



Pacific Youth

ANTI-CORRUPTION TOOLKIT:

Integrity in Action

Our Thanks

April 2022

The United Nations Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption (UN-PRAC) Project, a joint UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and UN Development Programme (UNDP) initiative, funded by the Australian Aid and New Zealand Foreign Affairs and Trade Aid Programs, would like to thank everyone who contributed to this publication.

This Toolkit is the result of a partnership between UN-PRAC and Australia Pacific Training Coalition (APTC) and is a revised and upgraded version of the original UN-PRAC Pacific Youth Anti-Corruption Advocate's Toolkit that was produced in 2017.

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the Australian or New Zealand Governments.

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Acknowledgements: The contributors, developers and designers of the original Anti-Corruption Youth Advocate's Toolkit in 2017. UN-PRAC team members - Sonja Stefanovska-Trajanoska, Annika Wythes and John Hyde, who directed and guided the project. APTC mentors, consultants and partners: Vivian Koster, Tarusila Bradburgh, Rae Bainteti, Lavenia Rokovucago, Kevin Henry, Philip Manakako, Louisa Miller and Millicent Barty.

Members of the Pacific Youth Forum Against Corruption (PYFAC), who contributed their time and material to the updated Toolkit. Ness Norimi from APTC, who researched and produced this Toolkit, with the graphic design produced by Alifereti Vakacokovanua.



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Participants at an Anti-corruption Youth Advocate's Toolkit Refresher in Solomon Islands. Photo: UNDP Asia-Pacific

SECTION

01

About this Toolkit

Introduction

Welcome to the Pacific Youth Anti-Corruption Advocate's Toolkit! This Toolkit is designed to help you join the anti-corruption movement. It recognizes your creativity and energy as advocates for integrity, transparency, and accountability.

The purpose of the Toolkit is to:

1. Empower you as a Youth Champion to create change in your world
2. Help you to recognize and develop your skills
3. Enable you to inspire other people to prevent and fight corruption



Photo: PYFAC Fijian Chapter, Sept 2020

The user of this Toolkit will develop the following skills:



About the United Nations Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption (UN-PRAC) Project

The United Nations Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption (UN-PRAC) Project is a joint initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), a unique partnership to prevent and fight corruption in 14 Pacific Island countries (PICS) and the territory of Tokelau.

UN-PRAC aims to strengthen PICs' national integrity systems. This is to promote 'clean' governments and create an enabling environment to increase trade, business, investment and sustainable development in the Pacific. In turn, this enhances the delivery of equitable and high-quality services to all Pacific Islanders.



About the Australia Pacific Training Coalition (APTC)

The Australia Pacific Training Coalition (APTC) is a centre for training excellence and collaboration with over 12 years of experience and broad expertise. APTC was announced as an Australian Government initiative at the Pacific Islands Forum in 2006 and welcomed by Pacific Island leaders. APTC is supported by the Australian Government through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and AusAID. It is managed by TAFE Queensland (RTO 0275).

As Australia's flagship Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) investment in the Pacific region, APTC works collaboratively with national governments, development partners, private sector, organisations for people living with disabilities, civil society organisations (CSO) and Pacific TVET institutions regionally and across nine Pacific Island countries: Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Nauru, Tuvalu, Tonga and Kiribati.



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To the Young People of the Pacific

By Sonja Stefanovska-Trajanoska and Annika Wythes

Foreword

Welcome to the latest edition of the Pacific Youth Anti-Corruption Advocate's Toolkit!

This is a Toolkit for you, our leaders of today and tomorrow, to hold all of us including yourselves to account! UN-PRAC is pleased to have partnered with APTC to develop this revised version of the 2015 Pacific Youth Anti-Corruption Advocate's Toolkit. The initial version was developed on the back of the lessons learned at the Pacific Youth Forum Anti-Corruption (PYFAC) in February 2015, with youth from 14 Pacific Island countries (PICs), and subsequent integrity workshops across the Pacific.

In 2021, corruption remains a destructive phenomenon in the Pacific and threatens the region's sustainable development. It is a complex issue with many causes and negative consequences. If not tackled, it can also become a way of life for individuals and communities. We need not remind you that as young people, you are one of the groups most affected by corruption and it can be a barrier to you achieving your full potential. Corruption can affect access to education, health services and the chance of securing a job. It can affect the ability of not only young people but all of us to enjoy our human rights. It can threaten the rule of law and access to justice. It can have a huge impact on extractive and natural resource sectors, including mining, forestry and fishing, as well as tourism.

This updated Toolkit builds on UN-PRAC and APTC's work with young people and is designed to help you with your advocacy against corruption. It recognizes that your creativity and energy as advocates for integrity, transparency and accountability are paramount to addressing corruption. Your ability to connect with peers in ways that were unimaginable for previous generations, also through innovation and technology, give you a power to drive positive change in the anti-corruption arena.

We hope that this Toolkit will further develop your skills to promote integrity and to inspire others to join the integrity youth movement in the Pacific!

You are not only the future, but they are the now! Your voices, as well-informed anti-corruption advocates, must be heard and are crucial to a Pacific filled with integrity, accountability and transparency. We hope that this revised Toolkit will help you to further engage in conversations and action to make this change happen!

Dr Sonja Stefanovska-Trajanoska, Anti-Corruption Adviser, UNDP

Ms Annika Wythes, Regional Anti-Corruption Adviser, UNODC

UN Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption (UN-PRAC) Project, September 2021

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How to Use this Toolkit

This Toolkit is interactive and is designed to be as simple and clear as possible. It also allows you to decide how much you want to explore each topic. It is divided into five sections. The key information is covered in Sections 2 to 4. Section 5 is the Toolbox, where you can dive more deeply into the topics. You can immerse yourself fully at any point, and move around as you choose.

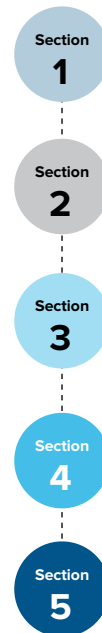
S.1	How to use this Toolkit	
S.2	How to grow integrity	
S.3	How corruption works	These Sections cover the main points, in summary
S.4	Integrity in Action	
S.5	Toolbox	This Section contains more information and lots of resources

Navigation

It's easy to find your way around.

The **Toolbox symbols** throughout this Toolkit are links. Simply click on the Toolbox link to be taken to Section 5, where you will find more information, resources, stories, website links and more. This is a living document, so as we find new resources, we will add them.

Try it now and see how it works!





MILLICENT BARTY



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



**UN
DP**

“I was very happy to receive messages from other small island nations like Mauritius also feeling like their voice was heard too through our participation and inspired to learn more from Pacific islands practices when it comes to engaging young people in anti-corruption advocacy and activism.”

Solomon Islands young entrepreneur Millicent Barty presented a Pacific youth perspective on integrity at the UNGASS Youth Forum, leading into the UN special session of the General Assembly (UNGASS) against corruption in June 2021.

SECTION

02

How to grow integrity



Integrity

Poem by Mily Carpenter Iga

for Pacific Youth Forum Against Corruption

“

*Integrity means truth without ending
Being totally upright and honest, without bending
Respecting everyone- young, youthful and old
Saying “no” to corruption, being brave and bold*

*It is discerning what’s wrong and choosing what’s right
It is seeing malpractice and putting up a fight
Saying no to bribery, even when it seems good
Being a good citizen, like everyone else should*

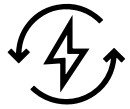
*Integrity means being sincere and true
Showing commitment in all you say and do
Listening to your conscience when things go wrong
Being patient and enduring, no matter how long*

*Integrity is caring for the environment we share
Ensuing that development is just and fair
Leaving enough for generations to come
They too must enjoy life in fullness and fun*

*Integrity is helping those who are in need
It is having the courage to resist your greed
When the craving for money lures you to steal
Always remember how the victim would feel*

*Integrity is caring for the vulnerable and weak
It’s playing by the rule in the pleasures we seek
Resisting back-door and below-the-table deals
You can combat corruption if your heart has the will*

*In a world of corruption be open and just
Be on guard and fight hard if you must
Remember that whatever you say and do
It pays to be open, fair and true*



Meet some of our Game Changers



Kevin Henry

Right to Information Unit publications officer,
Vanuatu and Member of PYFAC

What's good about being a young person, is that you've got that power and an energy in you to do something different. But you have to step up to do that. Take courage in knowing that the System is stronger than you think!



Louisa Miller

Social Entrepreneur- Blue Coconut
Co-owner/Founder,
Young Entrepreneurs Fiji

If we can reach out and develop our young people to be resilient, unbreakable and uncompromising, I say that nations within the Pacific region will rise against all odds.



Philip Manakako

Integrity Unit Secretariat at the Prime
Minister's Office of the Solomon Islands
Member of Pacific Youth Forum

Corruption affects young people to fully participate and be prosperous as an agent of change to provide solutions to the many problems that we have in our societies, including corruption.

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Integrity Makes Us Resilient

Resilience comes from the heart of integrity

Lousia Miller is an entrepreneur from Savusavu, Fiji. COVID-19 caused her to lose her business in a matter of months. However, she stepped up. Lousia and her team started a cafe for people on minimum wage and welcomed 150 school students every week.

Today, as the pandemic changes our lives and livelihoods, many of you are asking yourselves, “what next?”. Resilient youths are thinking outside the box and stepping out of their comfort zones- taking on businesses or setting up road-side stalls selling vegetables. Many youths worry about taking care of their family’s basic needs. When people are desperate, the gap between integrity and corruption can become slim. Desperation and taking shortcuts can be the keys that unlocks the doors of corruption. Lousia tells us that integrity is her core value. When we have integrity, we know there are no short-cuts!

Lousia says...

I am a mother to 6 children and I refuse to bring up my children to have them become fragile, brittle and breakable. If COVID 19 has taught me something, it has taught me to be resilient, unbreakable and uncompromising. If we can reach out and develop our young people into this, I say that nations within the Pacific region will rise against all odds.

Lousia Miller

The future of our nations belongs to you!

Corruption breeds vulnerable, rigid and fragile youth. We cannot have that if we want to develop into strong nations. 60% of the Pacific population is under 25 years of age. Pacific nations depend on youth as their next leaders. Our economies, and public and private sectors, will soon be run by young people. If our Pacific region is to grow, then we need to be educated on the subject of integrity.



Lousia Miller Source: <https://youtu.be/pCstiKicwT4>

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Fight Corruption with Integrity



Integrity is the key to fighting corruption.

Integrity is defined as “strict adherence to moral values and principles”. It is derived from the Latin “integritas” meaning wholeness – when a person has integrity, they are not corruptible as they are wholly connected to their values and principles. Integrity is shown through honesty, consistency, openness, accountability, and trustworthiness. It is doing the “right” thing, according to one’s values, beliefs and principles, even when no one is watching. We are not born with integrity or ethics, they are learned from our family and community. It’s personal and it’s our choice.

Building our integrity is a life-long journey and takes practice. Our experiences and influences reinforce our values and beliefs over time. Slowly, integrity becomes second nature. Many everyday situations challenge our ethical judgement, from skipping a line, to staying silent when we know we should speak up.

What does this mean for us as anti-corruption advocates?

We often blame our political or business leaders for corruption, but it is everyone under them who makes the same excuse: “Everyone is doing it” or “It’s not my responsibility”. Culture needs to change from the bottom, as much as it does the top.

We all have our part to play in making integrity mainstream across society. When we stand up, and our individual integrity is shared by others, our collective voice gets louder. Our integrity will then be respected and copied by our leaders and society too.

Sources: ‘How can we reduce corruption if integrity is a personal choice?’. Victoria Cooper 2018 <https://chemonics.com/blog/how-can-we-reduce-corruption-if-integrity-is-a-personal-choice/>. e4j Training Module on Integrity and Ethics, UNDOC. <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/tertiary/integrity-ethics.html>

Watch VIDEO: Youth as game changers:



Fighting with integrity in Tonga: Nox from Tutu on the Beach

Source: UN-PRAC

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How to GROW integrity

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**Integrity grows
from a seed:**

Your purpose, values &
principles

2



**Integrity needs
light:**

Develop yourself

3



**Integrity needs
nourishment**

Learn and teach,
together

4



**Bloom into a
game changer:**

Get creative!



Integrity Grows from a Seed



Your Purpose, Values and Principles

A solid ethical framework is the seed from which integrity can grow. It is the foundation upon which we view the world and make difficult decisions. There are 3 elements that make up your ethics framework:

Purpose: Our reason for being, doing and achieving.

