

The Prevention of Corruption: Tools, Methodologies and Good Practices – UNDP Experiences



1st Meeting of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working
Group on Prevention

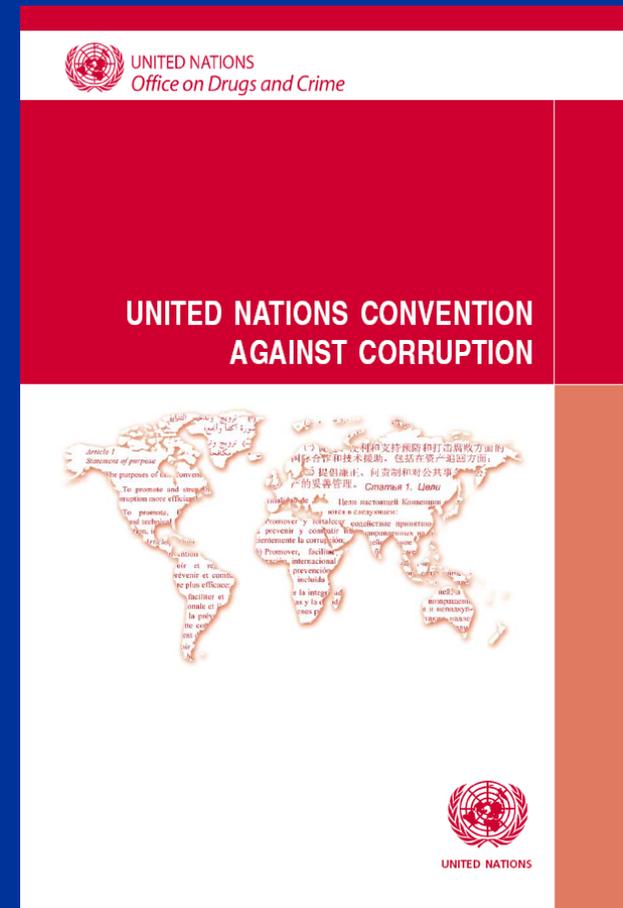


By Anga R Timilsina
Coordinator of UNDP Global Programme on Anti-Corruption

Outline



1. Background: UNDP's work on prevention
2. UNCAC and UNDP areas of programming
3. Tools, methodologies, and good practices on the prevention of corruption

