Implementing the Marrakech Declaration on the Prevention of Corruption

Initiatives of State Parties and UNODC
The United Nations Convention against Corruption

Prevention

Asset Recovery

Criminalization

Law Enforcement

International Cooperation
States parties’ engagement on prevention of corruption

• 3rd Session of the UNCAC CoSP, resolution 3/2 entitled “Preventive measures”

• 4th session of the UNCAC CoSP, resolution 4/3: Marrakech Declaration on the Prevention of Corruption

• 5th and 6th sessions of the CoSP > two follow-up resolutions to the Marrakech Declaration (5/4 and 6/6)
Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Prevention

Established in 2009 by the CoSP

Annual sessions, giving an opportunity to participants to discuss specific issues and compare approaches and practices

- All info shared is compiled and available on the website

Supporting anti-corruption strategies

• UNODC publication *National Anti-Corruption Strategies: A Practical Guide for Development and Implementation*

• Since July 2015, UNODC has supported more than 20 States parties to establish or revise anti-corruption strategies (e.g. Egypt: workshop to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of the strategy’s implementation, Namibia: revision of the AC strategy, Qatar: drafting first comprehensive strategy)
Preventive anti-corruption bodies

• Article 6 of the UNCAC:
  – Preventive bodies
    • Overseeing and coordinating the implementation of AC policies;
    • Increasing and disseminating knowledge about the prevention of corruption.
  – AC bodies should have:
    • Necessary independence
    • Necessary material resources and specialized staff, as well as training
UNODC support to anti-corruption bodies

- UNODC provided expert advice on:
  - the **conceptualization, role and powers of anti-corruption bodies** (revision of laws and rules)
  - **Revision of management processes** (procedures and revision of work flows, organizational structures)
  - **Capacity development of prevention staff**, (training, mentoring)

(recent work in: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Niger, the Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Myanmar Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR)
Some take-aways from UNODC’s experience:

- Often not enough resources (financial-human) are dedicated to preventive bodies or to the preventive function within multi-purpose ACAs.

- Anti corruption bodies with a preventive mandate should coordinate and promote activities; best practice:
  - Establishment of coordination mechanisms and reporting line form the line ministries and public services to the ACA.
  - Integrity officers responding to the ACA but integrated within the public administration.
Cooperation with the NGOs, civil society and the private sector is key for preventive bodies;

Preventive bodies should have the capacity to **research the corruption phenomenon**, collect data and provide analysis – with a view to:
- Proposing innovative strategies and approaches,
- Developing impact evaluation frameworks for AC strategies

Be tech savvy: utilize IT and innovative tools for enhancing transparency and accountability – e.g. **open data, social media**
Transparency, integrity and accountability in the public sector

- Asset declarations and conflicts of interest management systems
- Access to information
- Protection of whistle-blowers and witnesses
Public procurement

• Resource guide on *Procurement and corruption in small island developing States: Challenges and Emerging Practices*

• Regional workshop on **corruption risk assessments** in public procurement for procurement and anti-corruption bodies of South and South-East Asia in July 2017

• Training on identifying and addressing corruption risks in procurement has been organized in Indonesia - planned in Cambodia
Supporting criminal justice sector institutions

• Judicial Integrity
  – creation of a Global Judicial Integrity Network
  – technical assistance was provided to the judiciaries of Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Kosovo, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Nigeria, Tunisia, and Viet Nam.

• Police integrity

• Corruption risk assessments in customs and ports

• Anti-corruption in prisons
ACAD – Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative

- ACAD has actively involved over 400 universities
- ACAD Menu of Resources, containing over 1,800 articles, publications and research papers related to corruption that can be used by universities in their existing programmes

Education for Justice (E4J) initiative

- Building a culture of lawfulness among children and youth through the provision of age-appropriate educational materials
- Primary, secondary and tertiary levels
For more information:

www.unodc.org/corruption
www.track.unodc.org

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