



**Governance Survey Conducted by the Palestinian
Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)**

Presented to

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Applications of Governance Data in Policy-Making**

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Background (1)



- Governance survey in Palestine which steered by PCBS is considered as a result of the accumulative efforts been done in this field;
 - Creating special statistical programs for relevant topics: (Gender, child, monitoring system, socio-economic indicators..)-since 1996.
 - Working effectively on the MDGs
 - Participating in the international conference on statistics, developments and human rights in 2000, which recommended to enhance the role of official statistics on measuring human rights.
 - Joining Metagora project in 2004-2008 focusing on developing tools and methodologies for measuring human rights, democracy and governance, that lead to strength the cooperation and the participatory process.
 - Participating effectively in the international conference on progress societies in 2007, which allow us for more learning from the different experiences
 - Ongoing efforts to keep our work as statistician updated by the national and international needs and standards

Background (2)



- The scope of the governance survey within this process was initially within the framework of upgrading the users capacity in the statistical techniques employed in the analysis and presentation of statistics related to governance. The role of stakeholders was foreseen as crucial role as they represent the main users (Although they use to produce some statistics in the their framework such as documentations of violence or covering some cases according to their mandates) of the statistics about human rights, democracy and governance..
- The project includes also specific emphasis on the issue of creating a consensus about the main stream in addition to the set of indicators to be used for planning as well as a monitoring tool.
- Within this understanding, PCBS concentrated its efforts of creating consensus among key users and relevant stakeholders about the following main issues:

Background (3)



- The key themes to be addressed (within governance)
- The list of indicators to be used.
- Developing the dissemination tools for the produced statistics.
- The initial response from the stakeholders assumed that PCBS has to cover the maximum set of indicators related to governance within the project, and second to get the maximum contribution of the Palestinian stakeholders and to work in full cooperation with them.
- Based on that PCBS worked at different levels to comply with the agreement and take the user contributions into account.

Consultations and Management!



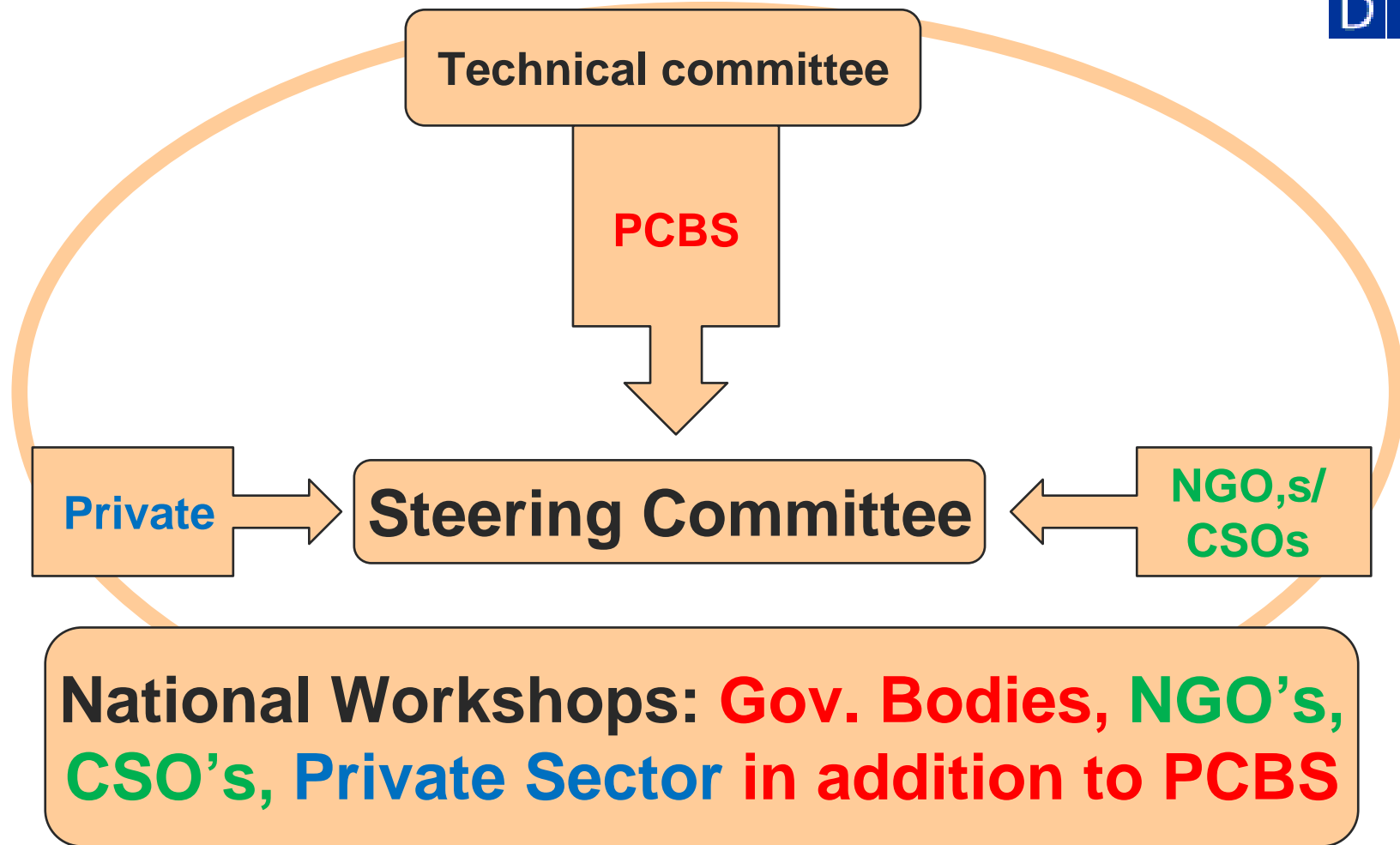
- Three national workshops, which gathered representatives of the key actors and stakeholders.
- Quarterly meeting for the 13 members steering committee of the project
- Biweekly meeting for the technical committee to follow up the survey activities
- Chief technical advisor for the survey
- Daily communications on the development of the process

