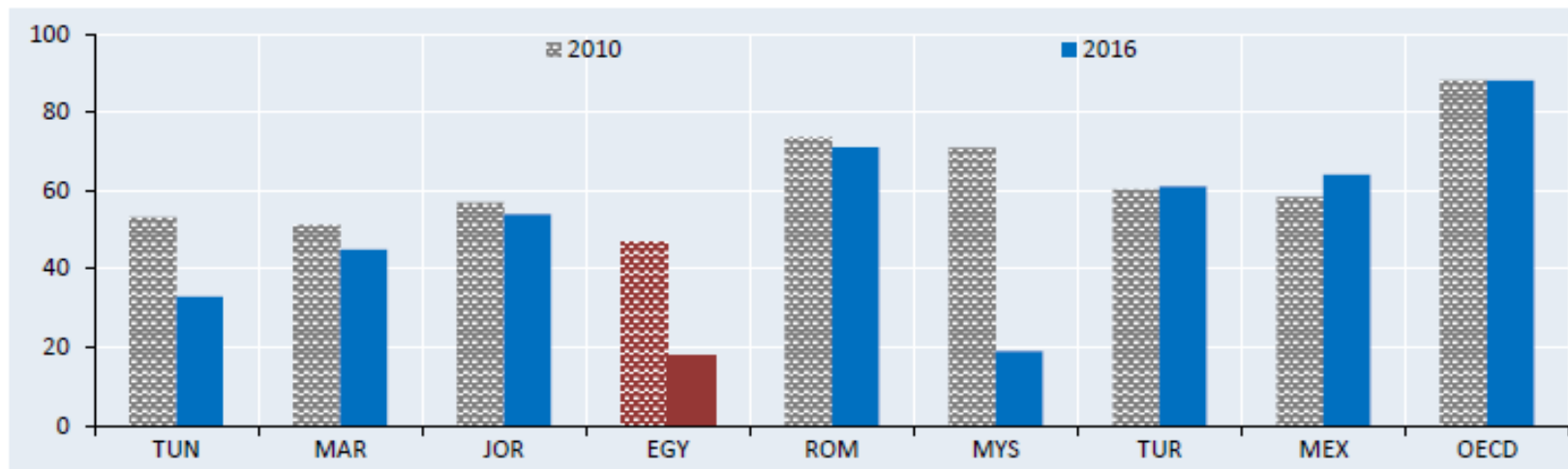
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- High-level political commitment
- The first sustainable development strategy of Egypt: Egypt Vision 2030 (currently being updated)
- Inter-institutional coordination mechanisms have been designed
  - Multi-stakeholder coordination through inter-ministerial SDG committee, technical committee, SDG units, equal opportunity units
- Programme and performance-based budgeting piloted in 16 ministries
- The 2019-2022 Anti-Corruption Strategy
- Development of an integrated electronic planning, monitoring, and evaluation system (by MOPMAR)
- Focus on governorates



# Key Challenges

**Figure 15: Worldwide Governance Indicator for Government Effectiveness (2010-2016)**



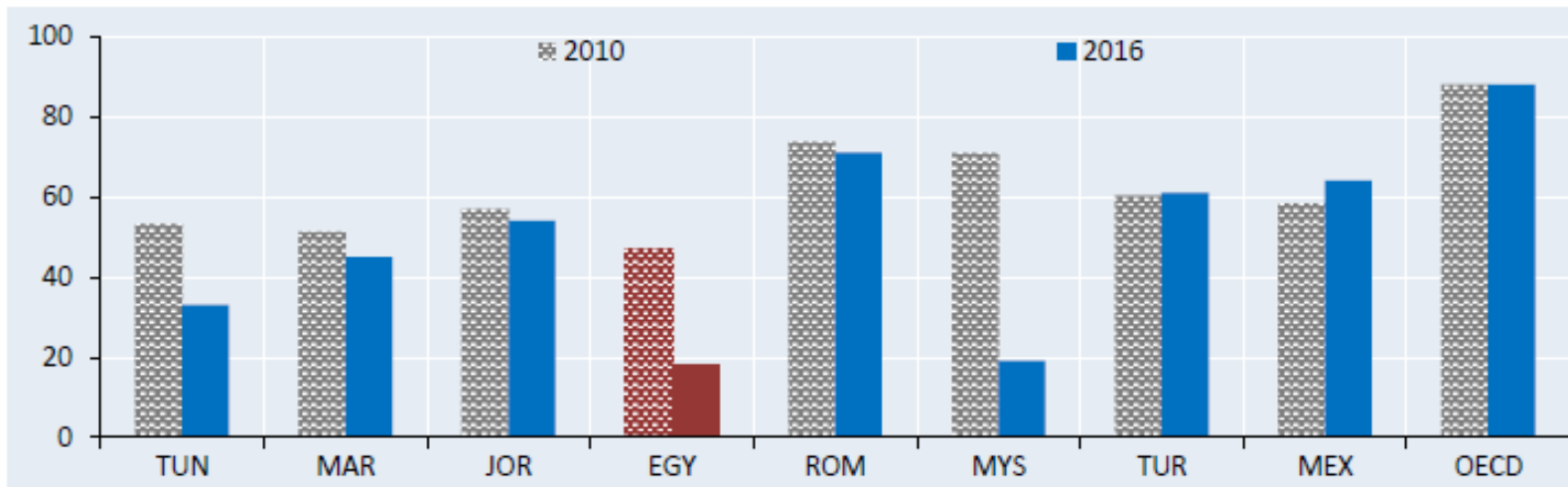
*Notes: (1) Government effectiveness reflects perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies; (2) It measures percentile rank among all countries (from 0 to 100).*

*Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators.*



# Key Challenges

**Figure 22: Worldwide Governance Indicator for regulatory quality (2010-2016)**



*Notes:* (1) Regulatory quality reflects perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development; (2) It measures percentile rank among all countries (from 0 to 100).

*Source:* The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI).



# Key Priorities

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- Stepping up the ongoing efforts to **modernise the civil service**
  - More strategic human resources planning
  - Merit-based recruitment
- Preparing and implementing a **digital government strategy** and increasing **citizen participation** through the use of digital technologies
- Developing a **consistent and integrated vision for reforms in PFM** through a strategy / action plan focusing on
  - Fiscal risk and budget transparency,
  - Establishing an internal audit function
  - Developing a Public Investment Management System
- Introducing **ex-ante mechanisms** to improve the quality of new regulations and **ex-post mechanisms** to review and manage the regulatory stock



# PILLAR II: INCLUSIVENESS



# Key Strengths

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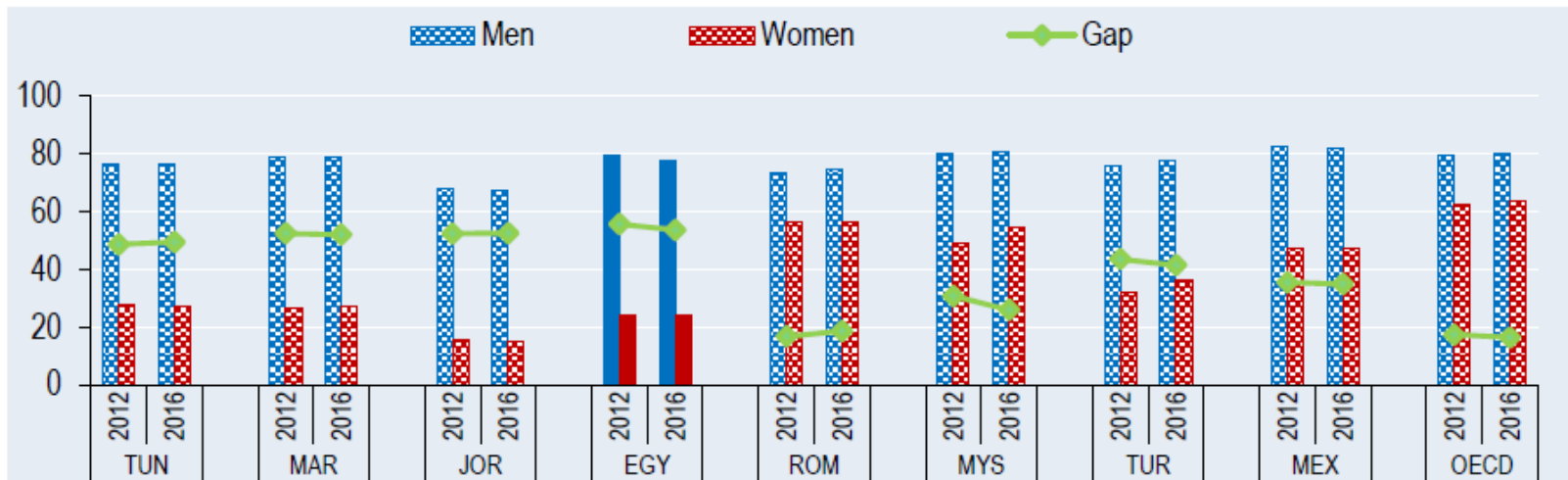
- The preparation of the **National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030**
- The launch of the **Egypt National Observatory for Women** to assess the gender gap
- Proposed amendments setting the **quota of 25%** for women's representation in **parliaments** and **local elections**
- **Stakeholder engagement** has been perceived as important
  - Stakeholders from diverse backgrounds, including youth and women, participated in the process for preparing the SDS
- The establishment of the **National Youth Academy** to empower youth
- Some SDG indicators provide **data disaggregated** by age and gender including those related to employment and education





