GOOD GOVERNANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT IN ARAB COUNTRIES INITIATIVE



Capacity Building Seminar "Workforce Measurement and Planning"

and

5th Regional working group meeting on Civil Service and Integrity

DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE

16-17 June 2009

Rabat, Morocco





Draft Questionnaire

Human Resources Management and Public Employment in Arab Countries

SHORT-TERM PURPOSE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The Directorate for Public Governance and Territorial Development (GOV/OECD) has traditionally collected quantitative and qualitative data in the field of public employment and human resources management. Following conclusions of the 2008 MENA GfD Steering group meeting at technical level where countries strongly supported further collection and dissemination of background information on public governance, the Directorate will issue a progress report on *Modernizing public management in Arab Countries*. A specific chapter of this report will review HRM policies in the public sector.

With this in mind the enclosed questionnaire seeks to collect information on key institutional devices as well as existing HRM and public employment policies. Most importantly, the questionnaire aims at identifying concrete success stories of reforms that are being implemented or that were recently realized in some specific Arab countries in order to be integrated in the progress report. These case studies will be presented and discussed at the MENA ministerial meeting in November 2009.

The OECD Secretariat submits a draft version of this questionnaire for comments and discussions to the 5th Regional meeting of the working group on civil service and integrity on 17 June 2009 in Rabat. A final version of the questionnaire will be sent out to all countries after the Rabat meeting, taking countries comments into account.

Please submit your response to the questionnaire to Ms. Emmanuelle Arnould at emmanuelle.arnould@oecd.org (Tel: +33 1 45 24 16 45) no later than 15 July 2009. Official government publications and background information in Arabic, English, and/or French can be sent by mail to: Emmanuelle Arnould, 2 rue André Pascal, 75775 Paris, Cedex 16, France.

LONG TERM PURPOSE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire will provide a common framework in which to identify trends in a comparative perspective. Its aim is to encourage the updating and monitoring of data on HRM policies with a view to highlighting policy changes.

Besides the questionnaire seeks to feed future work and peer reviews carried out within the framework of the OECD-MENA Governance Programme, more specifically within the framework of the working group on civil service and integrity.

THEMATIC FOCUS AND SCOPE

This questionnaire comprises a qualitative and a quantitative part.

The qualitative part is composed of different sections reviewing human resources management practices, working rules and procedures applying to government employees at central level. Each section is divided into two parts: a snapshot and a description of recent reforms or policy changes experienced.

The quantitative part aims at determining the level of public employment and public costs.

GUIDELINES

Please note that sections of the first part of the questionnaire will be limited to central government organizations, while the second part on quantitative public employment data encompasses both central government entities and State/local government entities.

You are invited to refer to existing and/or draft policy documents and legislation or any documents with a view to pointing out policy changes.

In most parts of the questionnaire we have left some room for some additional comments and clarifications. You are strongly advised to use these spaces to provide data or in order to help the OECD secretariat to understand the specificities of your country's policy.

When a question and/or possible answers are not applicable to your country, please fill in the space N/A and provide comments to explain your country's policy.

You are encouraged to consult with national stakeholders as appropriate. However, please designate a primary contact person with whom the OECD can communicate on the questionnaire.

Answers should be provided in English or French, the two official OECD languages. However, relevant official government publications and background information can be provided in Arabic.

PRELIMINARY DEFINITION

Human Ressources Management (HRM) is a set of policies and processes established to administer staff employed in government units, including recruitment, career path, promotion, training, performance management, pay, duties and sanctions, dismissals, benfits and pensions.

Government employees refer to public staff working in ministries, agencies, or public autonomous bodies, both at central and at local government levels, financed by public expenditures with a view to delivering public service services and executing the policies of the government of the day.

Civil servants are a more restricted legal-based concept, including most of the government employees working in core central government units.

Compensation of employees includes wages, salaries and Employees' social contributions, including pensions and voluntary contributions paid by the employer (e.g. health benefits).

The word « **civil service** » is used to describe central government entities.

PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION

Before filling in the following questionnaire, please briefly describe the range of government entities that employ staff at the central government level:

- Ministries
- semi-autonomous bodies
- agencies
- public enterprises
- Etc.

