Chapter 4: Concluding remarks

The core aim of the Arab awakening was to overcome regimes that were serving the interests of political and economic elite, and in their place build a future based on inclusion, rights and dignity. A common thread running through the discussions of the Arab Governance Week was the understanding that transitions are fluid and non-linear. For decades the focus of democratic governance was on elections as the central tenet of democracy, but they are time bound intermittent processes. Social accountability is exercised on a continuous basis and requires active participation of the state, the civil society and the media.

Participants have argued that the lack of legal and institutional framework that allows for citizen participation in governance decision making and demanding accountability, coupled with lack of responsiveness of government institutions to the demands and the needs of the citizens, resulted in the failure of the Arab development model. The new development framework for the region should be based on participation and mutual accountability between the state and citizens, facilitated by transparent and responsive governance institutions, and resulting in economic development policy that gives priority to social justice, to the fight against poverty and unemployment, and to ensuring social rights of all citizens in health, education and decent work.

To achieve this, existing accountability mechanisms need to be further strengthened. Legislative branch should play a stronger role in holding the executive branch of the government accountable through planning, budgeting and ministerial oversight. The independence of the judiciary needs to be ensured to enable them to hold the executive accountable through checks and balances that are built into the administrative system of government. Independence and capacities of audit institutions need to be increased. Such accountability mechanisms are based on formal obligations of the duty bearers and legally defined sanctions that should ideally prevent, or at least punish misuse of office. However, there is a widespread recognition that these formal mechanisms and institutions are not sufficient to ensure that public resources are spent on the needs of the people.

Spaces need to be created for direct participation of citizens, civil society and the media in holding the state to account, through a variety of social accountability mechanisms. They can be applied at local through to national level and can target a range of governance issues and processes including: public information-sharing, policy-making and planning; the analysis and tracking of public budgets, expenditures and procurement processes; the participatory monitoring and evaluation of public service delivery, as well as broader oversight roles, anti-corruption measures and complaints handling mechanisms. Social accountability mechanisms can be seen as constructive alternatives to street protests in amplifying the voice of the citizens. Improved social accountability is not only a mechanism to punish and control misuse of office. If applied in a constructive manner and institutionalized in regular government procedures and behavior, it is also a means to structure communication between a government and its citizens and could thus even contribute to a change in the relationship between the two parties, from a "producer-consumer" type of relationship to a relationship in which they work together to improve services (co-production).

Building the capacity and ability of citizens to demand accountability and to manage the process itself is also crucial, particularly with regards to empowering the younger generation as an investment in the future of the region. What is needed is a culture of asking critical questions to those in power. Citizens need to regard basic services not as generous gifts from government officials but rather the fulfillment of their rights. The culture of respecting and fulfilling human rights needs to be fostered, increasing citizens knowledge of their rights as these are the basic values to which a government can be held accountable. Even if such awareness exists, experienced civil society organizations are necessary to collect and analyze information, to involve the media, to generate wider public support and understanding, and to negotiate with the government. A strong, independent media has a powerful role to play in amplifying the voice of the citizens, facilitating the dialogue between the citizens and the state, acting as a sounding board for government policies, and fulfilling the watch dog function to protect against abuse of power. At the same time, for social accountability to be effective in terms of disciplining misuse of office by duty bearers, it depends on subsequent corrective actions taken by government in response. The State is also responsible for creating an enabling environment for social accountability relations, guaranteeing the freedom of association and access to information, ensuring citizens' rights to public information and opening up public budget and expenditure records, improving internal systems of transparency, etc.

The importance of improving and regulating free access to information as a condition for improved transparency and accountability was emphasized. Balanced legislation that protects the freedom of association and the independence and integrity of NGOs and the media, but at the same time stimulates a responsible and constructive attitude of these actors would be important as well. New Constitutions that are currently being drafted in the region should include commitments to transparency and accountability. Broader advocacy campaigns on the importance of governance and accountability, and practical application of the concepts, need to be organized.

It also became clear that neither of 3 actors could drive the change alone. Representatives of CSOs, media and government all agreed that cooperation between 3 actors is essential. In countries with a more open and truly representative government that is seen to be legitimate and trusted, government itself could take a lead in bringing various actors together. In other countries, with more repressive and defensive government, civil society and the media should joint hands and continue to put pressure on government to demand for increased accountability. In the Arab region, with a long tradition of state dominance, civil society and the media will have to work hard to establish their equal, recognized and respected position.

Discussions in the parallel stream on governance assessments revolved around challenges and opportunities of accessing, collecting and analyzing data about governance on local, national and regional levels, and using it to influence policy change. In addition to advancing access to information legislation, capacity of state institutions to manage information and enforce monitoring mechanisms needs to be strengthened. There is a need for a shift from a culture of secrecy to one of transparency which entails a fundamental change in mind-sets of politicians and bureaucrats, as well as building public awareness to encourage active exercise of the right to know. While access to information is vital, to ability to critically analyze information, by civil society and citizens at large, also needs to be fostered.

In the transformation process towards more democratic societies in the Arab region, governance assessments can play an important role in the introduction of democratic values and principles at various levels of society. Local governance assessments that are done in a highly participatory manner actively involving citizens, can empower citizens by informing them about their human rights and establish an initial but very critical means of communication between citizens and their government at local level, where the state and citizens interact directly. Special consideration should be made for addressing the interests of constituencies that are often excluded from formal governance processes, such as women and youth.

