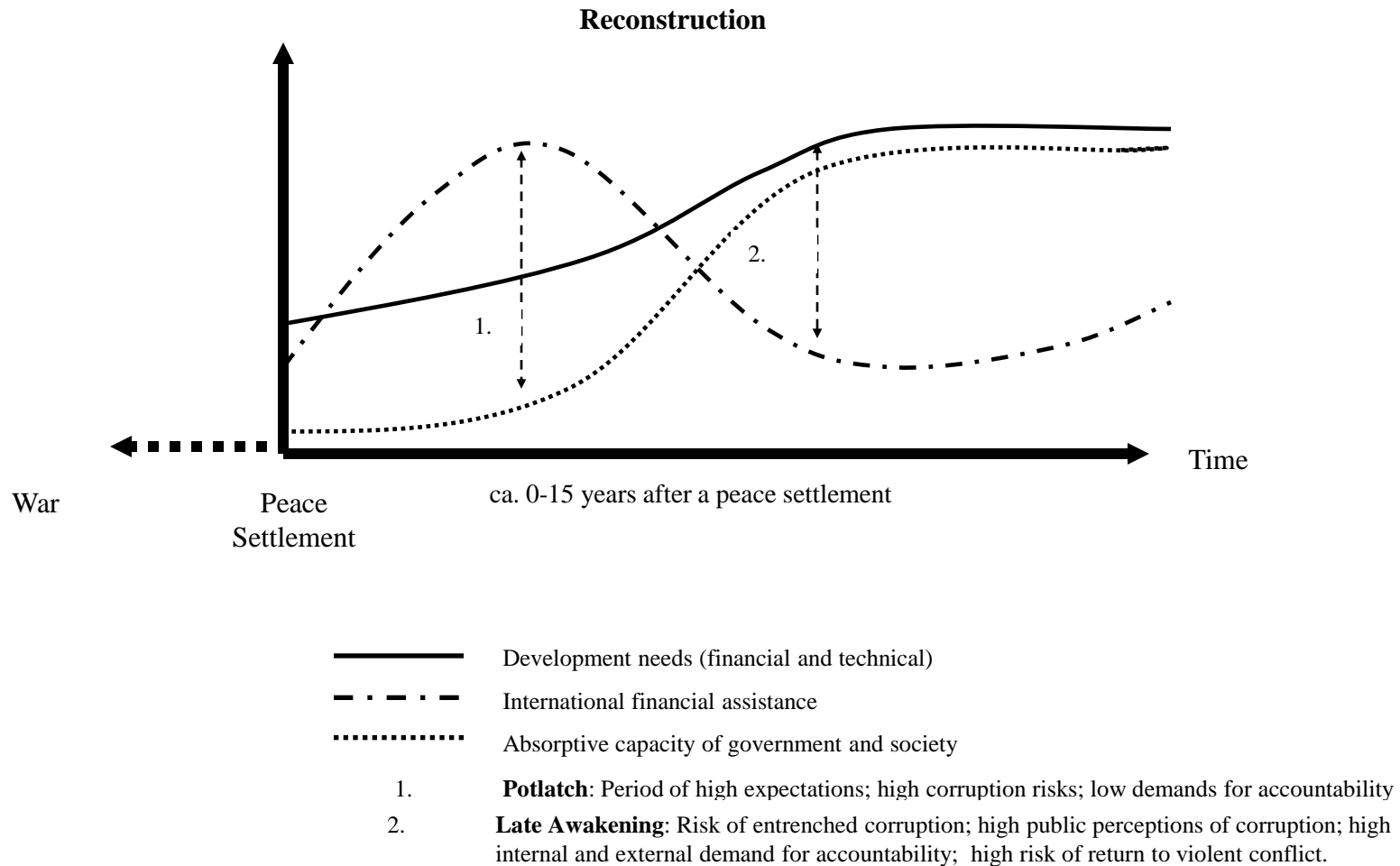


Network for Integrity in Reconstruction

Post war context

- **Stability** of the country in the short/medium/long term
 - Nearly 50% of post-war countries revert to war within 10 years
- **State fragility:** a dynamic political process balancing the expectations of citizens and the ability and interest of the state in delivering to them.
- **Integrity – a function of competence, accountability and corruption control** -can help build more resilient, stable states.