# Key Challenges

Figure 31: Gender labour participation gap (%) (2011-2016)

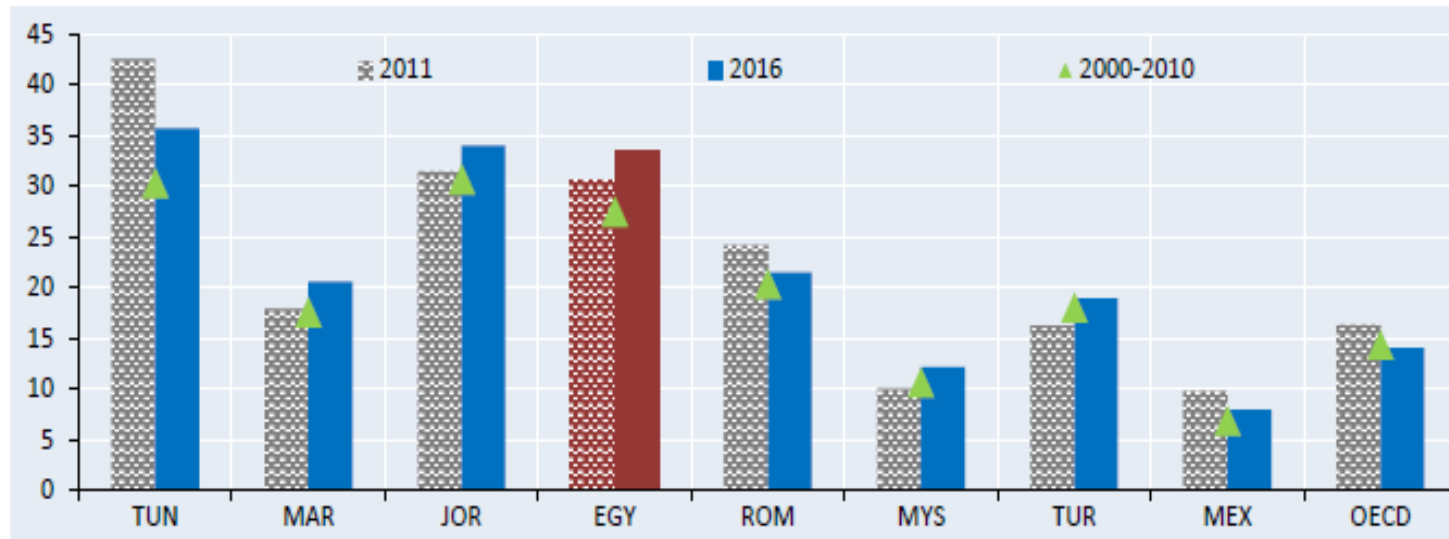


Source: ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market database; OECD Labour Market Statistics.



# Key Challenges

**Figure 32: Youth unemployment rate (% of total labour force, ages 15-24)**



Source: ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market database; OECD Labour Market Statistics.



# Key Priorities

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- Developing **formalised** and **transparent** mechanisms and platforms for **public consultation and dialogue with stakeholders**
- **Institutionalise dialogue** with non-governmental youth stakeholders
- Preparing a **multi-dimensional youth empowerment strategy or plan**
- Improving **women's access to labour markets and public life** (e.g. access to finance)
- **Reviewing legislation** that may discourage young people from participating actively in public life
- Removing any remaining **legal provisions which may discriminate against women** (e.g. tax)
- Develop and apply **anti-discrimination and anti-harassment policies**



# Good practices in “making reforms happen”

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**Slovak  
Republic  
Stakeholder  
Consultation**

**Morocco  
Adherence to  
the OECD  
principles on  
Open  
Government**

**Tunisia  
Local Youth  
Councils**

**Mexico  
Performance  
Based  
Budgeting**

**Estonia  
Financial  
Incentives for  
Horizontal  
Coordination**

**Chile  
Gender  
Sensitive  
Workplaces**



# Key Messages

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- The multidimensionality of existing governance challenges require a **whole-of-government** approach across levels of government
- Strong institutional framework is essential to address crosscutting challenges across the spectrum of policy areas and to **align policies across silos** and **manage trade-offs**
- Applying the principles of **good governance** and enabling **efficient, transparent** and **inclusive** public institutions and processes will be key to “make reforms happen” and unlock the potential of Egypt



*Thank you*

**Janos.Bertok@oecd.org**