**Conference of the States Parties
to the United Nations
Convention against Corruption**

Seventh session
Vienna, 6-10 November 2017
Item 4 of the provisional agenda[*]
Prevention

Status of implementation of Conference resolution 6/6, entitled "Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption"

Background paper prepared by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1.   The Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, at its sixth session, held in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, from 2 to 6 November 2015, welcomed the progress made by States parties and the Secretariat in the implementation of resolution 5/4, entitled "Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption", and its thematic predecessors resolutions 4/3 and 3/2. In continuation of their spirit, the Conference adopted resolution 6/6, also entitled "Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption". The Conference also requested the Secretariat to submit a report on the implementation of resolution 6/6 to the Conference at its seventh session and to the intersessional meetings of its relevant subsidiary bodies.

2.   The present paper is intended to provide a basis for a discussion by the Conference on mapping the way towards effective action to prevent corruption. It includes information on initiatives taken at the global, regional or national level by States parties with the support of the secretariat between August 2015 and July 2017. In addition, to supplement the present paper, States parties are invited to share any further information about their activities implementing resolution 6/6 with the secretariat, in particular during the discussion on prevention at the seventh session of the Conference.

II. Update on the status of implementation of resolution 6/6

A. Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption

3.   The Conference, in its resolution 6/6, called upon States parties to continue and to reinforce the effective implementation of the preventive measures outlined in chapter II of the Convention and in the resolutions of the Conference of the States Parties. The Conference encouraged States parties to continue sharing with the

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Secretariat new and updated information on good practices in preventing corruption, to be gathered, systematized and disseminated by the Secretariat in the performance of its functions as an observatory. It requested the Secretariat, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to continue its work as an observatory, including by updating the thematic website of the Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption with relevant information.

4.   The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) continued to gather information and to make it available on the thematic website of the Working Group, organized by article of the Convention and topic.[1] For the seventh meeting of the Working Group in 2016, 39 States submitted information on the relevant topics, and for the eighth meeting of the Working Group in 2017, 52 States parties provided submissions. The submissions received by the deadline were analysed and compiled in documents CAC/COSP/WG.4/2016/2, CAC/COSP/WG.4/2016/3, CAC/COSP/WG.4/2017/2 and CAC/COSP/WG.4/2017/3. These documents, all submissions, presentations made during the meetings, relevant reports and links to further resource material were made available on the above-mentioned website, with the permission of the States concerned.

B. Public sector

Independent and effective anti-corruption bodies

5.   At the global level, UNODC continued its close cooperation with the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA), including participation in the ninth Annual Conference and General Meeting of IAACA, held in China in May 2016. The outcome document, the Tianjin Declaration, called upon States parties, inter alia, to be guided by the Convention when establishing or reforming anti-corruption bodies.

6.   At the regional level, in Africa UNODC supported the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in the creation of the SADC Anti-Corruption Committee. Two meetings were held in October and November 2015 in Botswana, with 15 SADC members, to discuss the complementarity of the Convention with the SADC Protocol against Corruption. UNODC also worked with the Commonwealth Africa Anti-Corruption Centre to map and create a library of standard operating procedures followed by anti-corruption authorities in Commonwealth African countries. Further, UNODC supported the foundational meeting of the Network of National Anti-Corruption Institutions in Central Africa, held in Gabon in October 2015. In 2016, UNODC participated in the annual general meeting of the East African Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities and held a series of bilateral meetings with the Association. UNODC also supported the organization of the General Assembly meeting of the Network of National Anti-Corruption Institutions in West Africa in Benin in July 2016 and took part in the second General Assembly meeting of the Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities in Africa, held in the Congo in April 2017.

7.   In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNODC participated in the third Specialized Meeting of Ministers and High Authorities of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States on the prevention of and fight against corruption, held in Panama in October 2015, and contributed to the drafting of that meeting's Panama Declaration, in which States committed to strengthening transparency, accountability and citizen participation, as well as to increasing regional cooperation. UNODC participated in the second meeting of the Commonwealth Caribbean Association of Integrity Commissions and Anti-Corruption Bodies, held in Trinidad and Tobago in March 2016, to discuss integrity challenges and tailored solutions for small islands in the Caribbean.

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[1] See www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/WG-Prevention/thematic-compilation-prevention.html.

8. In Asia, UNODC conducted a training session at a seminar on innovations in corruption prevention organized by the National Anti-Corruption Commission of Thailand and presented examples for the implementation of chapter II of the Convention, in particular articles 7, 8, 10 and 13, to the participants from anti-corruption bodies in countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). UNODC contributed to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group, held in Viet Nam in February 2017 to discuss the implementation of its multi-year strategic plan for the period 2013-2020, including strengthening the anti-corruption bodies.

9. At the national level, expert advice was provided on the conceptualization, role and powers of anti-corruption bodies and in the drafting of laws to establish specialized anti-corruption bodies in Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guatemala, the Niger, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. Several laws were adopted after UNODC had provided advice.