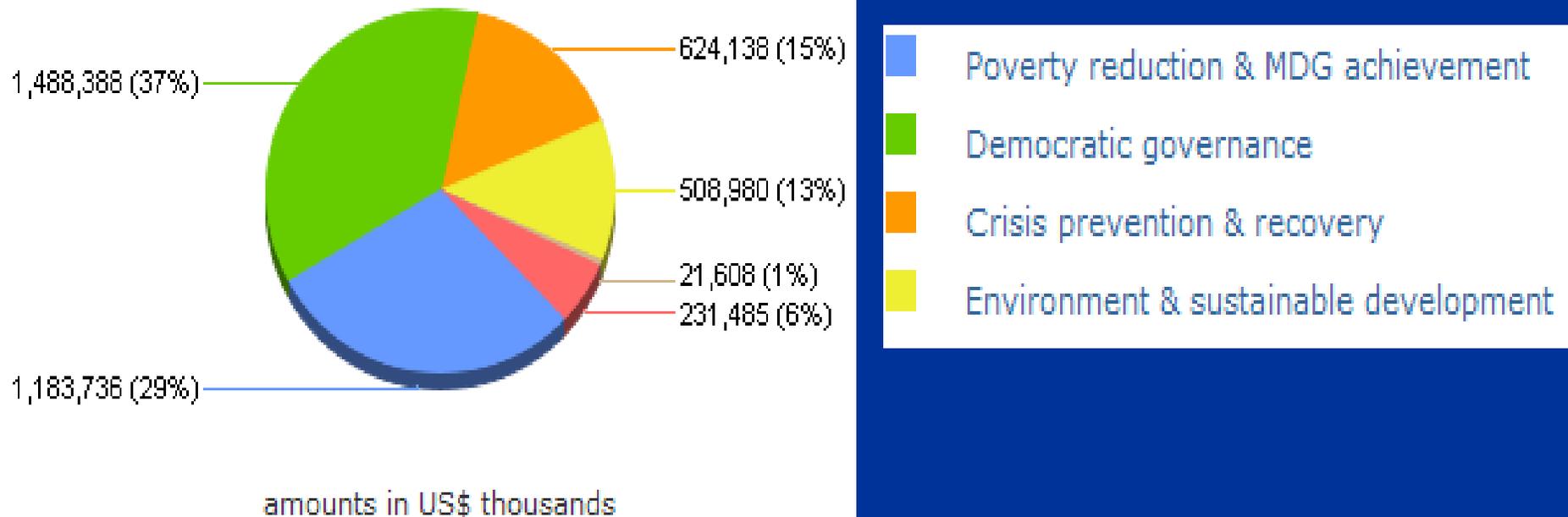


Background

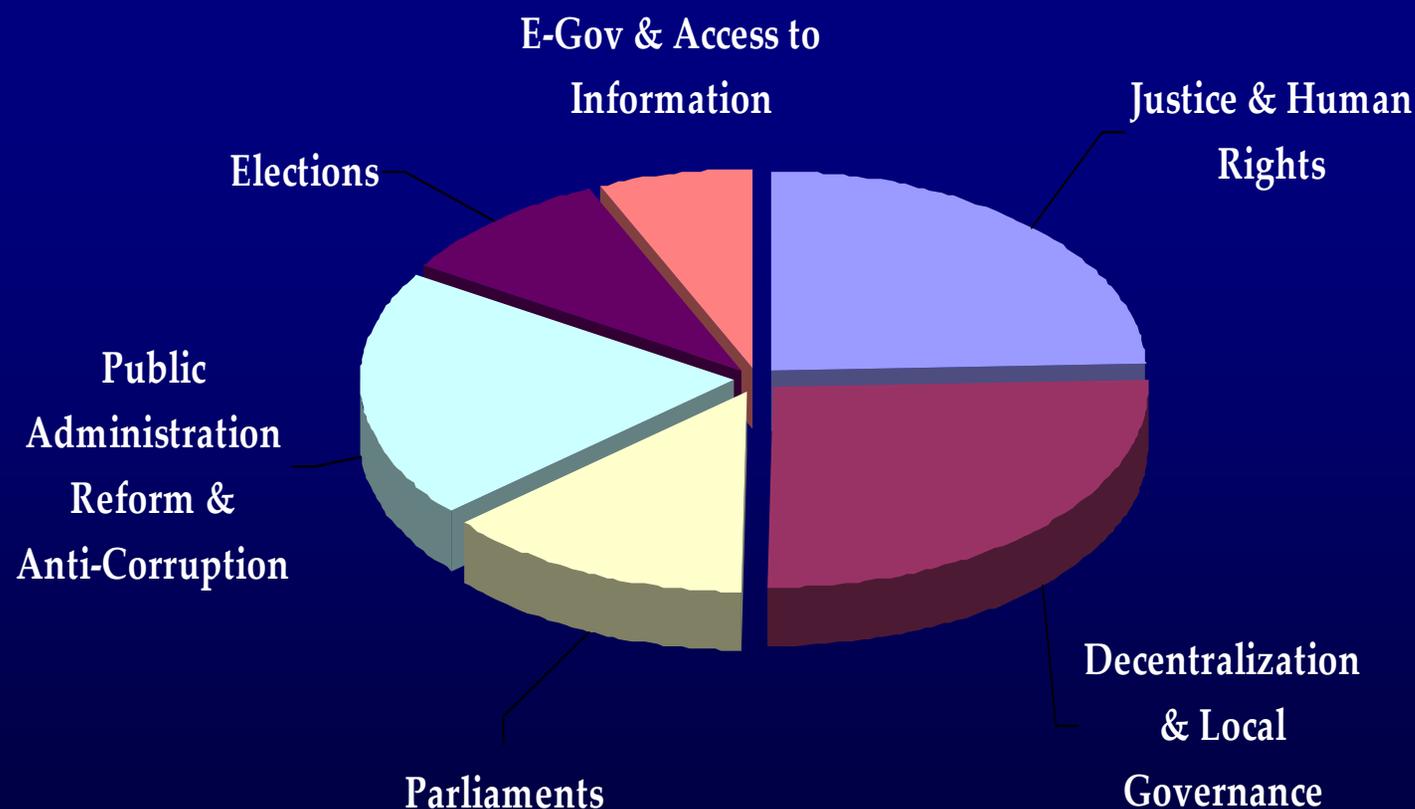


- UNDP work on the prevention of corruption since early 1990s: The first generation of work on ATI; 1999 flagship manual ***Fighting Corruption to Improve Governance***
- Since then, UNDP has been a leading provider of TA on corruption prevention within governance portfolio