Discussions of the parallel stream on the Universal Periodic Review showed that the main challenge in the region is the need to change perceptions.

- First, perception about what the UPR really is: The UPR is a process for accountability to the people, and not just to the human rights council in Geneva! It opens the door to effective collaboration with civil society, and from there with the people they serve.
- Perception about the relation between State and civil society should be: There is a critical need for increased dialogue between States and civil society – this requires a longer term "education" process to change years of antagonistic relations.
- Perception about the role and responsibilities of civil society: civil society does not have the monopoly of advocacy and should engage more with the media for better outreach to the people.

As mentioned on several occasions, the responsibility does not rely solely on the shoulders of the 3 actors, State, civil society and media. The UN can certainly support them on this challenging work by bringing examples of good practices from other countries or regions where these changes are possible, and by supporting confidence building initiatives where State and civil society are both partners in joint projects. These actions must be collective.

Annex 1: Agenda

Day 1 - Monday November 26
8.30-9.00   Registration
9.00 – 9.30   Welcoming remarks - Anita Nirody, UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative - Alia Al Dalli, Manager, Regional Bureau for Arab States - Regional Centre in Cairo   Opening remarks - Ambassador Omar Abu Eish, Director Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt
9.30 – 9.45   Introduction to the Governance Week   - Rani El Masri, UNDP Regional Centre
9.45 – 10.45   Session 1: Understanding accountability in the context of transition The region is going through an important moment of change that has already led to important milestones: Indeed, several countries in the region held elections, witnessing the rise of new political powers, started working on national dialogue, constitutional reforms, or started the long process to address transitional justice, all with very different results. This will reflect on these processes, addressing more specifically the following issues: - Defining social accountability in relation to other forms of accountability - Reflecting on the transformative processes on-going in the region, with case-studies from some of the countries in transition - Outlining the relevance of social accountability in the context of transformative change, drawing on experiences from around the world Session chair: - Geoff Prewitt, Deputy Head of the UNDP Regional Centre Speakers: - Geoff Prewitt, Deputy Head of the UNDP Regional - Jeff Thindwa, Manager, Social Accountability Practice, World Bank Institute - Khaled Ali, Egyptian Center for Social and Economic Rights, Egypt

10.45 – 11.00	Coffee break

11.00 – 12.15   Session 2: Social Accountability: the role of the state

This session will focus on the role of the state in creating enabling environment for social accountability, including ensuring practicing horizontal accountability and ensuring responsiveness of state structure to the needs of the citizens. More specifically it would address the following issues:
- Internal/horizontal accountability mechanisms of the state
- Right to information
- Right to assembly and association
- Channels for public participation in policy making and monitoring of implementation

Speakers:

- Azmi Shuaibi, Palestine, Coordinator of Regional Anti – Corruption and Integrity Network (ACINET) Non-Governmental Group
- Jameleddine Gharbi, Minister of Regional Development and Regional Planning, Tunisia
- Hassabo Mohamed, Minister, Higher Council for Decentralization, Sudan
- Ghada Waly, Managing Director, Social Fund for Development, Egypt

12.15 – 13.30   Session 3: Social Accountability: the role of civil society

This session will focus on the role of civil society in demanding democratic governance and social accountability, as well as promoting social accountability, drawing on examples from the region and around the world.
- Capacity of civil society and informal movements
- Enabling institutional environment
- Freedom of expression
- Availability of channels for constructive engagement with the state

Session chair:

- Carmen Malena, Social Accountability Expert

Speakers:

- Cvetana Plavsa Matic, Director, National Foundation for Civil Society Development, Croatia
- Hossam Bahgat, Director, Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights, Egypt
 - Amr Lashin, Affiliated Network of Social Accountability, Arab Word (ANSA AW)

13.30 – 14.30   Lunch

14.30 – 16.00   Session 4: Social Accountability: the role of media – both traditional and social media

This session will focus specifically on the role of the media in promoting social accountability, drawing on examples from the region and around the world. More specifically it would deal with the following issues:

- Capacity of the media in the region
- The role of social media
- Access to information
- Freedom of expression

Session to be broadcast live on OnTV, in the format of a talk-show co-hosted by Liliane Daoud, lead anchor at OnTV and Ayman AlSayyad, Editor-in-Chief of Weghat Nazar magazine.

Moderator :   Liliane Daoud, Talk show Anchor, OnTV
Chair :   Ayman Al-Sayyad, Senior Advisor to the President of Egypt

Guest Speakers   :

-          Dima Al-Kahtib, Palestinian Journalist, Venezuela Bureau Chief - Al Jazeera
-          Hassan Hamed, Head of the Egyptian Radio & Television Union and Media Production City
-          Liliane Wagdy, Egyptian Citizen Journalist/blogger
-          TBD, Tunisian blogger/internet activist.

16.00 – 16.30   Coffee break

16.30 – 18.00   Session 5: Social Accountability: key challenges and opportunities in the Arab region

This session will use an interactive format of the World Café to allow participants to reflect on the key messages of the plenary presentations of the day, as they apply to the context of their own work on the ground, and come up with consensus-based list of the key challenges and opportunities for promoting social accountability in the Arab region today.

Objectives:
- Active involvement of all participants in the discussion and searching for solutions
- Collect innovative ideas of how to promote social accountability in the Arab Region
- Participants share ideas and make new contacts
- Active interaction across government and non-government actors

World Café format session, facilitated by Paul Van Hoof, IDASA

Table hosts/facilitators would appointed among UNDP participants, planning session held during coffee-break

Core questions to address:
-        What is the most important action or change that should take place to enhance social accountability in your country?
-        Who should take a leading role in these processes?
-        What can be done to achieve this?

