



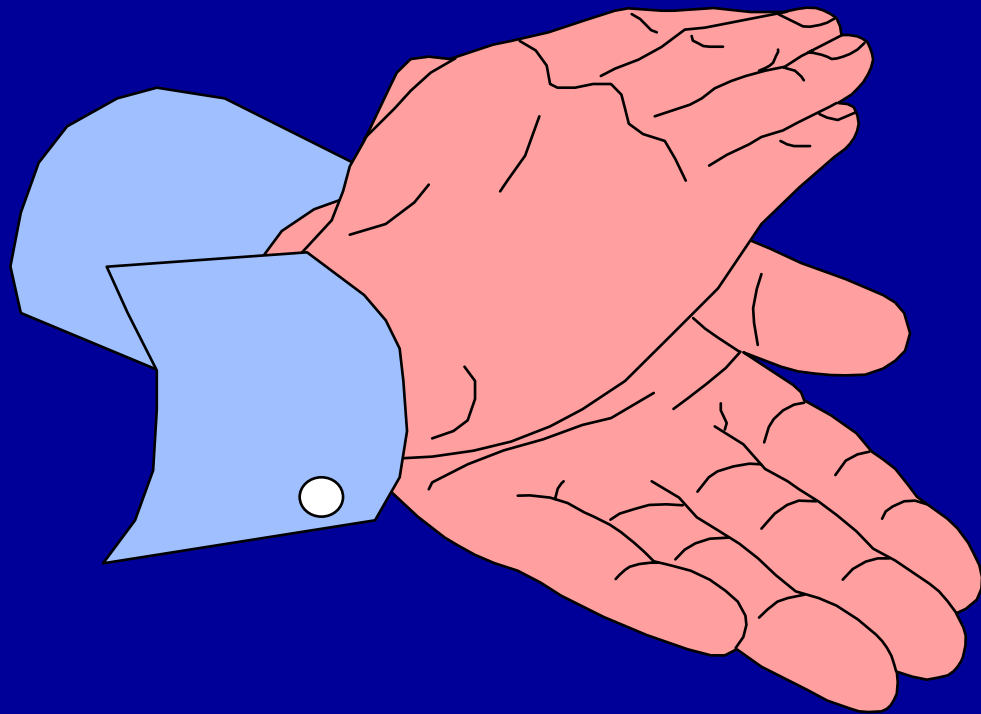
INSTITUTIONALIZING AN
ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM for
SUMMIT OUTCOMES:
PRINCIPLES, ISSUES, and
MECHANISMS