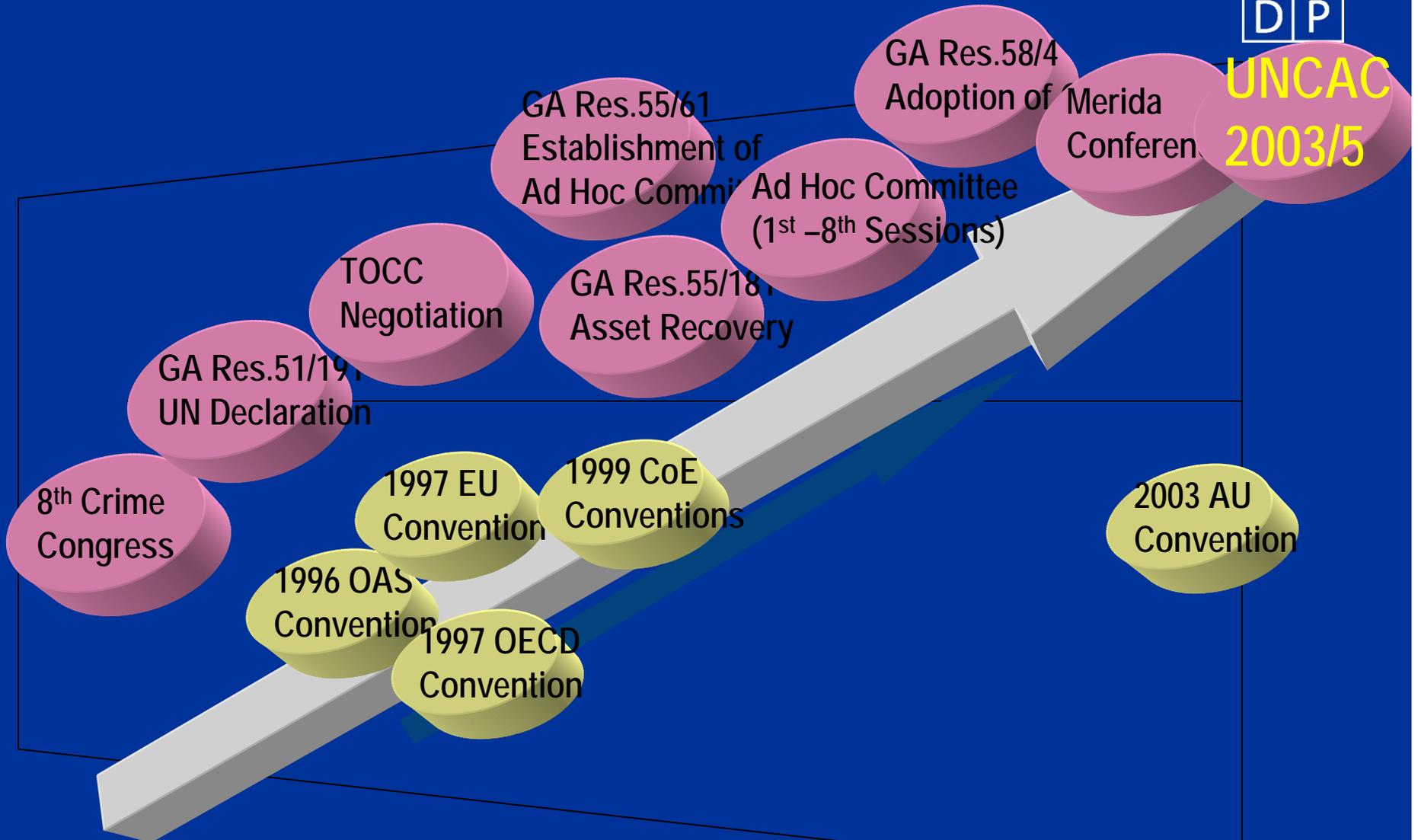
By 2009 programme expenditure



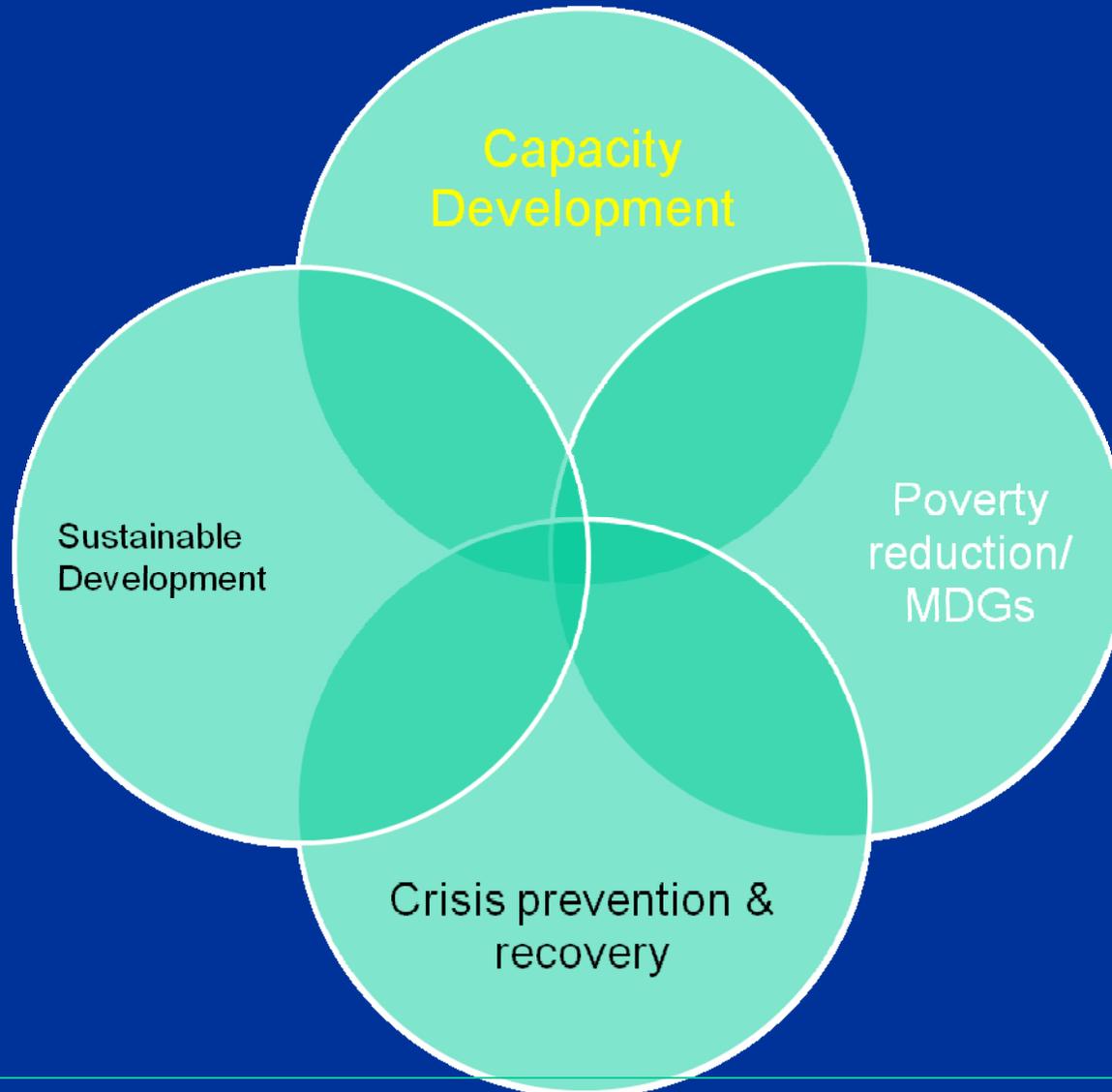
Examples of Service Areas under DG: (during MYFF: 2004 – 2007)



Then Came Int'l Standards



UNDP Mandates



Why anti-corruption? For UNDP, corruption is a major bottleneck to the realization of its mandates (such as the MDGs)



Capacity
Development

Demand

Supply

Inclusive
Participation

Responsive
Institutions

South-south
Cooperation

National
Ownership

International norms and principles

Human rights - Gender equality – Accountability & transparency

Aid
Effectiveness

**For UNDP, UNCAC a Governance
and Development Framework**

The Four Pillars of the UNCAC and Technical Assistance



*Technical Assistance
"UNCAC"*

Preventive Measures

Strengthening
State
Institutions

International
Cooperation

Asset Recovery

Criminalization
Law Enforcement

UNDP's comparative advantage is "Preventive Measures"

UNDP Niche: Prevention

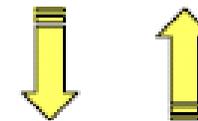
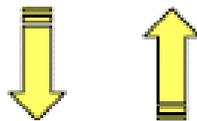


Sustainable Development

Cooperation for development

- Democratic consolidation
- Economic development
- Infrastructure
- State reform & modernization
- Institution building
- Rural development

Good governance – integrity, accountability, proper management of public affairs



Cooperation for corruption prevention

Technical Assistance

