MEASURING GOVERNANCE: A FEW LESSONS LEARNT

2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GOVERNANCE, CRIME AND JUSTICE STATISTICS

MEXICO CITY

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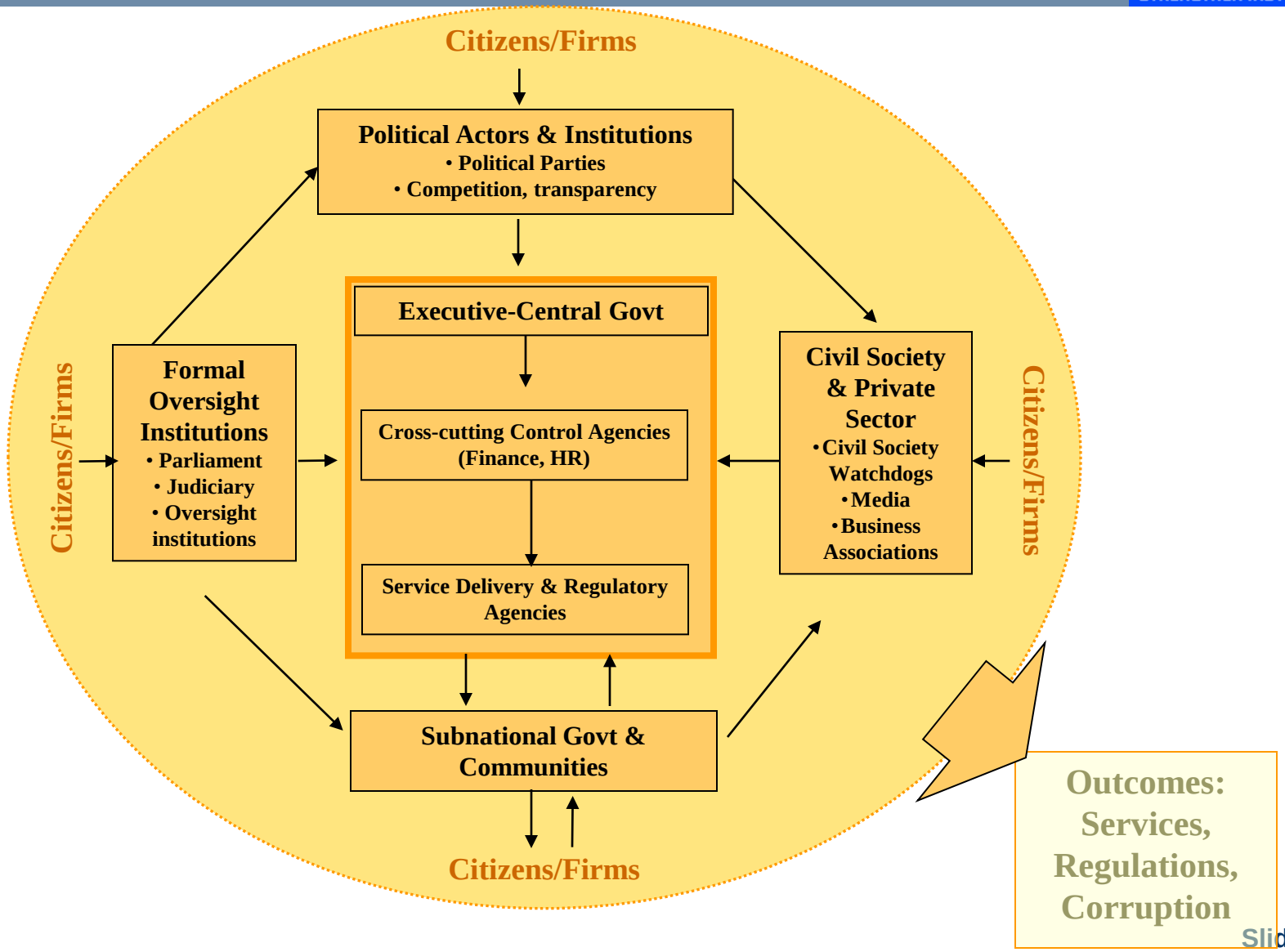
WORLD BANK