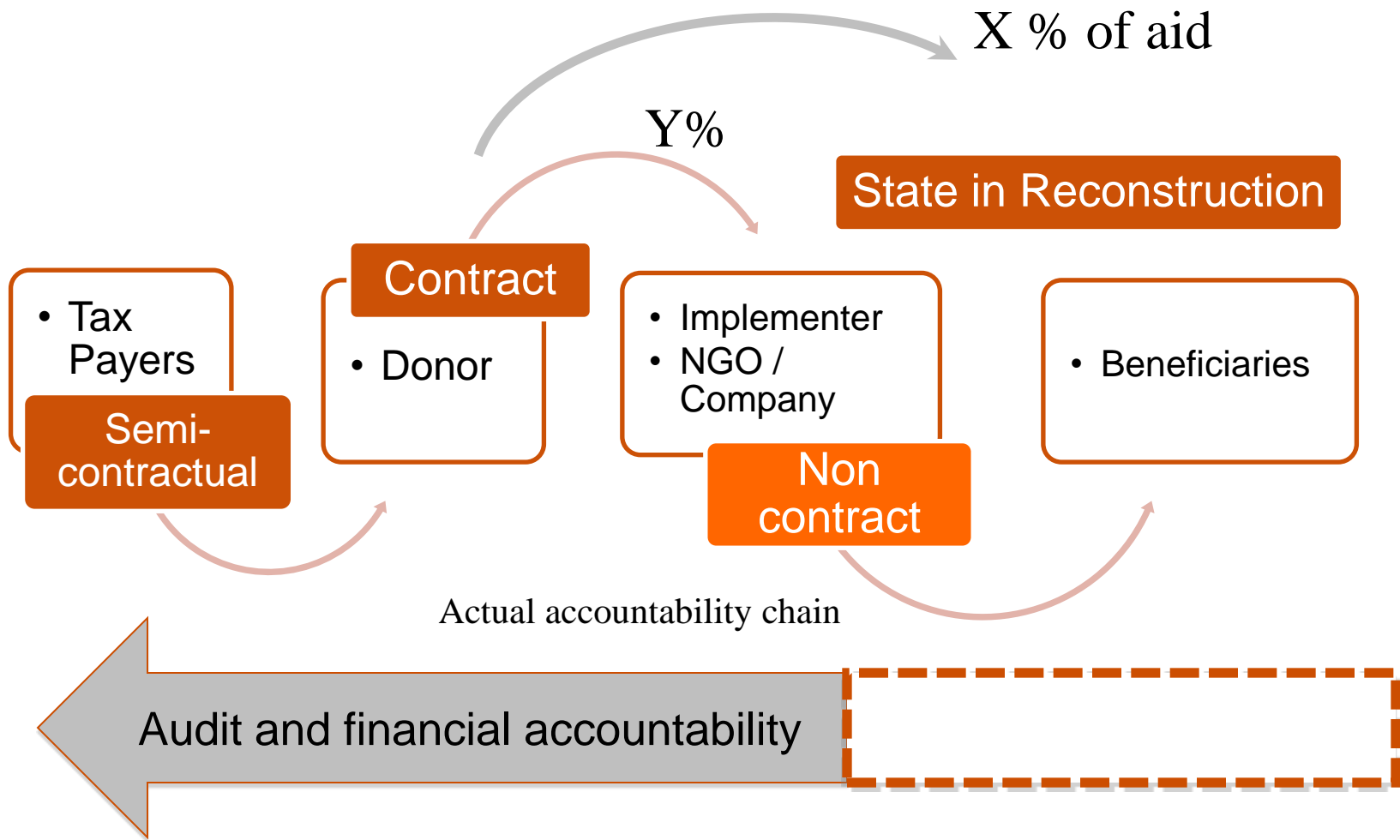
Phases of reconstruction



The Challenge

- Functioning states = critical, often part of the problem, but need to be part of the solution
- Anti-corruption initiatives are important for sound governance, but this focus alone is too narrow and can have negative unintended consequences
 - Evidence of success lacking – ACCs, increase government salaries, public awareness raising

Accountability Chain



The beneficiaries must be reintegrated in the accountability chain

Integrity Approach

- **Address the gaps** – not just a question of financial accountability
- **Competence** – Reinforce national capacities and resources, contextualised knowledge
- **Accountability**- Focus on access to information, community engagement, local accountability mechanisms
- **Identify and mitigate corruption risks**– focus on corruption risks analysed as being particularly destabilising, collaborative governance > confrontational approach

Community-driven Accountability



Palestine

Teacher Creativity Centre working with youth:

- Roads
- Schools
- Water and waste
- Library
- Parks
- Food security



Timor Leste

Luta Hamutuk and community focal points

- Roads
- Electricity
- Veteran housing
- Health centres
- Schools



Sierra Leone

NMJD and IMTS

- Health
- Education
- Contractors



Liberia

Poverty Reduction Strategy Tracking Network (8 NGOs)