Financial Support

- AC-policies
- AC bodies
- AC mechanisms
- Private sector
- Civil Society
- Media

Cooperation for the combat of corruption

Technical Assistance

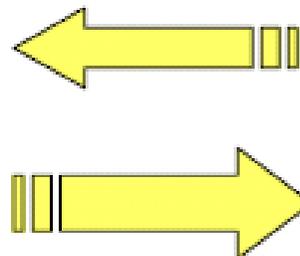
Financial Support

National

- Criminalization
- Enforcement authorities
- Between nat. authorities
- With private sector

International

- Mutual legal assistance
- Asset recovery
- Extradition



Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development

UNCAC A Governance and Development Framework



UNCAC Articles	Demand for Programming
Article 5: Preventive anti-corruption policies and practices	Policy framework, strategies, coordination, and consultation
Article 6: Preventive anti-corruption body or bodies	TA to establish/strengthen oversight institutions
Article 7: Civil service capacity-building	Public sector reform
Article 8: Code of conduct	Promotion of integrity, honesty and responsibility among public officials
Article 9: Public procurement and management of public finance	Promoting a transparent effective system of public procurement and public finance mgt
Article 10: Public reporting	Media and civil society empowerment
Article 12: Private sector	Private sector in delivering services
Article 11: Judiciary/prosecutions	Access to justice, rule of law programmes
Article 13: Civil society	Social audit, and budget tracking