Starting point

- Definition of governance
- Purpose of the indicators developed

Governance Framework

Actors, Capacities and Accountability



Starting point

- Definition of governance
- Purpose of the indicators developed

=> To monitor progress, increase accountability and promote policy dialogue among different stakeholders

Focus on objective data and actionable indicators and how these can be disseminated and made publicly available

A few lessons learnt

- No ‘silver bullet’ in measuring governance
  - No single “best” indicator, as different indicators serve different purposes
- All indicators subject to some measurement error
  - The measurement error is often not quantified—or may not be quantifiable
- Hence, need for:
  - A mix of indicators that matches indicator to purpose
  - A diversity of sources of information to reduce errors
  - Caution in the interpretation of indicators, cognizant of measurement error

Three remaining challenges

1. ***Heterogeneity***
2. ***Sustainability***
3. ***Implementation gap***

And 4. Sub-national dimension

What do we mean?

- ***Heterogeneity*** – Different types of governance challenges and initial conditions call for different policy measures and entry points
- ***Sustainability*** – Successful reforms require long term commitment paired with quick-wins, broad collaboration, capacity building and regular monitoring
- ***Implementation gap*** – A well defined legal framework is only a necessary condition

TWO EXAMPLES OF ONGOING WORK..

..that can help address these three challenges and better understand governance and institutions

=> <u>micro-level data focused on de facto institutions</u>:

- Governance Diagnostics surveys
- Public Accountability Mechanisms (PAM) Indicators - de facto implementation

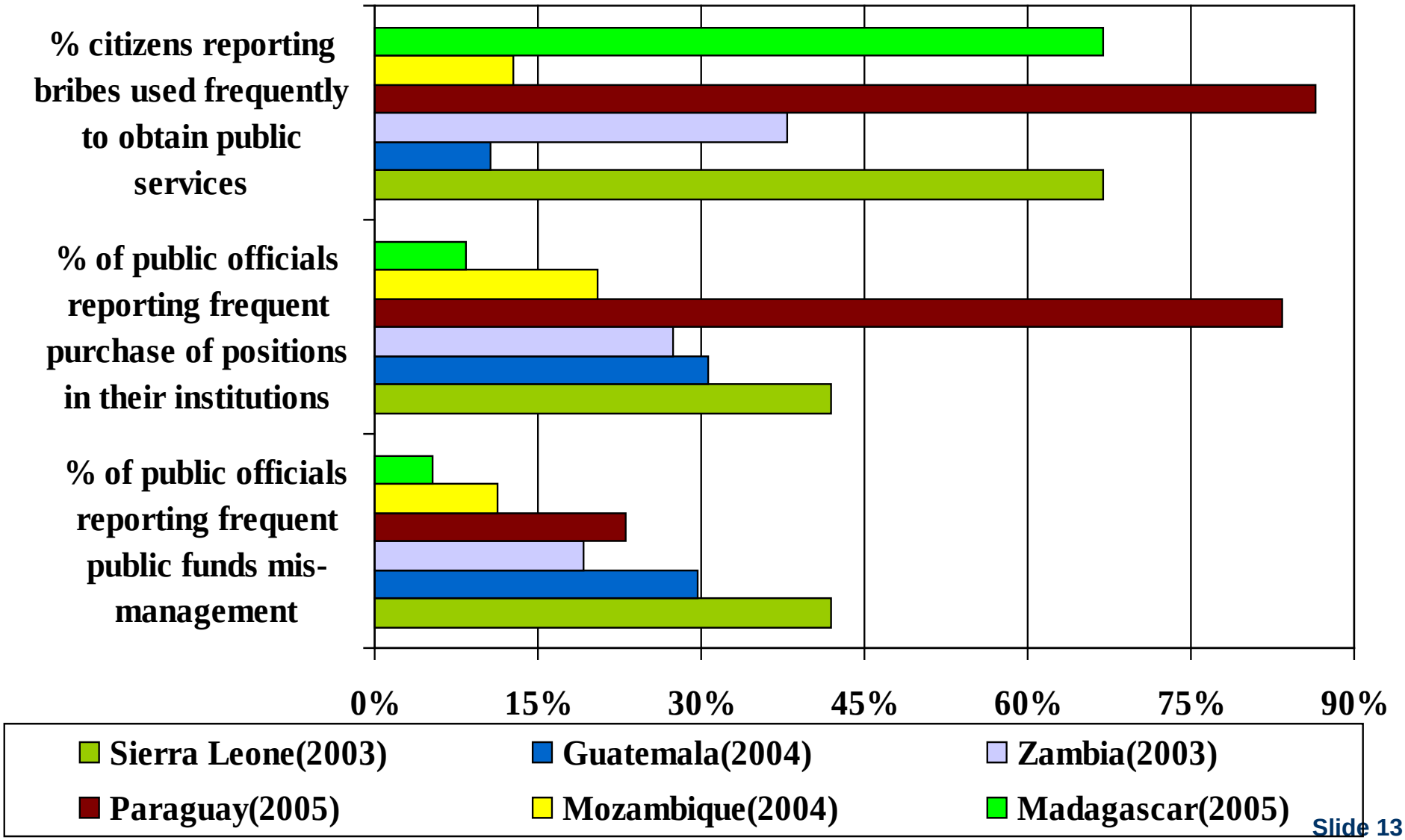
HETEROGENEITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