10. UNODC also supported anti-corruption bodies in devising capacity development strategies in Cambodia, Indonesia, Kosovo,[2] the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar and Nigeria. UNODC further provided assistance to Somalia in the development of a law establishing an anti-corruption body and provided advice on drafting an anti-corruption strategy.

11. In many countries, UNODC not only supported the preventive mandate of anti-corruption bodies but also provided capacity-building in the area of the investigation and prosecution of corruption offences. Since this assistance does not fall within the main ambit of resolution 6/6, it has not been included in the present report but, rather, in the note prepared by the Secretariat on technical assistance in support of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (CAC/COSP/2017/3).

Designation of competent authorities

12. The Secretary-General has received notifications from 106 States parties designating competent authorities that might assist other States parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption, as required under article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention. An updated list is available to competent authorities and government agencies in an online directory (www.unodc.org/compauth_uncac/en/index.html).

Enhancing integrity, transparency, accountability and the rule of law

Anti-corruption strategies

13. One of the key measures that States use to coordinate anti-corruption reforms has been the adoption of national anti-corruption strategies. To assist anti-corruption authorities, which often spearhead this complex task, and other stakeholders, UNODC developed a publication entitled *National Anti-Corruption Strategies: A Practical Guide for Development and Implementation*,[3] which was published in September 2015 and is available in Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

14. Since July 2015, UNODC has supported more than 20 States parties to develop, revise or monitor the implementation of anti-corruption strategies and policies, including through capacity-building efforts, the provision of comments and participation in relevant meetings. Support was provided to, inter alia, Afghanistan, the Cook Islands, Egypt, El Salvador, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Kiribati, Kosovo, Mexico, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Qatar,

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[2] All references to Kosovo in the present document should be understood to be in compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

[3] All UNODC anti-corruption publications mentioned in this report are available at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/publications.html.

Solomon Islands, South Africa, Swaziland, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.

15.   For example, the United Nations Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project, a joint project of UNODC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), supported Kiribati and Vanuatu in the establishment of national anti-corruption committees that coordinate the development of national anti-corruption strategies and broader anti-corruption reform. The Project conducted workshops on anti-corruption strategies in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands and supported the latter country in the drafting of an anti-corruption law. Upon the adoption of the Solomon Islands National Anti-Corruption Strategy, a national anti-corruption project was developed to support the implementation of the strategy.

16.   In Egypt, the assistance focused on the monitoring and evaluation of the country's anti-corruption strategy. In Qatar, UNODC launched a project with the Administrative Control and Transparency Authority to develop a national strategy on integrity, transparency and accountability and to support the establishment of a mechanism to monitor and evaluate its implementation. Under the umbrella of a broader UNDP project, UNODC provided technical assistance to the Kosovo Anti-Corruption Agency to conduct a gap analysis of the implementation of the Convention and a workshop on the development of a national anti-corruption strategy based on the outcome of the gap analysis and corresponding recommendations. In Mexico, UNODC assisted in the design of a new national anti-corruption system in the form of a digital tool, including the establishment of a national review mechanism supporting the implementation of the Convention at the state level and the creation of 32 local anti-corruption systems.

Transparency

17.   In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNODC supported the regional Transparency Seminar organized in January 2016 by Panama and the Transparency and Access to Information Network of Latin America by presenting good practices in open government and access to information.

18.   The Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project provided assistance to Solomon Islands for developing a draft right to information law and policy, to Fiji and Palau for reviewing their access to information laws and procedures and to Vanuatu for raising awareness of its right to information bill and policy, which had been drafted with the support of the project. UNODC also initiated support for the drafting of an access to information bill in the Gambia in August 2017.

Integrity

19.   In August 2015, UNODC conducted, together with the Independent Commission against Corruption of Mauritius, an advanced training course for integrity officers which generated input for an integrity management toolkit for integrity officers in national ministries. UNODC supported the review of this toolkit, which was then launched in June 2016.

20.   In Cambodia, UNODC facilitated consultations among national stakeholders for the development of a code of ethics for the public administration. In Fiji, the Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project supported the development of codes of conduct for a number of public agencies.

21.   UNODC delivered a presentation at a training course on corruption risk assessments of Nigeria's e-governance system, for anti-corruption officials at the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria. In addition, in coordination with the Country Office in Nigeria, UNODC delivered a number of presentations on preventive anti-corruption measures and action plans for the Inter-Agency Task Team on Corruption of Nigeria.

Accountability and the rule of law

22.   UNODC participated in the 22nd International Congress of Supreme Audit Institutions to discuss the relevance of the Convention for the work of those institutions, held in the United Arab Emirates in December 2016. The Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project, jointly with the Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions, began a pilot exchange programme for audit offices of Kiribati and Fiji.

Reporting of corruption

23.   UNODC also provided technical assistance at the global, regional and national levels to establish measures to facilitate the reporting of corruption and the protection of whistle-blowers and witnesses. The assistance focused on enabling States parties to respond to recommendations received and technical assistance needs identified through the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The relevant activities are included in the report on technical assistance (CAC/COSP/2017/3).

