Country-led assessments



Photos by Adam Rogers/UNCD

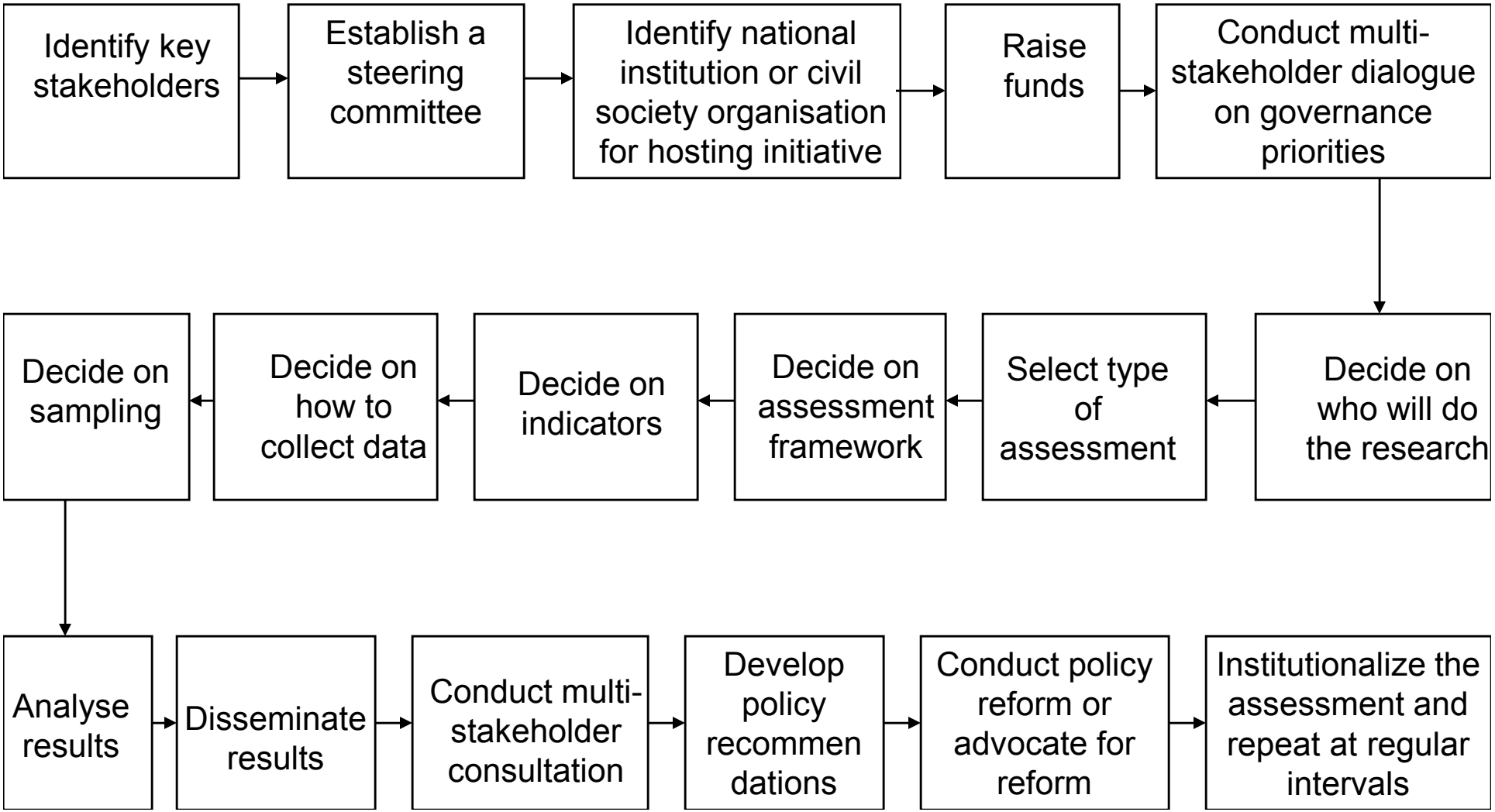
Trends since the 2005 Paris Declaration

- Shift from external to local and national assessments
- Less reliance on international experts and more on national institutions and local expertise
- Shift from purely technical approaches → political and managerial issues

Country-led assessments

- Undertaken by a country on its own initiative
- Can be initiated by government, civil society advocacy, research institutes
- Range in focus (comprehensive or sectoral)
- Active participation of state and non-state actors
- Results feed into policy-making processes