We would also need to know which government level is in charge of the service delivery regarding following sectors:

	Central government units	State/Local government units
Education Health Police		

PART 1: HRM POLICIES AT CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

SEC	TION 1:	THE	EMPLOYMENT RNMENT ORGANIZ	FRAMEWORK	IN	CENTRAL
		GOVE	MINIET OROTHIE	2110110		
A.	Snapshot					
Pleas	e provide all s	status and re	egulations			
Q1.	Please indic		n constitutional and legis	slative texts that regul	ate public	employment in
Roon	ı for informat	ion				
Q2.	At central go (simple cho		s public service employm	ent regulated by:		
		abour market consolidated able N/A				
Q3.	If there is a	a specific co	nsolidated status, which c	ategories of staff are in	ncluded:	
•	Statutory e Employees Employees	employees in s under contr s of the educe s of the healt	ation sector	Yes	No [No [No [No [No [No [N/A

Q4.	What	are	main	legal	differences	between	the	civil	service	status	and	any	other	general
	emplo	yme	nt rule	s of the	e private sect	tors ?:								

•	General government employment falls under public law	while private sector		
	employment falls under private laws	Yes	No 🗌	N/A

- The legal framework provides guarantees for life-long employment (tenure)
 Yes No N/A
- The legal framework provides guarantees in favour of

	lifelong employment		Yes	No 🗌	N/A	
•	The legal framework sets rules for recruitment and ter (e.g. hiring through competitive examination or through open recruitment by post, specific dismissal rules, etc.)	gh	Yes 🗌	No 🗌	N/A	
•	The legal framework provides specific HR rules to gu a career path, sets specific promotion and mobility ru		Yes 🗌	No 🗌	N/A	
•	The legal framework imposes rights and duties		Yes 🗌	No 🗌	N/A	
•	The legal framework includes the right to strike		Yes 🗌	No 🗌	N/A	
•	The legal framework regulates relations to trade union and sets social dialogue rules	18	Yes 🗌	No 🗌	N/A	
•	The legal framework imposes special benefits including social security and pension	ng	Yes 🗌	No 🗌	N/A	
•	The legal framework introduces specific rules for wor employment	nen	Yes 🗌	No 🗌	N/A	
B. Q5. □	Changes and reforms Have you changed the employment framework over the Yes No	ne past de	ecade?			
If yes:	What have been the main directions to change ?: If you have several multiple "YES" answers please far right box	e rate the	ese by orde	er of import	ance in the	
• to lin	Alignment with labour market rules Increasing managerial flexibility Increasing delegation of responsibilities ne management To enhance core values To ensure a gender representative workforce	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes] No.		N/A	
Q6.	Are you in the process of changing the employment	ent frame	ework?			
	Yes No					
Room f	for details and comments					

SECTION 2: THE CENTRAL HRM BODY IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

8 | P a g e

A.	Snapshot						
Q7.	Is there a central department or agency in charge of HRM?						
	Yes No N/A						
Q8.	Please specify name and position in the government organigran	nm					
Room fo	r details						
Q9. • • • • • Room fo	Tasks and responsibilities: If you have several multiple "YES" answers please rate the far right box supervise workforce planning and management create HRM rules and principles (regulations) decide on the level of public employment in government decide on the wage bill limitations provide guidance on HR across ministries and other government levels or comments	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	No No No No No No No No No	N/A			
В.	Changes and reforms						
Q10.	Are there any current reforms undertaken regarding the central	HRM body?					
	Yes No						
Room for details							

SECTION 3: HRM POLICIES RECRUITMENT IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

ORGANIZATIONS	
ONUANIZATIONO	

A.	<u>Snapshot</u>			
Q11.	How do you recruit public employees within core civil servic (simple choice answer)	e?		
•	Through a competitive examination that provides entry into a specific group/a grade	Yes 🗌	No	N/A
•	Through individual application to each post (selection based on technicity and experience)	Yes 🗌	No.	N/A
If yes: a	are the vacant posts open to middle and senior managers?	Yes 🗌	No	N/A
•	Both (depending on post/categories)	Yes 🗌	No	N/A
	provide details on recruitment procedures especially if you the post/categories to which the different rules apply.	ou selected t	he choice	"both "and
Q12. Please s	What are the admission criteria? specify academic or technical qualifications			
Q13.	What are the processes to guarantee equal opportunities? If you have several multiple "YES "answers please rate that right box	hese by orde	r of impor	tance in the
•	All examinations and/or vacancies are published. Recruitments are made with various panel including	Yes 🗌	No	N/A
•	the HRM department and/or recruitment cabinets Regulations against nepotism and patronage are in force	Yes 🗌 Yes 🔲	No No	N/A N/A
•	Recruitment procedures are organised to effectively avoid Subjective judgement and discriminate women	Yes	No 🗌	N/A
Q14.	Do you use quotas for gender inclusiveness?			
	Yes No			
If yes:	Please mention which categories/functions/positions are taposition)	argeted ? (lik	ce Senior o	civil service