DAY 2 - Tuesday November 27
9.00 – 9.30   Recap of Day 1
9.30 – 11.00   Session 6: Introductory remarks on the Universal Periodic Review and Governance assessments as mechanisms that can support social accountability This session will present the two mechanisms and how they can support social accountability. The discussion will also highlight the relation that can be established between the two mechanisms and how they can support constructive interaction between the three actors. Furthermore, links with the global consultations on governance in post-2015 framework would also be outlined. Session Chair: Geoff Prewitt, Deputy Head of the UNDP Regional Centre Speakers: - Christophe Peschoux, UPR division, OHCHR - Mitra Motlagh, Human Rights Specialist, UNDP Regional Center - Nina Kolybashkina, Governance Assessments Specialist, UNDP Regional Center Cairo - Helena Bjuremalm, Senior Programme Manager, Democracy and Development Programme, International IDEA - Joachim Nahem, Global Programme on Governance Assessments, UNDP Oslo Governance Center

11.00 – 11.30 Coffee break	
11.30 – 13.00 PARALLEL SESSIONS Session 7a: Challenges and Opportunities for Governance Data This session would focus on the challenges to accessing, producing and disseminating governance data in the Arab region, as well as opportunities to address those challenges presented by the new democratic space opened by the Arab Spring. Lack of accurate, timely and relevant governance data affects the ability of citizens to hold their governments to account for their performance, as well as hinders efforts of national government and other stakeholders to ensure good performance management and measure progress in governance. This session will look at the issues related to access to information, national capacities, as well as the interplay of technical and political issues in data collection and analysis.	Session 7b: Challenges of inclusiveness in the preparation of the UPR The preparation of the Universal Periodic Review and the various reports is a first important step in the UPR cycle, and presents a unique opportunity for different actors to collaborate and initiate dialogue on various important issues in the country. For example, certain countries used the UPR as an open door to initiate policy dialogue between NHRI and various ministries, which acted as a catalyst for more systematic dialogue. This session will discuss how the UPR relates to the role of the different actors, and how it offers each with opportunities to cooperate with the others in addressing social/economic/human rights concerns. It will highlight how inclusiveness in the preparation of the UPR, particularly in fragile States, can support initial engagement between the State and the civil society,

Moderator:	serve as platform for dialogue and can be used as conflict prevention mechanism.
- Marwan Abisamra, Civil Society and Social Policy Advisor, UNDP Regional Center Cairo	Moderator:
Speakers:	Christophe Peschoux, UPR division, OHCHR
- Magued Osman, Managing Director, Egyptian Center for Public Opinion Research (Baseera) "Review of challenges and opportunities for governance data" - Ahmad Khir, General Manager of Support For Information Technology Center, Egypt "Comparative Analysis of Access to Information Legislation" - Mustafa Nasr, Director, Studies & Economic Media Center, Yemen "Advocating for the Access to Information Law in Yemen" - Representative of government (TBC)	Speakers: - Iryna Fedorovych, informal CSO coalition on UPR/ Yuliya Shcherbinina, UNDP, Ukraine - Ali Dabbas, National Commission for Human Rights, Jordan - Mahjoub ElHaiba, Inter-Ministerial Delegation for Human Rights, Morocco
13.00 – 14.00 Lunch	
14.00 – 15.30 Session 8a: Critical analysis of regional and national efforts in producing comparative data on governance This session would critically review some of the key efforts on regional and national level in the Arab region to come up with indicators of governance. The presentations would look at different methodological approaches, but would also reflect on the issues around disseminating research findings, initiating public discourse about governance and aiming to achieve policy impact. Moderator: Nina Kolybashkina, Governance Assessments Specialist, UNDP Regional Centre Cairo	Session 8b: Stocktaking of the UPR recommendations – implementation in the current transition period? The UPR process is not an end and the recommendations, as second step of the cycle, can be used to increase knowledge of human rights in the country or as a tool to support work on social accountability. This presentation will give an overview of the recommendations issued in the Arab States, identify possible trends and present examples of implementation plans adopted. Moderator: Mohammad Abu-Harthieh, UPR division, OHCHR

Speakers:	Speakers:
- Ayman Ayoub, Director, West Asia and North Africa region (WANA), International IDEA "Local Democracy Assessment in the Arab Region" - Mudar Kassis, Birzeit University, "Arab Democracy Index" - Mohammed Hussainy, Director, Identity Center Jordan "Jordan Reform Watch" - Hisham Abdel Rahman, Ministry of Local Development, Egypt "Rabet: electronic information management system for local level"	- Fateh Azzam, independent consultant - Moath Al-Mula Hwaish, Ministry of Human Rights, Iraq - Hasmy Agam, Chairman, SUHAKAM, Malaysia
15.30 – 16.00 Coffee Break	
16.00 – 17.30 Session 9a: Country-cases of Local-level Assessments Services delivered on local level and the work of the local government units are the key areas of interface between citizens and the state. Assessments of governance on local level provide an opportunity for citizens to provide direct feedback on quality of services provided, but also on the quality of governance processes on local level. They can also contribute to the processes on monitoring by the national governments. This session will review several examples of local-level governance assessments and will reflect on their potential to influence policies and strengthen governance. Moderator: Aladeen Shawa, Senior Advisor, UNCDF Speakers: - Ibrahim Bisharat, Birzeit University: "Integrity Assessment Toolkit for Local Government Units"	Session 9b: Working Group on implementation of UPR recommendations Participants will be divided in groups to discuss the implementation of the UPR recommendations. The groups will identify: (a) what are the opportunities to implement the UPR recommendations; (b) what are the challenges; and (c) how to overcome implementation challenges in a collaborative spirit. Each group will comprise of state representatives, as well as civil society, NHRI, and UN colleagues.

