Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption
Vienna, 22-24 August 2011

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Outline

Our Targeted Focus:
- CE to Enhance Accountability and to Eradicate Corruption

Our Immediate Activities:
- DPADM’s PAST relevant work (New York, Dar Es Salaam, etc. 2003-11)
- DPADM’s CURRENT and FUTURE relevant work (Vienna, 2011; Marrakesh, 2011)

Our Ultimate Goals:
- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
Our Targeted Focus—Starting Point

CE to Enhance Accountability and to Eradicate Corruption

September 2010

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION A/RES/65/1:
KEEPING THE PROMISE: UNITED TO ACHIEVE THE MDGs

“We take note of the lessons learned and successful policies and approaches in the implementation and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and recognize that with increased political commitment these could be replicated and scaled up for accelerating progress, including by:

(...)  
(e) Supporting participatory, community-led strategies aligned with national development priorities and strategies; 
(f) Promoting universal access to public and social services and providing social protection floors;  
(g) Improving capacity to deliver quality services equitably;  
(h) Implementing social policies and programmes, including appropriate conditional cash-transfer programmes, and investing in basic services for health, education, water and sanitation;  
(i) Ensuring the full participation of all segments of society, including the poor and disadvantaged, in decision-making processes;  
(...)  
(l) Enhancing opportunities for women and girls and advancing the economic, legal and political empowerment of women;  
(n) Working towards transparent and accountable systems of governance at the national and international levels;
Our Targeted Focus—Starting template: SEISE

CE to Enhance Accountability and to Eradicate Corruption

- Freedoms and rights
  - International treaties
- Laws and regulations on public administration
  - Budget management procedures
  - Procurement procedures
  - Citizens (service) charters
- State-society relations
- Civil society organizations
- Participation in electoral processes
  - Key highlight, hiatus
- Transparency and access to public information
  - Financial disclosure of personal assets and property
  - Periodic reports to congress and citizens
  - Free (social) media
  - Secrecy or publicity regarding sensitive information

- Institutions to protect service users rights
  - Obligations to implement recommendations for official or social audits and inspections
  - Penalization of public officers and public sector organizations for wrongdoing
  - Criminalization of corrupt conduct and acts

- Auditing institutions
  - Supervision by ad hoc committees in congress
  - Supervision by civic councils, economic and social councils, etc

- ENFORCEMENT

- EXPERIENCE

- STANDARDS

- INFORMATION

http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/
Our Targeted Focus— Our specific points of entry to UNCAC

*CE to Enhance Accountability and to Eradicate Corruption*

**Article 7:** Public Sector

**Article 10:** Public Reporting

**Article 8:** Codes of Conduct for Public Officials

**Article 9:** Public Procurement and Management of Public Finances

Created by UNCAC, Conference of the States Parties (November 2009) puts a strong emphasis on public administration (Resolution 3/2).

http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/
Our Immediate Activities—Our Past Work

- Ibero-American Charter for Civil Service (Bolivia, 2003)
- Compendium on Innovative Practices on governments’ use of ICTs (New York, 2005)
- E-government Survey’s E-participation Index (USA, 2010)
- Enhancing the role of National Economic and Social Councils (ESCs) for inclusive socioeconomic policy development (Burkina Faso, 2010)
- African Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration (Uganda, 2010)
- E-procurement for Innovative Governance (with WB, ADB and IADB) (Korea, 2011)
- CEPA 2007 and 2009 Sessions on citizen engagement themes
- United Nations Public Service Awards and the new category of Preventing and combating corruption in the public service (Dar Es Salaam, 2011)
The United Nations Public Service Awards (UNPSA) is the most prestigious international recognition of excellence in public service.

It annually rewards the creative achievements and contributions of public service institutions towards a more effective and responsive public administration.