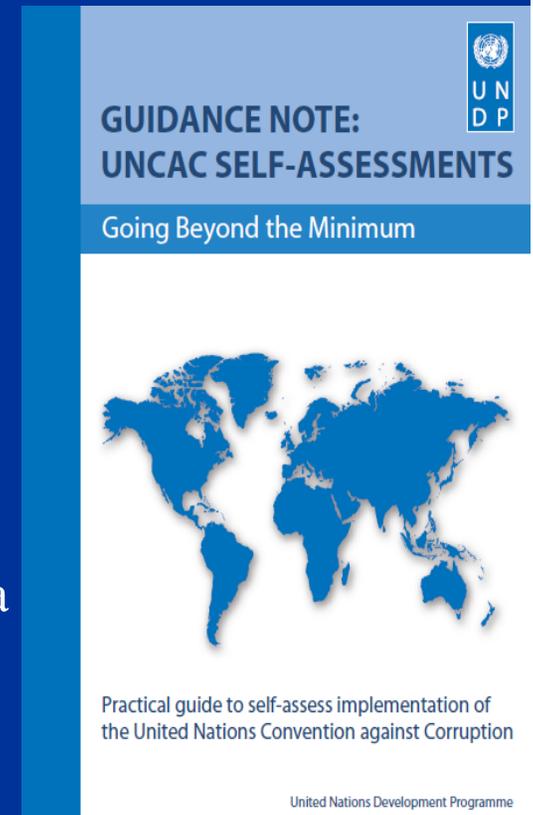
Tools, Methodologies and Good Practices: Preventive AC Policies (Article 5)



1. Guidance Note: UNCAC Self-Assessments – Going Beyond the Minimum

- Prepared by UNDP, UNODC, GTZ, , Basel Institute on Governance, and IGS to provide a methodology for UNCAC self-assessments
- “Optional tool” that complements the “Treaty Based Mechanism”
- Builds on the self assessment checklist and UNCAC Gap Analyses conducted in Bangladesh, Kenya and Indonesia
- Encourages broad national stakeholder consultations; prepare the country for review mechanism
- Aim to help information gathering and policy reform for those countries which wants to go beyond the minimum

(E.g., Bhutan, Lao PDR, Maldives and Mongolia)



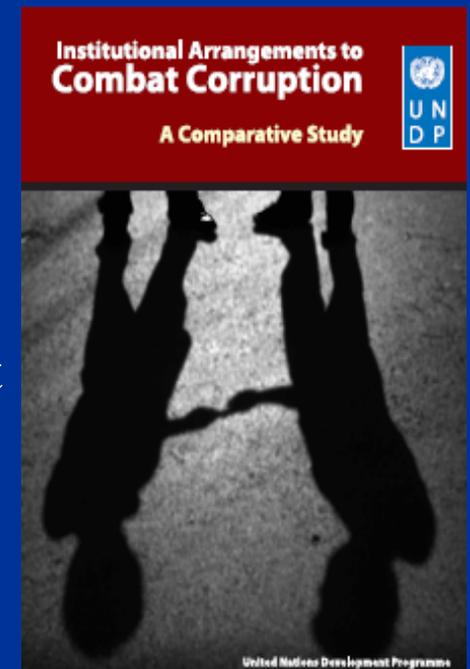
Tools, Methodologies and Good Practices: Preventive AC Body/Bodies (Article 6)



A lot of criticism about the effective functioning of the ACAs; debate is often on the issue of independence, resources, competency, legal framework, coordination, political will, etc.

1. Methodology for Assessing Capacities of AC Agencies to Perform Preventive Functions

- Led by Bratislava Centre and successfully piloted in Montenegro, Kosovo, Moldova and Turkey
- Methodology based on UNDP's capacity development methodology (e.g., HR institutions)
- Planning to roll out to it in the other parts of the world (Initiative with U4 and the World Bank)