If yes:	es: What percentage of the global public workforce do quotas represent?						
•	Less than 10% Between 10 and 20% Between 20 and 50% 50% Above 50%	Yes	No N	N/A			
Please 1	nention any gender quotas developed for specific workforce	components	i.				
Q15.	Delegation and oversight: If you have several multiple "YES "answers please rate the far right box"	nese by order	of import	ance in the			
•	Are general recruitment and appointment policies handled in a centralized manner (HRM central body)? Are recruitment and delegation managed by ministries or agencies directly (including organization) ? Do you outsource organization and interview? Is there specific oversight body to control regularities?	Yes	No No No No No	N/A \			
В.	Changes and reforms						
Q16.	Are there any current reforms related to recruitment procedure	es?					
	Yes No						
Please p	Please provide details						
Rooms for comments							

SECTION 4: HRM POLICIES:

CAREER PATH IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

ORGANIZATIONS

A.	Snapshot		
Q17.	How do you promote civil servants? If you have multiple answers please rate these by order of in	mportance in the far righ	t box
	Examination Seniority Individual performance		
•	Is there compulsory open competition for promotions?		
	Yes No N/A		
•	Does seniority in the public service automatically raise the sala	ry/grade ?	
	Yes No N/A		
•	Does seniority in the specific post automatically raise the grad	le/salary ?	
	Yes No N/A		
Room fo	or comments		
Q18.	What is the percentage of staff's mobility across ministries?		
•	Less than 5% Between 5 and 10% Above 10%	Yes	No No No
	What is the percentage of staff's mobility with the private sector	r?	
•	Less than 5% Between 5 and 10% Between 10 and 20 % Above 20%	Yes	No No No No No
Please p	rovide comments on mobility rules and practices		

В.	Changes and reforms
Q19.	Are there any current reforms implemented on career path rules?
	Yes No
Please p	rovide details
SECTION	ON 5: HRM POLICIES: TRAINING IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS
A.	<u>Snapshot</u>
Q20.	Do civil servants receive similar initial training after entry?
	Yes No
	N/A
Room fo	or details
Q21.	
	Is continuous training linked with individual career path?
	Is continuous training linked with individual career path? Yes No
Please p etc.)	Yes

Q22.	What is the average length of training per year per employee?(simple choice answer)						
•	less than 5 days between five and 10 days more than 10 days	Yes	No No No	N/A			
	How much do you spend per employee per year? Please prov	ide a figure					
Q23.	Can all staff apply for training programmes (including contract	etual staff)					
	Yes No N/A						
В.	Changes and reforms						
Q24.	Are there any current reforms to be carried out on training?						
	Yes No						
If yes,	please provide details						

SECTION 6: HRM POLICIES: PAY IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS **Snapshot** Q25. How is pay determined? (simple choice answer) mainly at central level by HRM body? mainly delegated to ministries/agencies? mainly standardized across ministries? Q26. On which criteria is the basic pay structured? If you have several multiple "YES "answers please rate these by order of importance in the far right box academic degree and professional experience Yes \square No N/A position specificities (tasks, responsibilities, etc) Yes [No N/A average wage of the private sector Yes \square No N/A indexation to consumer price index Yes 🗌 No N/A Q27. Do you have a performance-related pay in place – that is to say bonuses or allowance or basic pay increase based on performance? Yes No N/A How much is it as percentage of total pay? *If yes*: (simple choice answer) less than 10% Yes \square No N/A between 10 and 20% Yes No N/A between 20 and 30% Yes No N/A between 30 and 40% Yes N/A[No between 40 and 50% Yes No N/A above 50% Yes \square No N/A If yes: How is it mainly allocated? (simple choice answer) individually collectively If yes: Please provide background information on the PRP mechanisms