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OUTLINE

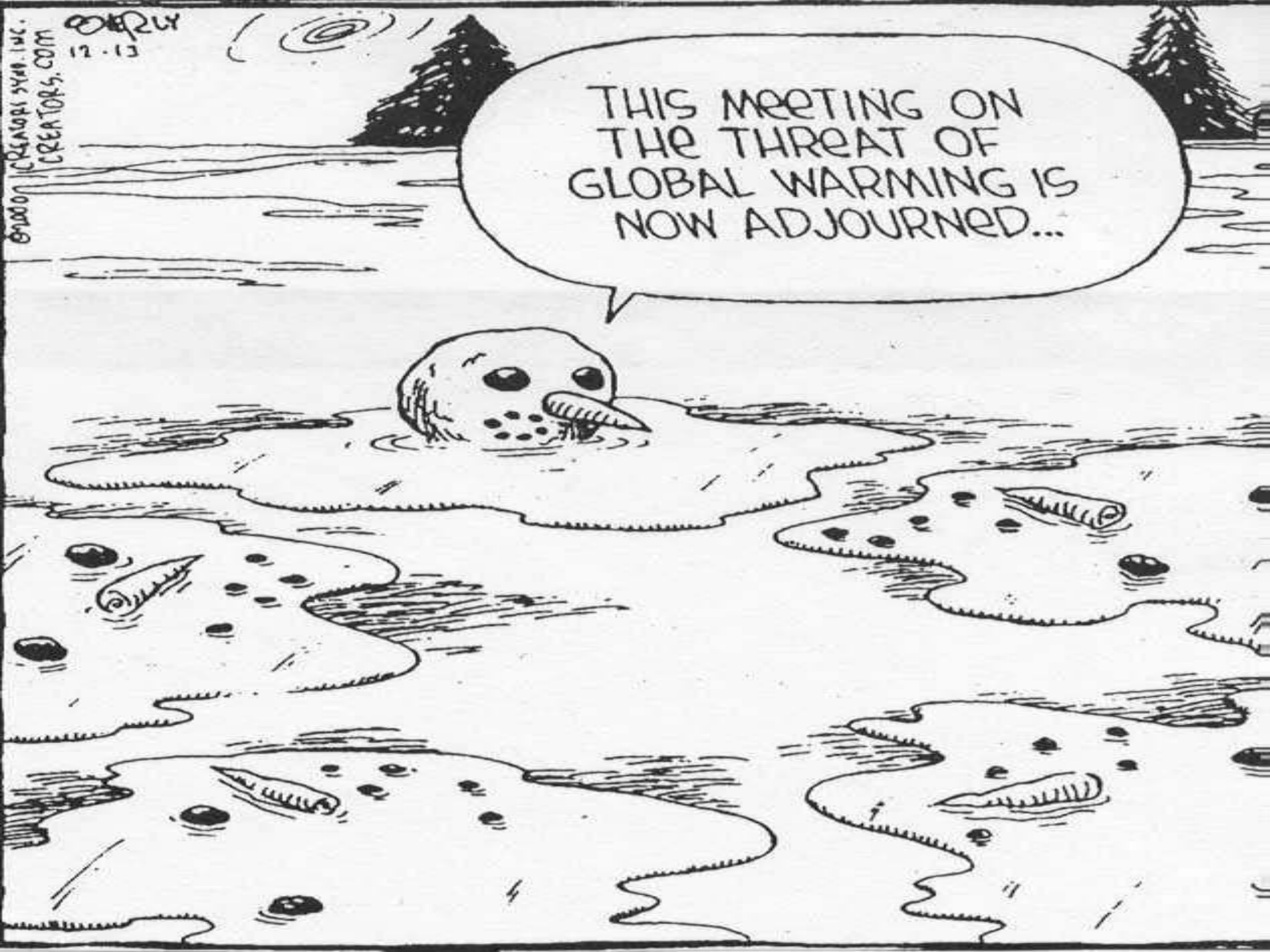
- I. Introductory remarks
- II. Problems related to accountability
- III. Principles to guide design of processes and activities
- IV. Monitoring and other accountability processes
- V. Conclusion



I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

1. The need to take on the culture of blame and the implementation deficit
2. Choosing to be accountable is taking on a difficult challenge and requires a full commitment OF AND from everyone.

THIS MEETING ON
THE THREAT OF
GLOBAL WARMING IS
NOW ADJOURNED...



Introductory Remarks

3. International and National Experiences of Accountability

- The Access Initiative
- The Electricity Governance Initiative
- G-Watch (Text Book Count)
- Affiliated Network for Social Accountability (ANSA-EAP)

II. PROBLEMS RELATED TO ACCOUNTABILITY

1. Only as good as the quality of the Summit Outcomes (The SMART test for goals/objectives)
 - Specific
 - Measurable
 - Achievable
 - Realistic
 - Time bound

PROBLEMS

2. How inclusive do you want to be?

- Only like-minded partners?
- Include even critics?
- How about media?

WHAT NOT TO DO – WTO IN HONG KONG 2005



PROBLEMS

3. What do you want to monitor and how do you monitor them?
 - Activities?
 - Policy changes?
 - Level of effort by key agencies?
 - Effectiveness - Outcomes

