LESSON 4: Strategic planning to prevent corruption
Planning a “corruption-free” event is based on effective strategies to assess the risk of fraud and corruption, to devise and implement appropriate risk mitigation measures, and to monitor their impact.

The prevention of corruption needs to be integrated into a broader risk management strategy for the whole of the initiative.

It must also involve the active participation of all major stakeholders.
In this lesson, we will:

✓ Situate the strategic planning required to prevent corruption in the organization of a major event within the broader context of risk management;

✓ Focus on preventive and rather than reactive strategies;

✓ Emphasize the need to link prevention strategies to the existing legal framework.
Preventive and reactive approaches

- Anti-corruption strategies must include both preventive and reactive strategies which can complement each other.

- A preventive approach calls for a strategic prevention plan.

- Corruption prevention plans must be revisited, updated and improved constantly.

- See section 1.6 of the Corruption Prevention Checklist.
Your country’s anti-corruption legal framework

- An effective legislative basis for anti-corruption strategies may or may not exist in your country.
- In any event, you need to be thoroughly familiar with the existing framework and understand how it applies to the organization of a major event and, in particular, with respect to your own responsibilities.
- The organization of a major event may even be an opportunity for the country to review its anti-corruption laws.
Anti-corruption laws in your country

➤ What are the main anti-corruption laws and policies in your country?
➤ Are they effective?
➤ Could they be improved?
A risk management approach to corruption prevention

A risk management approach to corruption prevention is a good way to ensure that the risks of corruption are identified, understood and effectively managed.

The approach

- helps to identify structural weaknesses that may facilitate corruption;
- provides a framework for every level of the Authority to take part in identifying risk factors and risk mitigation measures;
- embeds corruption prevention within the Authority’s governance framework.
Examples of corruption prevention strategies

➢ There are examples of specific corruption prevention strategies developed to manage the risks associated with the organization of a major public event.

➢ See the examples in Chapter 4 of the Participant Manual.
Small Group Discussion

What do these strategies have in common?
In order to determine whether an organization is ready to organize a major event, one could ask:

- Has the organization adopted a strategic approach to the prevention of corruption?
- Is the prevention of corruption integrated into the organization's broader risk mitigation strategies?
- Have all major stakeholders been involved or at least consulted in elaborating the organization's corruption risk mitigation strategy?
- Are all major stakeholders well informed about the role they must play in preventing corruption in relation to the organization of the major event?
✓ Has the *organization* adopted a comprehensive corruption risk mitigation strategy?

✓ If the *organization* has a risk mitigation strategy, does it carefully monitor its implementation?

✓ If the *organization* has a risk mitigation strategy, is the strategy reviewed and updated regularly?
Key points to remember

✓ It is very important to develop and implement a comprehensive and strategic prevention plan to mitigate the risk of corruption in the organization of a major event.

✓ A country’s legislative framework should support the corruption prevention planning exercise.

✓ Corruption prevention plans must be revisited, updated and improved constantly.

✓ A corruption prevention strategy consists essentially of a corruption risk mitigation plan.

✓ A corruption risk mitigation plan should ideally be integrated with a broader risk mitigation strategy for the organization of major event.