Q28.	Do you have other benefits ?			
•	bonuses allowances	Yes 🗌 Yes 🔲	No No	N/A N/A
•	pension benefits	Yes \square	No	N/A
•	other benefits	Yes 🗌	No□	N/A
Please p	rovide background information			
Q29.	What are the main criteria used to allocate PRP or other pay ve	ariables?		
	individual performance evaluation			
Ħ	seniority			
	attaining new qualifications or skills			
	regulatory conditions			
Please p	rovide comments.			
В.	Changes and reforms			
Q30.	When was the last pay scale revision?			
Please m	nention date and details			
Q31.	Are there any current reforms carried out on pay?			
Q31.	The there they current reforms curried out on pay.			
	Yes			
	No			
If yes, p	ease provide details			
Room fo	or comments			

SECTION 7: HRM POLICIES: TERMINATION IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS A. **Snapshot** Q32. What is the most common reason for employees' contract termination? If you have several multiple "YES "answers please rate these by order of importance in the far right box Yes \square voluntary resignations No N/A N/A disciplinary action Yes 🗌 No Yes 🗌 workforce adjustment policies based on staff needs No N/A employee bad performance Yes \square No N/A Q33. Do you implement voluntary departures programs? Yes No *If yes:* Please mention the key objective: If you have several multiple "YES "answers please rate these by order of importance in the far right box to decrease budget expenditures at the short run Yes \square No N/A to decrease budget expenditures at long run Yes \square No N/A to downsize workforce Yes \square No N/A to adjust workforce to new skills' needs Yes No N/A В. Changes and reforms Q34. Are there any current reforms to be carried out?

Please provide additional information

Room for comments

Yes No

SECTION 8: WORKFORCE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

A	Cnone	ha
Α.	Snaps	но

Q35. Please provide the civil service age structure at central government level

	19 and under	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over
Global workforce in 2008 or closest						
Men						
Women						

Q36.	Please briefly describe your current job classification
	(breakdown by job list, functional description, job profile, etc.)

-			
v	ADCA.	comm	ant
	Case	COILLI	еш

Q37.	Please	provide in	formation	on the	occupational	structure /	staff	groups	:
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- categories
- job field or "corps"
- grades
- function
- others (please specify)

Q38.	Workforce planning: how do you measure the number/volume of your staff? (single answer)
	accounting is based on legal approach accounting is based on budget and financial criteria
Please p	rovide additional information.
Q39.	Do you make recruitment projections?
	Yes
	No
	N/A
Please p	rovide details.

Q40.	Do you make turnover and departure projections?
	Yes No N/A
Please p	provide details.
Q41.	Do you implement gender-focused policies?
	Yes No N/A
If yes:	what are the expected objectives ?
•	create an inclusive public labour market for women Yes \square No \square N/A \square respond to workforce planning needs Yes \square No \square N/A \square increase effectiveness in government Yes \square No \square N/A \square fighting against discrimination and building trust Yes \square No \square N/A \square
В.	Changes and reforms
Q42.	What are the main challenges you have to deal with at present time? If you have several multiple "YES "answers please rate these by order of importance in the far right box
•	workforce is still not well-dimensioned (over/understaffed) the occupational structure is improper right skills are not in right structures high proportion of inexperienced young staff the inability to retain good performers the inability to retain critical skills for the inability to retain critical skills for the high turnover of staff (each 2 or 3 years) HRM arrangements do not guarantee gender inclusiveness Yes No N/A No N/A No N/A No N/A No N/A No N/A No N/A
Please j system.	provide all details on programmes and strategies to adjust the current workforce planning
Q43.	How did you improve your workforce planning over the past decade?
Please p	provide any details.
Room fo	or comments

SECTION 9: HRM CHALLENGES IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT **ORGANIZATIONS** Q44. On which strategic aspects do you experience the main HRM challenges? Please also rate your 3 main challenges by order of importance in the far right box the size of public employment Yes No N/A the performance management system N/A Yes No the level of pay and benefits Yes \square No N/A the job classification Yes \square No N/A N/A workforce planning Yes 🗌 No a low level of education and skills of the workforce Yes N/A No adhering to the ethical standards Yes 🗌 No N/A Please explain which HRM policy responses you provide to handle these challenges. Q45. Does your country experience problems to ensure coherence of staff management across ministries/ agencies ? Yes No N/A

Room for comments

Is it mainly due to:

discrepancies between statutory and contractual staff

discrepancies of rules across departments

If yes:

SECTION 10: PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Α.	Snapshot				
Q46.	Is formalized performance assessment mandatory for all	government empl	oyees?		
	Yes No N/A				
Q47.	What are the current performance criteria explicitely used If you have several multiple "YES" answers please rafar right box		r of impor	tance in the	
•	outputs achievement of objectives improvement of competencies values	Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐	No	N/A N/A	
Q48.	Do you use specific tools such as:				
•	Quotas Ranking of the best performers 360 degree feedback Collective assessment	Yes	No No No No	N/A	
Q49.	Does performance appraisal impact: If you have several multiple "YES" answers please rafar right box	ate these by orde	r of impor	tance in the	
•	promotion/career evolution remuneration (bonuses) PRP individual training needs contract renewal termination/lay off	Yes	No No No No No No No	N/A	
Q50.	Workforce number and posts are mainly defined by: (single answer)				
•	HRM central body Each department/ministry HRM central body and departments HRM central body and finance ministry Each ministry/departments and finance ministry	Yes	No	N/A N/A	

Q51.	Classification, promotion, recruitment, training and dismissals are primarily managed by: (single answer)
	HRM central body Ministries Ministries and line managers
0.52	
Q52.	Pay is mainly determined by (single answer)
	HRM central body Ministries Ministries and line managers (for variable parts)
В.	Changes and reforms
Q53.	Are there any current reforms to be carried out regarding performance management?
	Yes No

Please provide additional comments

SECTION 11: SENIOR CIVIL SERVICE IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

A.	<u>Snapshot</u>
Q54.	Is there a defined group of staff widely understood as "senior civil servants"?
	Yes No N/A
Q55. Please p	How many employees are considered to be "senior civil servants"? provide a specific figure
Q56.	How are they recruited? (Single answer)
	through competitive examination through automatic career progression They are originally selected by competitive examination early on in their careers and managed as a group throughout their career through open competition (incl. external competition)
Q57.	Do they have specific career path/promotion and performance appraisal system for them?
	Yes No N/A
Q58.	Does the Senior Civil Service encompass political appointees?
	Yes No
Please p	provide figures.
В.	Changes and reforms
Q59.	Are there any current reforms to be carried out?
	Yes No
Please p	provide additional comments

PART 2 : PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT SIZE AT CENTRAL AND NON-CENTRAL LEVEL

SECTION 1: PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT SIZE IN CENTRAL AND NON-CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

NB: The breakdown by level of administrations/government should follow the breakdown presented in the National Accounts as closely as possible. It can follow a financial criteria (the unit which finances) or an administrative criteria. You may adapt the proposed breakdown (including by deleting lines like "States" or "Social Security"), depending on available data.

A. Snapshot

Q60. Please mention the government employment volume

	Figures in the year 1990 or closest	Figures in the year 2000 or closest	Figures in the year 2008 or closest
General government employment			
Global figure	Please fill in	Please fill in	Please fill in
%age of the labour force	Please fill in	Please fill in	Please fill in
%age of the total population	Please fill in	Please fill in	Please fill in
of which			
Central public employment	Please fill in	Please fill in	Please fill in
Non-central public employment (at local/State level)	Please fill in	Please fill in	Please fill in
of which General administration	Please fill in	Please fill in	Please fill in
Armed force	Please fill in	Please fill in	Please fill in
Education	Please fill in	Please fill in	Please fill in
Health sector	Please fill in	Please fill in	Please fill in

В.	Changes and reforms						
Q61.	Has the employment level changed over the past decade?						
	Yes No						
If yes:	What caused the significant changes? If you have several multiple "YES "answers please rate these by order of importance in the far right box						
•	Downsizing policies carried out Enhanced workforce planning systems quality Shift in the public service demands (reallocation of staff numbers across sectors) Decreasing number of ghost employees Decreasing number of political appointees Devolution Outsourcing and privatization Change in the retirement policy	Yes	No	N/A			
If no:	What are the main factors that can explain constant figures?						
Comme	nts						
Q62.	At present, do you carry out a strategy to change the employment level? (single answer)						
	Yes, workforce downsizing Yes, workforce increasing No						
If yes workforce downsizing: What is the main strategy implemented? If you have several multiple "YES "answers please rate these by order of importance in the far right box							
•	Recruitment freeze Outsourcing Dismissals Early retirement Voluntary departures	Yes	No	N/A			

If yes increasing:		What are the main underlying reasons?		4 41		
		If you have several multiple "YES importance in the far right box	"answers please ra	ate these	by order of	
•	Inflexible w Priority to p	emand of public service delivery orkforce management policies olicies to struggle with unemployment staff from the private sector	Yes	No No No No	N/A	
If no:		Is it mainly because:				
•	The employ	employment framework is rigid ment size is well-dimensioned ic or labour market conditions are not favo	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	No No No	N/A	

Please provide all details on programmes and strategies to adjust the current workforce.