Purpose explains the **WHY**; it's a defining expression of what you stand for in the world and why it matters.

Values: What is good. Values shape the **WHAT**

They are the things that we believe are good and worth pursuing. Values guide our actions, activities and behaviours, by identifying what is of merit.

For example, a person who values integrity over personal gain would return money that they noticed had dropped without expecting a reward. A person who oversees a project and values accountability would take responsibility for the outcomes of the project and not try to blame others when things go wrong.

Principles: What is right. Principles determine the **HOW**

They help to guide how we achieve the things that we think are good. If Values tell us what to pursue, Principles tell us how we should go about getting those things. They show us the line that must not be crossed when pursuing what we value and influence our behaviour.

For example, if a person values accountability, one of the principles they may follow is that they are responsible for complying with the company's Code of Conduct.

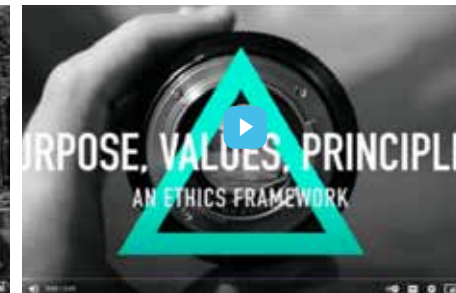
What do YOU care about the most?

Our values determine everything we do. Some values are important to everyone. For others, it varies on an individual level.

What is your purpose, values and beliefs?

Watch VIDEOS: Click on the images below to view videos.

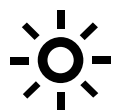
What is Ethics? and Purpose, Values, Principles - An Ethics Framework



Source: *The Ethics Centre*

Want to learn more? Head to the [Toolbox](#) to learn how to reduce the effect of cognitive bias (see section 2: Workshop Activities 2/2)

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Integrity needs Light

Develop yourself into a Game Changer

To become a reflective advocate, you need to develop your critical thinking skills and hone your instincts. You may need to learn to separate your own inner biases and unlearn some bad habits.

To become a reflective campaigner, you need to be able to reflect on what has happened. Don't worry about making mistakes along the way. Simply acknowledge the lessons you have learned and then action your new ideas. You can't give up!

Turn towards the light of truth in every situation. With practice and time, you will get stronger and sharper. This is not easy to do and takes courage.

Courage to do the right thing, even when no one is watching.

Arienne Kassman, CEO of Transparency International, shares 5 lessons she has learned with you:



Arienne Kassman, CEO of Transparency International, shares 5 lessons she has learnt:

1 DEMONSTRATE THROUGH ACTION

We all know that saying, "actions speak louder than words". Choose to practice your values rather than simply professing them, or posting about them on social media. Where you have to use words, keep your word. Embrace integrity- Model it, Teach it, Live it.

2 BE CONSISTENT WITH YOUR WORDS AND ACTIONS

It's not just being the loudest voice. More importantly, it's about maintaining consistency with what you are saying and what you are doing.

3 GOOD THINGS TAKE TIME

Many people have joined the fight against corruption over the years. Nothing seems to change - wrong! Change takes time and you are making a difference. When you know that what you are doing is good and will improve the lives of everyday people, you have a responsibility to keep that conversation alive, to keep it relevant.

4 THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION CAN'T BE WON ALONE

We need to work together. We need to build coalitions, strengthen relationships and partnerships. Find others to collaborate with - there is strength in numbers. The fight against corruption is everyone's responsibility.

5 ASK YOURSELF "WHAT LEGACY ARE YOU LEAVING BEHIND?"

There are people that we look up to as young people - our elders and mentors. Now is the time to reflect on what legacy we ourselves want to leave behind. What mark do you want to leave on the world?

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Integrity Needs Nourishment 1/2

Learn and teach, together

Knowledge is power

But it is hard to know where to start, or what to do.

Good advice is not to ask “where” or “what” questions.

Always begin by asking “who”

Who can I talk to about this problem? Who can help me? Who has information? Who can I safely report corrupt behaviour to?

See? Now we’re getting somewhere!

Who to start with...

- Always start with those around you - your elders, teachers and family. Join an Integrity Club or Youth Movement with friends.
- Find an anti-corruption advocacy group near you – see the Toolkit for contact details. Your local group has great information on preventing corruption and how to report it.
- Make contact with local non-governmental and civil society organizations. See in the Toolbox to find one in your country.

- Get social - there are many groups and individuals active on Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Twitter, etc. Start a conversation!
- Check in with your local church. Faith-based groups do a lot of work on social justice.
- Connect with your media outlets: newspaper, radio station, television station, online news sources. Better yet - give them a story!
- Visit your local library, or national records office if you have one, where you will find lots of resources for free.

Need expert help?

- If you need help with difficult matters, such as legal questions, contact a local university or tertiary institute, or ask those responsible in government.
- You can also contact the UN-PRAC team for guidance. The team’s contact information is available at the end of this Toolkit.

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Exercise your Right to Information

In some countries, the public have the right to request access to information held by governments. This is called the Right to Information (RTI) or Freedom of Information and reflects the principle that information held by the government is public information and therefore should only be withheld by the public for reasons that are within the public interest.

RTI is a part of the fundamental right to freedom of expression found in article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

In the Pacific, Vanuatu, Fiji, the Cook Islands and Palau all have RTI laws. Other Pacific Island countries also have the right to access government information in their Constitutions.

If your country has laws reflecting this right, you can contact a government agency and ask them to provide you with information. If the information is included under the RTI legislation, the agency is obliged to provide you with



Universal Declaration of Human Rights – Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

that information as long as it is not exempt. In Vanuatu for example, any person (even those who are not citizens) may request information from a Government agency, relevant private entity or private entity (see section 8 of [Vanuatu's RTI Act 2016 \(Act No.13 of 2016\)](#)), and it will be provided unless it falls under an exemption in Part 5 of the Act. For example, information may be refused by the agency if granting access to the information would likely endanger the life, health or safety of an individual, and this is balanced against the public interest in providing the information (see section 45 and section 38).

Even where your country does not have legislation that provides such a right, you can always contact the agency and ask for information – especially where access to information is a right under your country's Constitution but even when it is not.

Many countries have open government policies and are trying to be more transparent and open with the public, and so they may welcome your call. Remember that patience and courtesy will always go a long way in receiving help from others.

In countries that do not have laws that reflect this right, you may also like to reach out to your local government agencies and elected officials to urge them to adopt legislation that would provide the public with this fundamental human right.

See UN-PRAC's Paper on the [Status of Right to Information in Pacific Island Countries](#) for more information on this right and how it exists in your country.

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Integrity Needs Nourishment 2/2



Make a mind map

Think about who can help you find the **information** you need. You can do this activity when considering an advocacy campaign, or in a workshop setting, such as with small groups of 4-6 people.

Create! Grab some paper and a pen or marker, and draw some circles, like the one here. Using this as a starting point, create your own mind map to write or draw your ideas.

Some questions:

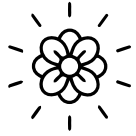
1. What information do you already have from these sources?
2. What information do you need next? Who can help?
3. What gaps do you have in your mind map?
Who can help you with these?

You may get stuck on some topics- this is showing you that you need to go hunting and find out more. It's an important first step on this journey!

Workshop activity: Small groups may report back to the big group.



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Bloom into a Game Changer

Get creative!

Be like a flower and bloom - use all your talent to attract others to your cause. There is a lot you that can do to affect the world around you and inspire change. You could...

- Write a letter to the editor of the local newspaper or the news department of the local radio station.
- Write to your Member of Parliament raising your concerns about corruption.
- Get informed and use social media such as Facebook and Twitter to put out messages about anti-corruption (make sure it is evidence-based!). Join other Facebook groups and get involved.

Why not use your **artistic talent** to make your point?

Song writing, photography, posters, videos, performance, painting... the only limit is your imagination. These creative activities can be shared on social media and in your local news media. People can then see and hear what you have made, join the conversation and be inspired to take action with you. Make sure they can find you!

Raise awareness at sports events, concerts and cultural festivals. Kevin Henry, the Right to Information Unit publications officer in Vanuatu and a PYFAC Member, suggests hosting a fun competition. Before the winner can receive their prize, they must read an announcement you have prepared – you'll have everyone's attention!

Whatever your message is, be sure to be well informed on the topic – do your research. Also be careful that you do not make unjust statements that are not based on fact. This might land you in hot water! Make sure you can verify any statement you put on social media.



Between the Lines by ni-Vanuatu artist and poet, Telstar Jimmy

Between the lines depicts how corruption makes us cross boundaries, leading to destruction and degradation. Reading between the lines is also controversial in this period of time as values are said to be changing.

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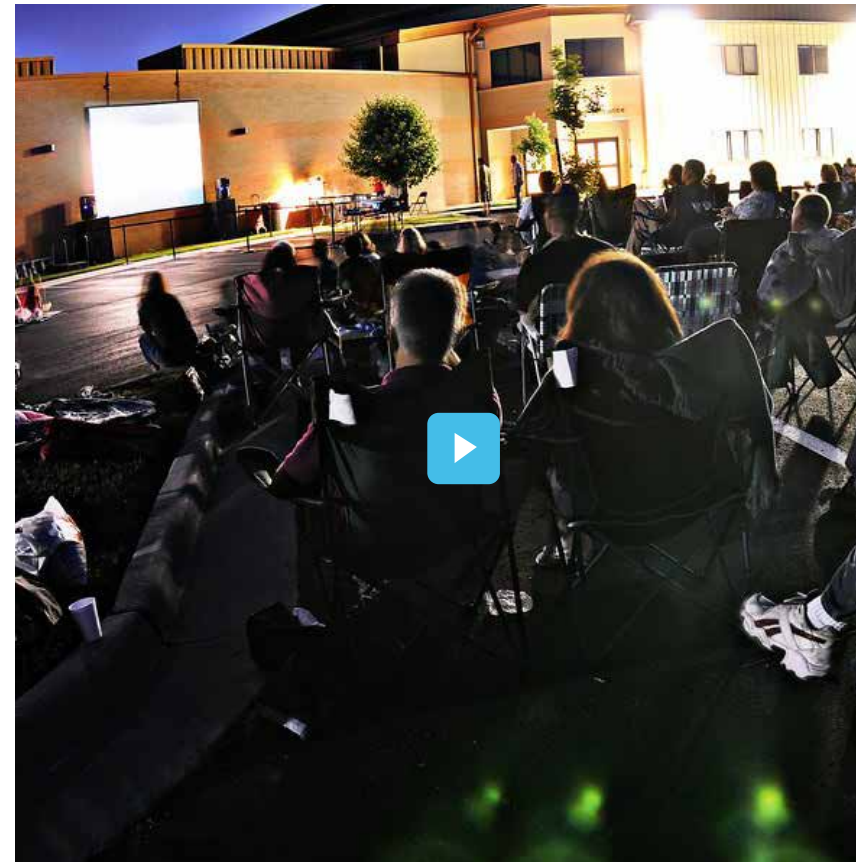
Heroes, Hope and a Great Night

The Solomon Islands members of PYFAC are young, courageous and have been sharing their experience and learnings about integrity and fighting corruption with the world.

They are proud of presenting Solomon Islands' first Anti-Corruption Film Festival a while back. Here's how it goes...

It starts with a movie, think a big Hollywood one about whistleblowing or a documentary about villas built on school grounds, and it ends with heated conversations about leadership, votes and heroes. So far, they've taken their projector to the capital's library, church buildings and whoever would host them.

Why don't you host a great night for your community, and start something big?



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"Movie Night" by soundman1024 is licensed with CC BY 2.0.

Watch VIDEO: Kevin Henry talks about building a creative campaign, and the importance of doing things differently.



Corruption hurts young people. Kiribati Public Service Office.

SECTION

03

How corruption works



Corruption Hurts Young People

Corruption undermines access to education and work, and prevents the Pacific youth from achieving their full potential.

Around the world, corruption robs millions of young people of their access to basic services, education, healthcare, employment prospects and a decent future. Corruption negatively affects governance, development and stability, leaving long-lasting effects on youth. Job loss, low salaries, peer pressure and fear may be among different driving factors that could cause young people to engage in corrupt activities.

In times of crisis, corruption is even more damaging, as the world is currently experiencing with the COVID-19 pandemic. The response to the virus is creating new opportunities to exploit weak oversight and inadequate transparency, diverting funds away from people in their hour of greatest need.



<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/deforestation-in-the-solomon-islands>

Solomon Islander, Philip Manakako says...