It promotes the role, professionalism and visibility of public service, and aims to:

- discover innovations in governance,
- motivate public servants,
- raise the image of public service,
- enhance trust in government, and
- collect and share successful practices for possible replication.
UNPSA’s new category—

**Preventing and combating corruption in the public service** *(October 2010)*

### Category 1
**Preventing and combating corruption in the public service**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promotes Transparency</td>
<td>Creates mechanisms to increase <strong>the public’s ability to seek and receive information in a timely manner, observe, monitor and analyze government decision-making and processes</strong>. The mechanisms can be documentary, face-to-face, meetings, and/or electronic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Promotes Accountability</td>
<td>Utilizes documentation in various forms which can serve as evidence of a <strong>government’s conformity to legal, procedural and fiscal requirements</strong>, and improves <strong>processing of complaints and handling of grievances</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotes Responsiveness</td>
<td>Promotes initiatives to raise <strong>public awareness of corruption</strong> and government action to prevent and combat it; encourages public opinion’s monitoring and filtering of government decisions and the views of concerned sectors of the community; promotes <strong>partnerships between the public and the private sectors</strong> to prevent corruption; includes an obligation to <strong>disclose information</strong> on the organization, functioning and decision-making process of public administration and demonstrates <strong>openness through consultative mechanisms with the public</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotes Integrity and Measures to Prevent Abuse or Misuse of Public Power</td>
<td>Promotes and effectively implements regulation models for the public sector, including <strong>provisions addressing conflict of interest, and professional codes of conduct</strong>; enforces disciplinary or other measures against <strong>public officials who do not comply with such regulation models</strong>, and periodically publishes this information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotes Innovative Management of Public Finances</td>
<td>Promotes and implements <strong>clear and consistent regulations and procedures for budget preparation and adoption</strong>, as well as <strong>effective scrutiny and monitoring of public revenues and spending to prevent corruption</strong>, including through <strong>e-procurement</strong> and other means. Periodically publishes information on public revenues and expenditures through electronic or other means of communication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transforms Administration</td>
<td>Undertakes transformation within a large framework rather than incremental improvements. Innovative methods, tools and techniques, in the context of a given country or region, are applied to promote <strong>regulatory simplification, change of organizational culture to promote ethics and integrity, as well as administrative reforms aimed at reducing bureaucratic steps and hurdles required to obtain a service, and increased use of automated systems through the application of ICTs</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduces a New Concept</td>
<td>Introduces a unique idea, distinctively <strong>new approach to problem solution, or unique policy or implementation design</strong>, in the context of a given country or region, for preventing and combating corruption in the public service.</td>
</tr>
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UNPSA’s new category—
Preventing and combating corruption in the public service

2011 Winners (UNPSA, Dar Es Salaam, 2011)

Preventing and Combating Corruption in the Public Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>861 – Result Slip Scanning Project</td>
<td>Electoral Commission of South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>938 – Migrant &amp; Business Friendly Recruitment System</td>
<td>Human Resources Development of Service of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>993 – Open Tax Court for Citizen</td>
<td>Seoul Metropolitan Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and North Am.</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>1030 – Transparent Town</td>
<td>Town Hall of Martin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and North Am.</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>867 – Cities without Corruption, Cities with Future</td>
<td>Craiova Local Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin Am. and the Caribbean</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>870 – Administrative simplification to improve the efficiency of the government</td>
<td>Secretaría de la Funcion Publica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Asia</td>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>871 – Central Recruiting System</td>
<td>Ministry of Civil Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Asia</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>927 – Government Procurement Portal</td>
<td>General Authority for Government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/
Our Immediate Activities—Our Current and Future Work

CE to assist the Member States in:
- improving their development management capacity,
- increasing responsiveness to citizens in all MDG-related process
- enhancing accountability and preventing corruption in public service delivery
  - creating citizen-centered public administration

http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/
Our Immediate Activities—Our Current and Future Work

POLICIES and POLICY FRAMEWORKS
By R. Heizman

PRACTICES and INSTITUTIONS
to be compiled by M. Claasen

CONCEPTUAL and INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK
by E. Peruzzotti

Main Actors

Main Drivers

Main Processes

Features
Scope
Thresholds
Experimentation vs. Institutionalization

Sub-Saharan Africa by J. Ayee
E. Europe & CIS by Z.A. Kayed
Latin America by P. Niilus
A. Mirescu
S. & E. Asia by M. Turner
ICT by M. Ashraf
M. East & N. Africa by Z.A. Kayed
OECD by B. S. Corella

http://www.UNPAN.org/DPADM/
UN SG ANNUAL REPORT A/66/126:
ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

43. (...) Progress in meeting the Millennium Development Goals can be enhanced if human rights are institutionalized to enable citizens to organize and participate in public policy decisions and monitor results.