- Yasmin Khodary, Governance Team Coordinator, Social Contract Center, Egypt "Local Governance Assessments – implications for sectoral governance" - Khaled Abdelhalim, Executive Director of the Local Development Observatory, Egypt "Local Governance Assessments – implications for strengthening Local Government Units" - Abdallah Herzenni, National Observatory on Human Development, Morocco "Local Governance Indicators"	
20.00 - 22.00 Social Dinner for Conference Participants – Egyptian Nights Restaurant, in the pool area of Fairmont Hotel (Dress code – informal; please bring some warm clothes, as the dinner would be outdoors)	

DAY 3 - Wednesday November 28	
9.00 – 9.30 PARALLEL SESSIONS Recap of day2	Recap of day 2
9.30 – 11.00 Session 10a: Accountability in public budgets and expenditures The ability of citizens and CSOs to access information about public budget and expenditures and to monitor and influence processes related to the allocation and management of public resources is essential for building safeguards against corruption and ensuring that public resources are allocated equitably so that the interests and needs of poor and marginalized groups are adequately addressed. This session would review several innovative approaches used by CSOs to advocate for improved financial transparency, looking at issues of access to information about public expenditures, the openness of budgeting processing and levels of "budget literacy" among the general population. Moderator: Heba El Kholi, Director, Oslo Governance Center, UNDP Speakers: - Marwan Abisamra, UNDP Regional Center, "Using Budget Analysis to assess Local Governance; The Jordanian example" - Naema Mohamed, Undersecretary of Finance, General Development Directorate Social Sector, Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Sudan	Session 10b: The role of civil society and media in the UPR While the media does not provide a report as part of the UPR, they still can play an important role for the provision of information, and for the monitoring of the implementation of the recommendations. Civil society, meanwhile, has a formal, recognized, and crucial role to play in the UPR as an accountability process: monitoring, reporting, advocacy, dialogue, follow-up, support, etc. This session will discuss these particular roles and also how the media and civil society can benefit for each other to increase the impact of the UPR on social accountability. Moderator: Mona Salman, news programme anchor, Al Jazeera Speakers: - Soheir Riad, Researcher, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS) - Zuhair al Jezairy, Editor-in-Chief of Aswat al Iraq - Hellen Mutellah, EACH Rights, Kenya - Khaled Daoud, Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights - Mohammad Abu-Harthieh, OHCHR

Session 10c: Citizen/community-led monitoring of public services Basic public services (in the areas of health, education, water, sanitation, etc.) are essential to citizen well-being and of particular importance to poorer and disadvantaged social groups. As a result, many social accountability initiatives focus on improving the quality and accessibility of these services through citizen participation in processes of decision-making and oversight and through a range of citizen/community-led monitoring and evaluation tools for holding the government accountable for its commitments. This session will review several case-studies from the field and review on their potential for scaling-up. Moderator: Rania El Masri, UNDP Regional Center Cairo Speakers: - Moufida Oueslati, Tunisian Active Network for Social Accountability - Wael Balousha, Gaza Office Manager; Coalition for Accountability and Integrity)AMAN(- Palestine "Reduction of Public Revenue Misuse: Cutback of Governmental Vehicles Use" - Dalia Bayoumi, M&E Team Coordinator, Social Contract Center Egypt, "Community-led Evaluation of basic service delivery: Towards a new social accountability model"	
11.00 – 11.30 Coffee Break	

11.30 – 13.00 Session 11a: Gender	Session 11b: Linking the UPR to other accountability mechanisms to support democratic transition
Women and men often have different needs and interests in many areas of governance, and their experiences with institutions vary. The same applies to differences by age groups among both genders. Poor people and rural dwellers experience service provision differently from affluent city dweller. It is important to take these differences into account when assessing governance, and ensure that voices of marginalised groups are included in the assessment process. This session will present analytical framework for introducing sensitivity to gender, age and poverty in the assessment process. It would also review several case-studies of on-going work in the area in the region and outside, and will reflect on how these experiences can be mainstreamed. - Moderator: Ana Lukatela, UNWOMEN NY Speakers: - Maya Morsi, UNWOMEN Egypt "Gender responsive social budgeting" - Seloua Ben Saida, Head of division of monitoring and updating of texts of laws, Ministry of Justice, Morocco "User Satisfaction Barometer" - Fiorela Shalsi, UNWOMEN Albania "Gender-focused Community Score Cards" - Jamal Eddine Naji, Director, Higher Council of Audia-visual Communication, Morocco "Gender stereotyping in the audiovisual media"	The Universal Periodic Review is not an end in itself but an important mechanism to support development process.it does not work in isolation and as standalone. Other mechanisms also exist to support social accountability such as anti-corruption. In the context of change of the region, the Universal Periodic Review needs to be linked to other mechanisms of social accountability to ensure coherence and consistency. This session will identify some of the entry points with other work on social accountability of relevance to the region. Moderator: Mohamed El Ghannam, Governance and Rule of Law, UNDP Somalia Speakers: - Torsten Schackel, OHCHR - Khadija Moala, Kuwait, independent consultant - Muaz Tungo, Head of Advisory Council for Human Rights, Ministry of Justice, Sudan - Kishan Khoday, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Saudi Arabia