1. Governance Diagnostic Surveys

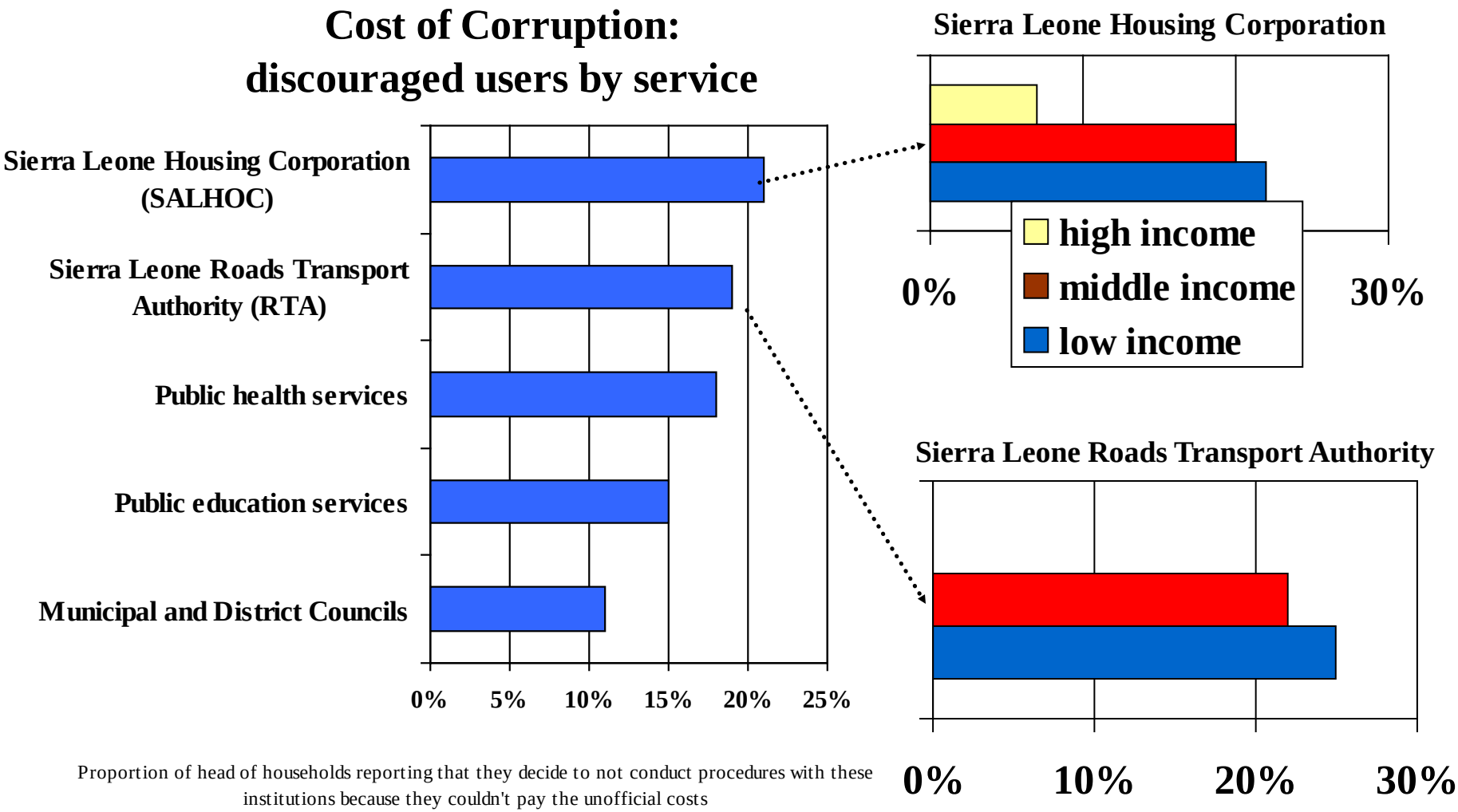
- A participatory process to identify governance challenges and build local capacity
- Key features:
  - Medium/long term ***partnership*** between multiple actors for design and implementation
  - Mechanism to facilitate ***feedback*** from different stakeholders (focus groups)
  - ***Multiple sources of data*** (from households, firms and public officials) focused on ***experience***
  - Rigorous technical ***implementation***
  - ***Local institution*** implements
  - Focus on monitoring ***results and impact***

Country Diagnostic Results

Extent of corruption, (Selected Countries '03-'05)



Corruption imposes barriers to households to access basic services, Sierra Leone 2003



Proportion of head of households reporting that they decide to not conduct procedures with these institutions because they couldn't pay the unofficial costs

IMPLEMENTATION GAP

Anti Corruption Implementation Gap: Latin America (Global Integrity)

	Year	AC Legislation	AC Implementation	Implementation Gap
