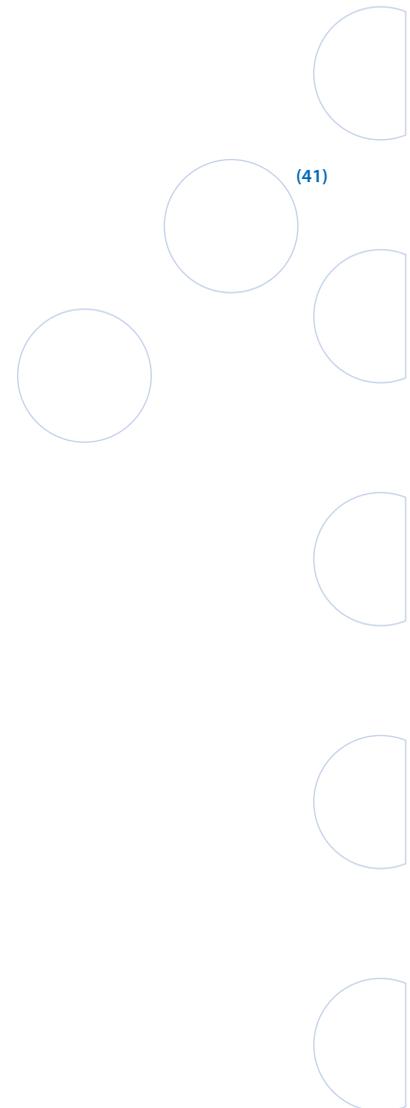


the secretariat for consideration by a second National Workshop. Following this event, the proposals would be subject to a final revision before submission to the Parliamentary (Sub-) Committee for approval. This entire process could be completed within one year, as is indicated in Table 4.

Once established, the system of governance indicators would be subject to regular assessment and review. It is likely that the sources of data for certain indicators will change over time, while new indicators may be introduced to replace or complement existing indicators as they become available.

#### **14.4 The institutional framework for monitoring indicators**

Where no poverty or governance monitoring system is yet in place, a Steering Committee should be established that comprises representatives from national and local governments, Parliament and local assemblies, civil society and academia. As policy makers are the 'end users' of governance indicators, their inputs and collaboration are vital for the success of any initiative to improve the quality of governance through the use of pro-poor and gender sensitive indicators. Therefore, it would be important to include in the Steering Committee a representative group of such policy makers drawn from national and local levels of the administration. The Steering Committee should be located in an appropriate national institution. In many cases, this will be the Parliament (Secretariat of the Parliament). This is because the Parliament usually has several important governance institutions reporting directly to it, including the Constitutional Court, Elections Commission/Committee, the National Statistical Office, the Central Bank, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Human Rights Commission, and the Civil Service Council or equivalent institution.



# Annex 1: List of questions in the surveys produced by DIAL and Afrobarometer for constructing democratic governance indicators

This annex provides more detailed information on two data sources that are available for constructing specific indicators proposed in Part II of the guide. These sources are the household questionnaires designed by Afrobarometer and DIAL. The entry for indicator [1] (Afrobarometer,SA#68) states that values for this indicator can be derived from the answers to question No 68 of the first round Afrobarometer survey in South Africa, 2000: How interested do you think Parliament is in what happens to you or hearing what people like you think?<sup>25</sup> The entry for indicator [2] in the list below (DIAL,AF#G2,LA#2) states that values for this indicator can be derived from the answers to question 2 of DIAL's governance module in Africa (AF#G2) and Latin America (LA#2): Are you confident in Parliament?

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INDICATOR NUMBER	HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTION NUMBER
[1]	Afrobarometer,SA#68
[2]	DIAL,AF#G2,LA#2
[3]	Afrobarometer,SA#47
[4]	DIAL,AF#D9-11,LA#30-31
[5]	DIAL,AF#D9-11,LA#30-31
[6]	DIAL,AF#D9-11,LA#30-31
[7]	Afrobarometer,SA#47
[8]	DIAL,AF#D9-11,LA#30-31
[9]	Afrobarometer,SA#78
[10]	DIAL,LA#11.16
[11]	Afrobarometer,SA#46b
[12]	Afrobarometer,SA#78e/f2
[13]	DIAL,LA#22
[14]	Afrobarometer,SA#75
[15]	Afrobarometer,SA#76
[16]	Afrobarometer,SA#35; DIAL,AF#G4a,LA#5
[17]	DIAL,AF#G2,LA#11
[18]	DIAL,AF#G5,LA#4
[19]	DIAL,AF#G4a,LA#11
[20]	DIAL,AF#G2,LA#11

# Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> [www.undp.org/oslocentre/cross.htm](http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/cross.htm)

<sup>2</sup> This definition comes from the *Handbook of Democracy and Governance Program Indicators*. USAID, Centre for Democracy and Governance. (1998) [http://ftp.info.usaid.gov/our\\_work/democracy\\_and\\_governance/publications/pdfs/pnacc390.pdf](http://ftp.info.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnacc390.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs04/UserGuide.pdf](http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs04/UserGuide.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> See International IDEA's State of Democracy (SoD) methodology [www.idea.int/democracy/sod.cfm](http://www.idea.int/democracy/sod.cfm).