- Infrastructure and basic services of the PRSTN



Dem Rep of Congo

FOCHI and Centre Resolution Conflits

- Water projects
- Health centres
- Roads
- Land
- Electricity



Afghanistan

Integrity Watch Afghanistan

- Health centres
- Schools
- Roads
- Electricity
- Police station



Nepal

CAHURAST

- Water
- Health program
- Road
- Education services

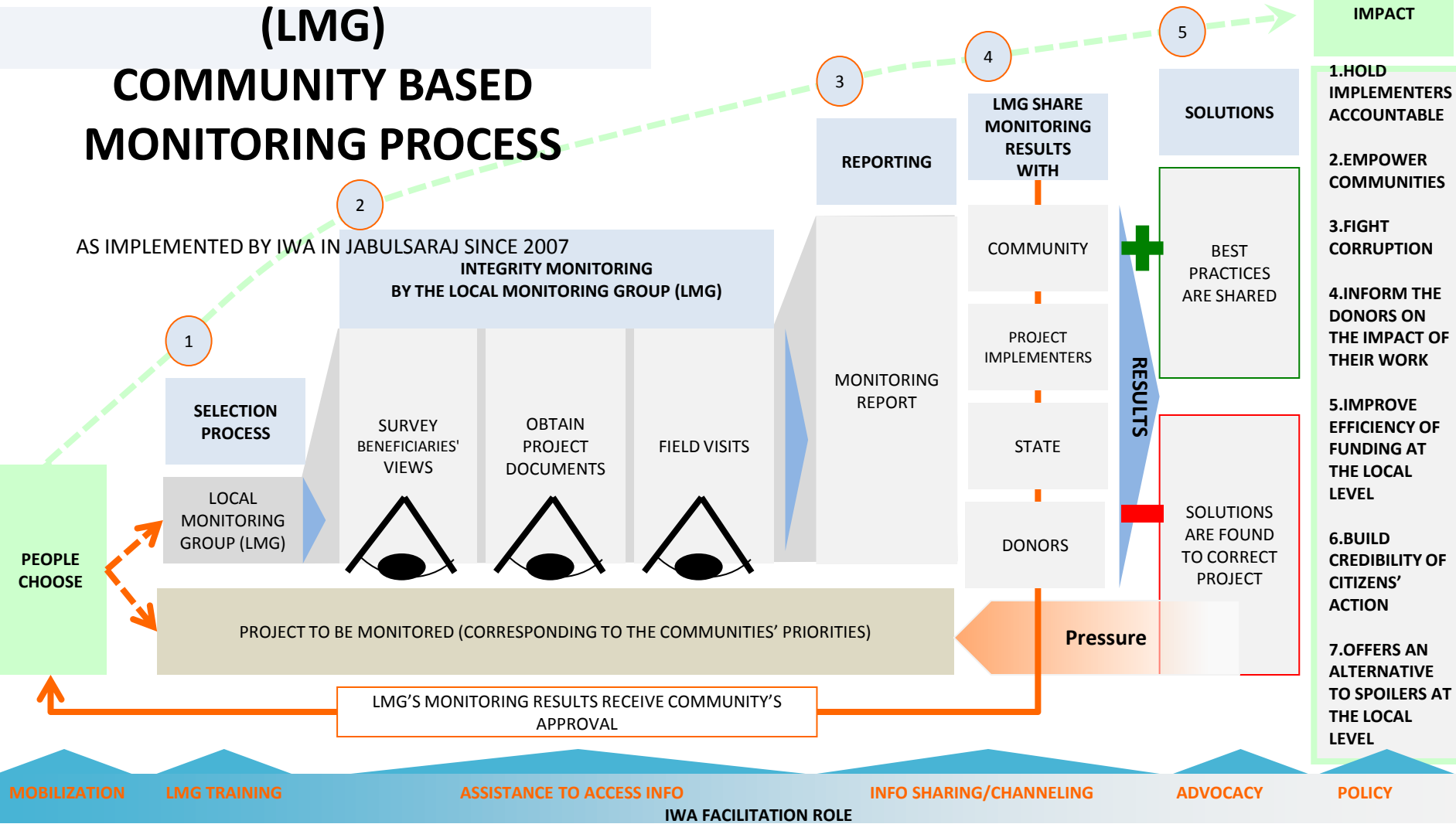
Local monitoring dynamics and initiatives

LOCAL MONITORING GROUPS

(LMG) COMMUNITY BASED MONITORING PROCESS

AS IMPLEMENTED BY IWA IN JABULSARAJ SINCE 2007

INTEGRITY MONITORING
BY THE LOCAL MONITORING GROUP (LMG)



Findings and Results

- Sustainable forums for change – service providers, local leaders and community monitors review monitoring findings and develop practical solutions
- Changing the nature of engagement – In Afghanistan, NATO working with CSOs on building integrity measures, community monitoring of police stations
- Establishment of transparent procedures and criteria for recruitment and beneficiary lists – eg. Palestine
- Govt budget allocations to address identified gaps and needs – eg. Nepal, Timor Leste
- Aid transparency initiatives +ve, but more key info still needed

Recommendations

- **Greater understanding of destabilising corruption risks and integrity opportunities** within state building processes
- **Increase engagement of local stakeholders in aid governance** (a hotline to report corruption, physical access etc.)
- **Draw on local accountability mechanisms, integrate social accountability** in policy and practice (eg. Shuras, DDR coms)
- **Build local competences** with identification and support of existing capacities (eg. Peace Dividend Trust)
- **Build on MSIs and budget transparency initiatives** to enable communities to access and use data (eg. TL's 'Transparency Portal')

Thank you

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