

### Social Accountability Basic Concepts

Training workshop on "Enhancing Social Accountability for the Better Delivery of Public Basic Services"

Amman – The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

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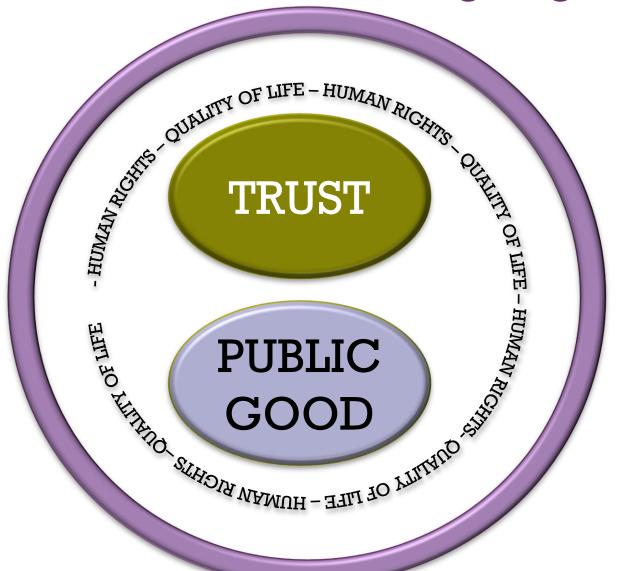
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Time 12, 201



## The Art of Living Together





## **And Governance**

#### GOVERNANCE

#### **Social Contract**

Governance as the ability to govern, the way decisions are taken and implemented, authority is exercised. It also has to do with the relationship between decision makers (institutions) and decision-takers (people, citizens).

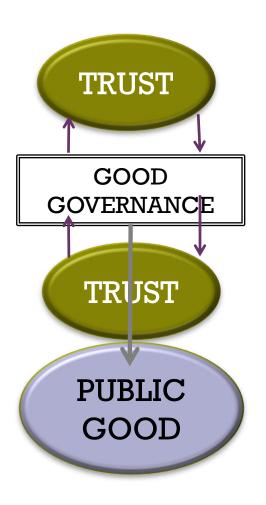
GOOD GOVERNANCE

- Participation
- Transparency
- Accountability
- · Rule of Law
- Equitability and Inclusiveness
- Effective and Efficient
- Consensus

Accountability as an element of good governance



## Trust and Governance



- Trust is at the core of governance and good governance.
- What accountability is about is responding for your own actions...thus creating and maintaining this trust.
- And corruption...abusing this trust (power) for private benefit at the expense of the public good.

Accountability is about trust and Trust is a two way street



## Accountability:

- 1. Trust as a two way street means: the SOCIAL CONTRACT!
  - You get as much trust as you give
  - It concerns both public officials and citizens alike (and NGOs and Universities, ....)
  - It is about <u>collaboration</u>.
- 2. This translates into the scope of accountability in practice:

#### Public officials:

- Transparency
- Willingness to include others – facilitate participation
- Take responsibility
- Take praise

#### Citizens:

- Transparency
- Request to be included
- Speak up their minds
- Willingness to collaborate
- Be ready to criticize and praise



# Social Accountability

- Additional to governmental checks and balances (horizontal accountability). Usually referred to as vertical (or diagonal) accountability to include the citizens (social accountability).
- Has TWO implications:
- 1. Is about a) the right of citizens to be active and involved in the decisions that affect them (and their implementation): their role in collaborating with the government and demanding service delivery (health, education...) and b) their duties towards the government and fellow citizens (taxes)
- 2. Is about the possibility and willingness of institutions and public officials to include and involve citizens in the decisions and their implementation.

Social accountability is a means in itself (as it helps for good governance) and is also a tool to improve other things – it is not just a process but is a WAY of doing things.



# Social Accountability

## The advantages of social accountabilty:

- Contribute to build trust in government –
  build credibility of the institutions
- Contribute (indirectly) to achievement of development goals
- Can also be used to increase efficiency
- And also to claim and enforce citizen's rights

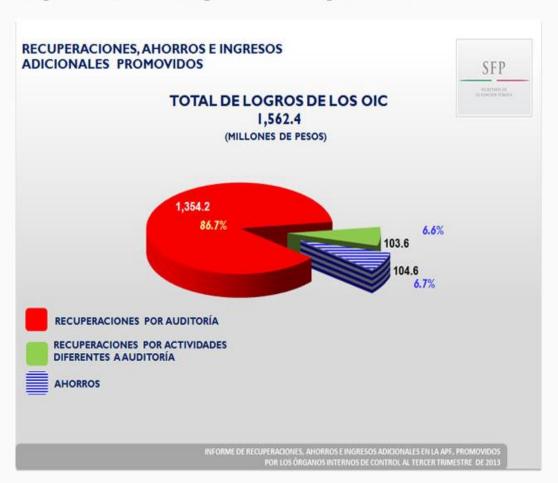


# Social Accountability and Fighting Corruption

- Social accountability tools and mechanisms good and helpful in themselves (not just for anti-corruption)
- Also useful as tool in fighting corruption (prevention and sanctioning):
  - Helpful in providing information and expertise
  - Cultural norms change only with citizen's involvement
  - Social sanctions
  - Raise issues
  - Monitoring delivery
  - Praise! (Example MEXICO)
  - Whistleblowing
  - Anything you can do...! (Share your experiences) Local experiences are the best
- Many elements already included in Jordan OGP Action Plan and NACS, many initiatives already in action (Sharek) and others also initiated by NGOs

#### Total

#### Recuperaciones, ahorros e ingresos adicionales promovidos









# Challenges

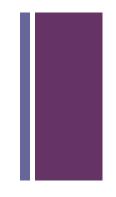
- Implementing
- Overcoming fears about citizen's involvement
- Encouraging and supporting citizen's involvement
- Helping citizen's overcoming reluctance to be involved
- Giving "voice" to those less likely to use it or with less capacity to use it (poor, marginalized groups) (Ex. Indonesia, Nigeria)
- Encourage use of information and tools
- Prepare the system to respond (Ex. Sharek)
- Not to focus on trouble only, open channels also for praise



# WHAT CHALLENGES do you see, HOW and WHO can help you overcome them?

- 15 minutes: discuss in groups
- Each group shares findings with others (5 minutes for each group)
- Group discussion and exchange





# Thank you

## Shukran