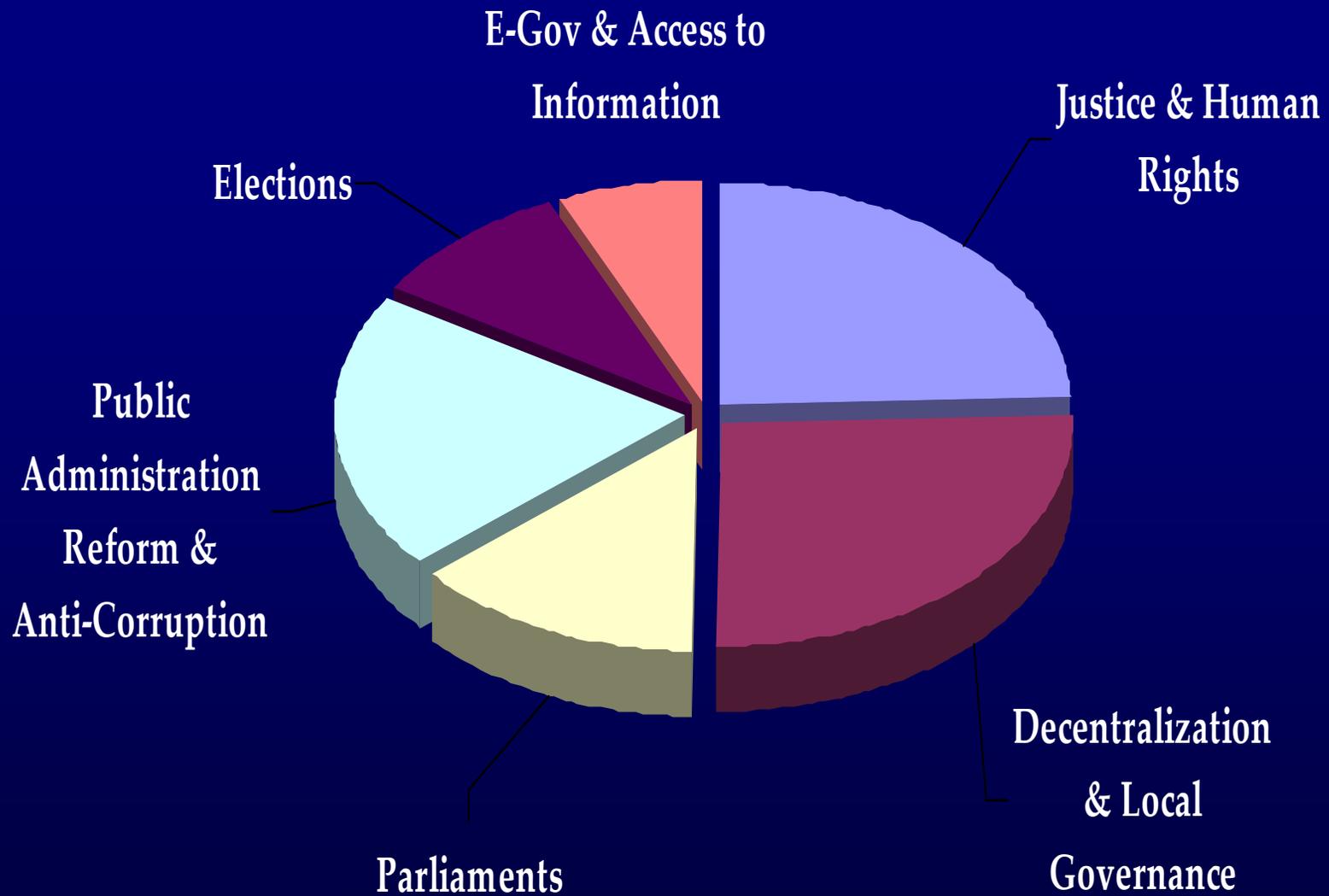


2. Institutional Arrangement to Combat Corruption: A Comparative Study, 2005

Civil service capacity-building/public sector reform: Article 7, 8 and 9



- **Public administration reform:**
 - One of the largest area of UNDP support, PAR programme in almost all COs (civil service reform, code of conduct, improve in mgt/performance)
 - Emerging area on public finance: Illicit Financial Flows (with Norway and Global Financial Integrity)
- **Support to public sector reform also provided through e-governance and local governance**
- **Access to justice/judicial integrity**
 - UNDP's two global programmes (BCPR and BDP) (E.g., UNDP and GTZ partnership - Lusaka workshop)



PAR/AC
41% of total
DG exp in 2006

Illicit Financial Flows: Hidden Resource for Development



Illicit Financial flows

(GFI estimates in USD)

- Capital outflows about \$1 trillion (10 times the amount of OECD-DAC ODA)
- Estimates of the funds held offshore- USD11.5 trillion (Annual loss of tax revenue USD 250 bn)
- Commercial trade mispricing \$100bn annual

Resources required annually for the MDGs (UN estimates in USD)