As a child I used to go out fishing with my father every day and those moments were very important for me growing up. During these fishing trips, I learned how important it was for me to respect the sea and the environment to which we live.

*Our Pacific islands are not only sinking because of global warming, but **we are sinking also because of corruption** and this calls for responsibility.*

Learn more about Philip's anti-corruption story [here](#) and also [here](#):



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Meet our Mentors

In this section, we are joined by four strong advocates



Lavenia Rokovucago

Independent consultant
UNDP in Asia and the Pacific

Our choices are a reflection of our personal values - Integrity tops the list of important values that we must have as individuals. If you lose this, you lose everything



Rae Bainteiti

Chairperson at Kiribati Aotearoa
Diaspora Directorate
Member of Kiribati Islands
Corruption Kickers Network

One of the things that some of our elders always say is: as long as you're breathing, just keep doing your part, and keep making that noise. Mobilise your community to build resilience, using local traditional knowledge, and whatever resource is there.



Tarusila Bradburgh

Partnership and
Coalition Facilitator,
APTC and Coordinator,
Pacific Youth Council

I see Pacific youths taking a very active role in making sense of what our leaders say on a regional or global level and translate that back to their community. Let's help them convene, take action on issues and share the great work they have been doing in region.



Vivian Koster

USP Lecturer and
Pacific Youth Council Advisor

Everyone fights corruption, including young people. Pacific youth call for a corrupt free Pacific. If you lack integrity it will be evident in your life choices and the circumstances you find yourself in.

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What exactly is Corruption?



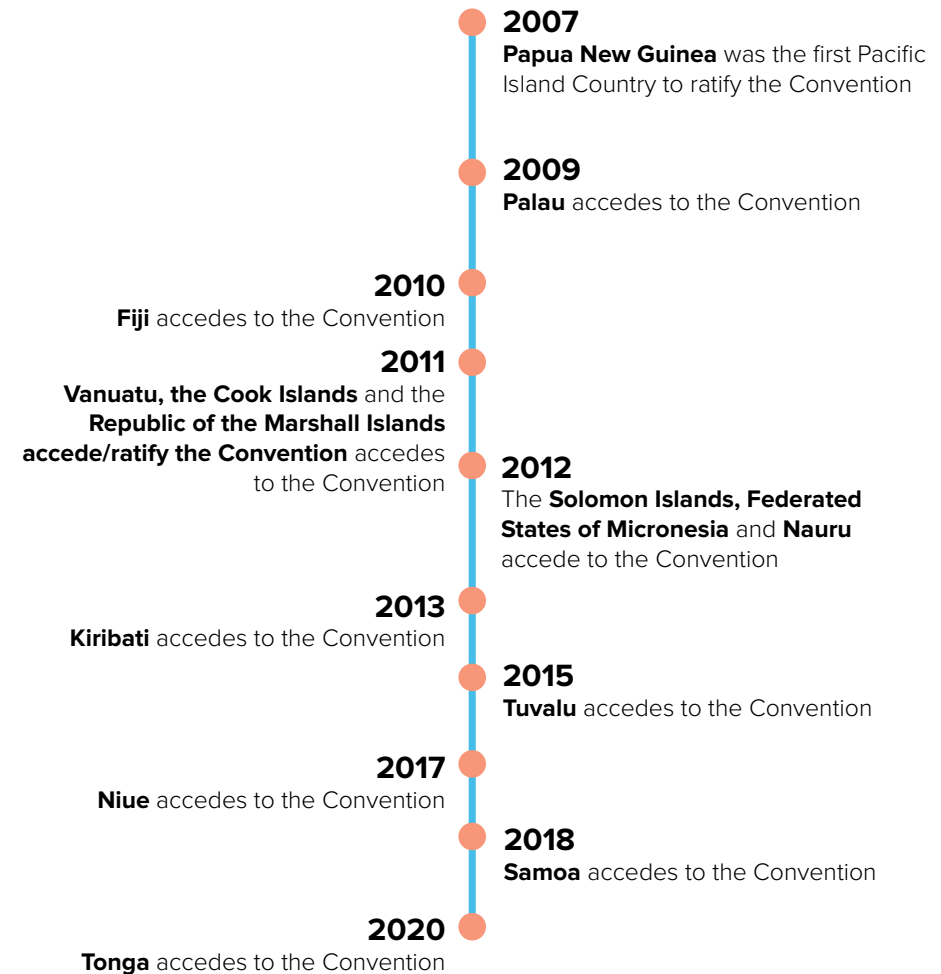
This topic is from UNODC's e4j *Anti-Corruption Learning Module* <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/tertiary/anti-corruption.html>

Exposing corruption and holding the corrupt to account can only happen if we understand the way corruption works and the systems that enable it.

There is no universally adopted definition of corruption. [The United Nations Convention against Corruption \(UNCAC\)](#) is the best place to go to learn about corruption because, as of December 2021, it has been agreed to by 189 countries including all 14 Pacific Island countries.

However, because corruption means different things in different countries, UNCAC does not define corruption. Rather, it obliges countries to criminalize various corrupt acts, including bribery, abuse of functions and embezzlement, misappropriation or other diversion of property by a public official (see Chapter III of UNCAC for all corruption offences).

However, for international laws like UNCAC to apply to you, they generally have to be adopted in a country's domestic legislation. This is why it is important for you to look at your country's legislation when determining what corruption is in your country. In Fiji for example, In Fiji, there are multiple laws that criminalize corruption in the Prevention of Bribery Act 2007), Crimes Act 2009, and the Fijian Competition and Consumer Commission Act 2010.



In order to get a general idea of what corruption is, it can be helpful to look at some different definitions used by organisations around the world, even though these definitions may not entirely capture what corruption is in your country. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for example, considers corruption as...

the abuse of a public or private office for personal gain

Transparency International, the global coalition against corruption, defines corruption as...

the abuse of entrusted power for private gain

Corruption exists on all levels of society, not just confined to positions of power and influence. For corruption to flourish, it needs to break down trust, weaken democracy and the rule of law. The fallout is more inequality, poverty, social division and an environmental crisis.

Corruption is smart, because people are smart. It adapts to different contexts and changing circumstances. It can evolve in response to changes in rules or legislation and loves to use new technology.

[Head to the Toolbox to watch videos about how Corruption affects you](#)

Corruption in the Public Sector

Corruption is present in all areas of the public sector. For example, corruption schemes in the areas of **security** and **defence** may include patronage and bribes to secure the purchase of military equipment from a particular company, while in the **health** sector it may refer to kickbacks that patients have to pay to their doctors in order to receive treatment, or abuse of healthcare funds by public officials and doctors. In the area of **education**, corruption occurs when lecturers demand favours from their students to pass an exam or to receive a certificate.

Common corruption schemes in the **police** and the **judiciary** include the manipulation of cases and evidence by the police, court judgments given to satisfy a favoured party, and corruption in judicial procurement. These schemes undermine the rule of law and human rights in the most direct and fundamental way.

Corruption in the Private Sector

Corruption in business is a universal problem, affecting companies of all sizes in all countries. Companies could be both victims and perpetrators of corruption. In a business context, corruption may include, embezzlement, bribery, false or misleading financial reporting and procurement fraud in order to hide corrupt activities such as bribery and embezzlement, and a range of other acts.

[Head to the Toolbox for a comprehensive look at the different forms of corruption](#)

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What does Corruption look like?

You can ask these questions when considering your advocacy campaign, or in a workshop setting with small groups of 4-6 people.

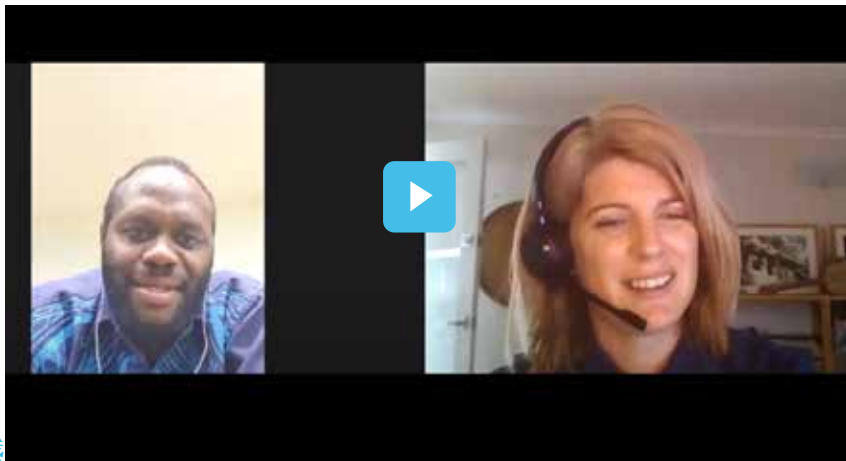
What does corruption look like in my community?

Create! Grab some paper and a pen or marker.
Draw a diagram of what corruption looks like for you.
What words do you use to describe it, in your own language?

Where are the hot spots?

Draw a simple map of your local community.
Mark all the “hot spots” where you think corrupt activities take place.
Draw or write down the cause of that corruption in your community

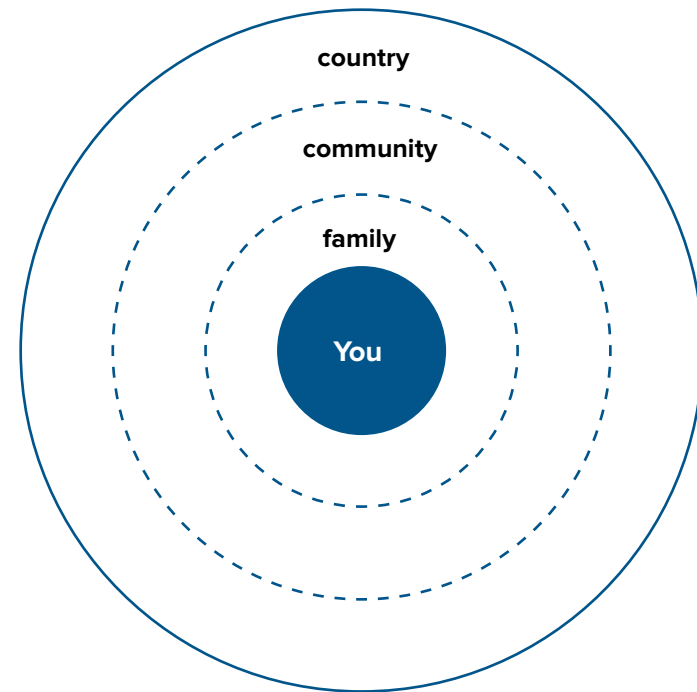
Watch VIDEO: Kevin Henry explains the Hot Spot Workshop Activity



How does corruption affect you, your family, your community, your country?

Create small groups of 6 people each. Provide each group with paper and a permanent marker. Ask each group to discuss the question above, then draw circles, with four headings: You, Family, Community and Country (see below). In each circle, write answers from your discussion or reflection.

Workshop activity: Small groups may report back to the big group.



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Political Interference

Nepotism

Conflict of Interest

Discrimination and Bias

Gifts & Hospitality

Political Lobbying

Corruption bites!



Can you describe these crimes?

Patronage

Enviro-Corruption

Fraud

Bribes

Kick-backs

Exploitation



Red Flags

Look at the warning signs below. Can you name the Corruption Crime they are hiding? Turn over the page for the answers.

No. 1			
If you are overlooked regularly, say, for a specific project, promotion, or raise, for a less qualified employee	An employee's relative is not the most competent candidate but still gets the job.	Employees are not disciplined for not doing their job properly	An ex-politician is hired by a company as a thank-you for promoting the sector's interests. (called "revolving doors")
No 2.			
A government official requests increased payment for 'speeding things up' or to reduce red tape	An official advises a company that it needs to pay excessive licence fees in order to proceed with a project	You find dubious invoices. These invoices do not show clearly and simply what is being charged.	You find deficiencies or mistakes in financial reporting. Money has gone missing or been added but its source has not been reported.
No .3			
A public service officer has a second job that conflicts with his/her primary employment.	That public service officer accepts gifts or benefits in exchange for services, contracts or favourable decisions	He/ she has existing or prior personal or business relationships	He/ she associates with others who may have a business or criminal interest in the public sector
No. 4			
A company is repeatedly awarding contracts to the same suppliers	Companies win contracts in turns. Out of a group of companies, each makes the best offer in turn.	The company that won the competitive tendering uses the losing companies as its subcontractors.	Bidding company does not declare connections with another bidder (eg same names, contact details)
No. 5			
A powerful person asks that discussions be "off the record", to avoid media attention should trigger suspicion.	Documents have been kept secret. Employees or stakeholders are not told about decisions or the reasons for them.	An excessive level of hospitality or gift giving. Unusually large amounts have been spent to entertain an external party	All the power is with one person. He/ she has multiple roles and they are not properly monitored.