Asset declarations and conflicts of interest

24.   Assistance was provided to Egypt and the State of Palestine to modernize and upgrade their existing asset disclosure systems. The capacity-building workshop held in the State of Palestine, for instance, included examples from other countries in the region and beyond, as well as sessions on online applications, verification procedures and public access to data. In 2016, UNODC delivered a series of mini-workshops to the inter-institutional legislative drafting task force of Panama to enhance the capacity of the officials to amend the asset declaration law. Similarly, UNODC conducted workshops on comparative practices in the management of asset declaration systems, the detection of illicit enrichment and the assessment of relevant national laws for authorities from El Salvador in January 2016 and for authorities from Guatemala in March 2016. UNODC also made presentations on asset declarations and lifestyle monitoring in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands. UNODC further participated in a panel discussion on lifestyle monitoring of public officials held in Ukraine in October 2016 to provide the country with information on international best practices.

25.   Lastly, UNODC strengthened collaboration with other organizations working in the field of asset declarations and conflicts of interest. In 2016, UNODC participated in a conference organized by the Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative for South-Eastern Europe on the possible establishment of a regional international cooperation agreement on information-sharing to verify asset declarations, and in a meeting on anti-corruption lessons from South-Eastern Europe that addressed asset declarations, organized by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. In June 2017, UNODC participated in a conference entitled "Assessing the implementation and effectiveness of systems for disclosing interests and assets by public officials", organized by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) held in Georgia, and a workshop on conflict of interest and asset declarations organized by the World Bank and the national anti-corruption authority of Cambodia.

Parliamentarians

26.   UNODC continued its cooperation with the Global Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption (GOPAC) by participating in the sixth GOPAC Conference and a special event in the margins of the sixth session of the Conference of the States Parties, held in November 2015. Furthermore, during the reporting period, workshops for members of Parliament were organized jointly by the Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project and GOPAC in the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu. The workshops supported members of Parliament in their oversight role, helped establish anti-corruption committees, strengthened the public accounts committees, and increased their understanding of

the Convention. Moreover, specialized codes of conduct for parliamentarians and leaders were drafted and discussed, including through consultations with grass-roots civil society organizations. The Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project also supported the establishment of GOPAC chapters in Fiji, Samoa and Tonga. Further, UNODC supported the Independent Commission against Corruption in Mauritius to develop a specialized code of conduct for parliamentarians.

Public procurement

27.   UNODC developed a tailored resource guide entitled "Procurement and corruption in small island developing States: challenges and emerging practices" and organized a conference for small island States on the prevention of corruption in public procurement held in Mauritius in August 2016. UNODC and UNDP jointly held a regional workshop on corruption risk assessments in public procurement in Thailand in July 2017, which was attended by representatives of procurement and anti-corruption bodies of South and South-East Asia.

28.   UNODC made a presentation on the Convention's requirements for the prevention of corruption in public procurement at the ASEAN Regional Business Integrity Conference, organized by the ASEAN Corporate Social Responsibility Network in Singapore in March 2017. In 2017, UNODC also assisted the Mexico City Public Works Review Laboratory, in charge of real-time auditing of public works under construction, in the area of corruption prevention.

C. Criminal justice sector

Judicial and prosecutorial integrity

29.   In March 2016, UNODC launched, with the support of Qatar, its Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration. One component of the programme is aimed at enhancing judicial integrity at the global, regional and country levels by facilitating the creation of a global judicial integrity network, developing and disseminating relevant tools and materials and assisting judiciaries in designing and implementing measures to strengthen judicial integrity and prevent corruption in the justice system.

30.   Since the inception of the programme, 120 judges from 47 jurisdictions have participated in a set of diverse capacity-building events, including conferences, workshops and training sessions. Moreover, more than 1,000 judges from over 70 countries have benefited from the programme's contributions to the events of international and regional judicial associations and forums.

31.   With respect to the proposed global judicial integrity network, UNODC held a series of regional preparatory meetings involving senior judges from Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, South and South-East Asia and the Pacific. Participating judges provided guidance to UNODC on the design of the network and its main functions and features. UNODC further created partnerships with international and regional judicial associations and forums to obtain their input and the support of their members for the creation of the network. UNODC administered a survey reaching judges and other relevant stakeholders from around the globe to raise awareness of the proposed creation of the network and to gather information on their needs and expectations regarding the network.

32.   With the support of the Global Programme, UNODC translated existing tools, such as the *Commentary on the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct*, the *Resource Guide on Strengthening Judicial Integrity and Capacity* and the *Implementation Guide and Evaluative Framework for Article 11* into additional languages. At the same time, UNODC initiated work on the development of a judicial ethics training package, including an e-learning tool.

33.   UNODC provided technical assistance on judicial integrity to the judiciaries of Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Kosovo, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar,

Nigeria, Tunisia and Viet Nam. In Egypt, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar and Viet Nam, UNODC assisted in the review and amendment of codes of conduct for judicial officers, court staff and prosecutors. In Kosovo, UNODC implemented a judicial integrity project, completed in April 2016, which included a diagnostic assessment on integrity in the judiciary and the delivery of a set of 14 training events for different stakeholders within the judiciary. In Myanmar, UNODC supported an assessment of the current judicial integrity mechanisms and the drafting of recommendations to review the Judicial Code of Ethics and establish a judicial commission. In Tunisia, through a train-the-trainer programme, UNODC supported the development of a manual on judicial integrity for the Tunisian magistrate training institute and delivered training to judges and student judges based on that manual. A project, which includes a component on judicial and prosecutorial integrity, was launched in El Salvador.