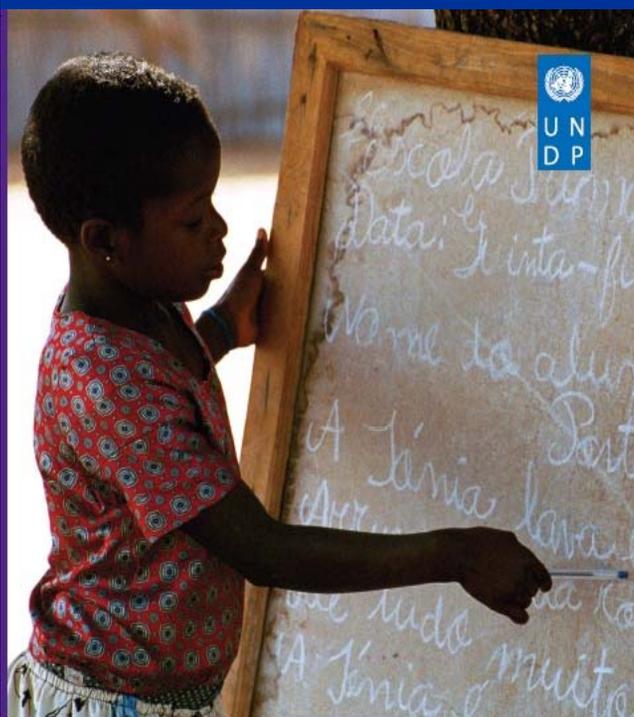
1. Education for all targets: 30bn
2. HIV/Aids : \$25bn
3. Water and sanitation : \$18bn
4. Infrastructure investment: \$55bn



Resources lost from the illicit financial flows are more than enough to fund the resources estimated for meeting the MDGs; but discussion so far is up-scaling resources not preventing leakages



Anti-Corruption in Sectors: Methods, Tools and Good Practices!



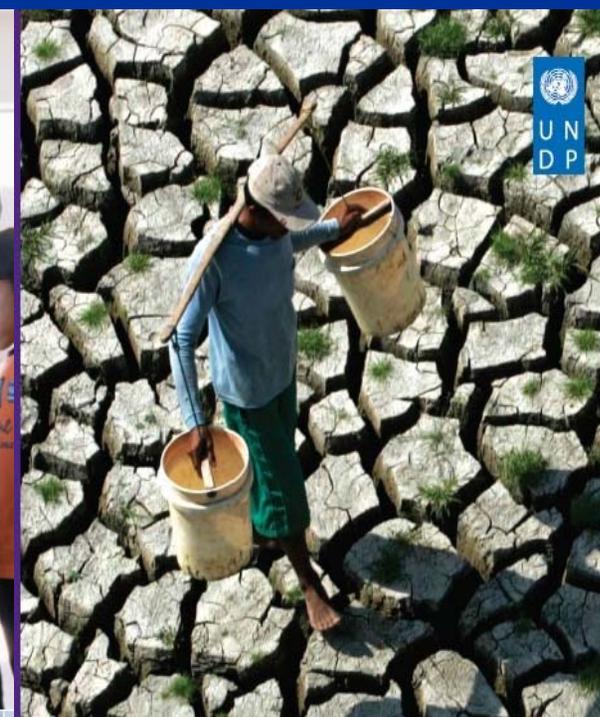
United Nations Development Programme

FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR
METHODS, TOOLS AND GOOD PRACTICES
A UNDP Commissioned Study



United Nations Development Programme

FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN THE HEALTH SECTOR
METHODS, TOOLS AND GOOD PRACTICES
A UNDP Commissioned Study



United Nations Development Programme

FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN THE WATER SECTOR
METHODS, TOOLS AND GOOD PRACTICES
A UNDP Commissioned Study

What we wanted to know; what we came to know?



1. Are there enough tools/methodologies? (diagnostic; remedies tools available – but with major limitations)
2. Are there enough good practices? If so, how can we define them? (**No**: poor documentation, output-based measurement, not so much on impact)
3. What can we say on what works and what doesn't?
4. Do the practitioners have enough knowledge and tools to guide them? (enough for a start, lack of incentives)
5. What would be the next step in term of improving anti-corruption programming in sectors? (Use tools and methodologies for programming; collect good practices/cases from Asia-Pacific, Africa, Europe and CIS)

Findings:



Problem with dealing corruption in sector

1. So far corruption in sectors is usually dealt as mismanagement (solution prescribed are management solutions, e.g. firing); not corruption problem (ACAs/parliamentarians do not understand the sector)
2. Sector finance and sector grants are captured through evaluation and reporting tools; Usually do not capture monitoring of budget process, payroll leakages, absenteeism
3. Gaps: tools usually do not monitor the whole process (e.g., school books or medicine at the health post)
(Hence UNDP's initiatives on sectors and good practices)