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But...Is it Corruption?

How would you answer the following questions:

1. Is it corruption if... I receive a gift from an important customer?
2. Is it corruption if... I hire my son to work in my business?
3. Is it corruption if... to pay a little money to get what I need faster?
4. If it isn't going to hurt anyone, is it OK?

Tarusila, Vivian, Rae and Lavenia discuss these topics together:

- Maintaining our beautiful customs, like gifting and hospitality.
- How to hire the right person for the job transparently.
- Conflict of interest in small communities and island States.
- When a “facilitation payment” is actually a bribe.

Watch VIDEOS: Mentor Sessions, Recorded in March, 2021

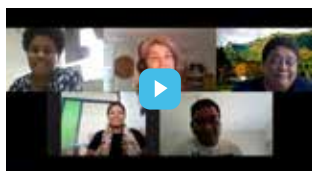
Introduction:



Suspicious gift giving:



Hiring a family member:



Facilitation payments:



How to Spot the Rot

Rae and Vivian talk about corrupt **gift giving**. Vivian reminds us that when people can see you putting your integrity into practice, people appreciate it and support it.

Taru talks about the warning signs of **bribery** and **kickbacks**. She tells us to always check in on our motives. It is OK to ask someone you trust to help you make that right decision.

Lavenia talks about the tell-tale signs of nepotism. As a young person trying to make a start, it is good to be surrounded by good mentors.

Watch VIDEO: How to spot the Rot, Recorded in March, 2021



Red Flags activity

Answers:

1. Nepotism
2. Bribery and embezzlement
3. Conflict of Interest
4. Procurement Fraud
5. Patronage

Head to the Toolbox for an in-depth look at corruption crimes

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Members of the PYFAC on International Anti-Corruption Day 2018. Photo: PYFAC

SECTION

04

Integrity in Action



What to Do When Something Isn't Right

Advice from a Game Changer

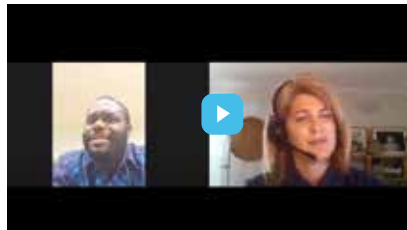
We asked Game Changer, Kevin Henry, some tough questions...here he shares his experience and advice to you.

Kevin says...

For me, access to information [or RTI] is the best way forward in this fight against corruption. Our success as young people depends a lot on the integrity of the information that we receive. We live on remote islands, and this is big challenge for us. The accuracy of information we receive will enable us to influence decision makers, planners and development programmes to be made in the interests of the public and our future.

Watch VIDEOS: Kevin Henry answers...

What to do if you don't feel safe to report corruption
How to reach out to others and fight together?



[Head to the Toolbox for a full transcript of these videos.](#)

What if you are too scared to say something?

You can always report corruption anonymously. But if you decide not to report it, you are also part of it! At the least, remember:

Do not touch it, do not follow it, do not promote it and do not participate in it.

This is how you can attack the problem safely. You will create a barrier or a blockage around the activity and stop it from going further. Talk about it with your peers. It will make you stronger and protects your own integrity.

Don't wait for information to come to you- seek it out.

Be proactive- go to social media, government websites and learn more. Exercise your Right to Information- this law opens all the access you need, so you can ask your government directly for the information you need. In Vanuatu for example, any person (even those who are not citizens) may request information from a Government agency, relevant private entity or private entity (see section 8 of [Vanuatu's RTI Act 2016 \(Act No.13 of 2016\)](#)).

The system is stronger than you think- and you are not alone.

It is important for youth to associate with the strength that is already here. Start collaborating with civil society groups, agencies and NGOs and invite them into your community. They can assist you in building your campaign. Helping you with resources, workshops, etc may be assisting their work also.

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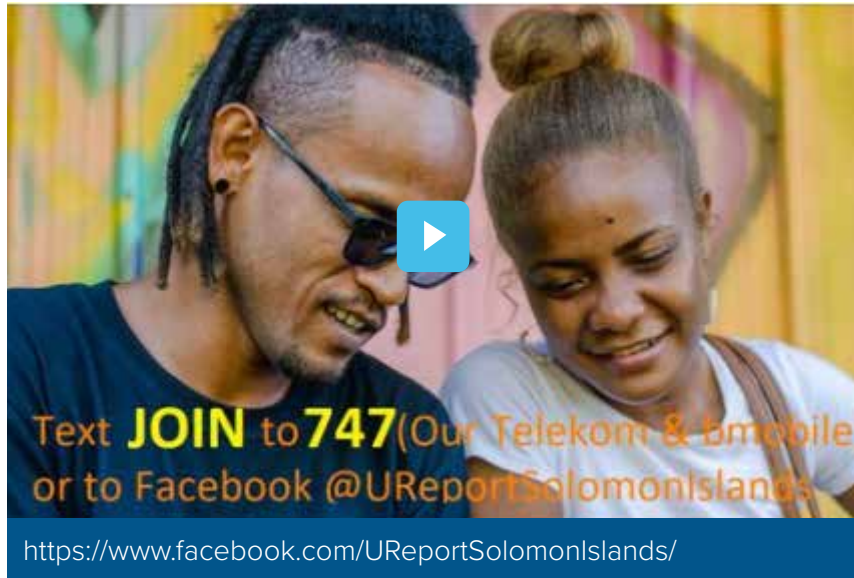
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What Fighting Corruption Looks Like... 1/3



SOLOMON ISLANDS:

Launching of **U-Report** Solomon Islands.

U-Report is a text messaging platform, where young people can raise their voice regarding issues affecting their lives. Their confidential opinions will be heard by decision-makers.

"We encourage every young people to come along and be part of this great initiative", say advocates. "Voice Blo Inta Hem Count" for triggerem change insaed country blo inta.

Find the U Report here: <https://solomonislands.ureport.in/>



FIJI:

Above is a film produced by Youths for Integrity Fiji, called, "Bribery is NOT acceptable".

Their advice for not participating in bribery in public office: **Take audio and visual evidence on your phone.**

Videos like these, produced by young people for their peers, are a powerful weapon against corruption.

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What Fighting Corruption Looks Like... 2/3



FIJI:

Youths for Integrity Fiji shared their original music, performed by Joe Bolavucu, Raphael Tupou and Youths. Together they sing, “**Take Away Corruption and Replace it with Integrity**”, which is aimed at civic leaders.



KINGDOM OF TONGA:

Josh and Nox are members of Tutu on the Beach- filmmakers, influencers and change makers. Integrity is at the heart of everything they do- from giving tips on voting for young people, to encouraging the next generation to find their own voice.

They are always looking for young people doing amazing work in their community, who they can mentor, train and support.

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What Fighting Corruption Looks Like... 3/3



VANUATU

Transparency International partners with the Government's Right To Information Unit to hold public awareness throughout the islands of Vanuatu, including Paama and Tanna.

Together, they delivered civic education to voters to equip them with information in the lead up to the 2020 Vanuatu General Election public awareness on the Right To Information Act.

A youth participant from Tanna said, "I never knew that such a law as RTI ever existed. This is so surprising to hear that. Such laws like this exist and would act as a better accountability mechanism to help prevent corruption. I felt sorry for my country - I feel like I should have already known that".



FIJI ISLANDS:

Vaseva Cerelala presents a drawing with the theme of public finance management made by a local artist, Tui Ledua from *Kanalevu Illustrations & Animations*.

What do you know about how the government manages your tax money (public finance management as they call it)? Probably about as much as Vaseva did before she attended a course about it.

As tax payers, equally responsible to be informed, to share credible information and to use that information for the betterment of our people and our country. If you're interested, you can learn more [here](#).

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“

As a woman from a rural area, I now know where I am, who I am and where I stand with my business. Honesty is the right way and young people are the future. Being a mother, I urge youth to build their business with honesty and follow the right way.

”

Litiana Waqalevu, owner of bakery and farming business - participant of the Business Integrity for Young Entrepreneurs Workshop in the Northern Division of Fiji



“

As young entrepreneurs, we need to uphold values of integrity and transparency, know our rights and have a moral compass. We have to advocate that this journey is not only for mature businesspeople - it is for us. I encourage young entrepreneurs to fight for being a good business vendor so that we can change the mindset of younger generation and be great citizens of our country.

”

Wame Namuca Naulu, handicrafts and family-owned store - participant of the Business Integrity for Young Entrepreneurs Workshop in the Northern Division of Fiji



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How to Start a Group or a Campaign 1/4

Developing your VISION and GOALS

Identify your VISION

A vision is about the future. It is what you would like that future to look like. It is the ideal end goal of your campaign. It is also a driving statement for you and your group. Examples of Vision Statements:

UNODC

To contribute to global peace and security, human rights and development by making the world safer from drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism.

Apple Inc

To make the best products on earth, and to leave the world better than we found it.

Decide on your group's VISION For the campaign or activity

STEP 1 On **PAPER** **BLACKBOARD** (or) in **AN EXERCISE BOOK** that everyone can see **LIST** - all the possibilities - that describe **YOUR IDEAL SITUATION** would be.

STEP 2 As a "GROUP" Look for **COMMON THEMES** in your LIST and **NOTE** these down in **SEPARATE LIST**

STEP 3 Taking the themes you have noted and **DISCUSS** which best describes what you all want as your future.

STEP 4 Once you have **NARROW DOWN** **YOUR THEME**, **BEST** discuss how you can put this into 1 sentence.

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How to Start a Group or a Campaign 2/4



STEP 1

In your group, discuss **HOW & WHAT** you will do to work towards making your **VISION** come true. On /whiteboard **BLACKBOARD** that everyone can see, put down... **PAPER** **the keypoints of your discussion!**

STEP 2

As a group, put your **KEYPOINTS** into **THEMES** **SIMILAR SETS** and note these down in a **SEPARATE LIST**

STEP 3

Taking the notes you have noted, **DISCUSS** which one **BEST** suit the one you want to do. (it might be all of them)

STEP 4

Once you have **NARROWED DOWN** your theme, construct the goals for your campaign. **Remember to be ACTION ORIENTED** **WRITE DOWN** what you want "TO DO" in **GOALS** that are short & clear.

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How to Start a Group or a Campaign 3/4

Developing your OBJECTIVES and KPIs

Identify your OBJECTIVES

Objectives describe the expected **results** of your campaign. They are more specific than goals. Objectives must be SMART – specific, measurable, appropriate, realistic and timebound.

Specific to avoid interpretation
Measurable to monitor and evaluate progress – preferably numerical
Appropriate to the issue, goals and your group
Realistic meaning that it is achievable
Time-bound with a specific time for achieving your objectives

Key Performance Indicators

If you can't measure your objective, you haven't defined it well enough. We do that with Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

Setting KPIs will help you to measure your results and reflect on them objectively. A good KPI inspires action!

Questions that start to define your KPIs are:

1. How will I know that I am successful?
2. How would you show that success?
3. How will it be measured? What change do you want to see?
4. When do you want your objective to be reached?
5. Where do you want to see the change?

Watch the VIDEOS: Click on the images below to view videos. What's a KPI and Setting Smart Goals



Source: Career Contessa



Source: FlikliTV

At the end of this session, you should have a vision, goals, objectives and KPIs for your advocacy group or campaign.

Write this vision statement out on a large piece of paper so that everyone can see it and be reminded of the ideal future you want. If you can, you should display it in a public place.



How to Start a Group or a Campaign 4/4



Choosing Activities

Once your group has decided on its objectives, it needs to decide what activities it will undertake to achieve them. Each objective may need 1 to 4 activities. Check out our top tips for deciding on your group's activities:

1. Consider the skills and expertise of your group. Think about the time you have available, and other commitments you may have. Also consider the resources at hand- transport, venue, equipment, etc.
2. Check out other anti-corruption campaigns, both locally and in other parts of the world- look at what activities they undertook, what worked for them and what didn't work. It can also challenge you to do something different and exciting, because it hasn't been done before.
3. Speak to your target audience, find out what activities interests them. This way you can be sure that they will be interested in your campaign.
4. Know your target audience – what are their levels of education (this will help you decide the most suitable activities), what times are best for them to do activities, how can you enter the community (do you have to ask permission from elders) and so forth.

