

**Workshop on Governance Assessment Methods and
Applications of Governance Data in Policy-Making
Cairo, Egypt
Nile Hotel, 1-4 June 2009**

Day 1 – 1 June

8:30 – 9:00 Registration

9:00 – 9:15 Opening Remarks

Dr. Sahar El Tawila, Director- Social Contract Center
Dr. Maged Osman, Chair – IDSC
Mr. Mounir Tabet, UNDP – Country Representative

9:15 – 9:45 Linking Governance and Poverty Reduction (*Noha El-Mikany, UNDP Oslo Governance Centre*)

- The 2000 Millennium Declaration and the Arab HDR 2004
- The Policy Process: Actors, Institutions and Values

9:45 – 10:15 A rights-based approach to delivering on the MDGs: Using quantitative data to identify governance-related determinants to deprivation and disparities in the provision of social services (*Eitan Daniel Felner, Former Executive Director of the Centre for Economic and Social Rights*)

10:15 – 10:45 Coffee Break

10:45 - 11:15 Why measure governance at national and sub-national levels? (*Ken Mease, University of Florida*)

Four general purposes that governance measurements can be used for:

- A reporting tool, tracking and communicating progress towards goals / outcomes;
- A policy tool, guiding evidence-based planning and action to address issues identified as important by citizens / in existing political commitments;
- A democratic tool, engaging stakeholders in informed discussions;
- A capacity development tool, helping to identify capacity needs and to monitor the effectiveness of capacity building interventions.

11:15 – 12:15 Measuring Governance in Sectors

- **Illustration in the Health Sector: WHO Good Governance Program on Medicine Policy and Management [GGM]** (30 minutes) (*Dr. Zafar Mirza, Regional Adviser, Essential Medicines and Pharmaceutical Policies, WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean*)
- **Illustration in the Water and Sanitation Sector** (30 minutes) (*Lara El-Jazairi, Right to Water Programme, Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions*)

12:15 – 13:00 Country example: The Indonesia Provincial Governance Index (*Abdul Malik Gismar, Kemitraan Research Institute, Indonesia*)

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 – 14:30 Measuring Governance with Pro-Poor and Gender Sensitive Indicators: The Process Flow Chart as a Tool for Selecting Indicators (*Lorraine Corner, former UNIFEM advisor for Asia and the Pacific*)

- UNDP Framework for Selecting Pro-Poor and Gender Sensitive Governance Indicators
- UNDP/UNIFEM User's Guide to Measuring Gender Sensitive Basic Service Delivery

14:30 – 15:30 A Governance Assessment Framework for Egypt (*Dr. Ahmed Sakr Ashour*)

15:30 – 15:45 Coffee Break

15:45 – 16:15 Country example: Governance Survey by the Palestinian Statistical Office (*Mustafa Khawaja, Palestinian National Statistical Office*)

16:15– 16:45 Data Analysis and Dissemination of the Results (*Ken Mease, University of Florida*)

- Tools to analyze data & best practices
- Data presentation
- Stakeholders' role in the data analysis process
- Trade-offs of various approaches for data analysis, in terms of quality and costs

16:45 – 17:00 The Way Forward – Closing Remarks

Day 2 – 2 June
(Technical training: IDSC and other partners from Morocco, Senegal and Djibouti, approx. 40 participants)

Facilitators: Noha El-Mikany, UNDP Oslo Governance Centre and Sabar El-Tavila, IDSC

9:00 – 9:30 Session 1: Introduction – Why measure governance?

Explain four general purposes that governance measurements can be used for:

- A) **A reporting tool**, tracking and communicating progress towards goals / outcomes;
- B) **A policy tool**, guiding evidence-based planning and action to address issues identified as important by citizens / in existing political commitments;
- C) **A democratic tool**, engaging stakeholders in informed discussions about shared goals and priorities
- D) **A capacity development tool**, helping to identify capacity needs and to monitor the effectiveness of capacity building interventions.