34.   To ensure complementarity and inter-agency collaboration, UNODC continued its partnership with the International Bar Association by participating in an expert group meeting on judicial integrity in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and a panel on judicial integrity at the Association's Annual Conference in October 2015. UNODC also participated in the sixth annual Geneva Forum of Judges and Lawyers, on judicial accountability, organized by the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) in December 2015. UNODC provided input to the ICJ *Practitioners' Guide on Judicial Accountability*, which was published in 2016.

Police and law enforcement

35.   In West Africa, UNODC and the National Police of the Niger hosted a regional meeting in October 2015 for Sahel countries on the fight against corruption, including within the police. The participants committed to developing national anti-corruption strategies for the police, with further support by UNODC. In May 2017, UNODC co-organized, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, the high-level conference on enhancing cooperation on border management in the ASEAN region. UNODC delivered presentations on the role of the Convention and anti-corruption efforts in supporting the ASEAN agenda for economic integration and regional security.

36.   UNODC supported projects and activities to strengthen integrity in the police and other law enforcement authorities in countries such as Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Kenya, Panama, Tunisia and Viet Nam. In El Salvador, for example, UNODC facilitated the drafting of standing operating procedures for the newly-created Secretariat of Professional Responsibility of the National Civilian Police, as well as procedures to govern joint action between the National Civilian Police and the Armed Forces. UNODC also supported the development of a corruption risk mapping methodology for border security and the implementation of risk mapping within the National Police of Panama. Further, UNODC participated in a regional conference organized by the Inspectorate General of the National Police of Panama in March 2016, on good practices and new initiatives in the prevention of corruption. UNODC brought together officials from the police, the gendarmerie and the customs authority in Burkina Faso in March 2017 to promote the development of institutional integrity strategies for those law enforcement forces.

37.   UNODC, in partnership with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Transparency International, launched the project on strengthening criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa (CRIMJUST). Within the framework of the project, UNODC organized a kick-off workshop in Panama in January 2017, gathering representatives of different law enforcement authorities dealing with drug trafficking cases from the participating countries. The workshop focused on institutional integrity and accountability to strengthen the effectiveness of investigations and the resilience against infiltration of the relevant units. Participants identified common challenges and priority areas for knowledge exchange and technical assistance to be delivered under the project.

Customs

38. UNODC held a workshop on tackling contraband and strengthening anti-corruption measures in Panama in February 2016, which brought together representatives from the national customs, maritime and canal authorities to increase their understanding of corruption risk mapping as a tool to identify the risk and impact of corruption. Similar workshops on corruption in the context of customs were held in March 2016 for officials from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. In addition, the corruption risk mapping project supported by UNODC will be implemented within the National Customs Authority and the National Border Service of Panama. UNODC also delivered presentations in workshops on preventing corruption for customs authorities in El Salvador.

39. Workshops on corruption risk assessments for the customs authority and the port authority were conducted by UNODC in Namibia in September and November 2016, respectively. UNODC further supported the Ministry of Finance of Namibia in developing a practical implementation plan for addressing the risks identified. In Mexico, UNODC supported an assessment of how the new policies and programmes implemented by the national custom authority contribute to the prevention of corruption in customs activities.

Prisons

40. UNODC finalized the handbook on anti-corruption measures in prisons, which will be launched in November 2017. In the framework of a prison project in Panama, UNODC continued its support to the penitentiary system's oversight unit to take measures to prevent, detect and investigate corruption.

Security sector reform and the rule of law

41. UNODC led the development of the integrated technical guidance note on transnational organized crime and security sector reform by the United Nations Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force, which was published in 2016. The guidance note assists practitioners to mainstream measures to combat organized crime and corruption into security sector reform and thereby strengthen the rule of law and promote human rights.

42. In May 2017, UNODC delivered a workshop to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity and the Standing Police Capacity on the integration of anti-corruption programming into efforts to strengthen criminal justice institutions in post-conflict settings. UNODC also continued its collaboration with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and delivered lectures on corruption risks and their impact on defence issues. Moreover, UNODC participated in the fifth International Crime Congress in Panama during which regional public security policies and new approaches to combating organized crime were discussed. Presentations were also given to the German Army and the Defence Institute of International Legal Studies in the United States of America, in 2016 and 2017 respectively.

D. Private sector

43. The Conference continued to acknowledge the vital role of the private sector in preventing and fighting against corruption and the significant impact of corruption on the private sector. Cooperation with the private sector was mentioned in resolution 6/6 in regard to procurement-related activities and education. Additionally, the Conference adopted resolution 6/5, entitled "St. Petersburg statement on promoting public-private partnership in the prevention of and fight against corruption". Detailed information on UNODC support to and collaboration with the private sector on preventing and fighting corruption are contained in the report on technical assistance (CAC/COSP/2017/3).