Session 11c: ICT and governance assessments New technologies and social media have played a significant role in facilitating the events of the Arab Spring. Their potential for collecting governance data that could be used for demanding social accountability and carrying out a constructive dialogue with the government needs to be explored further. Various initiatives in the region and outside can be highlighted as good examples. This session will critically review such initiatives, aiming to identify ways for enhancing cooperation between civil society and government actors to ensure that data generated by citizens is used to improve governance at local and national levels. Moderator: Amr Lashin, Affiliated Network of Social Accountability, Arab Word (ANSA AW) Speakers: - Christopher Wilson, Communications Analyst, Oslo Governance Center - Malek Guetat, OpenGov, Tunisia - Amr Sobhy, Zabatek/Morsi Meter, Egypt - Ghada Moussa, Director, Governance Center, Ministry of State for Administrative Development	
13.00 – 14.00 Lunch	
14.00 – 15.30 Session 12a: Measuring Corruption Due to its clandestine and illegal nature measuring corruption is extremely difficult, both in terms of the extent of corruption as well as how corruption affects political institutions and service delivery. There has however been a fair amount of progress in methods for measuring the incidence of corruption, describing the channels through which corruption operates, and in testing potential policy interventions to combat corruption.	Session 12b: Broadening Partnership and Engagement of the UPR at national, regional and global levels? While the UPR lends itself to strengthen the relation between the people and the State, there are also regional and global actors (UN, LAS, etc.) that can support the work carried out at country level, and enhance communication between countries for stronger cooperation. This session will present and discuss the role some of these actors can play.

This session will review some best-practice cases on measuring corruption from the Arab region, as well as internationally, and discuss the challenges and opportunities in strengthening national efforts in measuring corruption in the region. Moderator: - Arkan El-Seblani, UNDP Regional Anti-Corruption Project Speakers: - Rasha Amarneh, Director of Legal Department at the Palestinian Anti-Corruption Commission, "Country-specific assessment experience of UNCAC implementation" - Mona Salem, Governance Specialist, Social Contract Center, Egypt "Measuring Corruption in Service Delivery"	Moderator: Roland Sarton, Governance, UNDP Algeria Speakers: - Elham Alshejni, Director of Human Rights department, League of Arab States - Alaa Shalabi, Secretary General, Arab Organization for Human Rights, Egypt - Andrea Ori, OHCHR Regional office North Africa, - Mitra Motlagh, UNDP Regional Office for the Arab States
Session 12c: Generating youth-sensitive governance data In the patriarchal societies, opportunities for young people to influence governance processes are limited. Young people also have different needs in terms of the services provided on local level, which are not often recognized. At the same time young people are increasingly looking for innovative ways to hold the state to account and engage in constructive dialogue about policies that directly affect their lives. This session will look at several case-studies of initiatives that give young people an opportunity to generate their own data about governance processes and conduct youth-focused analysis of policies. Moderator: Kawtar Zerouali, Regional Youth Programme Manager, UNV	

Speakers: - George Hodge, UNDP Armenia "Social Innovation for Governance Data and Social Accountability" - Stefan Manevski, Macedonia, Center for Intercultural Dialogue "Youth-led Community Score Cards" - Mohamed Qenawy, Governance and Civic Engagement Programme Field Supervisor, CARE Egypt - Yemeni Youth Observatory	
15.30 – 16.00 Coffee Break – END OF DAY 3	
16.00 – 17.00 Recommendations and follow up to be presented on the next day – session moderators and focal points only This session will recapitulate the main messages that came out of the plenary sessions and group work and will provide a final opportunity to close discussions left open during the two days of parallel session.	Recommendations and follow up to be presented on the next day – session moderators and focal points only This session will recapitulate the main messages that came out of the plenary sessions and group work and will provide a final opportunity to close discussions left open during the two days of parallel session.

SIDELINE EVENT

16.00 – 18.00 Meeting on Global Democratic Governance Report The objectives of the consultations are as follows: - To get inputs on the discussion paper and the thematic chapters of the Report in the context of pre and post Arab Spring events, focusing more specifically on a) (In)equalities and how institutions have contributed to it; b) (In)securities and vulnerabilities; and c) Governance and weakened legitimacy. - To seek case studies and inputs from the Arab region comparing status of DG in varying political systems of Arab states -To get the insights and perspective from the participants of the Arab Governance Week on social accountability, political participation and gender responsive governance in the Arab region.