Facilitator: Ken Mease, University of Florida

9:30 – 10:45 Session 2: Planning a governance assessment and developing governance indicators: *How can country-led governance assessments be carried out with broad stakeholder participation at a reasonable cost, and at the same time produce meaningful results that can be used by policymakers?*

After this session, participants will be able to

- Examine the basic issues that a country should consider when conducting a governance assessment: participation, assessment frameworks, indicators, data analysis, communication and dissemination of results
- Examine the trade-offs of various approaches and methodologies in terms of quality and costs
- Distinguish input-based / *de jure* indicators from output-based / *de facto* indicators (usefulness and limitations of each type)
- make the case for using both perception and fact-based data to assess a specific situation
- identify indicators that are “actionable” (*that can be easily used to inform policy or programme changes*)
- distinguish “actionable” indicators from “action-worthy” indicators (*“not everything that can be counted counts!”*)

10:45 – 11:00 Coffee Break

Facilitator: Lorraine Corner, Senior consultant and former UNIFEM advisor in Asia region

11:00 – 12:30 Session 3: Assessing gender sensitive basic service delivery

How to generate data and indicators to measure the gender sensitivity of basic services delivery?

After this session, participants will be able to

- explain the importance of making governance assessments sensitive to gender and marginalized groups
- identify four ways in which indicators can be tailored to these groups (*UNDP Framework for Selecting Pro-Poor and Gender Sensitive Governance Indicators*)
- apply a “flow chart method” to developing gender-sensitive indicators (e.g. civil registration services for birth registration)
- apply a checklist to guide the selection of gender-sensitive indicators of basic service delivery
- assess the replicability of gender-sensitive data collection methods successfully piloted in selected countries
- select appropriate methods for generating gender-sensitive data and indicators in particular sectors, in individual country contexts (reference to inventory of tools in OGC’s *Users’ Guide to Measuring Gender-Sensitive Basic Service Delivery*)

Lunch break

Facilitator: Eitan Daniel Felner, former Executive Director of the Centre for Economic and Social Rights

13:30 – 15:00 Session 4: Assessing governance in MDG strategies and Human Development programmes: Using quantitative data to identify governance-related determinants to deprivation and disparities in the provision of social services

What simple tools could be used to evaluate whether quality social services are provided efficiently and equitably, using maximum available resources?

After this session, participants will be able to

- Use simple tools to measure MDG progress and “diagnose” policy failures in the governance of service delivery (e.g. using simple budget analysis methods to assess unfair/inefficient distribution of resources)
- Identify existing datasets (e.g. administrative records in line ministries, court records, budgetary information, census, MDG data, etc.) which could be mined for calculating governance indicators

15:00 – 15:15 Coffee Break

Facilitator: Lara El-Jazairi, Right to Water Programme, Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE)

15:15 – 16:15 Session 5: Assessing governance in the water & sanitation sector

How to generate data and indicators to measure the extent to which the water and sanitation sector operate in a pro-poor, accountable and inclusive manner?

After this session, participants will be able to

- Explain the key components of the right to water and sanitation and their implications for assessments of governance in the water & sanitation sector
- Use an indicator framework developed by COHRE to assess government achievements in relation to the right to water and sanitation
- Describe possible data sources and the roles of governments and other actors – in particular, local communities – in conducting an assessment of rights-based approaches to the provision of water and sanitation services

Facilitators: Mohamed Ramzy Ismail, Essential Medicines and Pharmaceutical Policies, WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean and Dr. Lubna Qusous, Deputy Director, Rational Drug Use, Jordan Food and Drug Administration (JFDA) and member of the GGM task force in Jordan

16:15 – 17:15 Session 6: Assessing governance in the health sector

WHO Good Governance Program on Medicine Policy and Management [GGM]

Day 3 – 3 June

Facilitator: Mustafa Khawaja, Palestinian National Statistical Office

9:00 – 10:00 **Session 7: Country case: Governance Survey by Palestine National Statistical Office**

How can a national statistical office collect a wide range of governance data (on service delivery, corruption, access to justice, women’s rights, etc.) through representative public surveys?

- Who participated in the design of the survey?
- What were the governance themes measured, and how were they selected?
- To what extent is the survey sensitive to the poor and to gender?
- Who are the primary users of the results? How are the results used by these actors?
- How were the results communicated to the public and to policymakers?