<sup>5</sup> There may exist trade-offs between the mediating values of democracy. In some circumstances, having more of one value may mean having to accept less of another.

<sup>6</sup> For recent research on income poverty, see 'Frontiers in practice: reducing poverty through better diagnostics' (<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTPOVERTY>). The Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) research network supports policy-oriented academic work on multi-dimensional poverty in developing countries (<http://www.pep-net.org>). Afrobarometer's 'Lived Poverty Index' combines subjective and objective indicators of poverty ([www.afrobarometer.org/papers/AfropaperNo56.pdf](http://www.afrobarometer.org/papers/AfropaperNo56.pdf)).

<sup>7</sup> Since all targeted policies are vulnerable to two sources of error, such indicators should be selected in pairs. One member of each pair should measure errors of exclusion and the other member of each pair should measure errors of inclusion.

<sup>8</sup> There is a possible fifth meaning of gender sensitive, which refers to indicators arising from more engendered processes of collecting statistics, i.e. processes that are more sensitive and open to gender issues. This meaning of gender sensitive is more properly an attribute of the statistical system than of individual indicators. It refers to circumstances, which make it

more likely that the four types of gender sensitive indicator described in the text will be identified.

<sup>9</sup> A target is a numerical value set for a particular indicator at some future date.

<sup>10</sup> MDG1 is to halve income poverty between 1990 and 2015. Consequently, a country's poverty target in 2015 will depend on the incidence of poverty in 1990.

<sup>11</sup> [www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs04/UserGuide.pdf](http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs04/UserGuide.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> US State Department Human Rights reports: [www.state.gov/g/dr/hr](http://www.state.gov/g/dr/hr) and the UK Foreign Office <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029393564>

<sup>13</sup> Human Rights Watch: [www.hrw.org](http://www.hrw.org) and Amnesty International: [www.amnesty.org](http://www.amnesty.org)

<sup>14</sup> Alejandro Salas, National Efforts to Monitor Corruption, presentation to UNDP-ICSSR Technical Workshop, New Delhi, April 2005 (<http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs05/cross/Workshop%20report.pdf>).

<sup>15</sup> [www.globalbarometer.net](http://www.globalbarometer.net)

<sup>16</sup> See the UNDP Practice Note on Parliamentary Development (2003) — <http://www.undp.org/governance/docs/Parl%20-%20PN%20-%20ENGLISH.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> An underprivileged background could be defined as membership of a socially disadvantaged group, e.g. Scheduled Caste/Tribe in India, or as lacking educational qualifications beyond the primary level. Which of these proxy variables is most appropriate can be decided at country-level depending on data availability.

<sup>18</sup> Further details on possible questions and surveys for constructing this indicator are given in Annex 1 for indicators [1] and [2].

<sup>19</sup> See the UNDP Practice Note on Electoral Systems and Processes (2004) — <http://www.undp.org/governance/docs/Elections%20-%20PN%20-%20English.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> See the UNDP Practice Note on Access to Justice (2004) — <http://www.undp.org/governance/docs/Justice%20-%20PN%20-%20English.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> See the Global Barometer Survey network for information on collecting and using these kinds of subjective based data at <http://www.globalbarometer.net/Strategy.htm>

<sup>22</sup> See the UNDP Practice Note on Decentralised Governance for Development (2004) — [www.undp.org/governance/docs/DLGUD%20-%20PN%20-%20English.pdf](http://www.undp.org/governance/docs/DLGUD%20-%20PN%20-%20English.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> See the UNDP Practice Note on Anti-Corruption (2004) — <http://www.undp.org/governance/docs/AC%20-%20PN%20-%20English.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> As at March 2006, 23 of the African Union's 53 member states have signed the APRM memorandum of understanding, which signifies their willingness to accede to the peer review process. These countries include Algeria, Cameroon, Rwanda, Malawi, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Senegal, Lesotho, Republic of Congo, Mali, South Africa, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Uganda, Angola, Ghana, Mozambique, Egypt, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Nigeria and Benin. See [www.nepad.org/2005/files/aprm.php](http://www.nepad.org/2005/files/aprm.php)

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<sup>25</sup> See [www.afrobarometer.org/questionnaires.html](http://www.afrobarometer.org/questionnaires.html).