Argentina	2010	100	20	20
Bolivia	2010	91	31	21
Guatemala	2010	91	46	47
Peru	2010	100	43	23
Colombia	2009	100	45	41
Venezuela	2009	91	33	44
Chile	2008	100	25	21
Ecuador	2008	64	6	32
Nicaragua	2008	100	65	38

Anti Corruption Implementation Gap: Sub Saharan Africa (Global Integrity)

Country	Year	AC Legislation	AC Practice	Implementation Gap
Angola	2010	85	36	50
Burkina Faso	2011	73	58	15
Cameroon	2010	86	46	40
Ethiopia	2010	90	50	40
Ghana	2011	93	64	28
Kenya	2011	91	60	31
Liberia	2011	95	61	33
Malawi	2011	94	72	22
Nigeria	2010	77	50	28
Rwanda	2009	84	69	16
Sierra Leone	2011	82	70	12
Somalia	2010	59	17	42
South Africa	2010	92	68	24
Tanzania	2010	89	39	49
Uganda	2011	92	56	36
Zimbabwe	2011	94	37	57

Implementation Gap:				
	>= 40	Huge	10 – 19	Moderate
	30 - 39	Very Large	0 – 9	Small
	20 - 29	Large		

2. PAM

The Public Accountability Mechanisms (PAM) Initiative provides assessments of countries' in-law and in-practice efforts to enhance the transparency of public administration and the accountability of public officials.

