The United Nations Convention Against Corruption

177 States parties, including the European Union
Thematic Areas of UNCAC

Chapter II Preventive measures

Chapter III Criminalization & Law Enforcement

Chapter V Asset Recovery

Chapter IV International Cooperation
1. Each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, **develop and implement or maintain effective, coordinated anti-corruption policies** that promote the participation of society and reflect the principles of the rule of law, proper management of public affairs and public property, integrity, transparency and accountability.

2. Each State Party shall endeavour to **establish and promote effective practices** aimed at the prevention of corruption.

...
The United Nations Convention against Corruption

National Anti-Corruption Strategies

A Practical Guide for Development and Implementation
Ingredients of an Effective National Anti-Corruption Policy

1. Drafting process

2. Preliminary analysis and diagnosis

3. Anti-corruption policy plan

4. Effective implementation

5. Monitoring, evaluating, reporting
1. Drafting Process

- Responsibility assigned to small, semi-autonomous group
- Senior political leaders support
- Regular consultations with Government representatives
- Political opposition views
- Involvement of all sectors of society
- Sufficient time and resources
- Expertise and experience of other countries
2. Preliminary Analysis and Diagnosis

To include:

A. An initial analysis of corruption challenges
   (Nature, extent and impact of national corruption);

B. Obstacles to implement anti-corruption reforms.
A. Initial Analysis of Corruption Challenges

- Self-assessment, peer reviews etc.
- Cross-country comparisons of corruption or governance
- Country-specific corruption surveys
- Surveys of actual experience with corruption
- Internet platforms and social media
- Information from Government agencies
- Comparison of different data sources
- Vulnerability assessment
B. Initial Analysis of Obstacles to Effective Reform

- Resource constraints

- Supporters and opponents
3. Formulating an Anti-Corruption Plan

- Tailor the plan to the diagnosis
- Be ambitious but realistic
- Identify concrete, specific measures to be employed
- Describe the objective of each reform element
- Identify costs, benefits, burdens, opposition and support for each element
- Prioritize and sequence
4. Effective Implementation

- Assign coordination and implementation to a single, high-level entity
- Foster cooperation between the coordination body and the implementing agencies
- Harness the power of reputation
- Get each implementing agency to agree on an evaluation schedule
- Provide the coordination and implementation body with sufficient power (see eg.)
5. Monitoring, Evaluating and Reporting

A. Monitoring and Evaluating Implementation

B. Monitoring and Evaluating Impact
A. Monitoring and Evaluating Implementation

1. Disaggregate policy reforms into discrete steps
2. Select one or more indicators of progress
3. Choose a baseline for each indicator
4. Establish realistic targets for each implementation indicator
5. Use agency self-evaluations cautiously
6. Utilize evaluations to adjust implementation targets and strategy goals
7. Allocate sufficient time and adequate resources for evaluation
B. Monitoring and Evaluating Impact

1. Select impact indicators that can be compared over time
2. Employ multiple indicators, triangulation, and proxies
3. Isolate the causal impact of the NAS, factoring out confounding effects
4. Be sensitive to the cost and time required
5. Involve civil societies, scholars, research organizations, citizens
6. Provide methods for ongoing revision to the strategy
7. Do not use year-to-year changes in corruption index scores to measure an NAS’ impact!!! (see eg.)
Why yearly changes in corruption perceptions are not reliable measure

1. They are not necessarily signal a reduction in corruption
2. The statistical margins of error associated with these indexes are often quite large
3. Corruption perceptions are slow to change over time
4. Changes in perceptions can also be affected by changes in things other than the actual level of corruption
5. Difficulty in identifying what perception indexes imply for the impact of the NAS
C. Public Reporting of Results of Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Educational purposes

2. To exert pressure for full implementation

3. To increase public support, provide the opportunity for input
Thank you

For further information:
Division for Treaty Affairs
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
P.O.Box 500 Vienna
A-1400 Austria
Tel: +43-1-26060-4534
Fax: +43-1-26060-5841

constantine.palicarsky@unodc.org