# part four

## Resources

# 15

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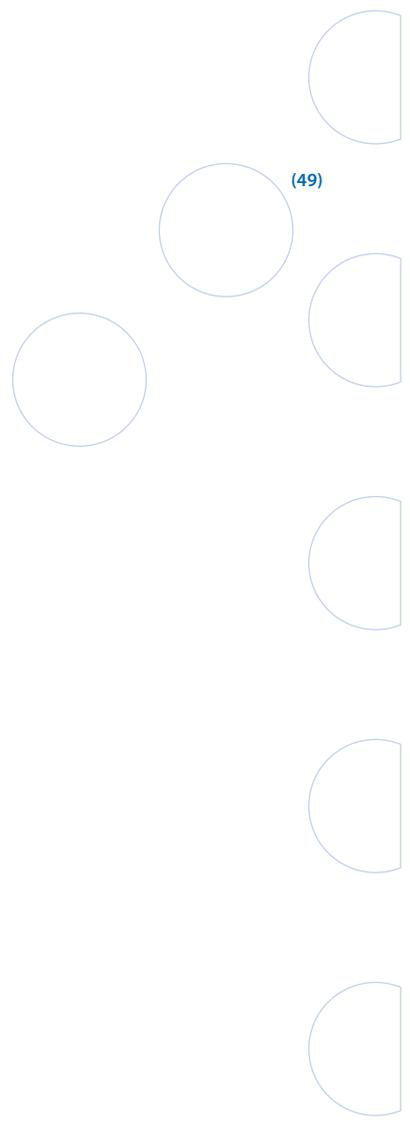
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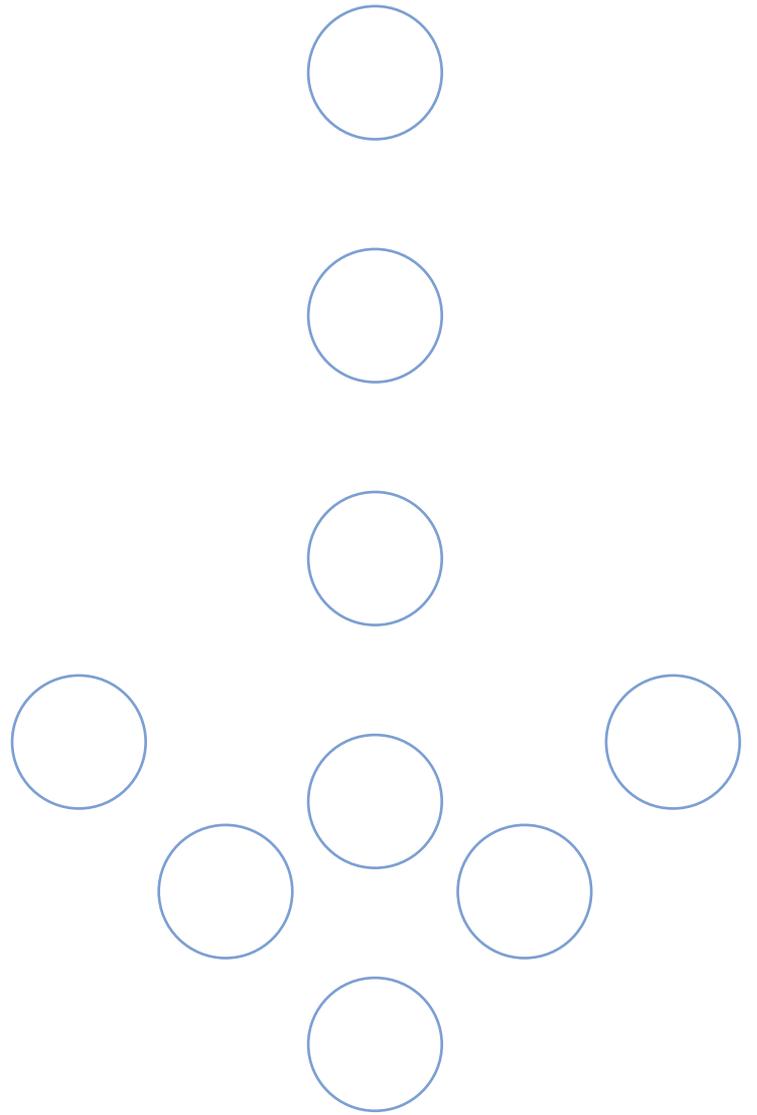
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