44. Good governance and maintenance of the rule of law at the national and international levels are also essential. General Assembly resolution 65/1 further acknowledged the importance of transparency and accountability. Member States committed to curtail illicit financial flows at all levels by enhancing disclosure and transparency in financial information, and were urged to consider ratifying and to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Strengthening national and multinational efforts to fight corruption is crucial, including technical assistance and other support to enhance developing countries’ capacities. (...)
ANNEX
Expert Group Meeting
Vienna, 7-8 July 2011

Engaging Citizens to Enhance Public Sector Accountability and Prevent Corruption in the Delivery of Public Services

- **GENERAL FRAMEWORK:**
  Towards the production of the book on citizen engagement, the EGM was organized to take stock of the diverse and innovative participatory approaches implemented across the world to EAPC-PSD.

- **EGM:**
  40 experts, including members of the Committee of Experts On Public Administration (CEPA), from twenty countries and eight international organizations participated in the EGM.

- **THEMES:**
  - Conceptual Framework and Terminology
  - Scope of analysis and Rationale
  - Citizen and Civil Society Organization-led Initiatives
  - Government-led Initiatives
  - State-society partnership initiatives
  - Public Policy and Strategy towards EAPC-PSD
  - International Cooperation towards EAPC-PSD
Capacity-building Workshop
Vienna, 11-13 July 2011

Engaging Citizens to Enhance Public Sector Delivery and Strengthen Accountability

- **GENERAL FRAMEWORK:**
  Towards the production of the book on citizen engagement, the Workshop aimed to enhance knowledge and build a shared understanding of what participatory approaches and mechanisms work better than others and under what conditions.

- **WORKSHOP:**
  37 experts, including members of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA), from seventeen countries and six international organizations participated in the Workshop.

- **THEMES:**
  · Concepts and Institutions
  · Trends and Regional Perspectives
  · Challenges, Approaches and Tools
UN/INTOSAI Symposium
Vienna, 13-14 July 2011

Effective Practices of Cooperation between SAIs and Citizens to Enhance Public Accountability

- GENERAL FRAMEWORK:
  DAPDM/UNDESA and INTOSAI have organized twenty interregional seminars and symposia since 1971. The 21st Symposium took place this year in Vienna.

- SYMPOSIUM:
  140 representatives of SAIs from eighteen countries in the developed and developing world as well as of INTOSAI and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) participated in the Symposium.

- THEMES:
  - Publication of audit reports in the media
  - Participation of citizens in inter-institutional advisory bodies or councils
  - Procedural steps to citizen-initiated audits
Capacity-building Workshop
Marrakesh, 24-26 October 2011

Engaging Citizens to Eradicate Corruption for Better Public Service Delivery and the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

- **GENERAL FRAMEWORK:**
  At the 4th Session of the Conference of States Parties, the key points of consideration will be the implementation of UNCAC, prevention, asset recovery and technical assistance.

- **WORKSHOP:**
  As a side event to the Fourth Session, a workshop will be co-organized with UNODC with emphasis on institutions to engage citizens towards preventing corruption in public service delivery. About 75 experts and practitioners are expected to attend.

- **THEMES:**
  - Conceptual Framework and Terminology
  - Scope of analysis and Rationale
  - Practices and institutions to engage citizens in the eradication of corruption
  - Citizen and Civil Society Organization-led Initiatives, including uses of ICTs
  - Government-led Initiatives, including e-government and e-participation
  - Private sector-led Initiatives and Corporate Social Accountability
  - Public Policy and Strategy: building capacities and creating enabling conditions
  - International Cooperation towards eradication of corruption in public services
UNPSA

- Nominations can be made online: [http://www.unpan.org/applyunpsa2012](http://www.unpan.org/applyunpsa2012) until 31 December 2012. It will start in mid-September.

- While candidates cannot nominate themselves, interested institutions can have their names put forward by Governments and civil society organizations.

- For background information: [http://www.unpan.org/unpsa](http://www.unpan.org/unpsa)