Below is an example of activities based on a goal and objective:

Goal	Objective	Activities
To increase the capacity of youth groups on Island Y by providing advocacy skills training.	To improve the public speaking skills of ten young people ages 15-25 years on Island Y by the end of 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Form partnerships with local speaking groups such as Toastmasters, Rotary International, and the Schools Debating Society 2. Hold a 2-day workshop on public speaking for young people ages 15-25 years in partnership with a speaking group. Topics to include researching your topic, voice projection, and mannerisms. 3. Host a seminar on corruption with representatives from the Police Force, youth groups, religious organizations, and the media. 4. In the community, host a debate on corruption with the participants from the 2-day public speaking workshop.

Head to the Toolbox for more Self- assessment tools to help start a group or campaign.

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From Idea to Action

Let's look at one idea in action. After reading, why not brainstorm your own idea?

Organize an Integrity Camp

With integrity camps you can get friends and students together to take on corruption. Organizing a camp is an unconventional way to gather peers from schools or universities together to take part in fun, outdoor activities. Camps can be one-day or as long as time permits. See box for example from PNG the Mike Manning Youth Democracy Camp.

How do you set it up?

1. **Start planning:** Plan your integrity camp. Decide if it should be held off campus to provide students with a change in scenery.
2. **Get permission:** Discuss the proposed camp with your school or university leadership (e.g. a principal or faculty leader).
3. **Identify outcomes:** Decide what you are aiming to achieve at the camp and secure a date. Decide on a venue.
4. **Logistics checklist:** Plan all camp activities with your organizing team: venue location, costs, legal requirements, transportation, accommodation and staffing roster.
5. **Find experts:** Develop your activities with an anti-corruption agenda in collaboration with an experienced teacher. Consider bringing anti-corruption experts, officials and others on board.
6. **Be creative!** Ensure all activities are participatory and include competitions, use of arts, sports and/or games.

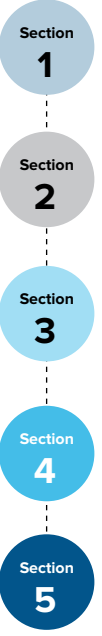
Logistics

Finalize your camp activities, curriculum, rosters, equipment and so on. You will also need to supply information to students, parents, teachers and staff; organize rosters and activities; brief attendees on everyone's role at camp; and create a camp booklet.

During camp: Abide by the rules and responsibilities. Reinforce camp policies, but have fun!

After camp: Get feedback from students and evaluate the camp. Write thank you letters to volunteers and organizers. Publicize the camp through networks and media. Decide if your community is ready for an annual camp, and if so, start brainstorming the next event!

Source: Anti-corruption Kit: 15 Ideas for Young Activists, Transparency International. Full version is in the Toolbox.



Mike Manning Youth Democracy Camp, Fight Against Corruption

Fifty-three youths from 14 provinces around the country are in Port Moresby for the 8th Mike Manning Youth Democracy Camp

The annual program which began yesterday has attracted youths from 15 secondary schools across the country, one higher institution, two non-government organisations and two community-based organisations.

Transparency International (TI PNG) had introduced this program in 2008 directed to teach youths about principals of democracy and good governance.

This is with understanding that youth have an important part to play in the substantial development of the country.

Over the next eight days, the youths will be engaged in different activities with the aim to broaden their knowledge about the government, the laws and how to address issues affecting the country.

While TIPNG is the host ad facilitator, speakers with legal background will be invited to present, including the auditor general.

Youth Integral Program Coordinator Arianne Kassman says the youth will also have the opportunity to meet with Parliamentarians on Monday in a full day session.

This will give them a better understanding and being more involved with the process can make them feel part of the change.

“We hope the young people will take the information they’ve learnt and share with other young people. We also hope they will use the techniques and tools learnt here, for their own advocacy and raising awareness in their communities and build their leadership,” she said.

Kassman says the program, very effective as it is, has already passed 490 young people representing over 90 schools.

Extract: Gloria Bauai, ‘Youths gathered in POM for camp’, Loop PNG (24 September 2016) <<https://www.looppng.com/content/youths-gathered-pom-camp>>

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! Important Considerations 1/3

Getting community support

Every community or group has its gatekeepers. These are influential people whose opinions can persuade a group or community to act in a certain way. While they can be in positions of leadership, this is not always the case. A gatekeeper could be a chief, elder, successful business person, teacher, pastor, successful farmer or fisherperson, popular person or someone viewed as a hard worker. Your first priority should be to win their support.

You can do this by:

- Having informal meetings on a one-on-one basis
- Making your intentions clear from the start
- Clearly explaining what you want to do and why you want to do it
- State the type of help you need

Do not make unrealistic promises or raise expectation that you are unlikely to achieve. It is also important that you know the cultural protocols needed for community discussions. In some communities a series of meetings must occur between your group and the chief or elders before permission will be granted for you to hold an activity.

These protocols are important to follow as it can determine the success or failure of your campaign. You should always be mindful of the schedules of the community. For example, holding an activity in the afternoons after school may not be the best time because young people may have other activities, such as sports training.



Source: Transparency International Vanuatu

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Important Considerations 2/3



Anti-Corruption Youth Toolkit workshop, Solomon Islands UN-PRAC

Assess all the risks to stay safe

Ask yourself three important questions:

1. What can go wrong?
2. What can we do to stop it from happening?
3. What can we do when it happens?

Here are some common risks, as well as ways to manage them.

Permission - Before carrying out any activity, it's vital that you find out if you're acting within the law. This can include asking a legal adult to join you or obtaining permits – it all depends on your local legal system. Do your research before getting started – and if you're unsure always ask a legal expert.

Physical safety - A plan should also be devised to ensure the physical safety of both volunteers and participants in the activities. Liaise with government officials, parents, teachers and police, if need be, to help ensure this. In times of COVID-19 for instance, there may be certain social distancing laws and other public health laws that events must comply with, so it is important you are aware of these laws ahead of time.

Privacy and anonymity - For activities involving technology, it's important to ensure digital security. Participants may want to remain anonymous, but this can be difficult to do. Be careful not to make promises you cannot keep. Warn potential participants of the risks, and be careful not to pressure them into taking part.

Your messages

Your message does not have to be verbal. People respond to visuals so use photographs, videos, drawings, music, dance, posters etc. Allow people to look at, hear, touch and feel your message! This can generate discussions that continue beyond your activity. Also keep your message simple and easy to understand. Do not assume anything! Be mindful of technical terms – not everyone has had the benefit of your training. Ask questions and listen, allowing changes to also be made.

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Important Considerations 3/3

Borrowed or gifted resources

People and organizations can often provide in-kind resources or support. In reaching out to government and NGOs, businesses, or interested individuals, you may find people who are willing to provide materials, a venue, refreshments and so forth for your activity. They can also give you their time and expertise.

Costing and Fundraising

While not all activities need funding, it is always good to have some for resources at the very least. An important part of campaign planning is estimating how much your activity will cost and where you will find the money.

You can request assistance from others, but don't expect that you can ask for money forever! Good advice is to build fundraising into your activities, so you can be sustainable. For example, perhaps charge a small fee to hold a movie night for your community and sell hot food and cold drinks while you're at it. Now you're talking!

Funding comes with obligations

In terms of funding, it is important to find out what requirements you have to fulfil and what type of acquittals and reporting needs to be done. You need to also be mindful of all deadlines. Your network can help you with your research, and possibly introduce you to potential funders.

Over to you!

Fill out what you can for an activity you are planning. You can also imagine you are going to host a movie night for your community. It is great practice!

Funding requirements: Activity Breakdown	How much	Where from? borrowed/ gifted/ raised
eg Materials - pens, paper, computers		
eg transport		
eg venue cost		

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Looking Back and Moving Forward



How will you know if you have achieved your goal?

Keeping track of your activities is important to ensure that your campaigns and activities are working towards your goals. This is what monitoring and evaluation is all about. At the start, we decide on a vision and goal or objective. We must also decide on the best way to measure how we are doing once we begin.

Remember the **Key Performance Indicators** (or KPIs) we discussed on p. 39? These KPIs will help you to report and reflect on your results with measurable values.

Being a Reflective Advocate

At the beginning of this Toolkit, we talked about being a reflective advocate. This is a person who thinks about what has happened, analyses the information for lessons learned and then actions their new ideas.

At the completion of an activity or campaign, it is important that the individuals and group, as a whole, reflect on the successes and challenges that they encountered. This is a way of celebrating your achievements, while at the same time, learning from the experience for next time. You should also thank those who have supported it, regardless of how small or large their contribution was. It might also be nice to do so in a formal letter of thanks.

A well-planned activity or campaign can be a morale booster for everyone and act as an energizer for new ideas and new activities. The group reflection therefore should have an element of formality such as a debriefing session or a getaway. You may want to invite your partners to this gathering.

Reporting

You should always have a written report of your activities and campaign, also for monitoring and evaluation purposes. This ensures that a record is kept, and that any partners you may have worked with know where their resources were used and how effective it was.

It also shows your appreciation for the trust that they have placed in you. It is, of course, part of being transparent and accountable for your actions and the use of resources! As an anti-corruption advocate, it is a way to practice what you preach and lead by example.

Report writing is made easier with a well-planned activity and campaign that has measurable objectives. The information that you gather from your KPIs is important for your report. You must also account for any money that was used. Be sure that there are invoices and receipts to show payments, including a statement of earnings and expenses in your report. Writing reports can be tricky. Writing reports can be tricky. We have provided a **Campaign Report Template** for you in the Toolbox.

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Photo: UN Women Asia & the Pacific , licensed under CC- BY-NC-ND 2.0

SECTION

05

Advocate's Toolbox



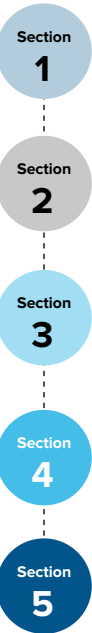
This Advocate's Toolbox provides more detailed information on the key topics covered in the past Sections.

This Advocate's Toolbox provides more detailed information on the key topics covered in the past sections.

It contains:

- Extra information and learning tools for Sections 2 to 4.
- Roundtable discussions
- Templates for advocacy work
- Links to organizations and advocate groups to help you reach out to others
- Links to external sources of information

To reach the information you want, click the Toolbox symbols you see throughout the Toolkit. Once in the Toolbox, click the return arrow to go back to your place in the first four sections.

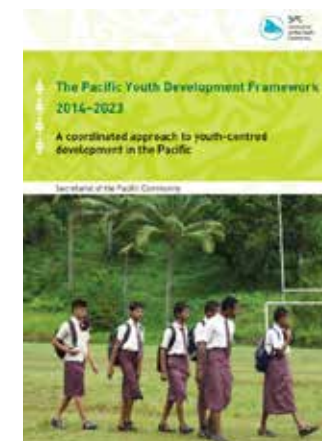


Pacific Youth Development Framework

More than half of the 10 million people living in the Pacific Islands region are under the age of 25. Against this backdrop, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, in partnership with other organizations and agencies, developed the Pacific Youth Development Framework (PYDF) (2014-2023) that highlights the engagement of youth as a vital for effective development.

PYDF is about how regional organizations, governments, community organizations and society can support young people in the Pacific towards safe and healthy lives and sustainable environments, as active social and economic participants in their communities.

The young people of the Pacific have defined their own Vision as this:



The four Development outcomes for youth are:

The 4 Development outcomes for youth are:	
1. More young people secure decent employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Young people have increased access to relevant education and training in formal and vocational sectors. b. More young people are involved in entrepreneurship. c. Youth-friendly employment services are established to connect young people to employment opportunities. 	2. Young people's health status is improved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Young people's mental health and wellbeing is improved. b. Young people's sexual and reproductive health is improved. c. Young people's nutrition and physical activity is improved.
3. Governance structures empower young people to increase their influence in decision-making processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Representative structures for youth are strengthened and are inclusive of diverse groups. b. Governments increase their investments in youth. c. Governments and representative structures for youth share responsibilities in development processes. 	4. More young people participate in environmental action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. More young people are engaged in innovative initiatives that address food and water security. b. More young people are involved in youth-led climate change monitoring and adaptation programmes. c. More young people are engaged in promoting sustainable environmental practices.