DAY 4 - Thursday November 29
9.00 – 9.30   Recap and introduction to the day
9.30 – 10.30   Country working groups Participants group by country to discuss how to take the recommendations forward in their respective countries
10.30 – 11.00   Coffee Break
11.00 – 12.00   Presentation of the results of the country work
12.00 – 13.00   Conclusions, recommendations and Closing remarks
13.00 – 14.00   Lunch

SIDELINE EVENT

14.00 – 17.30 Regional Consultation on Governance and Accountability in the Post -2015 Framework The objectives of this Regional Consultation are: - Contribute to a broad-based dialogue on the role of governance and accountability in the post-2015 development framework that includes civil society and other non-state actors; - Propose key elements, issues and initial recommendations from the regional perspective on the role of governance in the post-2015 development agenda.
14.00 – 14.15 Introduction to Regional Consultation on Governance and Accountability in the Post-2015 Framework Elissar Sarouh, Special Advisor, Democratic Governance Group, UNDP
14.15 – 14.40   Brief overview of the Post-2015 Process - Beniam Gebrezghi, Bureau of External Relations and Advocacy, UNDP "Brief overview - Joachim Nahem, Oslo Governance Center, UNDP "Measuring Governance in Post-2015 framework" - Ana Lukatela, UN WOMEN "Ensuring gender perspective in Post-2015 framework" - Questions and Answers 14.40 – 14.50   Introduction to group questions 14.50 – 15.30   Break in three groups (one for each Guiding Question) to : - Identify key elements and issues on governance and accountability for post-2015 - Identify initial recommendations for post-2015 15.30 – 16.30   Report on the results of group work and agree on initial recommendations (plenary)

Annex 2: List of Participants

	Name	Organization/ Institution	Country
1	Abdalhameed Yarbou	General National Congress committee on follow up of accountability bodies (auditor general, integrity commission anti-corruption)	Libya
2	Abdallah Herzenni	ONDH (Observatoire national du développement humain)	Morocco
3	Abdel Azziz Abul	Parliament - Shura Council	Bahrain
4	Abdelaziz Latrach	Central Authority for Corruption Prevention in Morocco (ICPC)	Morocco
5	Abdelaziz Latrach	ICPC	Morocco
6	Abdelkhalek Benzekri	AMDH	Morocco
7	Abdelouahab REZIG	CNES National Economic and Social Council of Algeria	Algeria
8	Abdelrahman El Mahdi	Sudan Government	Sudan
9	Abderrahmane ARAR	CSO	Algeria
10	Abdourahman Ali Said	SGG	Djibouti
11	Abdul Wahhab Abul-qasem Dabboub	Audit Bureau	Libya
12	Ahmed Kadhim Hujairi	Bahrain Human Rights Society	Bahrain
13	Ahmed Sulaiman Al Ajel	Supreme council for Planning and Development	Kuwait
14	Ahmed Khir	Support For Information Technology Center, Egypt "Comparative Analysis of Access to Information Legislation"	Egypt
15	Ahmed Sebai	Association Marocaine des Parlementaires contre la Corruption	Morocco
16	Aladeen Shawa	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
17	Ali Al-Za'tari	UNDP	Sudan
18	Ali Mohamed Abdou	NHRC	Djibouti
19	Ali Dabbas	Jordan National Center for Human Rights (NCHR)	Jordan
20	Ali Ibrahim AbdelKarim	LTA Libyan Transparency	Libya
21	Alia Al Dalli	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
22	AlRashed Imhemed Mohamed	Audit Bureau	Libya
23	Altaf Shaher Ali Al Mohammed	Youth Observatory	Yemen

24	Alyaa Nabil	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
25	Amal Hassan Babiker El Tinay	National Human Rights Commission NHRC	Sudan
26	Amin Sharkawi	UNDP	Sudan
27	Amr Lashin	Affiliated Network of Social Accountability, Arab Word (ANSA AW)	Egypt
28	Ana Lukatela	UN Women	USA
29	Andrea Ori	OHCHR	Tunisia
30	Anita Nirody	UNDP Egypt	Egypt
31	Anouar Mouala	Media / Expert en Sciences de l'Information et la Communication	Tunisia
32	Ayman Al-Sayyad	Senior Advisor to the President of Egypt	Egypt
33	Ayman Ayoub	International IDEA	Egypt
34	Ayshanie Medagango-da-Labe	UNDP	Morocco
35	Azmi Shuaibi	Anti-corruption and integrity network (ACINET)-nongovernmental group	OPt
36	Benamor Brahim	Affiliated Network for Social Accountability (ANSA-Africa)	Tunisia
37	Beniam Gebrezghi	UNDP	USA
38	Boshra Mahdi Hassan		Sudan
39	Bouho Abdillahi Hassan	UNDP	Djibouti
40	Bruno Pouezat	UNDP	Morocco
41	Carmen Malena	Social Accountability Expert	Canada
42	Christophe Peschoux	OHCHR	Geneva
43	Christopher Wilson	Oslo Governance Center	Norway
44	Cvetana Plavsa Matic	National Foundation for Civil Society Development	Eastern Europe -Croatia
45	Dalia Bayoumi	Social Contract Center Egypt	Egypt
46	Darah Al Joudar	UNDP	Kuwait
47	Dima Al-Kahtib	Palestinian Journalist, Venezuela Bureau Chief - Al Jazeera	Venezula
48	Donia Abou Taleb	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
49	Ebraheem Ali Almaslami	Youth Observatory	Yemen
50	Edem Bakhshish	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
51	Ekkehard Strauss	Independent consultant	Morocco