PROBLEMS

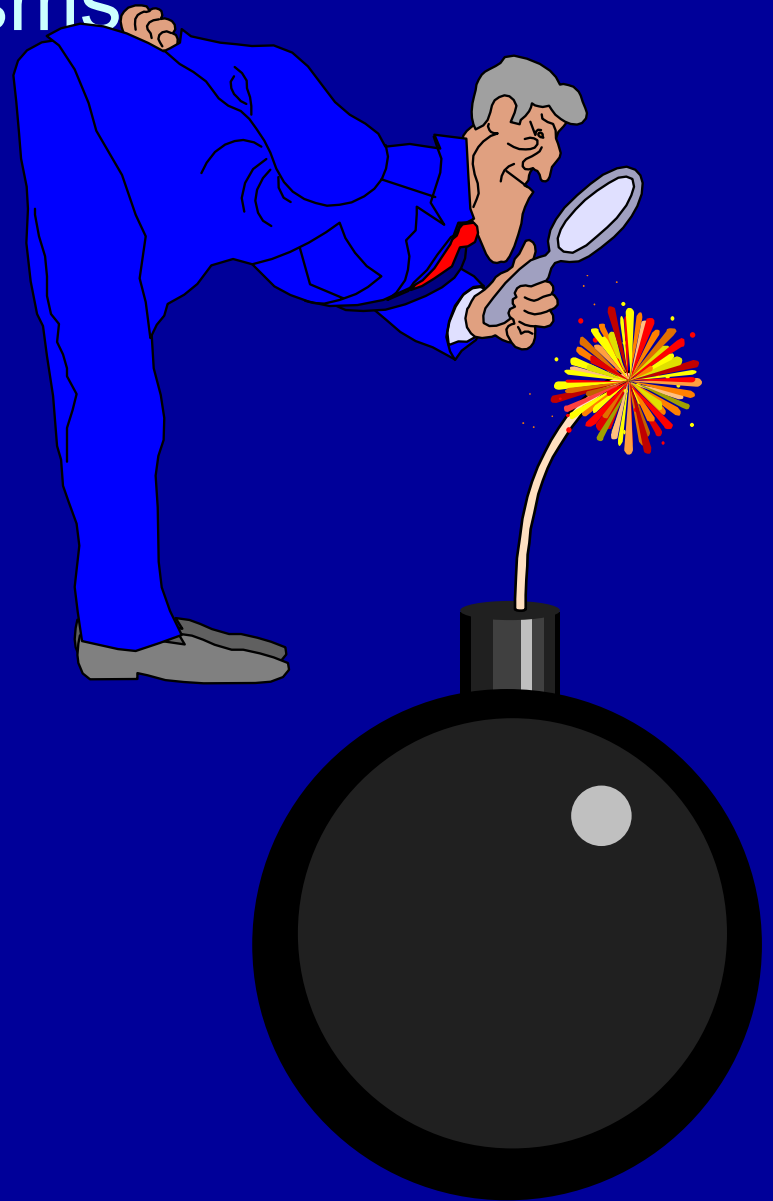
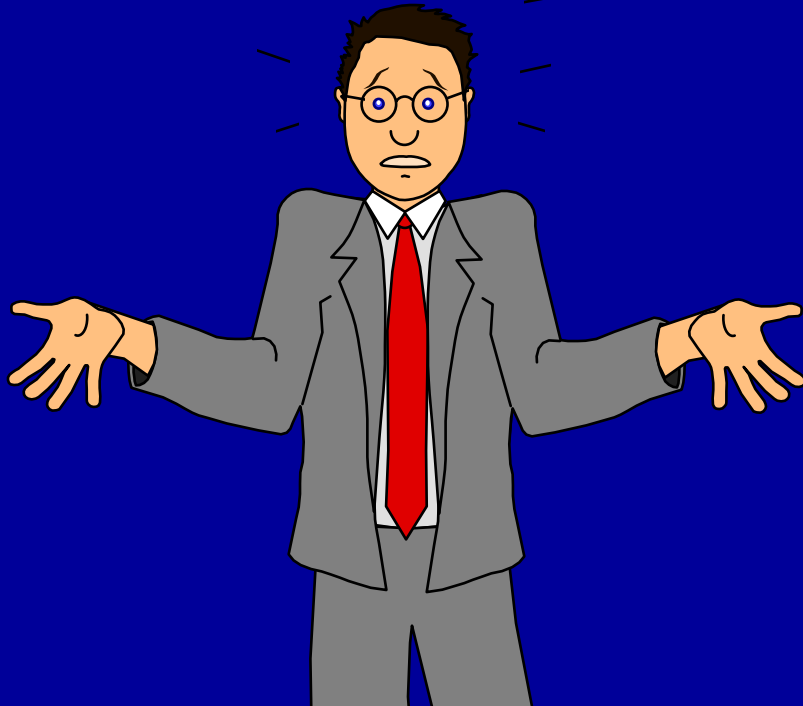
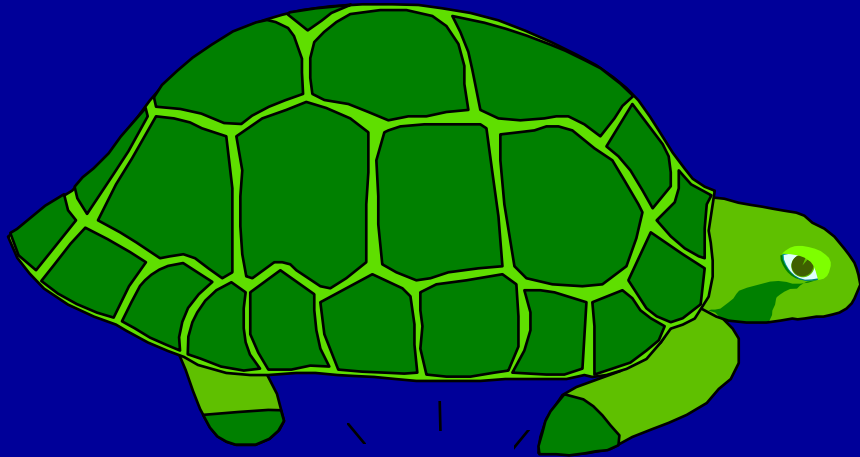
4. The problem of compliance