E. Civil society and youth

44. In its resolution 6/6, the Conference reaffirmed its recognition that while the implementation of the Convention was the responsibility of States parties, the promotion of a culture of integrity, transparency and accountability and the prevention of corruption were responsibilities to be shared by all, and that those responsibilities included promoting the active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in accordance with article 13 of the Convention.

Civil society organizations

45. UNODC continued to promote the involvement of groups outside the public sector in anti-corruption initiatives, including civil society, media and youth, in the majority of its activities and projects.

46. The Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project launched the first Anti-Corruption Workshop for Pacific Civil Society Organizations, with participants from 13 Pacific island countries on citizen engagement, social accountability, the Convention and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In addition, in-country integrity workshops were organized with umbrella organizations for non-governmental organizations in Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

47. The Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project supported four civil society organizations in Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru and Tonga to implement social accountability projects in their countries with the objective of promoting greater transparency and accountability of national and local governments, as well as to deliver quality services to citizens.

48. In 2015, UNODC and UNDP marked International Anti-Corruption Day on 9 December with a joint campaign. More than 80 UNODC and UNDP field offices received the campaign package and carried out a range of national events and local activities. This was supplemented by an online campaign, "#breakthechain", which reached more than 600,000 people through social media channels. In 2016, a new multi-year campaign was launched under the tagline "United against corruption", which looked to highlight corruption as an impediment to the Sustainable Development Goals. The campaign, in several languages, was disseminated extensively across social media and reached more than 54 million people — the highest ever for a UNODC campaign. UNODC and UNDP further awarded 13 small grants to civil society organizations in the Pacific region to conduct activities on International Anti-Corruption Day in 2015 and 2016.

49. In order to strengthen the capacity of civil society to contribute to the implementation of the Convention and its Implementation Review Mechanism, UNODC and the UNCAC Coalition have so far given training related to the Mechanism to 286 civil society representatives from 101 countries.

Youth

50. The Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project worked extensively with the Pacific Youth Council and in-country youth councils and organizations to raise awareness about corruption. UNODC participated, for example, in a youth advocacy workshop jointly organized by UNDP and the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Fiji and contributed to discussions on integrity, accountability and transparency, which were reflected in the outcome document on challenges faced by young people.

51. The Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project hired a Pacific youth officer to increase support for young people engaging in anti-corruption initiatives. Multiple in-country integrity workshops and activities for youth were organized in Fiji,

Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. As a spin-off effect, participating youth established active anti-corruption youth groups in Kiribati and Tonga.

52.   In April 2016, the Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project and the Pacific Youth Forum, with the support of the UNODC Education for Justice initiative and Washington and Lee University, organized the Regional Youth Anti-Corruption Innovation Lab. The event gathered 23 youth representatives from 13 Pacific island countries and territories to develop innovative solutions to address corruption challenges in selected policy areas.

53.   In 2015, UNODC had also developed an innovative methodology to promote a culture of lawfulness at early ages in Mexico. Based on the evaluation of 19 local programmes, UNODC created a "citizenship-building methodology" as a comprehensive prevention strategy.

54.   In March 2016, UNODC supported Mauritius in piloting a model conference of the States Parties to the Convention for high school students. The model conference gathered high school students from 45 schools around the country, resulting in increased awareness and the adoption of a model conference resolution. Mauritius submitted the youth resolution as a conference room paper at the seventh session of the Implementation Review Group (CAC/COSP/IRG/2016/CRP.6).

Journalists

55.   The Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project held a workshop for journalists from the Pacific region to raise awareness about the Convention and the media's role in the fight against corruption in August 2015, which led to more than 30 reports and articles related to countering corruption (e.g., on radio and television and in newspapers) by participants. In February 2016, UNODC and the Nigerian Association for the Fight against Corruption co-organized an awareness-raising event for 40 participants from the media in the Niger on the Convention and on two draft anti-corruption laws in the Niger.

56.   In April 2016, UNODC supported the adoption of a strategic plan for the Cell Norbert Zongo for Investigative Journalism in West Africa at a meeting hosted by the Open Society Institute for West Africa in Dakar. UNODC, in partnership with the Cell, organized a workshop on international investigative journalism in the Sahel region, held in Burkina Faso in April 2017, which brought together journalists from across West Africa, as well as international experts.

F.   Education and academic initiatives

57.   Further to Conference resolutions 6/6 and 6/10, UNODC continues to support anti-corruption education initiatives and the implementation of article 13, paragraph 1 (c) of the Convention through two major education initiatives: the Anti-Corruption Academic (ACAD) Initiative and the Education for Justice initiative. ACAD is a UNODC-led collaborative academic initiative that brings together academics, international organizations and Governments to promote anti-corruption education in universities worldwide. To date, ACAD has actively involved over 400 universities in its activities and has produced a comprehensive anti-corruption educational tool, the 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.[4]

58.   A key resource associated with ACAD is the model university course on the Convention which UNODC has developed and made available online for free in Arabic, Chinese, English, French and Spanish.[5] The Russian language version will soon become available. The course uses the Convention as a framework to help

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[4] Available at https://track.unodc.org/Education/Pages/ACAD.aspx.
[5] Available at www.track.unodc.org/Academia/Pages/AcademicCourse.aspx.

university students gain an understanding of the various forms of corruption and the measures needed to effectively fight corruption.