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Video and Audio Resources on Corruption

Click on the links to open these files

VIDEO: UNODC The struggle against corruption



From pacific.undp.org

VIDEO: A collective effort to build a corruption-free Pacific



From pacific.undp.org

VIDEO: Say NO to Corruption



From UNDP and UNODC

VIDEO: Integrity is the new black- youth as game changers in the Pacific



From: Virtual International Anti-Corruption Conference, Dec 2020

VIDEO: Youth Against Corruption: #Team Tonga



From Joshua Savieti

VIDEO: UNPRAC story about climate change and corruption in Solomon Islands



From: UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji

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SECTION 2: Workshop Activities 1/2



Source: UNODC

New York/Vienna, May 2021 —

Over the three days, 850 young people from 122 countries gathered online for the **UNGASS Youth Forum against Corruption** to discuss the effect of corruption on young people, and how the international community can better empower youth to actively engage in and help lead the design of future anti-corruption efforts.

Young people were encouraged to reflect on the particular difficulties presented by COVID-19, and what needs to occur to limit the effect of corruption on youth. “I urge you to use this opportunity to actively be part of solutions,” said UNODC Executive Director Ghada Waly.

“True progress relies on you being proactive and positive, to be part of the change that needs to happen.” Solomon Islands youth anti-corruption advocate and young entrepreneur, Millicent Barty was one of the panellists.

It’s over to you- Here are the guiding questions posed to the Youth Forum Panel. Contribute to the conversation and share your views.

Roundtable 1: Corruption and its Effect on Young People

During this roundtable, youth are invited to share their views about how their generation is being affected by corruption. Young people are encouraged to reflect on the particular difficulties of COVID-19, and what needs to occur to limit the effect of corruption on youth.

Guiding questions:

1. How does corruption affect young people’s day-to-day lives, especially those of young women and girls who may be more vulnerable to corruption?
2. How can we increase our understanding of the effect of corruption on young people?
3. How is COVID-19 presenting new opportunities for corruption, and what effect is this having on youth?
4. How can we empower future generations to resist corruption?
5. What educational tools can be used?
6. How can young people, governments, the UN system, civil society, academia and the private sector work together to combat corruption in the context of COVID-19?

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Roundtable 2: Youth Engagement in Preventing and Combating Corruption

This roundtable celebrates the efforts of young people engaged in tackling corruption in their worlds. Young people are invited to share their successes as well as challenges they experience in working to prevent and combat corruption, and reflect on what more can be done to promote meaningful youth participation.

Guiding questions:

1. How can young people become actively and creatively involved in addressing corruption?
2. How can the collective power, creativity and energy of young people in the fight against corruption be fostered?
3. What promising practices and examples of youth policy responses to corruption can be shared?
4. How can technology be used by young people as a useful tool for fighting corruption?
5. What are the challenges and barriers for young people in tackling corruption and how can these be overcome?
6. How can young people, agencies of the UN system, governments/policymakers, civil society, academia and the private sector effectively collaborate on anti-corruption matters?

The Youth Forum Summary Statement is a call from young people on the current challenges they see in preventing & countering corruption, as well as their expectations of the int'l community in addressing the crime during #UNGASS2021 and beyond.

Send your thoughts and ideas to ungass2021.unodc.org #unitedagainstcorruption #youth2030



Recent Youth Forum at the United Nations #UnitedAgainstCorruption

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SECTION 2: Workshop Activities 2/2

The effect of our own bias

A **cognitive bias** is a systematic error in thinking that occurs when people are processing and interpreting information in the world around them and affects the decisions and judgments that they make. There are many different types of biases that affect decision-making in a wide range of areas, such as social behaviour, cognition, behavioural economics, education, management, healthcare, business and finance.

Biases do not make us bad people – everyone has them as they are the product of our upbringing. However, they can stop us from making good decisions. Some common types are below, but there are many more (See a list of 50 common biases [here](#). Do any sound like you?:

BIAS	DISTORTION
Action Bias	We tend to jump into action because we feel better about doing something, even if we don't fully understand what the problem/situation is we are dealing with.
Framing effect	How a situation is presented affects our decision. Generally our 'pain of losing' is more powerful than our 'pleasure of winning.'
Confirmation	Our initial decisions become self-fulfilling prophecies. We seek out evidence that confirms our initial decisions, ignoring information against them.
Disaster neglect	The tendency to disregard probability when making a decision under uncertainty.
Self-Serving Bias	Tendency to look at ourselves through rose-colored glasses and accept our successes more highly than our failures. Tendency to make decisions that favour yourself unconsciously, particularly if you have a conflict of interest.
Moral license	If we do good, we think we have a little license to be not so good, we allow ourselves indulgences after doing something positive.
Overconfidence Bias	We tend to over-estimate our own ethics and contributions
Bandwagon Effect	The more people do or believe something, the likelier others are to join them, in spite of any contrary evidence.
Groupthink	Tendency to go along with the group and dissent can be uncomfortable and the tendency for the first voice to determine group decisions.
Affinity bias	Tendency to get along with others who are like us

Activity:

Which of these tips below work against the biases on the left?

1. Delay – give yourself time. Save your decision and reflect on it tomorrow, if you can.
2. Be open – listen to contrary views, train yourself to ask people who think differently to you.
3. Silent brainstorm – allow the group to come up with outrageous ideas to get creative.
4. Pay attention - Question your motivations – if you have a strong feeling about something, this might be a clue that a bias is in operation.
5. Get comfortable – biases work best when we are in a rush, uncomfortable or tired.
6. Make important decisions in the morning – you are not as worn out by then.
7. Broaden your horizons – read from different sources.
8. Treat your views as experiments – take them lightly.
9. Save your views – protect dissent – if you are a manager, ask people for their views before offering yours.
10. Create a safe psychological place – allow people to speak up respectfully without fear of ridicule or consequences.
11. Long view – take time to think about the outcome in two or three years from now.

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SECTION 3: Workshop Activities

Recipe for corruption

Let's assume that a crime can only occur when three things come together.

MOTIVE (or need)

Let's make the argument that corruption is easier to find if you know the human motives behind it. Let's also assume that people do the wrong things because of:

1. Their own personal interest or gain, including but not limited to financial gain;
2. Their need for power and privilege; and/or
3. Necessity or perceived necessity, such as when a person is required to pay a bribe in order to secure much needed medical treatment.

OPPORTUNITY

Corruption can happen anywhere: in business, government, the courts, the media, and in civil society, as well as across all sectors from health and education to infrastructure and sports. This is because the opportunity is everywhere! Where some people see a chance to get what they want through unethical or illegal ways, they may try.

MEANS (or "how-to")

Corruption rarely acts alone. It often happens with help. This help may come in the form of **professional enablers or intermediaries**, who have their own motives, such as bankers, lawyers, accountants and real estate agents. They may set up shady financial systems and opaque processes. For example, anonymous shell companies can allow corruption schemes to flourish and the corrupt to move and hide their ill-gotten wealth.

Which of these three 'ingredients' can we most effectively remove, in order to prevent corruption and reduce its effect?

Choose one of the corruption terms below and include a motive for someone undertaking this activity under each of the categories below (e.g., bribery via offering a gift)

<i>Personal interest</i>
<i>Power and privilege</i>
<i>Plain old Greed</i>
<i>Human Desperation</i>

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Corruption Offences/Acts

As discussed earlier in the toolkit, there are different definitions of these terms all over the world. Therefore, when determining what corruption is in your country, you must look at your local laws to see what definitions are binding on everyone in that national territory and can impose punishment on offenders within the jurisdiction of that country. For the purpose of this toolkit we have used the UNCAC definitions where possible, as these are binding on parties to the Convention. We have also sought to define other terms which come up in discussions about corruption.

BRIBES & KICKBACKS	EMBEZZLEMENT, MISAPPROPRIATION, OR OTHER DIVERSION OF PROPERTY BY A PUBLIC OFFICIAL	TRADING IN INFLUENCE
<p>UNCAC defines bribery in three different articles: bribery of national public officials (article 15); bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations (article 16); and bribery in the private sector (article 21).</p> <p>Article 15(a) of UNCAC defines bribery as the promise, offering or giving to a public official, of an undue advantage, for the official himself or for another person or entity, in order that the official act or refrain from acting in the exercise of their official duties.</p> <p>Article 15(b) also defines bribery as the solicitation or acceptance by a public official, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage, for the official themselves or another person or entity, in order that the official act or refrain from acting in the exercise of their official duties. This therefore covers both the offering and the accepting of a bribe by public officials.</p>	<p>Embezzlement is the theft or misappropriation of funds placed in one’s trust or belonging to one’s employer.</p> <p>UNCAC article 17 requires countries to adopt measures that criminalise the intentional embezzlement, misappropriation or otherwise diversion by a public official for their benefit or for the benefit of another person or entity, of any property, public or private funds or securities or any other thing of value entrusted to the public official by virtue of their position.</p> <p>Additionally, article 22 of UNCAC requires countries to adopt measures that criminalize the intentional embezzlement, in the course of economic, financial or commercial activities, by a person who directs or works in any capacity in a private sector entity of any property, private funds or securities or any other thing of value entrusted to that person by virtue of their position. While any person in power may have the opportunity to embezzle funds, accountants and financial managers typically have access to an agency’s funds and so are often in an easier position to embezzle them.</p>	<p>Trading in influence, which may also be known as influence peddling, is similar to bribery, as it criminalises the intentional promise, offering or giving to a public official or any other person, of an undue advantage in order that the public official or the person abuse their real or supposed influence with a view to obtaining from a public authority/administration an undue advantage for the original instigator of the act or for any other person (UNCAC article 18(a)).</p> <p>Like bribery, the soliciting of influence is also criminalised, with UNCAC article 18(b) urging State parties to establish criminal offences for the intentional solicitation or acceptance by a public official or any other person, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage for themselves or for another person in order that the public official or person abuse their real of supposed influence with a view to obtaining from a public authority/administration an undue advantage.</p>

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BRIBES & KICKBACKS

Articles 16 and 21 then provide similar definitions for foreign public officials, officials of public international organizations and private sector entities.

One key component of these articles to note is that the undue advantage does not need to go to the official, entity or person in question directly – it can go to a spouse, a child, another relative, a friend, or even to the official's political party as a donation. Additionally, there is no requirement that the undue advantage be provided prior to the offering or accepting; in fact, a bribe is sometimes paid after the fact and even the promise of a bribe may be considered bribery, even if the bribe is never actually paid.

Another common term you may hear is kickback. This is a type of bribe that usually fits under the definition of bribery in UNCAC and works like an illegal commission, where bribes are payable only upon delivery of the negotiated quid pro quo. Unlike other types of bribery which may be spontaneous and only beneficial to one party, kickbacks involve collusion between the parties so that both parties receive a benefit (for example, a government employee responsible for managing contractors might receive a kickback (i.e., a benefit) every time they choose one particular contractor over another from a person connected to the winning contractor).¹

EMBEZZLEMENT, MISAPPROPRIATION, OR OTHER DIVERSION OF PROPERTY BY A PUBLIC OFFICIAL

Other forms of embezzlement include the taking of supplies, equipment, etc.

TRADING IN INFLUENCE

Sometimes trading in influence involves a “middleman” that serves as the go-between the decision-maker and the party that seeks an improper advantage, and in some cases, the final decision-maker may not even be aware of the illicit exchange. One example is when an Member of Parliament receives a payment from a company to attempt to convince fellow legislators to support amendments that would benefit that company. Trading in influence is difficult to prove because the legal definitions involve disputable criteria of “intentionality” and “undue”/improper influence. Trading in influence is also often difficult to distinguish from permissible forms of lobbying.

¹ Wrage, Alexandra Addison. (2007). Bribery and Extortion: Undermining Business, Governments, and Security. Westport, Conn: Praeger Security International, p. 14. Available (online): <https://books.mec.biz/download-book/3543>,

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ABUSE OF FUNCTIONS

In UNCAC article 19, an abuse of functions is where a public official intentionally abuses their functions or position, that is, where a public official in the discharge of their functions, performs or fails to perform an act, in violation of laws, for the purpose of obtaining an undue advantage for themselves or for another person or entity. For example, the former United States President Richard Nixon was infamously charged with multiple instances of abuse of functions and these included unlawfully attempting to obtain confidential tax information about his political rivals through the Internal Revenue Service and unlawfully tapping the phones of his political rivals, under the guise of protecting national security.²

ILLICIT ENRICHMENT

UNCAC article 20 defines illicit enrichment as a significant increase in the assets of a public official that they cannot reasonably explain in relation to their lawful income. Other terms for illicit enrichment include unexplained wealth or unjust enrichment. For example, if a civil servant were to start a job with a modest monthly salary and, three years later, that employee's financial disclosure showed that she now owned several homes, such a drastic increase in wealth, which cannot be justified by the monthly salary, would be considered a case of illicit enrichment.

