MOBILISING PEOPLE: CONNECTING AGENTS OF CHANGE

15th INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION CONFERENCE

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Short Session Report: Global solutions session

Session Title: Preventing corruption through a sectoral approach: Experiences and voices from the fiel

Date & Time: November 10th, 2012

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Experts:

Moses Chisale, WHO Good Governance Programme.
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Muriel Poisson, UNESCO
Maria Jacobson, UNDP Water Facility Integrity. Policy Specialist
Jessica Mayberry- WIN/Video Volunteers

Moderated by: Joy Aceron Program Director
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Session coordinated by:

Aida Arutyunova. UNDP Anti-Corruption Specialist.

Main issues raised in kick off remarks. What's the focus of the session?

Why to work in sectors matters? It is effective? It is just a new trendy idea?

The work on sectors is important because allows to effectively target MDG's achievement by removing governance bottleneck such us corruption.

Prosecution of big fishes related to corruption crimes is less efficient than preventing corruption and sectoral approaches help to look at the

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problems that the poorest faced on daily basis.

What initiatives have been showcased? Briefly describe the Game Changing Strategies

Phil Matsheza.
UNDP work on Anti-Corruption through sectors.

The objective is to mitigate corruption manifestations that impact the poorest the most.
The shift to this angle was due it provides new opportunities to prevent concrete and particular corruption activities that affect people's access to basic services such as health, water and education.

UNDP commissioned experts to come up with methodologies to identify corruption risks at the sector level and see what tools and actors are required to prevent corruption. The sectoral approach was a natural place where to be for UNDP because its mandate is developmental.

Anti-corruption through sectors needs public engagement, there are good lessons from Uganda where by simply listing the name of teachers not attending schools and making this information available, the problem could be identified. We needed to demystify that prosecution and enforcement it's the end of corruption.

Key components of UNDP's approach through sectors: Corruption risk assessments to provide base lines, multi-skate holder approach, advocacy work to sensitized citizen's on the importance of public engagement and monitoring.

UNDP is supporting 17 countries across different regions. Current projects are mostly focused on education, health and water sectors and it is a young work but so far corruption risk

This sector would allow us to tackle billions of dollars lost through corruption activities at the sectoral level. Anti-corruption needs to be

integrated within governance mechanisms at the sectoral level.

Muriel IIEP-UNESCO's work in the domain.
Ethics and Corruption in Education.

Some of the work carried out by UNESCO:
Collect knowledge and identify success stories, capacity building, support services, dialogue and international-cooperation.

Mapping of corruption risk in the education sector. For instance: leakages of funds, favouritism, fraud in public tendering, ghost teachers, fraud in the employment and deployment of teacher, etc.

Some tools to collect and measure: opinion surveys, audits, report card, quality survey services. It is important to have a combination of tools to have a better idea on what are the problems and they real dimensions.

Formulas:
Transparency of formula funding.
Publication of accounts in an accessible form.
Objective criteria and transparent procedures for the management staff. Automation of personnel functions.

Integrate the integrity issue as part of the overall planning cycle. Identify red flags (situations that can indicate susceptible of corruption) For example, unusual transfers, supply of inferior quality of materials. Dramatic changes in exams results from previous years. Anti-corruption into sectors need comprehensives strategies not standalone initiatives. It requires the involvement of civil society in the monitoring process.
Challenge remaining: setting monitoring indicators.

Moses Chisale. Good governance for medicine programme. WHO contribution to strengthening regulatory and supply systems and prevent corruption in the pharmaceutical sector.

Why is important good governance for medicines programmes?
To contribute to health systems to prevent corruption by promoting good governance in the sector.
Proposes two approaches: discipline-based approach or values based-

approach.

Three phases of the programme: 1) National transparency assessments- to identify vulnerabilities. Regulatory functions, and supply management functions
2) Development of a good governance management framework.
3) Implementation

Achievements in countries where the methodology has been implemented:
Increased transparency, accountability
Increased promotion of individual and institutional integrity.
Institutionalization of GGM programmes.
Challenges:
Cultural and Behaviour. Resistance to change.
Political:> instability and change in government.
Managerial: lack staff
Structural:

Water integrity in practice. UNDP Water Governance Facility. SIWI
Lessons learned from using a sectoral approach to anti-corruption.

Why work on water integrity: 20-40% of water sector finances are lost to dishonest practices. Scarcity around water and competing demand to access to the resources, encourage people to find shortcuts to easily access to it.
Water governance it's very much dispersed. There is a tendency of monopoly in water supply and large amounts of money available.
How the UNDP WGF works? Through Capacity building, water integrity assessments, developing knowledge products, tools and methodologies.

Lessons learned to date: trainings need to be linked to actual initiatives in the ground.
Water Integrity Assessments: Palestine, Tajikistan, Uganda, etc.
   - **There is on-going work in the sector but most of the time is called differently.**
   - **CSO needs to engage not only in terms of service deliver but also advocacy and monitoring to strengthen anti-corruption.**

Highlights: What are the main outcomes of this session? What's next?

More global advocacy is required to transfer this initiatives concerned with anti-corruption in sectors from the national level to global platforms. For instance, we need to have a global commitment about the quality of the medicines which can save people's life.

Fighting corruption should be both at the central and local level. It's time to address local governments where basic services are provided in most cases.

Women needs to be included as part of the decision making and as part of the solutions. Corruption affects women differently and gender sensitive approaches need to consider in sector approaches.

Sustainability of anti-corruption interventions in water, health and education sector needs to be integrated across governance and management mechanisms within each sector. They cannot be standalone approaches.

What are the recommendations, follow-up Actions (200 words narrative form)

Not discussed.

What should be done to create opportunities for scaling up the proven solutions discussed in the session? What and by whom?

Global advocacy to promote integrity, transparency and accountability in sectors.
Public engagement

Key Insights Recommended to be included in the IACC Declaration

Integration of Gender approaches into sectoral approaches aimed at tackling corruption.

Local governance it's a crucial level to address corruption risk in sectors.

Anti-corruption measures needs to be integrated into the governance and management frameworks of the different sectors. They cannot be standalone initiatives.

Leadership and ownership are essential ingredients to strengthening integrity in the sectors.

Multi-stakeholders approaches, public engagement and global advocacy are complementary elements to effectively promote integrity, accountability and transparency in different sectors.

Rapporteur's name and date submitted
Diana Torres November 10th 2012.

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