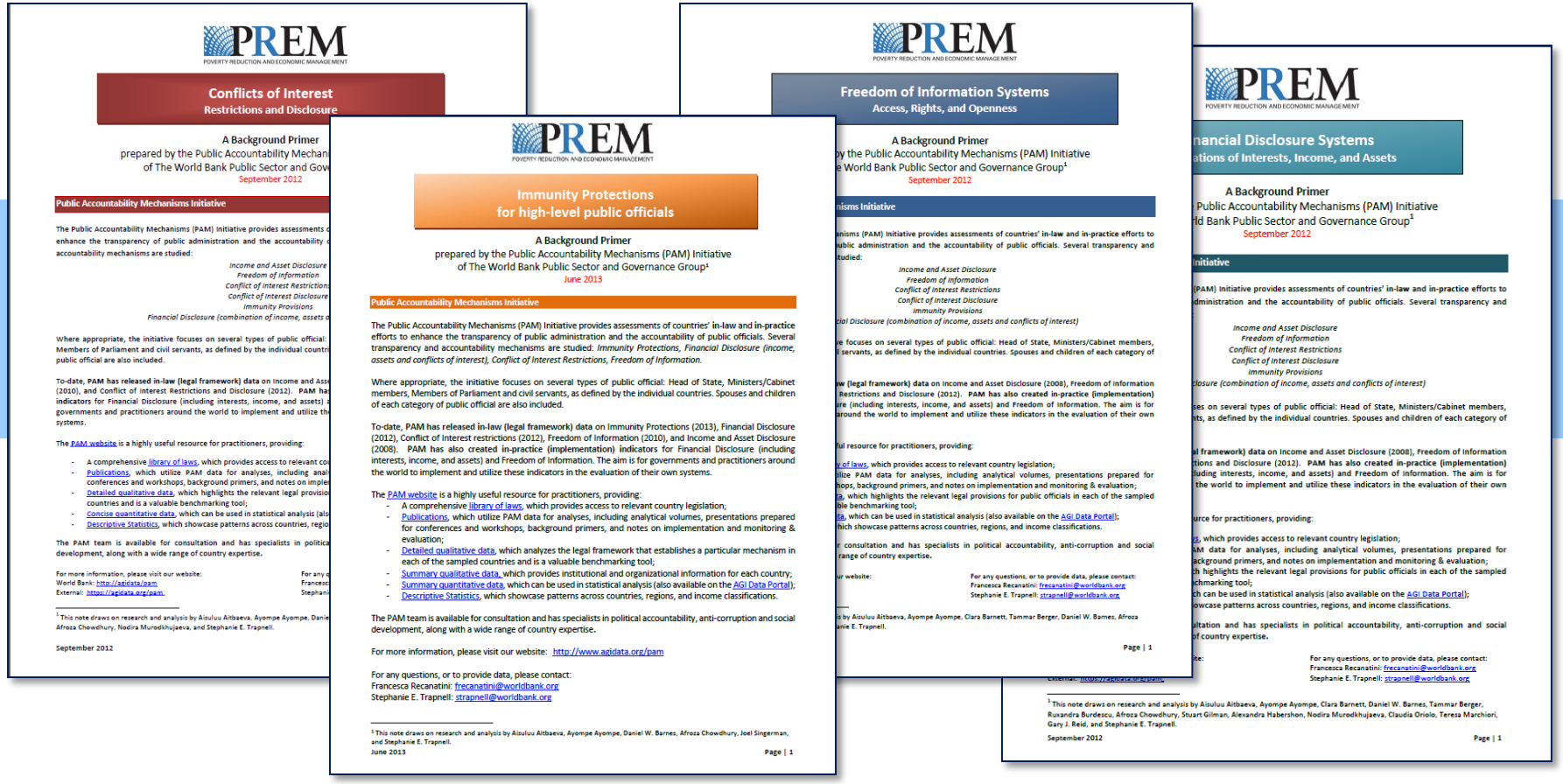
PAM coverage and areas

Mechanism	De Jure		De Facto	
	Status	No. of Countries	Status	No. of Countries
Income and Asset Disclosure	Published 2008	90	Published 2012	12
Freedom of Information / Right to Information	Published 2010	90	Pilot assessment being conducted	4 (possibly12)
Conflict of Interest Restrictions and Disclosure	Published 2012	90	Published 2012 (Disclosure only)	12
Financial Disclosure (Combination of Income and Asset Disclosure & Conflict of Interest Disclosure)	Publication 2012	90	Pilot survey conducted 2013, inconclusive results, low participation	5
Immunity Protections	Publication 2013	90	Not Started	--

PAM Assessments of Practices and Impacts

- Financial Disclosure
  - Survey consisted of approximately 70 multiple choice and short answer questions, administered online through "SurveyMonkey".
  - Data focused on medium-term outcomes: government commitment, public engagement, and system productivity.
- Right to Information
  - Indicator-led case studies that focus on institutional functioning.
  - Respondents consist of managing directors of implementation agencies and local NGOs and Media dealing with accountability and transparency.
  - Piloting commenced September 2013. Synthesis report planned for September 2014.

PAM Resources: Primers on design and implementation of transparency and accountability mechanisms



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POVERTY REDUCTION AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Immunity Protections for high-level public officials

A Background Primer
prepared by the Public Accountability Mechanisms (PAM) Initiative
of The World Bank Public Sector and Governance Group[1]
June 2013

Public Accountability Mechanisms Initiative

The Public Accountability Mechanisms (PAM) Initiative provides assessments of countries' in-law and in-practice efforts to enhance the transparency of public administration and the accountability of public officials. Several transparency and accountability mechanisms are studied: *Immunity Protections, Financial Disclosure (income, assets and conflicts of interest), Conflict of Interest Restrictions, Freedom of Information.*

