The need for improvement in Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment methodology





Hello!

We are David Fellows and John Leonardo

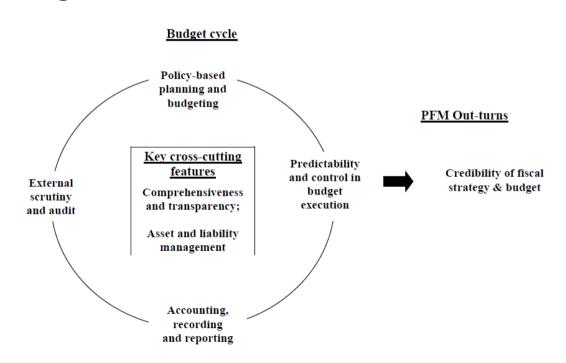
You can contact us at team@pfmconnect.com



 PFM covers all government activities associated with budgeting, expenditure, revenue management and accounting

PFM system: structure and

coverage (source: PEFA Secretariat)





- Good PFM ensures that public money (paid in taxes) is spent in a planned, approved and effective manner
- Good PFM ensures that there is a satisfactory record that official auditors, the press and ordinary citizens can check be sure that money has been properly spent
- Good PFM is a key weapon in fighting wasteful expenditure, theft of public money and corruption



- Currently, the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) framework is the most common government PFM assessment methodology
- PEFA was developed by IMF, World Bank and leading European donors a decade ago in an attempt to achieve a common approach and reduce duplication of PFM assessments
- Approximately 138 country PEFA assessments completed to date

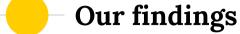


- Assesses the quality of national and local government PFM systems using a scoring system
- Uses Performance Indicators (PIs) to assess performance levels of PFM activities
- Assessments are often undertaken at intervals of 3 to 5 years
- Methodology does not identify the reasons contributing to any reported PI poor performance

Why government organisations fail to improve their PFM Performance

Root causes of poor PFM are not addressed

"If one is master of one thing and understands one thing well, one has at the same time, insight into and understanding of many things": Vincent Van Gogh



- Numerous African (and other) countries show no significant improvement in key PFM performance areas over lengthy periods of time
- Too often poor PI scores continue after some
 PFM reform measures have been implemented



• Put simply, service delivery is undermined by poor PFM!



Why do low PI scores often persist through numerous repeated PEFA assessments?

 Because broader institutional causes of poor PFM performance are excluded from PEFA methodology resulting in their omission from PFM reform programmes.

We believe there is a gap in the PEFA methodology





Some common institutional causes of poor PFM performance

Staff capacity

Deficiencies in staff selection, availability, training, ambition and management.

Finance professionalism

Inability to adapt PFM practice to local characteristics and promote essential values.

Management

PEFA assessments rarely question ability of top management to manage finance function and lead PFM reforms.

ICT capacity

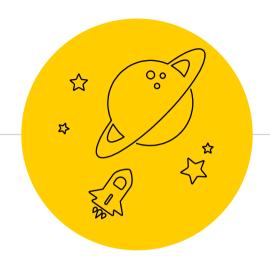
Inadequate or ineffective ICT capacity weakens current PFM practices and supporting PFM reforms.

Policy Discipline

Concurrent but extraneous policy changes must be minimised.

Leadership weaknesses

Politicians and senior officials compromise PFM practices by corrupt behaviour, poor decision-making and unreasonable favouritism.



Suggestion

Introduce a wider institutional assessment when evidence of significant poor PFM performance arises



- Currently, a concept note is prepared during PEFA planning process which guides the PEFA assessment work.
- In future, merits of a broader institutional assessment to be decided by stakeholders during concept note preparation.
- PEFA methodology should also permit an institutional assessment to be introduced at a later stage if poor performance is identified unexpectedly during an assessment



Summary of proposed PEFA methodology changes

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Concept note

- Terms of reference
- PEFA assessment

Proposed concept note change

- Consider merits of institutional assessment
- Terms of reference
- PEFA assessment may include institutional assessment

Change due to surprise adverse PI scores

- Concept note omits institutional assessment
- Terms of reference
- PEFA assessment PIs disappoint and institutional assessment added



Benefits of recommended institutional assessment

Value for money

- PEFA assessors well placed to help identify causes of poor PFM through knowledge gained during PEFA assessment
- Participants in subsequent design of PFM reforms may not have the same knowledge.

Better formulation of subsequent PFM reforms

 Institutional assessment should enhance the formulation of future PFM reforms by incorporating specific measures to address identified institutional constraints.



- Complete institutional assessment addendum when required by concept note or by unexpected findings from basic assessment work
- Identify reform priorities, time scales and reasons for reform failures in an addendum to the main report



 All the most recently published PEFAs can be downloaded from PFMConnect's website: http://www.pfmconnect.com

Conclusion

 The need to identify institutional constraints to good performance in PEFA assessments is essential for these problems to be effectively dealt with in PFM reform programmes



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