59. To help foster a network of academics that support each other in delivering anti-corruption courses, UNODC holds meetings and workshops at the global, regional and national levels. A global ACAD symposium involving over 100 academics was held at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations in October 2015. This was followed by an ACAD General Meeting, organized by UNODC in partnership with the Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Centre, held in Qatar in April 2016, to discuss innovative methods of teaching anti-corruption and ways to improve ACAD resources. In July 2016, UNODC organized a national ACAD workshop in Burkina Faso to support academics in integrating anti-corruption classes into their teaching programmes. In September 2016, UNODC organized a regional meeting of the ACAD Initiative for over 30 academics from 11 countries of the Middle East and North Africa region. In October 2016, UNODC held meetings in the Russian Federation with the Moscow State Institute of International Relations and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on enhancing cooperation in the context of ACAD. That same month, a regional meeting was held in Tirana, involving over 30 academics from South-Eastern Europe. A regional meeting for academics from the Asia-Pacific region was held in Singapore in June 2017.

60. The second major education project launched by UNODC is the Education for Justice (E4J) initiative,[6] which is part of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration. The E4J initiative is aimed at building a culture of lawfulness among children and youth through the provision of age-appropriate educational materials on topics related to criminal justice and crime prevention, including anti-corruption, and the integration of those materials into curricula at the primary, secondary and tertiary education levels. A comprehensive study of different approaches to teaching crime prevention, criminal justice and rule of law aspects, including countering corruption, was finalized in December 2016, with a specific focus on the primary and secondary levels. In February 2017, UNODC organized expert group meetings to share national experiences, exchange ideas on good practices and identify challenges in designing educational materials on the rule of law, including anti-corruption, at the primary and secondary levels.

61. At the primary level, E4J focuses on promoting and teaching values such as acceptance, integrity, respect and fairness. The educational materials that are currently under development will contribute to building resilience among children and equip them with skills such as conflict resolution, critical thinking, teamwork and empathy. These values and skills are regarded as crucial to instilling non-tolerance of corruption and helping children to solve ethical dilemmas.

62. As part of activities at the secondary level, E4J is currently supporting the upgrading of a smartphone app to teach students in the Plurinational State of Bolivia about countering corruption. In July 2017, E4J launched a call for proposals for civil society organizations and research or academic institutes to develop non-electronic educational games, including in the area of anti-corruption, and also began the development of a smartphone game app that will include materials on anti-corruption.

63. In March 2017, E4J held an expert group meeting to develop support for Model United Nations events related to UNODC mandate areas, including corruption, to enhance knowledge among secondary and tertiary students. A guide for the organizers of such conferences will be launched in late 2017. In addition, E4J supported a World Federation of United Nations Associations International Model United Nations event in New York in February 2016, at which anti-corruption was discussed with secondary and tertiary students.

64. E4J also addresses tertiary education by developing modules and materials that would support academics in their teaching and research activities related to UNODC mandate areas, including corruption, integrity and ethics. In March 2017, the

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[6] See www.unodc.org/dohadeclaration/en/topics/education-for-justice.html.

E4J initiative conducted an expert group meeting with the aim of supporting the development of university modules, as well as the strengthening of teaching capacities. In 2017, UNODC delivered a conference, seminars and regional expert workshops on anti-corruption and integrity and ethics in Ecuador, Fiji, France, Israel, Mauritius, Nigeria and the United States.

65. Another way UNODC encourages academics and students to reflect on corruption issues is by delivering lectures at universities about the organization's work in the area of anti-corruption. Accordingly, UNODC delivered a series of lectures on the Convention and the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention and the prevention of corruption to students and professionals from, inter alia, the European Law Students' Association, the John F. Kennedy Argentine University, l'École national d'administration of France, the Moscow State Institute of International Relations, Oklahoma State University of the United States, the Regional Academy on the United Nations, University of Szeged of Hungary, the Vienna School of International Relations, Washington and Lee University of the United States and the University of the South Pacific of Fiji, as well as to officials from the Black Sea region and the South Caucasus, and the Korea Management Association of the Republic of Korea.

66. UNODC continues its close collaboration with the International Anti-Corruption Academy, including through the provision of lectures on academic initiatives. In Panama, UNODC collaborated with the Regional Anti-Corruption Academy for Central America and the Caribbean on delivering a postgraduate diploma inspired by the ACAD model university course on the Convention.

Tools and resources for anti-corruption knowledge

67. UNODC continued updating and enriching the Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge (TRACK) portal, which contains news and subsections for the areas of the legal library, education and the private sector (www.track.unodc.org).