10:00 – 10:15 **Coffee Break**

Facilitators: Noha El-Mikany, UNDP and Saber Nayel, Executive Director of Arabic Center For Development and Human Rights, and Lead Researcher for the Egypt Global Integrity Assessment

10:15 – 12:00 **Session 8: THEMATIC AREA 1: Assessing corruption**

How to use multiple sources of information to assess the “risks for corruption” and the effectiveness of anti-corruption mechanisms, and to identify possible points of intervention?

After this session, participants will be able to

- distinguish between methodologies that assess corruption (incidence & perception of) and ones that assess the strength of integrity mechanisms
- describe the uses of selected corruption assessment methodologies (reference to inventory of tools in UNDP’s *Users’ Guide to Measuring Corruption*)
- critically assess the strengths and weaknesses of such methodologies (in terms of how actionable, how complementary, how gender/poverty-sensitive are their indicators, and practicality of method in terms of time & cost)

Lunch break

Facilitator: Kevin Brown, Senior Consultant to the World Bank

14:00 – 17:00 **Session 9: THEMATIC AREA 2: Assessing public administration performance** ***How to embed good governance principles in public administration assessment tools?***

After this session, participants will be able to

- select public administration assessment tools based on thematic scope and assessment purpose (reference to inventory of tools in OGC’s *Users’ Guide to Measuring Public Administration Performance*)
- contextualize existing tools to local contexts
- integrate gender/poverty sensitivity in public administration assessments
- select appropriate data collection methods and data sources for holistic assessment drawing from both subjective and fact-based data

Day 4 – 4 June

Facilitator: Paul Van Hoof, Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA)

9:00 – 11:00 Session 10: THEMATIC AREA 3: Assessing local governance
How to ensure an inclusive process in conducting a local governance assessment while applying a rigorous methodology and facilitating uptake in local policymaking?

After this session, participants will be able to

- select an appropriate assessment tool from a pool of existing local governance assessment methods piloted across the world, each one described in terms of data sources used, data collection methods used, stakeholders involved, gender/poverty focus, critical review of strengths and weaknesses of each tool (reference to inventory of tools in OGC's *Users' Guide to Measuring Decentralised Local Governance*)
- adapt standardized methodologies to local contexts
- identify institutional opportunities for policy uptake of local governance assessment results
- use assessment results to strengthen downward, horizontal and upward accountability

11:00 – 11:15 Coffee Break

Facilitator: Abdul Malik Gismar (Kemitraan Research Institute, Indonesia)

11:15 – 12:15 Session 11: Country case: Provincial Governance Index, Indonesia

- Who participated in the design of the methodology?
- What are the governance themes measured, and how are they measured? (objective data from administrative records, budgetary data, focus group discussions, etc.)
- To what extent is the methodology sensitive to the poor and to gender?
- Who are the primary users of the results? How are the results used by these actors?
- How were the results communicated to the public and to policymakers?

Lunch break

Facilitator: Ken Mease, University of Florida

14:00 – 15:30 Session 12: Data sources and data collection methods

After this session, participants will be able to

- outline the uses, advantages and disadvantages of different data collection methods:
 - census as a vehicle for collecting governance data
 - surveys and questionnaires (households, civil servants, businesses)
 - time use surveys
 - interviews
 - focus groups
 - observation (direct or participatory)
 - field tests
 - document and article review
- suggest ways of enhancing the poverty and gender sensitivity of data collection:
 - involving a diversity of stakeholders (incl. marginalised groups) in the selection, scoring, and weighting of indicators (where an index is being constructed)
 - involving a diversity of stakeholders in data collection

15:30 – 15:45 Coffee Break

Facilitator: Noha El-Mikamy, UNDP

15:45 – 17:00 Session 13: Looking ahead: Application to individual country contexts (country working groups)

After this session, participants will

- have applied and contextualised the knowledge gained in the training to their own country context
- have developed a strategy and 'action plan' for their national assessments, including the identification of priority governance themes, relevant assessment methods, customization of these methods to national context, ways in which assessment results will be used, etc.