SECTION 2: WAGE BILL AND COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AT CENTRAL AND NON-CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

A. Snapshot

Q63. Please fill in the table of figures below

Public expenditures	Figures in 1990 or closest	Figures in 2000 or closest	Figures in 2008 or closest
Compensation of employees including health and pension			
Total value	Please fill in	Please fill in	Please fill in
Value as a %age of GDP	Please fill in	Please fill in	Please fill in
Compensation costs excluding health and pension			
Global volume	Please fill in	Please fill in	Please fill in
Value as a %age of GDP	Please fill in	Please fill in	Please fill in

Q64.	Which body sets the wage bill limitations?							
•	Prime minister Ministry of finance HRM central body Each departments/government units	Yes	No	N/A				
			ПОШ	N/A				
Please	comment.							
Q65.	On which criteria are the limitations based? If you have several multiple "YES "answers please rate the far right box	ese by orde	r of import	ance in the				
•	Wage bill projections based on career and demographic criteria			>*/ · □				
•	(wage bill drift ¹) HR flows projections	Yes	No No	N/A N/A				
•	Cost estimation of the public service delivery outputs	Yes [No 🗌	N/A				
•	Macro-economic criteria (% of GDP, Unemployment rate, etc.)	Yes 🗌	No	N/A				
В.	Changes and reforms							
Q66.	Has the wage bill changed over the past decade? (only one possible answer)							
	Yes increased Yes decreased No							
If yes, it	If yes, increased: What caused the significant changes?							
If you l box	have several multiple "YES "answers please rate these by ord	ler of impo	rtance in tl	ne far right				
•	new pay scales increased recruitment rate mechanic demographic effect	Yes	No No	N/A N/A				
•	(seniority)	Yes 🗌	No	N/A				
•	increased pension bill	Yes	No	N/A				
If yes, decreased: What caused the significant changes? If you have several multiple "YES "answers please rate these by order of importance in the right box								
•	Downsizing policies Lower promotion rates	Yes	No No	N/A N/A				
•	Demographic effects	Yes \square	No .	N/A				
•	Improved workforce planning systems	Yes 🔲	No	N/A				

¹ Based on seniority and skills

SECTION 3: THE EMPLOYMENT TYPES IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

A. Snapshot

Q68. Please mention employment figures by types

Employement framework	Figures in the year 1990 or closest	Figures in the year 2000 or closest	Figures in the year 2008 or closest
Statutory employment (global volume)	Please fill in	Please fill in	Please fill in
Contractual employment	Please fill in	Please fill in	Please fill in
Political appointees Distinct from civil servants; appointed through discretionary criteria	Please fill in	Please fill in	Please fill in

Q69.	Please 1	provide	additionnal	figures	about:

- statutory employees by categories
- statutory employment by grades

Changes and reforms

Q70.	Have you experienced a trend to increase contractual employment?						
	Yes No						
If yes:	What is the objective?						
•	constrain the wage bill adjust workforce and skills recruit senior managers or cabinet staff	Yes	No No No	N/A			
If no:	What is the reason?						
•	legal statutory barriers ² ? trade union resistance? macroeconomic reasons?	Yes	No No	N/A N/A			

Yes No N/A

(e.g. low activity rate in labour market)

B.

² Constraining the use of contractual staff

Annex: Terms of Reference of Chapter 1 on Human Resources Management

Progress report on Modernizing public management in Arab countries

Context

During its first stage, the Good Governance for Development (GfD) in Arab Countries Initiative aimed at increasing regional policy dialogue on governance modernization and strengthening government capacity to design, implement and evaluate public policies. Based on the results obtained and lessons learned from GfD, a programme of work for the second phase of the initiative was discussed and approved by the Steering Group at the technical level on July 2008.

Expected outcomes focus on the improvement of public governance and public sector management, with emphasis put on four strategic directions:

- 1. Deepening policy dialogue, knowledge and capacity building at the regional level.
- 2. Fostering peer advice and partnerships for reform at the central government level.
- 3. Monitoring and measuring progress.
- 4. Anchoring the programme in a regional framework of institutions and networks of reform.

