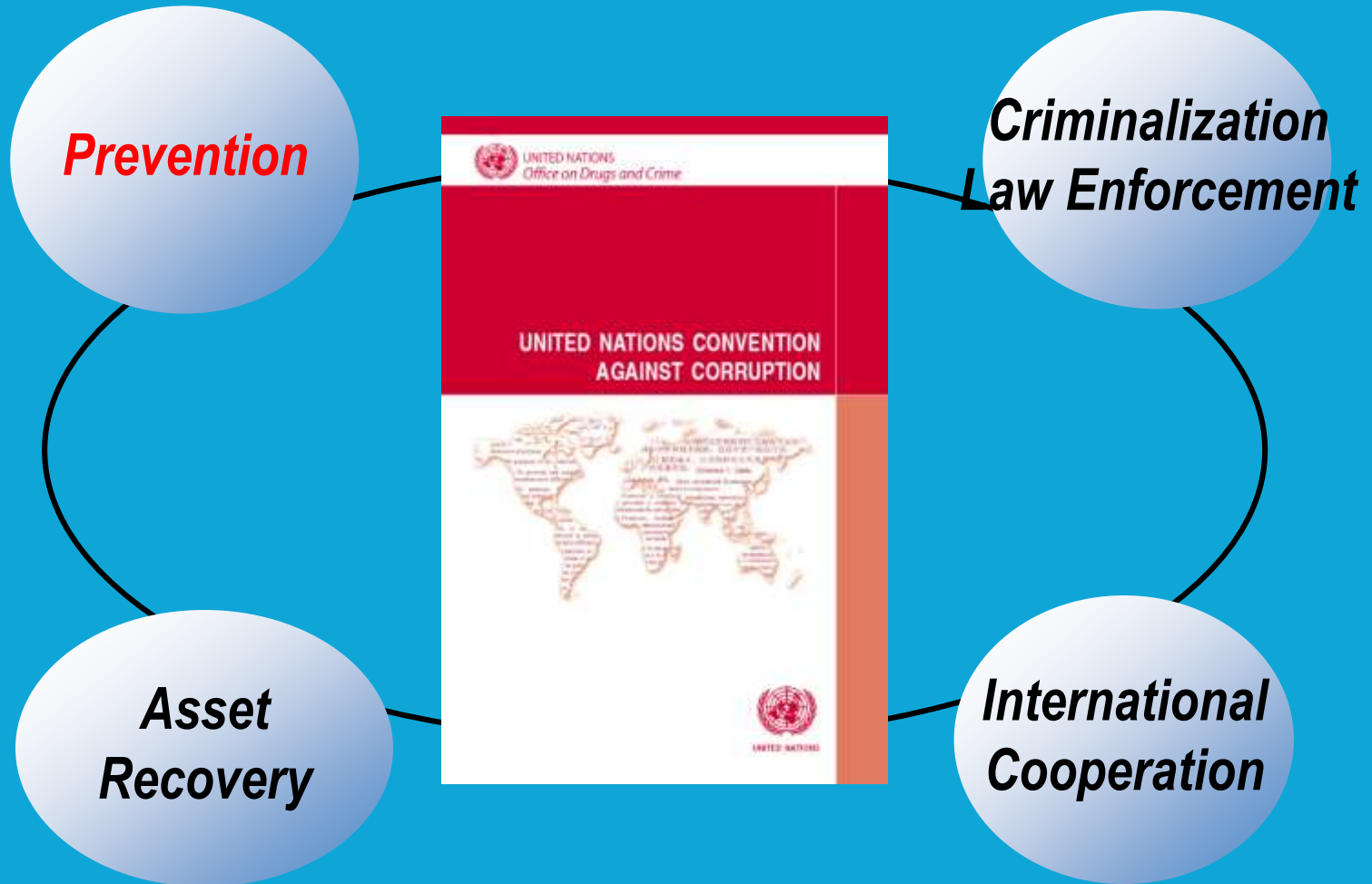


Implementing the Marrakech Declaration on the Prevention of Corruption

Initiatives of State Parties and UNODC



The United Nations Convention against Corruption





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 from 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**



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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





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For more information:

www.unodc.org/corruption

www.track.unodc.org



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