52	El Hacene El Bey	Government	Algeria
53	Elham Alshejni	LAS	Egypt
54	Elissar Srarouh	UNDP RBAS	USA
55	Eltayeb Mustafa Abu-Ghanai	Anti-Corruption Commission	Sudan
56	Entesar Mohamed Al-Adhe	UN Women	Yemen
57	Evariste Sibomana	UNDP	Sudan
58	Fateh Azzam	Independent consultant	Lebanon
59	Faten Tibi	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
60	Fiorela Shalsi	UN Women	Albania
61	Geoff Prewitt	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
62	George Hodge	UNDP CO Armenia	Eastern Europe -Armenia
63	Ghada Moghny	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
64	Ghada Moussa	Ministry of State for Administrative Development	Egypt
65	Ghada Waly	Social Fund for Development	Egypt
66	Ghazi Abdulrahman Naji ABDULRAB	Activists Organization for Development and Human Rights (AODHR)	Yemen
67	Gihan Abou Taleb	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
68	Hala Alahmadi	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
69	Hanan Elbadawi	Young Egyptian Academic	Egypt
70	Hanan Mohammed Salam Ali al-Maqtari	Youth Observatory	Yemen
71	Hasmy Agam	SHUAKAM	Malaysia
72	Hassabo Mohamed	Higher Council for Decentralization	Sudan
73	Hassan Hamed	Egyptian Radio & Television Union and Media Production City	Egypt
74	Hassan Krayem	UNDP Lebanon	Lebanon
75	Hazaa Hasn AlHemiary	Youth Observatory	Yemen
76	Heba ElHedidi	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
77	Heba ElKholi	Oslo Governance Center	Norway
78	Helena Bjuremalm	International IDEA	IDEA
79	Helene Opsal	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
80	Hellen Mutellah	The Kenya Stakeholders Coalition for the UPR in Kenya (KSC-UPR)	Kenya
81	Hisham Abdel Rahman	Ministry of Local Development	Egypt

82	Hocine KHALDOUNE	CNPPDH, Commission Nationale de Promotion et de Protection des Droits de l'Homme	Algeria
83	Hoda Nahlawi	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
84	Hossam Bahgat	Egyptian Initiative for Human Rights	Egypt
85	Houssein Ahmed Aydid	Ministry of Justice and Judicial Affairs, Somaliland	Somalia
86	Huda Saleh AlDakheel	UNDP	Kuwait
87	Ibrahim Bisharat	Birzeit University	OPt
88	Imad Mehonna	Lebanese Transparency Association	Lebanon
89	Intisar Saleh	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
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91	Iryna Vyrtosu	Human Rights Information Center	Eastern Europe -Ukraine
92	Isa A AlKooheji	Nuab	Bahrain
93	Jamal Eddine Naji	Dialogue National Médias et Société / HACA	Morocco
94	Jameleddine Gharbi	Ministry of Planning and Regional Development	Tunisia
95	Jeffrey M. Thindwa	World Bank Institute - Social Accountability Practice	USA
96	Joachim Naheim	Oslo Governance Center	Norway
97	John Azzi	Ministry of Justice	Lebanon
98	Jorge Valladares	International IDEA	IDEA
99	Kafia Mohammad Al Affif	UN Women	Yemen
100	Kareem Seif Mokhtar	The Danish Egyptian Dialogue Institute	Egypt
101	Karim Ezz El Din	UNDP Egypt	Egypt
102	Kawtar Zerouali	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
103	Khadija Moalla	UNDP	Kuwait
104	Khaled Abdelhalim	Local Development Observatory	Egypt
105	Khaled Ali	Egyptian Center for Social and Economic Rights	Egypt
106	Khaled Dawoud	Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights	Egypt
107	Kishan Khoday	UNDP	Saudi Arabia
108	Lahcene Saadi	Ministry of Justice	Algeria
109	Layla Naffa Hamarneh	Arab Women Organization of Jordan	Jordan
110	Liliane Daoud	Talk show Anchor, OnTV	Egypt
111	Liliane Wagdy	Egyptian Citizen Journalist/blogger	Egypt

112	Linda Haddad	UNDP RBAS	USA
113	Lotta Westerberg	International IDEA	IDEA
114	Maged Osman	Baseera Agency	Egypt
115	Maggy Grabundzija	UN Women	Yemen
116	Maha Hamadeh	UNDP Project Coordinator at the Lebanese Parliament	Lebanon
117	Maha Barjas H. AlBarjas	Kuwait Graduates Association	Kuwait
118	Mahjoub ElHaiba	Inter-ministerial Delegation for Human Rights	Morocco
119	Mai Abdel Rahman	UNDP Egypt	Egypt
120	Malek Guetat	Open Gov.	Tunisia
121	Manal F S F A ALADWANI	Supreme council of planning and development.	Kuwait
122	Marija Boltec	National Foundation for Civil Society Development	Eastern Europe -Croatia
123	Marlene el Jorr	Ministry of Justice	Lebanon
124	Marwan Abi Samra	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
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126	May Al Taher	Vision Institute for Civil Society Studies	Jordan
127	Maya Morsi	UNWOMEN Egypt	Egypt
128	Michaela Lednova	Bratislava regional Center	Eastern Europe -Slovakia
129	Mitra Moltagh	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
130	Moath Al-Mula Hwaish	Ministry of Human Rights	Iraq
131	Mohamed AlSherif	UNDP	Bahrain
132	Mohamed Bashir Musbah	General National Congress committee on follow up of accountability bodies (auditor general, integrity commission, anti-corruption)	Libya
133	Mohamed El Ghannam	UNDP	Somalia
134	Mohamed ElHassan Elamin	Committee of Defense, Security and International Relations of National Assembly	Sudan
135	Mohamed Juma Jasim Khalifa Fuzaia	Ministry of Human Rights	Bahrain
136	Mohamed Abou Haggar	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
137	Mohamed Abu-Harthieh	OHCHR	Geneva