- Should the targets adopted be legally binding?
- Achieving self-enforcement
- Planning for leadership transitions
- Using “consent” agreements

PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE DESIGN OF PROCESSES AND ACTIVITIES

1. SMART decisions
2. Be inclusive but with clear rules of accountability for everyone

Barriers to Good Multi-stakeholder Mechanisms



PRINCIPLES

3. Use milestones to monitor activities and policy changes.
3. Use indicators to monitor level of effort and outcomes

IV. MONITORING AND OTHER ACCOUNTABILITY PROCESSES

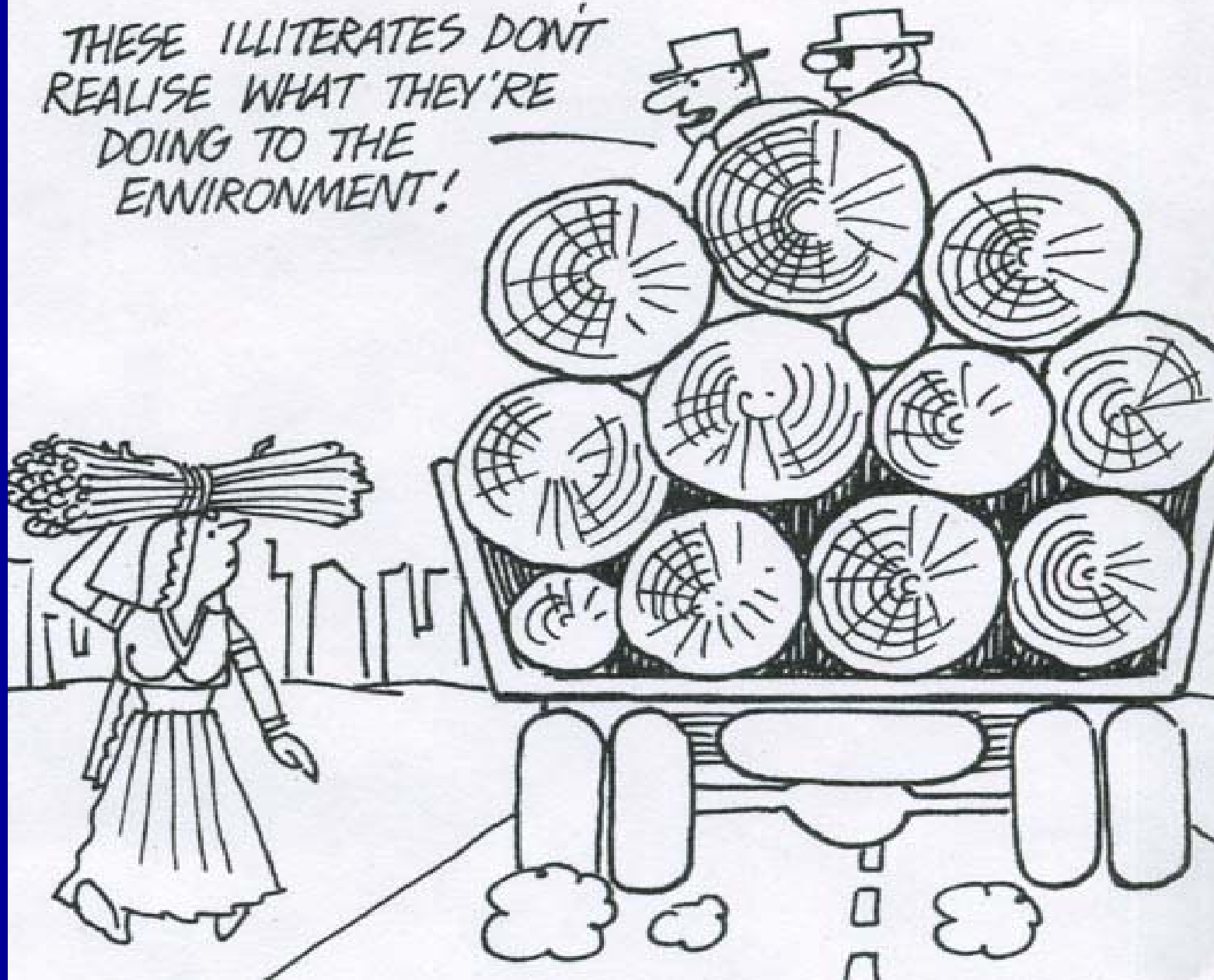
1. What is the purpose of a monitoring mechanism?
 - Accountability
 - Improve outcomes – service delivery
 - Move it away from the “blame” culture
 - Example of G-Watch

MONITORING MECHANISMS

2. Who should be included in that mechanism?

- All concerned government agencies