Key steps in conducting a country-led governance assessment



Key Principles

1. Accountability
2. Participation
3. Transparency
4. Legitimacy



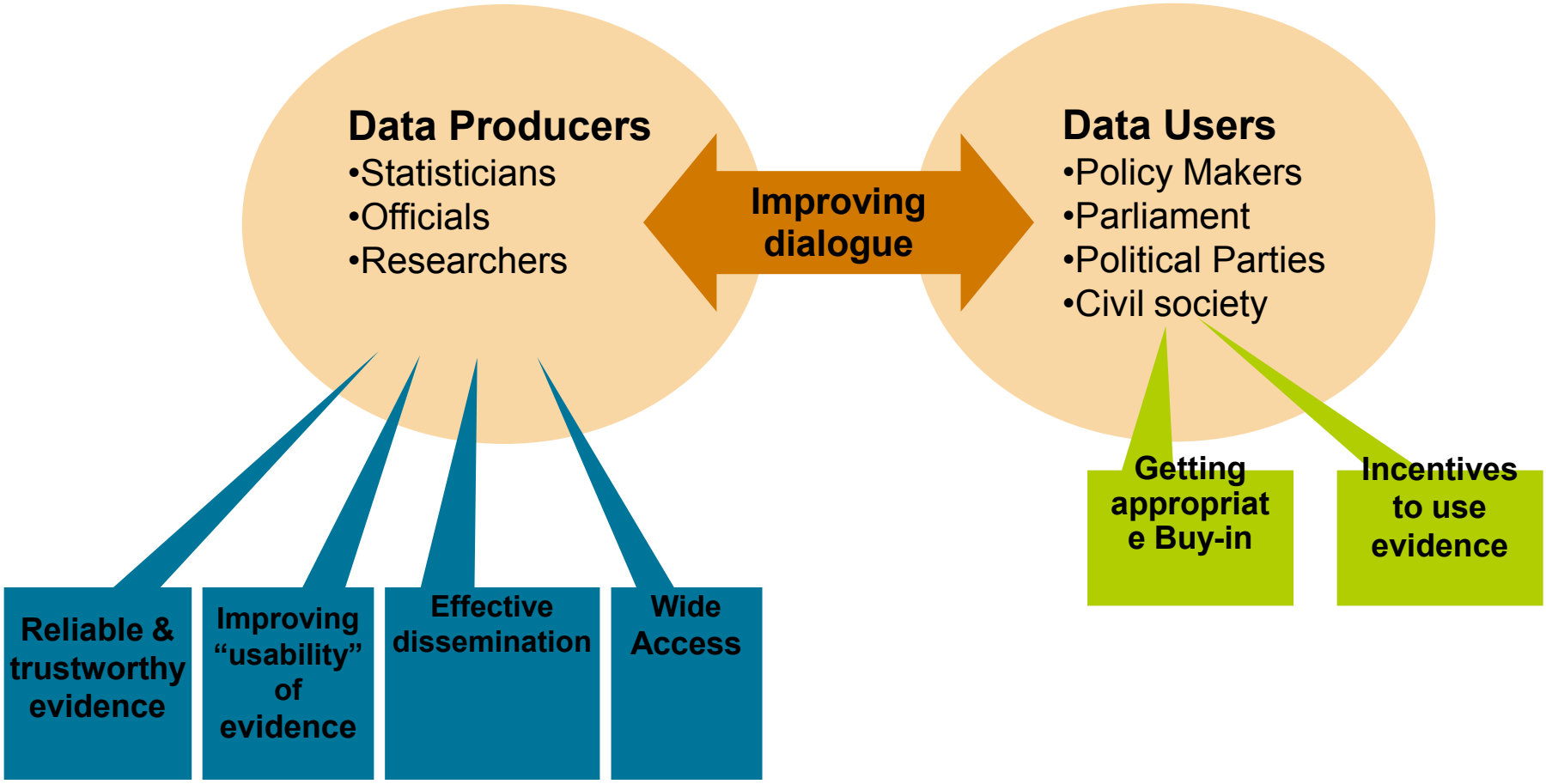
Ten features of an effective DG assessment

1. Alignment to national political priorities and processes
2. Assessment is country contextualized
3. Methodology is rigorous
4. Selection of indicators is transparent and participatory
5. Results are stored in a public national database
6. Indicators are pro-poor and gender-sensitive
7. Capacity of national stakeholders is developed
8. Cost-effective and timely
9. The results are widely communicated
10. The assessment is repeated

Key capacities required

- Facilitating multi-stakeholder discussions
- Coordinating data-producing agencies and organisations
- Research and data collection
- Data disaggregation and analysis
- Database management
- Analysing global governance indices
- Presenting and disseminating assessment results
- Using governance evidence in policymaking

Increasing uptake



Connecting it all to UNCAC

Mongolia's approach

- Mongolia, since 2003
- Adapted IDEAs democracy assessment framework
- "MDG 9" on Democratic Governance
- Phase 2: Capacity development of government agencies and civil society reporting on collectio analysis of governance data
- Piloting of sector-specific and decentralized governance assessment tools



Connecting it all to UNCAC

Tajikistan's approach

- Sectoral Integrity Risk Management
- Acknowledge failure to combat corruption so far has been linked to know the exact nature of corrupt transactions and dynamics
- Border Management, Education, Water, Energy
- Based on expert and civil society consultations
- Leading to an Integrity Vulnerability Mitigation Plan



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