LAUNDERING OF PROCEEDS OF CRIME

UNCAC article 23 in relation to laundering of proceeds of crime is quite complex. Essentially, it requires countries to adopt measures that criminalise the intentional conversion or transfer of property where the person knows that the property is the proceeds of crime and is doing so in order to either disguise or conceal the illicit origin of the property, or to help a person who is involved in the commission of the predicate offence, in order to evade the legal consequences of their actions (article 22(a)(i)).

Articles 22(a)(ii), 22(b)(i) and 22(b)(ii) also require countries to adopt measures that criminalise intentional laundering. These are where a person intentionally conceals or disguises the true nature, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership of or rights with respect to property, knowing that such property is the proceeds of crime (article 22(a)(ii)); where a person intentionally possesses or uses property, knowing, at the time of receipt, that such property is the proceeds of crime (article 22(b)(i)); and where a person participates in, associates with or conspires to commit any of the offences listed above, or where a person attempts to commit and aid, abet, facilitate and counsel the commission of any of the offences listed above (article 22(b)(ii)).

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² Gan Integrity (n.d.). Abuse of Functions. Accessed online 18/02/2021 <https://www.ganintegrity.com/compliance-glossary/abuse-of-functions/>.

Other key terms that sometimes relate to corruption

As discussed earlier, UNCAC provides a list of universally accepted corrupt acts. However, this list is not exhaustive, and certain countries will have different laws or use different terms when defining corruption. Different terms are also used throughout academic literature and news reports, so it is important to understand these terms, even if they do not always appear in UNCAC. Here is a list of common terms that are often used when talking about corruption:

PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION	GIFTS AND HOSPITALITY	CONFLICT OF INTEREST
<p>Both prejudice and discrimination involve treating another person unfairly. There is a key difference between these words. Here are their definitions:</p> <p>prejudice (n) - a preconceived opinion based on prior beliefs instead of facts</p> <p>discrimination (n) - the act of treating someone unequally based on a perceived difference</p> <p>Prejudice only exists inside a person's head. Discrimination is how they apply their prejudice to a person or group of people. While being prejudiced is not a crime, acting on it by discriminating against a class of people is often illegal.</p>	<p>Gifts, hospitality and expenses are vulnerable to being used for bribery. They can be used as bribes on their own, but they also pave the way for bribery by entrapping a person. They can also be used build or maintain relationships during a bribery scheme.</p> <p>Gifts and hospitality count as bribery when they fall into the category of bribery, and this will depend on how bribery is defined in your country. In terms of UNCAC, one example of where a gift would be considered a bribe is where it is offered to a public official in exchange for the public official acting (or not acting) in the exercise of their official duties, and this gives the offeror an undue advantage.</p>	<p>A conflict of interest is a conflict between an entrusted duty on the one hand, and the private interest of the duty-bearer on the other hand. For example, a parliamentarian sitting in the committee for healthcare reform might own stock in a major pharmaceutical company, and therefore the existence of this private interest could improperly influence the performance of entrusted responsibilities. Conflicts of interest are mentioned throughout UNCAC in articles 7, 8 and 12, in relation to preventing corruption in the public and private sectors. Conflicts of interest create opportunities for corruption to take place, therefore UNCAC requires that they be avoided or managed, for example, through Codes of Conduct.</p>

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EXTORTION

The difference between bribery and extortion varies between jurisdictions and a person can be guilty of both in many instances. Extortion is the practice of obtaining something (money, favours, property) through threats or force. For example, extortion takes place when armed guards exact money for passage through a roadblock. Withholding life-saving medical attention unless a bribe is paid could also be considered an act of extortion.

The key difference between bribery and extortion here is that with extortion, the receiver is making a threat towards the extorted party by threatening to perform a certain action that will harm the extorted party unless the extorted party gives the receiver whatever the receiver requests.

However, this will really depend on the jurisdiction the act is performed in, as some acts do not require both parties to benefit for bribery to occur and thus extortion may fall under bribery. In fact, in UNCAC article 15(b), there is no requirement that the giver of the undue advantage receives a benefit or favourable treatment; the only requirement is that they are giving the undue advantage in order for the official to act or refrain from acting in the exercise of their duties. This suggests that extortion would often fall under bribery in UNCAC.

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRUPTION

Corruption takes a serious toll on the environment. A number of sectors are particularly vulnerable to corruption, including forestry, the protection of endangered species, water supply, oil exploitation, fisheries and hazardous waste management.

From embezzlement during the implementation of environmental programmes, to large-scale corruption when permits and licenses for natural resources exploitation are issued, to the small-scale bribery of officials – corruption occurs at any, and every, level.



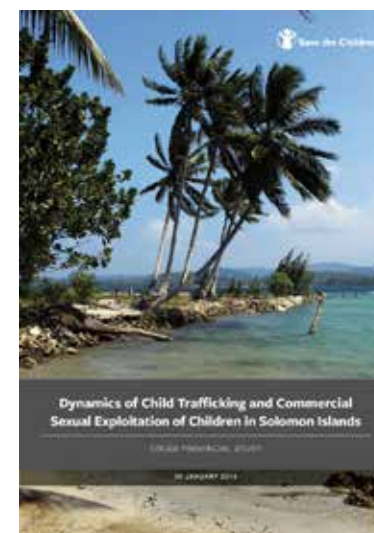
http://www.anticorruptionday.org/documents/actagainstcorruption/print/materials2012/corr12_fs_ENVIRONMENT_en.pdf

CHILD EXPLOITATION/ TRAFFICKING

Child trafficking: Includes the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation.

This can include (but is not limited to) prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

See below example from Solomon Islands:



<https://www.savethechildren.org.au/getmedia/0c62c66f-16c1-4ba5-aa93-f13251ec786f/Child-Trafficking-and-CSEC-in-Solomon-Islands.pdf.aspx>

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EXTORTION

Like extortion, sextortion is the abuse of power to obtain a sexual benefit or advantage. Again, this could also fall under bribery or abuse of functions, depending on the jurisdiction and the particular circumstances of the case. Additionally, in some jurisdictions and depending on the case, this may not be considered a corrupt act, but instead may be considered sexual coercion or assault and therefore criminalised in a different way.

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRUPTION

CHILD EXPLOITATION/ TRAFFICKING

PATRONAGE & NEPOTISM

Nepotism and patronage is favouritism based on friendship or family relationships, whereby someone in an official position exploits his or her power and authority to provide a job or favour to a family member or friend, even though he or she may not be qualified or deserving.

Nepotism is common in all levels of society, and not just in the public service. Giving a job to your daughter or son at your work-place, knowing they lack experience is nepotism at work in our daily lives.

It is important to consider if the appointment would be seen by others as fair and based on merit.

SPONSORSHIP & INVESTMENT

Charitable donations, community investments and sponsorships can all be used as bribes. They can be made to support the pet cause of a public official with decision-making power over contracts or regulations that affect the company. They can be used to channel funds to front organisations controlled by a bribery recipient.

They also present opportunities for employees to make inflated donations or sponsorship fees and receive money back from the recipients as kickbacks.

Bribery can be difficult to detect due to the absence of benchmarks or 'market rates' in many instances.

POLITICAL INFLUENCE/LOBBYING

Any activity carried out to influence a government or institution's policies and decisions in favour of a specific cause or outcome. Even when allowed by law, these acts can become distortive if disproportionate levels of influence exist – by companies, associations, organisations and individuals. Corporate political donations can be general party support or campaign funding to support a party, politician or a candidate.

Political expenditure can be to support or oppose a party, candidate or referendum issue. This activity threatens democracy and our way of life.

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FRAUD

An economic crime involving deceit, trickery or false pretences by which someone gains unlawfully. Not always, but fraud often accompanies corrupt acts, and in particular embezzlement, where it is typically used to falsify records to hide stolen resources.

Examples of fraud are:

Cheating on travel allowances/ work hours

- Stealing someone’s identity to create a false drivers licence
- Cheating a health insurance company by pretending to be ill

STATE CAPTURE

Coined by the World Bank in the early 2000s, state capture refers to a type of systemic political corruption in which private interests significantly influence a state’s decision-making processes to their own advantage. For example, businesses can shape and affect law and policy formulations through private payments to public officials and politicians in order to improperly influence the passing of favourable laws and policies.³

CLIENTELISM

Clientelism is the exchange of goods and services for political support. It involves an ongoing, two-way hierarchical relationship where delivery of a service to a citizen by a politician or broker is contingent on the citizen’s actions on behalf of the politician or party through which they are receiving services. Due to the hierarchical nature of this relationship, it may be exploitative, especially where it involves a wealthier and/or more powerful “patron” or “boss” and less wealthy/weaker “clients” or “followers.” Such systems are typically found in settings where formal governance structures fail to provide adequate resources (including protection), leaving poor and/or marginalised members of society to seek assistance from powerful figures that can deliver them. Corruption is strongly correlated with clientelist systems as patrons often appear above the law in many clientelist systems. The corruption dimension is clear when the “patron” is an elected official who distributes resources under his/her control inequitably (abusing his/her entrusted power), as a reward for electoral support (private benefit). Additionally, acts associated with clientelism such as vote buying, could be inherently illegal.⁴

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³ Hellman, J., Jones, G., & Kaufman, D. (2000). “Seize the State, Seize the Day”: State Capture, Corruption and Influence in Transition. Policy Research Working Paper 2444. World Bank. Accessed on 17/02/2021 from <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/537461468766474836/pdf/multi-page.pdf>.

⁴ Singer, Matthew. (2009). Buying Voters with Dirty Money: The Relationship between Clientelism and Corruption. Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association Meeting. Accessed on 17/02/2021 from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228128652_Buying_Voters_with_Dirty_Money_The_Relationship_between_Clientelism_and_Corruption.



SECTION 4: Campaign Start-up Tools 1/4

The following four tools should give you a clear idea of who you can work with, and what skills and resources you possess or have access to. This is the preliminary stage of your planning.

Make a Mind Map

Always start with “who”! On the right is a tool for mapping your support network. It can be used at the thinking stage of your campaign and also in the planning of the partnerships stage.

Create! Grab some paper and a pen or marker and draw some circles, like the one here. Using this as a starting point, create your own mind map to write or draw your ideas.

Map out people and organizations that can help you with your anti-corruption campaign. List how they can help and in which areas of work – planning, providing resources, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Some questions:

1. Who have you already found to help you?
2. Who do you need to talk to next?
3. What gaps do you have in your mind map?
Who can help you with these?

You may get stuck on some topics- this is showing you that you need to go research and find out more.

Workshop activity: Small groups may report back to the big group.



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Campaign Start-up tools 2/4

Source: Vivian Koster. 2013. Youth employment advocacy initiative: a guide to youth advocacy in Pacific island countries. Pacific Youth Council: Suva, p. 21.

Decide on your ROLES

While everyone might be excited about a campaign, it is always important to take a realistic look at the roles that people can actually play. The roles pyramid asks important questions that you and your group members should answer before embarking on a campaign. Remember to respect people's answers and decisions. Also remember that from small things, big things can grow. While someone can only be a friend of the campaign at the moment, they might become its visionary in the future.

Once everyone has had a chance to ask themselves the questions in the pyramid, the whole group can have a discussion about what roles each person can play. The group may want to set up sub-committees to look at particular aspects of the campaign, such as logistics, research, cultural protocols, resourcing and mobilization (fans and friends).

An effective group recognizes its true skills set. You as an individual and as a group need to ask yourself the questions outlined in the pyramid to determine the role that you can play in the anti-corruption campaign. Be realistic. Think about your strengths and weaknesses, and the real time you have to work in these roles.

Roles Pyramid



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Campaign Start-up Tools 3/4

Skills Self Assessment

Once you have decided who you will work with, you need to decide what skills you have as individuals and as a group. This is important to know as you do not want yourself or your group to get in over your heads and be unable to complete the campaign. The following tool should help you do this. This tool should give you an idea of how ready you and your group are to conduct advocacy work. It is important that you are realistic and truthful about yourself and your group’s abilities. It also gives you an idea about what kind of training you and your group might need.