- Those who have a stake
 - Economic interests
 - Beneficiaries
- Advocacy organizations
- International development partners
- Local Governments
- Media organizations

A View From the South...

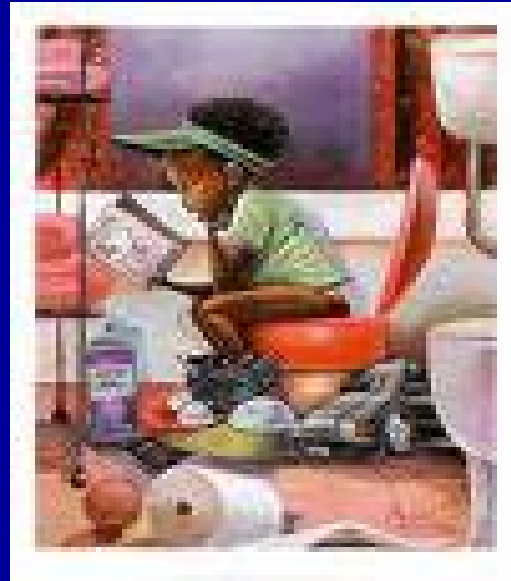


MONITORING MECHANISMS

3. How do you organize that mechanism?

- Overall Partnership Agreement
- Legal constitutive document (preferably by EO)
- Task Groups or Sub-Committees as necessary
- Use ICT mechanisms

Are there other ways of organizing?



CONCLUSION

1. No retreating from commitment, otherwise worse outcome
2. Committing to accountability is a challenge but rewarding as it improves ownership and outcomes
3. If properly designed, it moves us away from a culture of blame.

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a new journey begins . . .

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