Arab countries have increasingly shown interest in enhancing capacity building, policy-oriented activities and co-operation in the region.

Expected outcomes

The last meeting of the Steering Group in July 2008 strongly supported further dissemation of background information collected on public governance, as well as benchmarks on governance practices.

To respond to this expectation, the OECD Secretariat has proposed conducting a study to analyse the state of the civil service and public management in Arab countries. According to the mandate agreed, the main conclusions will be presented and discussed at the MENA ministerial meeting that will occur in November 2009.

More interestingly, the Report will address an audience of **Arab policy makers** and should therefore have a **practical orientation** describing policy changes and providing information about different **existing practices** in OECD and Arab countries. The report will aim at highlighting the main progresses and the main institutional achievements resulting from the reform implementation process. The submitted conclusions are intended to support policy-formulation and discussion in the region and within the public administration of national countries.

Chapter 1 expected outputs

Chapter 1 of the report will focus on the Human Resources Management developments as they are carried by central government organizations.

Two main outputs are expected:

- drawing a snapshot of existing practices on HRM and public employment carried out in Arab countries;
- identifying successful reforms and main achievements in key areas of HRM policies and public employment management, in some relevant countries.

Main issues to be addressed on HRM and public employment

The study will follow an institutional-oriented and legal-based approach.

The study will point out successful achievements in some of the main HR strategic policy areas:

 Building HR organisation and job evaluation strategies to downsize civil service employment and reduce wage expenditures.

The objective is to explore the workforce adjustment approaches adopted by Arab countries to balance the need to contain public wage bills and achieve staffing targets with the need to maintain organisational skills and capacities to carry out the policies of the government of the day³. Additional analysis will be provided on how to address the current economic crisis and the ways in which they impact the design of workforce downsizing policies.

• Introducing an efficient HR planning system and pay strategies (including job classification, pay grading, and performance-related pay instruments).

The objective is to explore manpower planning, including job classification, key instruments to anticipate workforce needs, arrangements used to distribute competencies adequately to ensure effectiveness, etc. Moreover, the section will assess the remuneration policies implemented by Arab countries, most particularily the proportion of pay based on individual performance⁴.

• Designing effective HRM policies regarding recruitment, promotion, training, retirement and Senior Civil Service.

The objective is to explore current HRM arrangements and policy reforms undertaken to establish an organisational strategic management based on individual performance⁵.

• Introducing managerial flexibility in HRM, defining the role of central HR bodies and HR units in line-bodies, negotiating reforms with various public stakeholders.

The objective is to examine how far Arab countries are moving towards an increased managerial delegation and control of HRM responsibilities to line ministries and arm's length bodies, and how it modifies the role of HRM central body in policy formulation⁶.

³ The experiences of Finland, Germany and Portugal in reducing civil service employment may provide a valuable comparative experience.

⁴ The cases of France and Finland regarding workforce planning, the British performance agreements for Senior Civil Servants and the Korean performance-related pay policies may provide a valuable source of information for the exchange of ideas and experiences for Arab countries.

⁵ In-depth exploration of the experiences of the Irish Public Appointments Service, the Belgian Recruitment Agency (SELOR) and the French administration will be used in a comparative perspective.

⁶ A detailed exploration of the experiences of Finland, France, and Spain may provide Arab countries with different experiences in conducting decentralisation policies.

• Enhancing and guaranteeing valuable performance and assessment of management systems.

The objective is to examine the arrangements set by central governments to ensure that the performance of public employees and of the organization outputs is well assessed. This is reflected by the shift from an input-based to an output-oriented organisation on the one hand, and by increasing delegation of responsibilities to line managers combined with flexible and individualised HRM processes on the other hand.

 Making the reform happen: consultation process, industrial relations and various bargaining.

However the aim of the report is not to provide a comprehensive picture for each of the previous items.

Chapter 1 methodology

The report will rely on three empirical sources:

- A comprehensive research on legal basis and existing data available
- A questionnaire covering the main HRM areas of priorities and challenges with a view to measuring the main progress achieved
- Fact finding missions allowing collecting additional data, discuss data analysis and conduct in-depth interviews on existing HRM policies and reforms.

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⁷ The British, the Belgian and the French case studies may be used as key basis for comparison.