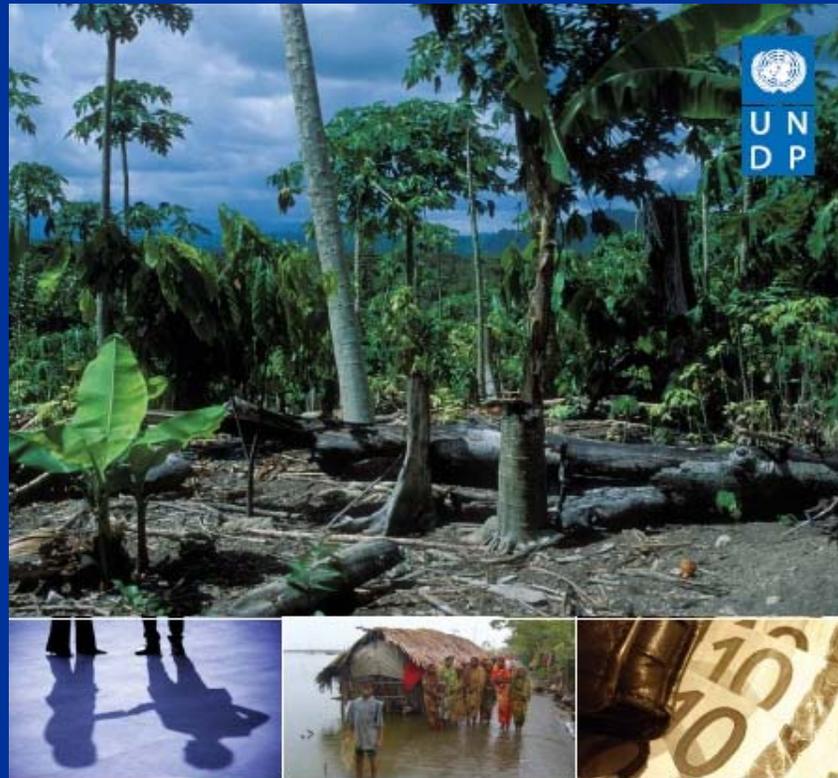
Strengthening Civil Society and Media



- Involving civil society to government expenditures (e.g.,– India, Bolivia, Uganda, Zambia)
- Empowering community to monitor services (The Philippines, Uganda, etc.)
- Training for CSOs on reporting and monitoring corruption (e.g., with UNECA)
- Training on investigative journalism – South-South Cooperation (MISA, PCIJ)
- Anti-Corruption and UNRED+



Strengthening reporting, community monitoring, multi-stakeholder engagement in Climate Change



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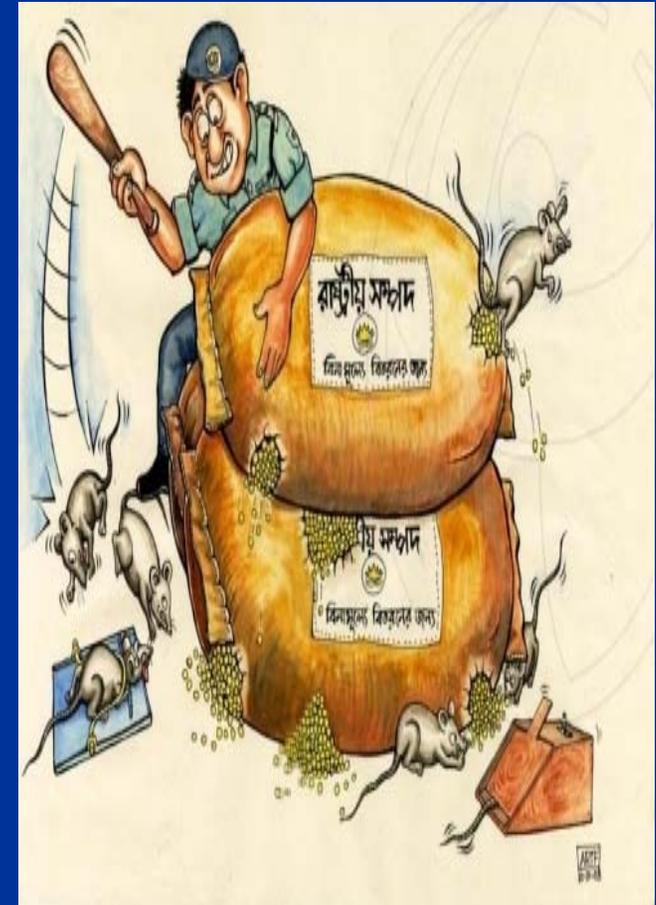
STAYING ON TRACK:
TACKLING CORRUPTION RISKS
IN CLIMATE CHANGE

Conclusion



- UNDP together with UNODC notes with satisfaction that 70% of reporting States Parties had reported full compliance with of all the provisions of Chapter II (As of 8 June 2009)
- UNDP one of the largest providers of TA on prevention will continue its work directly or indirectly contributing to the implementation of Chapter II
- How can states access UNDP support?
 - The support is primarily channeled through COs
 - Know your focal point at the country level and bring anti-corruption in the agenda of UNDAFs and CPDs, CCAs
 - Some other windows: DGTTF, UNDP global programmes, regional programmes, UNDEF, etc.

Thank You!



Prevention is better than cure!