138	Mohamed Ahmed Salim	Legal Adviser of Hassabo	Sudan
139	Mohamed El Zarkane	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
140	Mohamed Maghwry	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
141	Mohamed Mohieddin	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
142	Mohamed Quamar	Shoala Association for Education and Culture	Morocco
143	Mohamed Ramay Ismail	WHO	Egypt
144	Mohammad Husseiny	Identity Center	Jordan
145	Mohammad Pournik	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
146	Mona Salem	Social Contract Center	Egypt
147	Moufida Oueslati	Tunisian Active Network for Social Accountability	Tunisia
148	Moumena Benamar	UN Women	Morocco
149	Muaz Tungo	Ministry of Justice	Sudan
150	Mubarak Al Haza	Supreme council of planning and development.	Kuwait
151	Mudar Kassis	Birzeit University	OPt
152	Muhab Wahby	The Danish Egyptian Dialogue Institute	Egypt
153	Mustafa A A Traiki	General National Congress committee on follow up of accountability bodies (auditor general, integrity commission anti-corruption)	Libya
154	Mustafa Khawaja	Palestinian National Statistical Office	OPt
155	Mustafa Nasr Ali Al-Hiagem	Studies and Economic Media Center	Yemen
156	Nabila Hamza	Foundation for the Future	Jordan
157	Naciri Safi		Morocco
158	Nada Darwazeh	OHCHR	Lebanon
159	Nader Atta	UNDP-PAPP	OPt
160	Naema Mohamed	Ministry of Finance and National Economy	Sudan
161	Nafisa Santour	Safe Somali Women and Children	Somalia
162	Nahla Zeitoun	UNDP Egypt	Egypt
163	Naji Masuod Ashall	Youth Observatory	Yemen
164	Neila Chaaban	Président de l'Instance Nationale de lutte contre la Corruption	Tunisia
165	Nenad Rava	UNDP	USA
166	Nihad Mahmoud	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
167	Nihal Abdel Wahab	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
168	Nils Taxell	U4 Anticorruption Resource Center	Norway

169	Nina Kolybashkina	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
170	Nizar Ghanem	MENAPOLIS	Jordan
171	Noeman El Sayyad	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
172	Noha Abdelgabar	UNDP	Sudan
173	Omar A. Abou Eish	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Egypt
174	Omar Abdoulkader	DISED	Djibouti
175	Omer Mohamed Abubaker	Humanitarian Aid Commission	Sudan
176	Osama Matri	UNDP Libya	Libya
177	Paul Van Hoof	IDASA	South Africa
178	Peter Grohmann	UNDP	Bahrain
179	Pierre Etienne Vannier	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
180	Qaiss Dashti	UNDP	Kuwait
181	Radwa Tarek	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
182	Rana Abdel Salam	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
183	Rana Elhusseiny	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
184	Rania El Masri	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
185	Rania Hedeya	UNDP Egypt	Egypt
186	Riadh Gharbi	Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme	Tunisia
187	Rima Al Hassani	UNDP	Syria
188	Riyad AlAhmed Mussa	UNDP	Saudi Arabia
189	Roland Sarton	UNDP	Algeria
190	Romain Darbellay	Swiss Development Coordination	Egypt
191	Rym Hazem	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
192	Safwat Fanous	University of Khartoum	Sudan
193	Sahar Shawa	UNDP	Kuwait
194	Said Issa	ANSA	Lebanon
195	Salah Bin Ali Abdul-Rahman	Ministry of Human Rights	Bahrain
196	Samia El Hashmi	CSO	Sudan
197	Samia Siedahmed	Women Caucus of the National Assembly	Sudan
198	Sekoun Tidiani Konate	DISED	Djibouti
199	Seloua Ben saida	UN Women	Morocco
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204	Taher Al Baghli	Kuwait Association for Human Rights	Kuwait
205	Taher El Sonni	UNDP - RCC	Egypt
206	Tarek Marzook	Tounsa	Tunisia
207	Tariq Aleidan	Alqabas Newspaper	Kuwait
208	Teresa Benito Lopez	UNDP Iraq	Iraq
209	Tetiana Pechonchyk	Human Rights Information Center	Eastern Europe -Ukraine
210	Torsten Schackel	OHCHR	Geneva
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212	Waleed Khaled AlSheikh	Bahrain Institute for Political Development	Bahrain
213	Wissam Benyettou	UNDP	Algeria
214	Yasmin Khodary	Social Contract Center	Egypt
215	Yasmina Sarhrouny	UNDP	Morocco
216	Yassin Hassan Yassin	UNDP	Saudi Arabia
217	Yuliya Shcherinina	UNDP CO Ukraine	Eastern Europe -Ukraine
218	Zuhair AlJezairy	Aswar al Iraq	Iraq
219	Alaa Shalaby	Arab Organization of Human Rights	Egypt
220	Alia Mrie	International IDEA	Egypt
221	Amany Nakhla	UNDP Egypt	Egypt
222	Amira Fathalla Hassan	CARE Egypt	Egypt
223	Amr Sobhy	Zabatek/Morsi Meter	Egypt
224	Anissa Daboussi	International IDEA	Egypt
225	Bassem El Shemmey	Ministry of Local Development	Egypt
226	Doaa Houssein	Human Rights and Gender Expert	Egypt
227	Howaida Nagy	CARE Egypt	Egypt
228	Lamiaa Tawfik	CARE Egypt	Egypt
229	Mahmoud Farag	CARE Egypt	Egypt
230	Mohamed Qenawy	CARE Egypt	Egypt