68. UNODC continued to develop knowledge products and to make existing products available in further languages as highlighted throughout this report. All of them can be found on the UNODC website (www.unodc.org/corruption) and on the TRACK portal (www.track.unodc.org). The global e-learning tool for the private sector is now available in 24 languages.[7] In January 2016, UNODC launched a new e-learning course on anti-corruption, which consists of two separate modules, an "Introduction to anti-corruption" and "Prevention of Corruption". The modules are already available in English and Arabic. French and Spanish versions will follow in the coming months.[8]

G. Other preventive work and emerging topics

Environment and wildlife

69. UNODC continued mainstreaming anti-corruption into the UNODC Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime through advocacy and raising awareness of the links between corruption and wildlife, forestry and fisheries crime, and the provision of direct operational support to States parties.

70. At the global level, UNODC contributed to the arrangement of global conferences in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands by providing information and expertise on corruption and wildlife crime. Side events were organized, both independently and with partners, at the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, held in Johannesburg, South Africa; the 17th International Anti-Corruption Conference, held in Panama City; the twenty-second session of the Conference of the

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[7] See http://thefightagainstcorruption.org/certificate/.
[8] See www.unodc.org/elearning/frontpage.jsp.

Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Marrakech, Morocco; and the 2017 OECD Global Anti-Corruption and Integrity Forum. In addition, UNODC prepared a background paper to inform the development of the Group of 20 High-level Principles on Combating Corruption Related to Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Wildlife Products.

71. In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNODC advocated for measures addressing the issue of corruption linked to wildlife at three separate regional events attended by the judiciary, prosecutors and policymakers. In the ASEAN region, a regional workshop on strengthening cooperation to address corruption related to wildlife and forest crimes was held in the Philippines.

72. In Africa, UNODC has extensive ongoing programmes with wildlife management authorities in Botswana, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania to carry out corruption risk assessments and to develop and implement corruption risk mitigation strategies. In addition, UNODC, jointly with the United States Department of Justice, built the capacity of wildlife crime prosecutors and judges, including on the links of wildlife crime to corruption and money-laundering. So far, six States parties from Southern Africa and five States parties from Central Africa have participated in that programme.

73. In South-East Asia, UNODC developed a checklist for assessing corruption risks in the timber industry. UNODC convened with the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission a seminar to discuss the challenges of corruption and environmental crimes and to identify effective countermeasures. In addition, UNODC also participated in the national round table on corruption and environmental crimes in Malaysia in April 2016, during which a road map for addressing corruption in relation to environmental crimes was developed by the national authorities.

Integrity in sports

74. UNODC has significantly increased its work in the field of sport integrity. The seventh meeting of the Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption, held in Vienna, from 22 to 24 August 2016, examined the topic of integrity in sport and promoted awareness and understanding of this increasingly important issue.

75. The UNODC partnership with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) was significantly enhanced over the last two years, leading to the development of two publications on the manipulation of sports competitions, the UNODC/IOC booklet for legislators entitled "Model criminal law provisions for the prosecution of competition manipulation" and its companion, the UNODC/IOC study entitled *Criminal Law Provisions for the Prosecution of Competition Manipulation*, launched in August 2016 and February 2017, respectively. UNODC also cooperated with IOC and INTERPOL in the delivery of a workshop on combating crimes in sport, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2016. UNODC also supported the preparation of the declaration of the second International Forum for Sports Integrity, held on 15 February 2017 in Lausanne, Switzerland.

76. Further to this, UNODC, IOC, the Council of Europe, OECD and the United Kingdom supported the creation of an initiative, the International Partnership against Corruption in Sport, in Paris on 21 June 2017.

77. UNODC continues to cooperate with a number of other organizations and countries on sports integrity. Support was provided to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in preparation for the sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport, held in Kazan, Russian Federation, in July 2017. UNODC fostered a strong working relationship with Italy, including through supporting its anti-match-fixing project and delivering a talk on combating match-fixing, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior in Milan in January 2017. UNODC contributed to a sport policy expert round table organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat in April 2017. UNODC also engaged in discussions with various stakeholders, including the

European Commission, the Asian Football Confederation and World Rugby, to further strengthen integrity in sports. In its work with the Group of 20 Anti-Corruption Working Group and the Business 20, UNODC took part in an expert panel on integrity in sport.

78.   Together with the International Centre for Sport Security, UNODC published the *Resource Guide on Good Practices in the Investigation of Match-Fixing*, which was launched in August 2016. Moreover, UNODC participated in a number of activities in conjunction with the Centre and the Sport Integrity Global Alliance initiative. Training materials, in English and Russian, based on the handbook *A Strategy for Safeguarding against Corruption in Major Public Events*, were developed and made available to address the threat of corruption in the organization of major public events.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and United Nations programming

79.   Jointly with UNDP, UNODC continued to provide capacity-building workshops supporting United Nations country teams in the integration of anti-corruption measures into United Nations programmes, in particular into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. National-level workshops were held for country teams in the Philippines, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. The country teams, consisting of representatives of different United Nations organizations present in the country, learned about the role of the Convention and corruption prevention as a catalyst for development and poverty reduction. In addition, the Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project assisted in the integration of anti-corruption measures in the United Nations Pacific Strategy (2018-2022), a sustainable development framework for 14 Pacific island countries and territories.