Where appropriate, the initiative focuses on several types of public official: Head of State, Ministers/Cabinet members, Members of Parliament and civil servants, as defined by the individual countries. Spouses and children of each category of public official are also included.

To-date, PAM has released in-law (legal framework) data on Immunity Protections (2013), Financial Disclosure (2012), Conflict of Interest restrictions (2012), Freedom of Information (2010), and Income and Asset Disclosure (2008). PAM has also created in-practice (implementation) indicators for Financial Disclosure (including interests, income, and assets) and Freedom of Information. The aim is for governments and practitioners around the world to implement and utilize these indicators in the evaluation of their own systems.

The PAM website is a highly useful resource for practitioners, providing:

- A comprehensive library of laws, which provides access to relevant country legislation;
- Publications, which utilize PAM data for analyses, including analytical volumes, presentations prepared for conferences and workshops, background primers, and notes on implementation and monitoring & evaluation;
- Detailed qualitative data, which analyzes the legal framework that establishes a particular mechanism in each of the sampled countries and is a valuable benchmarking tool;
- Summary qualitative data, which provides institutional and organizational information for each country;
- Summary quantitative data, which can be used in statistical analysis (also available on the AGI Data Portal);
- Descriptive Statistics, which showcase patterns across countries, regions, and income classifications.

The PAM team is available for consultation and has specialists in political accountability, anti-corruption and social development, along with a wide range of country expertise.

