

**Governance Assessments for Accountable Politics**  
**Workshop in Windhoek, Namibia, 2<sup>nd</sup> until 5<sup>th</sup> November 2009, Workshop Programme**

Monday 02.11.2009		
8:00 - 9:00	Registration	NID
9:00 - 09:10	Welcome and Introductions	InWEnt/ UNDP
09:10 -09:45	Key Note Speakers	Speakers to be announced
<b>Governance Assessments in Africa: Current trends and issues</b>		
10:00 - 11:00	<p>This session will aim to set the stage with regards to the current key questions on governance assessments in Africa. It will seek to identify trends in assessments and place these in a historical and regional context, in order to better understand challenges ahead.</p> <p>Africa's experience with governance assessment have to a large extent been driven by donors. Africa's own response by instituting the African Peer Review mechanisms has amply demonstrated the continent's ability to respond and take charge of the debate. But what are the issues of tomorrow?</p> <p>This session will discuss trends in monitoring governance at the national level with regards to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National development plans and the donor context</li> <li>2. The APRM and the next step of developing and monitoring action plans</li> <li>3. The role of civil society in holding government to account</li> </ol> <p>Within all these areas, current trends indicate that there is a growing need to institutionalize better national monitoring systems at the country level. This is important for better monitoring of national development plans, for monitoring of direct budget support, follow-up to the APRM, and for strengthening accountability to citizens.</p>	Speakers to be announced
11:00 - 11:15	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
11:15 - 12:30	Session continued	
12:30 – 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>	
<b>What should be assessed? How political economy analysis may help</b>		
14:00 – 15:30	Political economy analysis may help to identify areas of democratic governance deficits, such as lack of accountability, lack of participation, unresponsive institutions and vulnerable groups. Such an analysis may therefore guide where more	Speakers to be announced

	<p>quantitative indicators are needed.</p> <p>This morning session will introduce different tools and perspectives of political economy analysis that may be helpful in understanding the governance situation in a particular country, and discuss how these can be used as starting points to develop quantitative frameworks for assessments.</p> <p>After the collection of data, political economy analysis may also assist in the interpretation of what the data mean. Data in itself do not provide a "story," or a reason for why things are as they are, and political economy analysis provides a systematic approach to examining possible causes.</p>	
15:30 - 16:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
16:00 - 17:30	Session continued	
19:00 -	<i>Welcome Dinner</i>	

Tuesday 03.11.2009		
<b>How should it be assessed? Methods of participatory monitoring</b>		
9:00 - 10:30	<p>Who collects the information will affect the ownership, sustainability, legitimacy and quality of the assessment. While politically desirable, securing genuine stakeholder participation in the research can be difficult to achieve in practice. The political environment may also be more or less enabling for conducting a free and open process of assessing governance.</p> <p>Optimal levels of participation may vary on the purpose of the assessments. The need for consultation may also vary depending on the public trust already enjoyed by the lead institution conducting the assessment.</p> <p>This session will discuss some methods and experiences of multi-stakeholder participation in assessments in Africa.</p>	Speakers to be announced
10:30 - 11:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
11:00 - 12:30	<i>Session continued</i>	
12:30 – 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>	
<b>How can marginalized voices be included: practical methods for selecting pro-poor and gender-sensitive indicators</b>		
14:00 – 15:30	<p>This session builds on the previous session on how governance should be assessed, but provides a more hands-on and interactive training on developing and selecting indicators that are pro-poor and gender sensitive. The work here will be conducted in groups and through plenary sessions, where participants will be asked to provide examples of possible indicators that would be suitable in their own countries.</p>	Speakers to be announced
15:30 - 16:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
16:00 - 17:30	Session continued	

Wednesday 04.11.2009

## Country-led governance assessments – experiences from the field

9:00 - 10:30	Governance Statistics - working with different groups of stakeholders through the National Statistical Offices (NSO) – Experiences and tools from various countries will be presented	Speakers to be announced
10:30 - 11:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
11:00 - 12:00	<i>Group exercises</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Identify the governance priorities in your country that could be incorporated into the NDP.</li><li>2. Developing survey questions that could be used in a household surveys working through national statistical offices</li></ol>	
12:00 – 13:30	<i>Lunch</i>	
13:30 – 15:15	Governance Assessments for Monitoring National Development Plans - challenges facing the use of National Statistical offices <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Red lines for NSOs</li><li>• Red lines for respondents</li></ul>	Speakers to be announced
15:15 - 16:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
16:00 - 17:30	<i>Group exercises</i> <p>A). <i>What Red Lines, if any, might exist for NSOs and civil society working on topics that the government or regime might not like?</i></p> <p>B). <i>What Red Lines might exist in terms of the degree to which citizens might not feel comfortable answering certain questions to a representative of the NSO or the government?</i></p> <p>C). <i>How can Red Lines be avoided and still make the GAs useful for making changes in policy and increasing accountability?</i></p>	

Thursday 05.11.2009

## Capacity Development for Governance Assessments and Outlook

09:00 - 10:30	Outside assessments - Practitioners including InWEnt Alumni report on experiences with outside GAs - using indicators to increase political accountability, inform the policy process and political debate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Actionable indicators</i></li><li>• <i>Increasing accountability</i></li><li>• <i>Dissemination</i></li><li>• <i>How where the results used and by whom</i></li><li>• <i>Costs - financial and human resources</i></li><li>• <i>Sustainability</i></li><li>• <i>Lessons learned</i></li></ul>	Speakers to be announced
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10:30 – 11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
11:00 - 12:00	<i>Session continued</i>	
12:00 – 13:30	<i>Lunch</i>	
13:30 - 15:00	<p><i>Building Capacity for Government and non Government Stakeholders to conduct Governance Assessments for Monitoring National Development Plans: Experiences from the field and current support for nationally led GAs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The role of InWEnt and UNDP in facilitating the nationally led GA process</i></li> <li>• <i>Local ownership of the process</i></li> <li>• <i>Identifying needs</i></li> <li>• <i>Capacity building</i></li> <li>• <i>First steps – lessons from Zambia</i></li> </ul>	Speakers to be announced
15:30 - 16:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
16:00 - 17:30	<i>Final Discussion</i>	Speakers to be announced
18:00	<i>Farewell Dinner</i>	