Tick the boxes that apply to you

The skills I have	Yes	No	Unsure
I am a good public speaker			
I am able to talk to others in formal functions			
I can write formal letters			
I can use email			
I know email etiquette or manners			
I can gather information			
I can conduct an organized meeting			
I am able to participate in a meeting			
I listen to others			
I ask for help			

Tick the boxes that apply to you

The skills our group has are:	Yes	No	Unsure
We have a clear vision of what we want to do			
We have a clear plan of how we want to do it			
We have the people and the money to do this advocacy			
Our members regularly participate in our activities			
We have allocated money for this advocacy in our budget			
We have the time to advocate on this issue			
We have the knowledge to speak on this issue			

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Campaign Start-up Tools 4/4

Resources Assessment

Now that you know what skills you have as individuals and as a group, you need to look at the resources you have access to and what type of access you have.

This tool makes you think about the resources you have access to. It also requires you to think about the level of access you have – whether it is reliable access or not. It can also act as a guide for seeking assistance – you could ask for a computer or for internet access.

Networking and collaboration with other groups and organizations does not have to be done on a large scale. It can be something as basic as access to the internet for research or to send out emails.



Anti-corruption poster campaign by UNDP

Tick the boxes that apply to you

The resources I have or our group has are:	Yes		No	Unsure
	Unlimited Access	Limited Access		
Access to a phone				
Access to transport				
Access to a computer				
Access to a working printer				
Access to the internet				
Access to the radio				
Access to television				
Access to newspapers				
Access to a library				
Access to a meeting venue				

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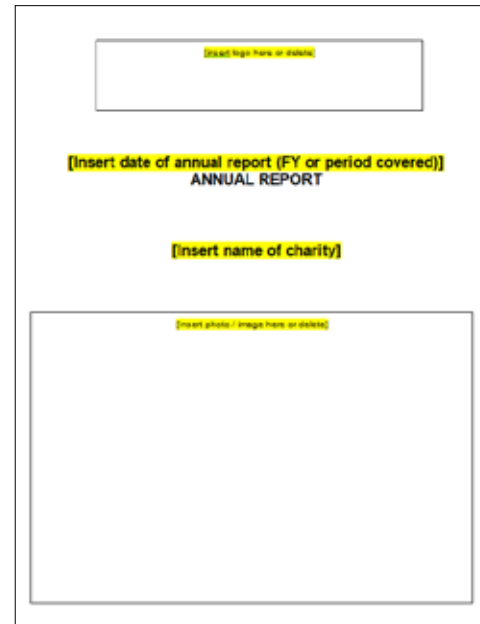
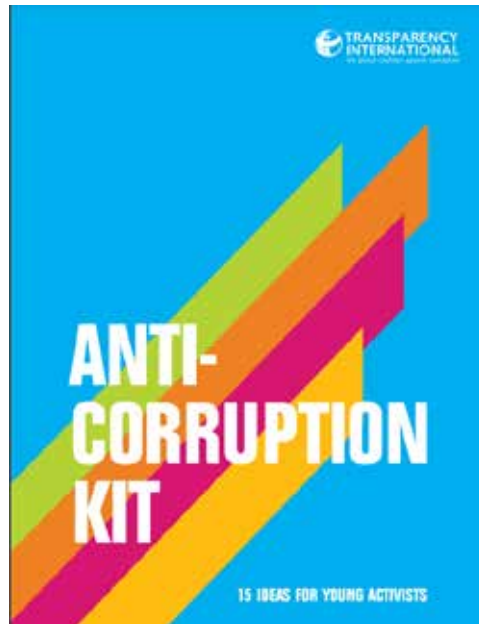
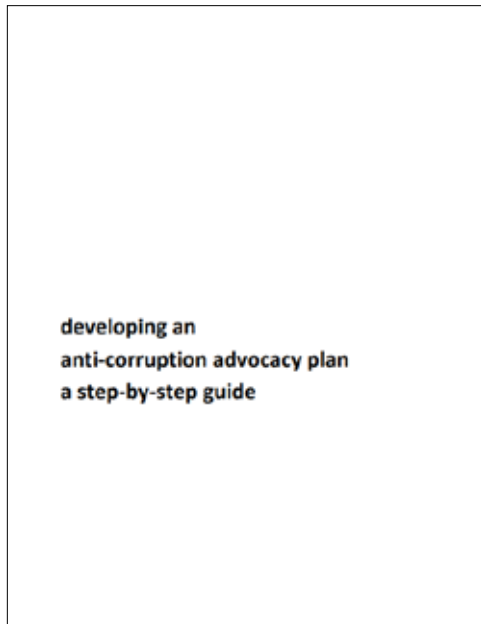
Section 4

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Useful handbooks and resources

Click on the images to open these files

1. Developing an Anti-corruption Advocacy Plan- a step by step guide, Transparency International
2. Anti-corruption Kit, Transparency International
3. Business Integrity Toolkit for Young Entrepreneurs, UNDP
4. Campaign Report Template



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Where to get more information

A wealth of information is out there. Below are great places to start. Just click and you will be sent to that website for more information.

International organizations

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

<https://www.unodc.org/>

United Nations Development Programme

<https://www.undp.org/>

UNDP Pacific Office

<https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/projects/unprac.html>

UNODC Southeast Asia and the Pacific <https://www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific/en/pacific/index.html>

International non-government organizations (NGOs)

Transparency International

<https://www.transparency.org/en>

Regional non-government organizations

Pacific Youth Council

<https://www.pacificyouthcouncil.org/contacts.php>

Pacific Youth Forum Against Corruption

PYFAC is a network of youth anti-corruption advocates from 14 countries in the region.

See the 'Get Social' page for ways to connect with PYFAC in your country

In-Country Offices and Information

Head to UNDP's website, where there is up to date information for your country or Island State. <https://www.undp.org/>



Pacific Islands Anti-Corruption Directory

A listing of government agencies and civil society organizations that deal with corruption matters. It covers most Pacific Island States.

It names the organization, the type of work they do and their contact details. The Directory can be downloaded here

<https://www.asia-pacific.undp.org/>

Local church organizations

Check in with your local religious organizations. Faith-based groups do a lot of work on social justice and tend to be strong advocates against corruption.

Research and educational resources

U4 Anti- Corruption Resource Centre <https://www.u4.no/>

E4j UNDOC's Education for Justice <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/>

International Anti-Corruption Academy <https://www.iaca.int/>

The University of the South Pacific – Anti-Corruption Course

<http://econ.fbe.usp.ac.fj/news/story.php?id=3412>

Network with your peers

You aren't alone- you have help all around you. Tap into the vast network of like-minded peers who are fighting the same battle as you. Join a group or start your own, and keep connected

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Get Social!

Twitter Hashtags: #UNPRAC #UNCAC #Youth Forum #UntiedAgainstCorruption #youth2030

Join a group near you...

Regional Level

UNDP in Asia and the Pacific

<https://www.facebook.com/undpasiapac>

@UNDP_Pacific https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific

@UNODC_ROSEAP

We Are Young Pacific Leaders

<https://www.facebook.com/YoungPacificLeaders>

Fiji

Integrity Fiji <https://www.facebook.com/TransparencyFiji>

Youths 4 Integrity (Integrity Fiji)

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/youths4integrity>

Pacific Youth Forum Against Corruption - Fiji Chapter

<https://www.facebook.com/pyfacfiji>

Kiribati

Kiribati Islands Corruption Kickers Network (KICK Network)

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/259357707748641>

Marshall Islands

Marshall Islands Transparency Organization

<https://www.facebook.com/majoljustice>

Papua New Guinea

Youth Against Corruption Association - YACA PNG

<https://www.facebook.com/yacapng/>

Transparency International (TI) PNG

<https://transparencypng.org.pg/>

Samoa

Samoa Office of the Ombudsman/ National Human Rights Institution

<https://www.facebook.com/NHRIOmbudsmanSAMOA>

Solomon Islands

Pacific Youth Forum Against Corruption Solomon Islands-PYFACSI

<https://www.facebook.com/pyfacsi>

@UNDP_Solomons

https://twitter.com/UNDP_Solomons

Tonga

Tutu on the Beach <https://www.facebook.com/tutuonthebeach>

Vanuatu

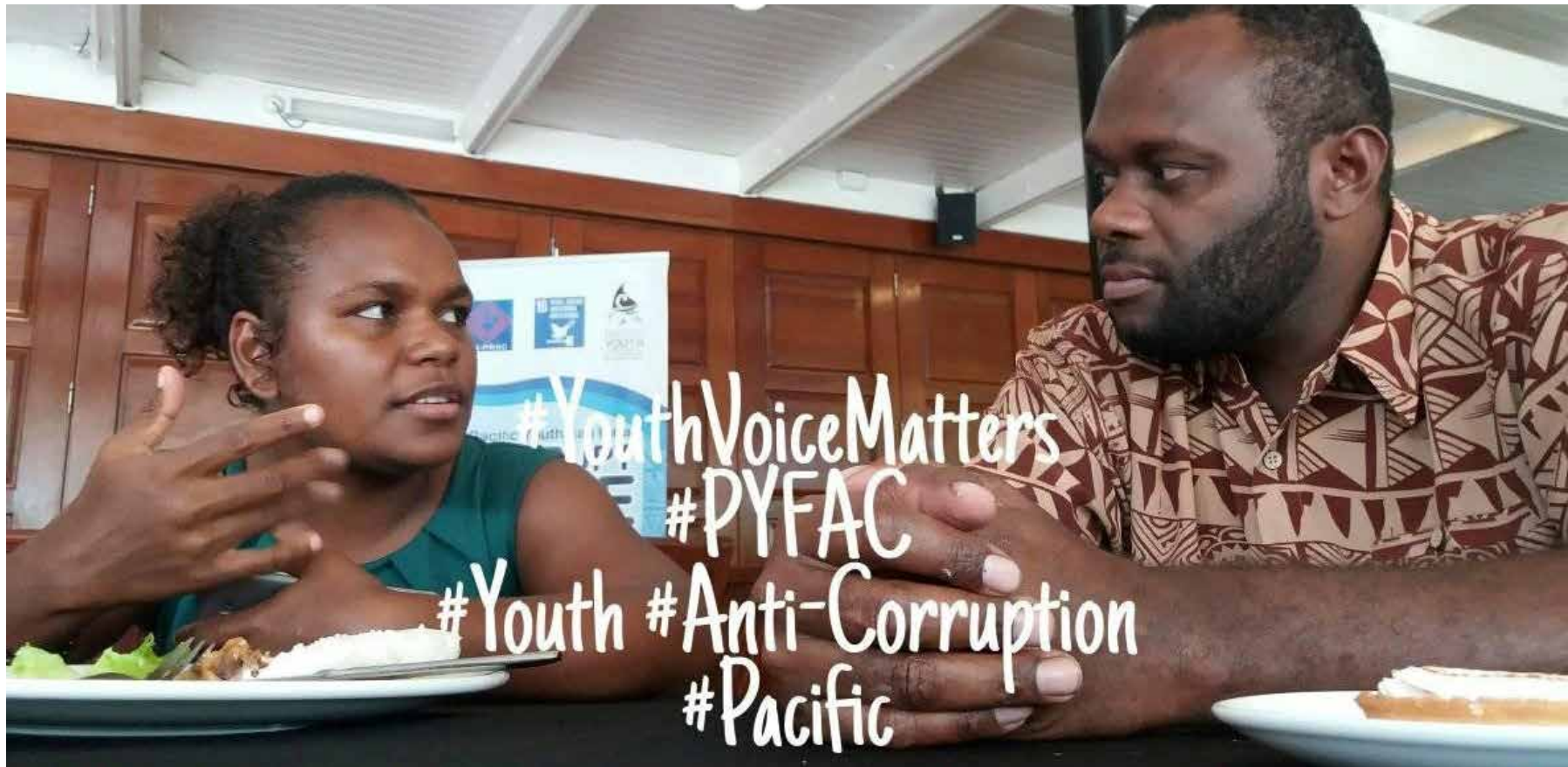
Transparency International Vanuatu <https://www.facebook.com/tivanuatu>

Pacific Youth Forum Against Corruption Vanuatu

<https://www.facebook.com/PacificYouthForumAgainstCorruption>

Pacific Youth Forum Against Corruption

The **Pacific Youth Forum Against Corruption (PYFAC)** is a network of youth anti-corruption advocates from 14 countries in the region. It was formed in 2015, as a joint initiative of UNDP, UNODC and the Pacific Youth Council. PYFAC works with young game changers on the global stage, to amplify their voice on matters of anti-corruption. They can show you how you can be part of this fight against corruption!



Members of PYFAC Vanuatu discussing their campaign

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Get Involved!

Tell us what you are doing and see what others are up to.
Add us on social media and become part of the conversation.

twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific #UNPRAC
twitter.com/UNODC_SEAP #UNPRAC
facebook.com/UNDP Pacific #UNPRAC

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