For more information, please visit our website: http://www.agidata.org/pam

For any questions, or to provide data, please contact:
Francesca Recanatini: frecanatini@worldbank.org
Stephanie E. Trapnell: strapnell@worldbank.org

[1] This note draws on research and analysis by Aisuluu Aitbaeva, Ayompe Ayompe, Daniel W. Barnes, Afroza Chowdhury, Joel Singerman, and Stephanie E. Trapnell.
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Conflicts of Interest
Restrictions and Disclosure

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Freedom of Information Systems
Access, Rights, and Openness

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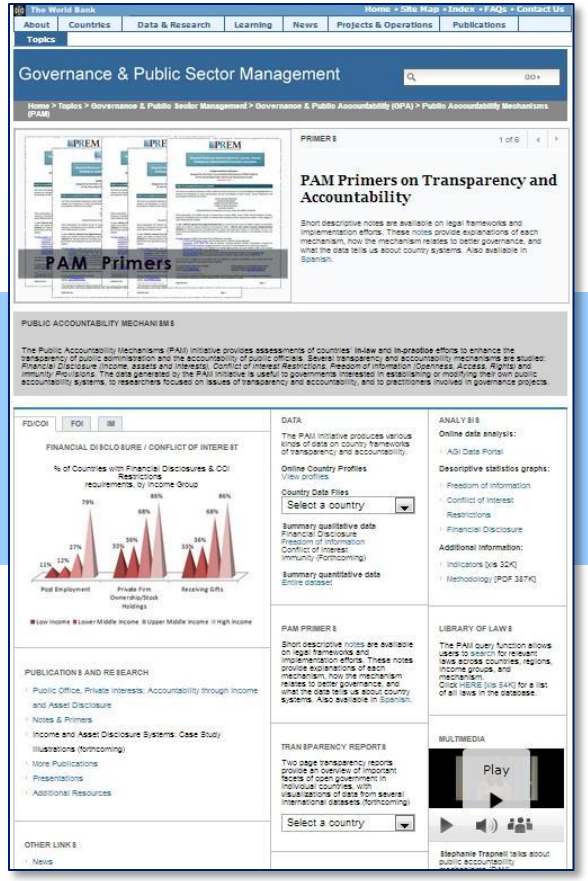
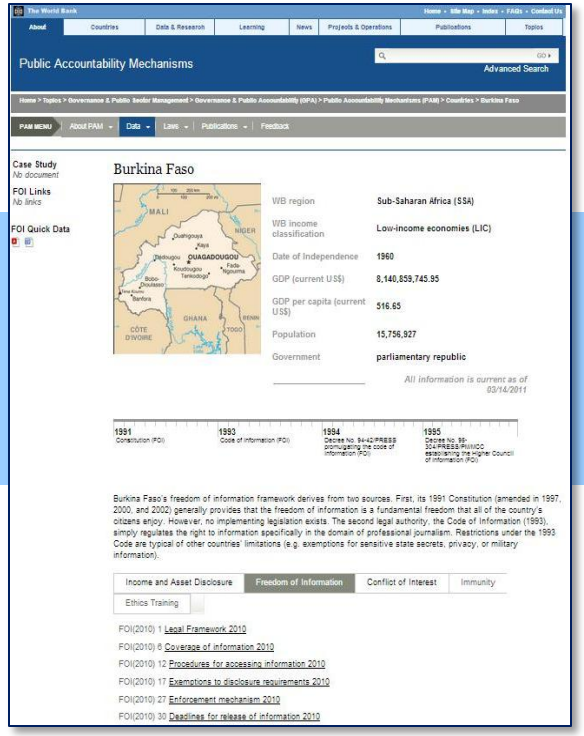
PAM Resources: Information available on WBG Websites





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WB Resources on the Web

- **Governance and Anti-corruption: www.worldbank.org/anticorruption**
- **Anti-Corruption Authorities Portal: www.acauthorities.org**
- **Governance Diagnostic Surveys Country Sites: http://go.worldbank.org/P8PT8AK4P0**
- **Actionable Governance Indicators Website:**
  - **www.agidata.info (internal)**
  - **www.agidata.org (external)**

Additional material available upon request:
AskGov@worldbank.org

Thank you!