80.   UNODC and UNDP updated the training material to align it with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to enrich it with new research data and case examples. On the basis of those efforts, UNDP, UNODC and the United Nations System Staff College will develop an online training course on anti-corruption and the Sustainable Development Goals and the implementation of the targets of Goal 16.

81.   The Research and Trend Analysis Branch of UNODC is working on methodologies to support the measurement of indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those relating to governance, justice and corruption, and is currently developing a manual on corruption surveys, together with the UNODC/National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI) Center of Excellence on Statistics on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice. In addition, UNODC participated in several events related to the Sustainable Development Goals, to provide input on anti-corruption as a facilitator of sustainable development.

Research

82.   The UNODC Research Branch further supported the Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics to conduct a large household survey on corruption as experienced by the population. The analytical report was published in July 2017.

Gender

83.   UNODC continues to consider gender as a cross-cutting issue in its work, based on a guidance note on gender mainstreaming in the work of UNODC. In particular, UNODC seeks to identify and integrate, where appropriate, gender-relevant aspects into its capacity-building initiatives and monitors the participation of women in training events.

III. Delivery framework and resources

84.   In its resolution 6/6, the Conference requested the Secretariat to continue, in close cooperation with multilateral and bilateral assistance providers, to provide technical assistance to States parties, particularly developing countries, upon request and subject to extrabudgetary resources, with a view to advancing the implementation of chapter II of the Convention, including in the form of tailored assistance for participation in the review process for chapter II. The Conference also invited States parties and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes identified in resolution 6/6, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations. Furthermore, it underlined the importance of providing UNODC with sufficient and adequate funding to be able to respond to the increasing demand for its services, and encouraged Member States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the account referred to in article 62 of the Convention, operated within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, for the provision of required technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to improve their capacities to implement chapter II of the Convention.

85.   UNODC continued to provide technical assistance to support States parties in the implementation of the Convention, both through legislative and capacity-building activities and through the development of knowledge products. While such assistance covered the full spectrum of the Convention, the present report focuses on initiatives and activities to implement Conference resolution 6/6.

86.   Several global projects have enabled UNODC to provide advice and expertise to States parties upon request, including the projects entitled "Towards an effective global regime against corruption", "Joint action towards a global regime against corruption" and the "Anti-corruption mentor programme". In January 2017, those programmes were replaced by the overarching global programme to prevent and combat corruption through effective implementation of United Nations Convention against Corruption in support of Sustainable Development Goal 16, to focus and streamline the work of UNODC. UNODC also receives additional funding through several projects with a regional or thematic focus, including the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, the UNODC/UNDP Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project, CRIMJUST and the Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime.

87.   UNODC headquarters staff, in particular the regional and national anti-corruption advisers, have been instrumental in delivering the technical assistance initiatives reflected in this report. They provided rapidly deployable professional expertise at the country, regional and global levels and facilitated the delivery of on-site support to States parties. Currently, advisers with regional responsibilities are based in Fiji (for the Pacific), Thailand (one advisor for South-East Asia and a second one for both South and South-East Asia), Senegal (for West and Central Africa) and Panama (for Central America and the Caribbean). A senior global adviser is based in Vienna, and advisers with a national focus are currently based in El Salvador, Guyana and Qatar. A number of adviser posts were discontinued during the reporting period due to insufficient funding: South Africa (for East and Southern Africa), Egypt (for the Middle East and North Africa), Vienna (for small island developing States) and the national level adviser position for Mozambique.

88.   UNODC field offices, with support of headquarters staff, implemented on-the-ground anti-corruption projects in several countries, including Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Egypt, El Salvador, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay and Timor-Leste, as well as Kosovo.

89.   While the global programme provides a solid delivery framework, in practice the delivery of assistance in response to requests received is often hampered or even prevented by the lack of funds for a specific region or thematic area. A significant share of the extrabudgetary contributions received in support of projects are earmarked either geographically or thematically, which limits the capacity of UNODC

to adequately respond to identified technical assistance needs and requests. Increased and long-term support from development partners and other donors is therefore essential to continue the work of the regional and national advisors. The expertise of UNODC is highly valued by States parties as well as other stakeholders, and this is reflected in increasing requests for assistance. This is expected to continue, in view of the second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

90.   The Conference may wish to consider progress and challenges in regard to the implementation of resolution 6/6 and propose measures to be taken for the future. In this regard the Conference may also wish to draw upon the conclusions and recommendations made by the Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption at its previous meetings.

91.   The Conference may wish to highlight the need for sufficient funding of UNODC and for extrabudgetary resources in order to continue the provision of technical assistance related to the prevention of corruption at the national, regional and global levels. The Conference may therefore wish to call upon States parties and other donors to reconfirm their commitment to the prevention of corruption, including through their own initiatives, collaboration and the provision of financial means, in particular in the form of multi-year, soft-earmarked extrabudgetary contributions.

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