Participatory Process



- To address stakeholders needs and expectations
- To identify stakeholders' policy assumptions
- To set-up bases for a close partnership

Partnership



At the level of creating consensus (1)



1. Workshops

- PCBS conducted three national workshops, which gathered about 30-50 representatives from key stakeholders for each workshop. The following are the main conclusions/outputs of the workshops:
 - Identifying the survey themes
 - Covering a broad list of indicators on the long run.
 - Reformulating special Steering Committee for the survey as part of the governance project, which consisted of 13 institutions with highly qualified representatives.
 - Participating in the endorsement of the survey indicators
 - Discussing the main results of the survey

2. Steering Committee

- The steering committee considered as the main leading body of the project, it consist of 13 members who represented their institutes and offering their own expertise in governance, this committee conducted four meetings. The following are the main conclusions/outputs of the meetings:
 - Determining the themes of the survey.
 - Defining the list of indicators to be covered within the survey
 - Discussing the formulation of the questionnaire
 - Following up the progress of the survey.
 - Discussing the survey results.

Governance Survey: Main Objective



- The Civil Society Organization working in the field of monitoring governance encountering many difficulties in data collection for such purposes, which is crucial for the study, analysis and assessment of this topic. That's refer to the capacity building in statistics for those institutions and the tools measurements, in addition to the difficulties in access the information.
- This given fact, had raised up the importance of involving the official statistical office in gathering such data by the law as part of its mandate, while the assessment and other analytical work will be tackled by other institutions, researchers and planners.
- The governance survey aimed to create detailed database on the developed governance indicators by designing coherent questionnaire to cover not only perception data but also objective ones.

Main Themes



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- Rule of law
- Employment in Public sector
- Election
- Performance of the parliament
- Performance of the government
- Performance of the CSO's
- Access to information
- Political parties
- Women rights
- Education, Health, Labor and Housing

Survey Methodology (1)



- Questionnaire: the questionnaire was considered as the main tool for the survey, it was developed in full cooperation with the steering committee and considering the needs of the Palestinian stakeholders. International experience in this arena were derived as well, it contains identification questions, quality control questions and the main indicators questions.
- The unit study of the survey is the Palestinian household and the selected individual for particular questions

Survey Methodology (2)



- Sample design: the target population is the Palestinian households, and all persons aged 18 years and over. First we selected 212 numeration areas (statistical units), 12 households from each then the selection of the male or the females from the households.
- Sample size: 2544 households, the same number of individuals with 50% for each males and females. (of which 1764 in the West Bank and 780 in Gaza Strip)

Survey sensitivity to the poor and the gender



As mentioned on the design of the survey, the following could be highlighted:

- The survey in its design cover the whole population with equal opportunities to be interviewed (income/gender)
- Many questions had linked the service access to their income (education, judiciary system, health..)
- Unfortunately the results will not be analysis on the level of income due to the statistical constrains “the design”

At the level of technical preparations



PCBS formed a technical committee composed from experts in the field of statistical indicators, sampling, database design, and GIS. It consists of eight members. The following are the main achieved activities:

- Prepared the set of indicators, definitions and the measurements methodologies.
- Prepared the questionnaire, forms and required tools for data collection and supervised the data collection. (October-November 2008)
- Designed a special database to upload the survey data once it is ready.
- Monitored the progress of the whole process in the framework of the time schedule.

Survey Implementation



- Developing the Survey documents
- Training the fieldwork team
- Doing the pilot phase
- Reviewing the process according to the lessons learned
- Data collection
- Data processing
- Analysis and releasing the results

Primary Users



The main users of the governance survey are:

- Government: the cabinet and the prime minister office. Particularly all ministries and other bodies that their performance/services had been covered in the survey. It will be a suitable chance to know what's going in their offices and may review their policies, at least more public knowledge on their performance. Main relevant ministries: Education, labor, Health, Judicial council, housing, information, ..
- The parliament
- The presidential office
- Security forces
- NGO's working in this field and it is an opportunity to compare their perception data with the objective ones derived from the survey that overlapped.
- Researchers: all interested researchers will be able to use the results of the survey and even ask for more details if available
- International agencies: This will be very important to provide the outsiders from "home made tools" which give more credibility
- In addition to the public awareness

Communication Tools



- Press release with the wide use (listened/watched/read) mass media
- Widely circulated by emails, fax
- National workshop
- Printed materials (statistical report)
- Website of PCBS
- The special database to be accessed by public
- Providing the data for all partners (steering committee, ministries, government bodies, main NGO's)
- Providing the data upon request through email, fax, telephone...

Conclusions and Lessons Learned



- The ability to conduct such survey without any sensitivity
- The successfulness of the training on data collection
- The high cooperation of the households
- The survey tools and particularly the questionnaire is visible and fit with what was planned

Conclusions and lessons Learned (2)



- The participatory process and the partnership one of the main reasons beyond the success
- The necessity of capacity building and training of the working team
- Awareness is very important for the partners and all relevant institutions

Conclusions and Lessons Learned (3)



- The need for choosing/developing a national based set of indicators
- Considering the regional/international experience
- Special efforts should be given to the circulation of the results



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Thank You!!!