Module 9
Part One summary and feedback

Activities		Time
Activity 1	Draw your learning highlight	10 mins
Activity 2	Review	10 mins

Review

This module marks the end of Part One of the programme, which covers basics of corruption indicators, and principles for exercising critical judgement in selecting indicators. We have covered the need to understand the nature of corruption in specific contexts, and to define corrupt practices. We have discussed the many motivations a country may have for assessing corruption, and how this affects the scope of an assessment project. Participants have had the opportunity to reflect upon how their national measurement activities are linked to wider anti-corruption strategies, and UNCAC reporting. We have covered the importance of understanding what is beneath the labels of composite indicators, and of their appropriate use. We have covered the need for systematically generating original data, in order to monitor change over time, and to enhance the possibility of attribution to specific polices. Actionability has been established as a key factor in the selection and design of indicators, but above this is the need for action-worthy indicators. Perhaps most importantly in terms of future guidance, we discussed the strength of complementarity in using indicators; of monitoring outputs as well as inputs, and combining these with broader impact statistics; of considering perception as well as fact-based data; and of systematically analysing the impact of corruption and its antidotes to vulnerable groups. We then covered a technique for developing and quantifying integrity indicators and discussed aspects of this process which should be part of a wider consultative process.

This module is an opportunity to briefly review these main learning points, and to assess how the needs of participants may have changed in the course of the training and to make adjustments accordingly.

Module 9 Part One summary and feedback

Objective

During this module, the trainer should:

- summarise the main learning points of the day, and reassess participant needs so that they inform the following day's programme.

Timing

20 minutes

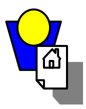
Description

Overview
This module is an opportunity to briefly review these main learning points, and to assess how the needs of participants may have changed in the course of the training and to make adjustments accordingly.

Activity 1 Draw your learning highlight
Individual illustration, followed by plenary sharing.

Activity 2 Review
Mini-lecture by trainer reviewing main points covered, followed by individual reflection assessing extent to which participants feel able to execute the learning objectives. Ends with presentation of Part Two of the programme.

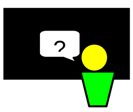
Activity 1 Draw your learning highlight
Format Individual illustration, plenary sharing
Before reviewing the main lessons of the first part of the training, participants have a chance to reflect on what they have learned.



Ask participants to draw a diagram representing one lesson which they found to be useful and which they would like to practice applying. Distribute small pieces of to each participant by sending them round the horseshoe.

Go around in a circle asking each participant to explain their main "take-away" drawing. (10 mins)

Activity 2 Review
Format Mini-lecture, individual reflection
Use the above review text on page 64 to provide a broad overview of the issues discussed. Where possible, link these points back to the original objectives discussed with participants, especially if certain agenda items were given greater or lesser attention based on participant interests. (5 mins)



Next, ask participants to reflect on learning gains and gaps up to now, by asking them to mentally self-assess their ability to meet the minimum objectives of the individual modules:

- Looking at each module we have covered, reflect on the extent to which you feel confident about your ability to do the following [see *Reference Sheet 27 : Part One objectives*]. Are there any areas you feel the need to improve upon which are listed?

To do this, briefly list, or alternatively, distribute the objectives covered in Part One of the programme using *Reference Sheet 27 : Part One objectives*. Participants may wish to note down their particular strengths and weaknesses or knowledge gaps they would like to work on in the future.

End by presenting the agenda for Part Two of the programme. Refer back to *Reference Sheet 2: Agenda*. (5 mins)

Module Nine Notes

Reference Sheet 27: Part One objectives

To what extent do you feel confident about your ability to do the following?

1. *Defining corruption*

- Explain the need, in measurement, for specifying corrupt practices
- Distinguish administrative corruption from state capture
- Name three types of corruption indicators

2. *Why measure corruption?*

- explain two main purposes that corruption measurement has served
- provide at least five objectives a country may wish to achieve through corruption assessments
- identify which functions of corruption assessments are most relevant to their own country context(s)
- identify the links between national corruption monitoring efforts and the UNCAC self-assessment process.

3. *Composite and original indicators of corruption*

- contrast how different global composite indicators define and operationalize corruption
- contrast the strengths and limitations of composite and original indicators
- identify data that is actionable
- explain the benefits of actionable data, and the associated caveats

4. *The challenges of measuring corruption*

- identify methodological, political and operational challenges that matter for measuring corruption in their country context

5. *Poverty and gender sensitive indicators*

- explain the relevance of poverty and gender sensitive indicators to assessing corruption at country level
- identify at least four ways in which indicators can be tailored to local contexts
- produce gender and poverty sensitive indicators

6. *Complementarity in the use of indicators*

- weigh up the advantages and disadvantages of using subjective and objective data
- describe the rationale for using complementary indicators to assess a specific anti-corruption intervention
- match input and output indicators for a given unit of analysis.

7. *Application and reflection*

- have applied and contextualised the knowledge previously gained in the training to a real life case study
- be able to explain 'good practices' applicable to measuring and assessing corruption in a national context