

Sharing Lessons Learned on Anti-corruption

From UNDP Global Anti-corruption Initiative (GAIN)



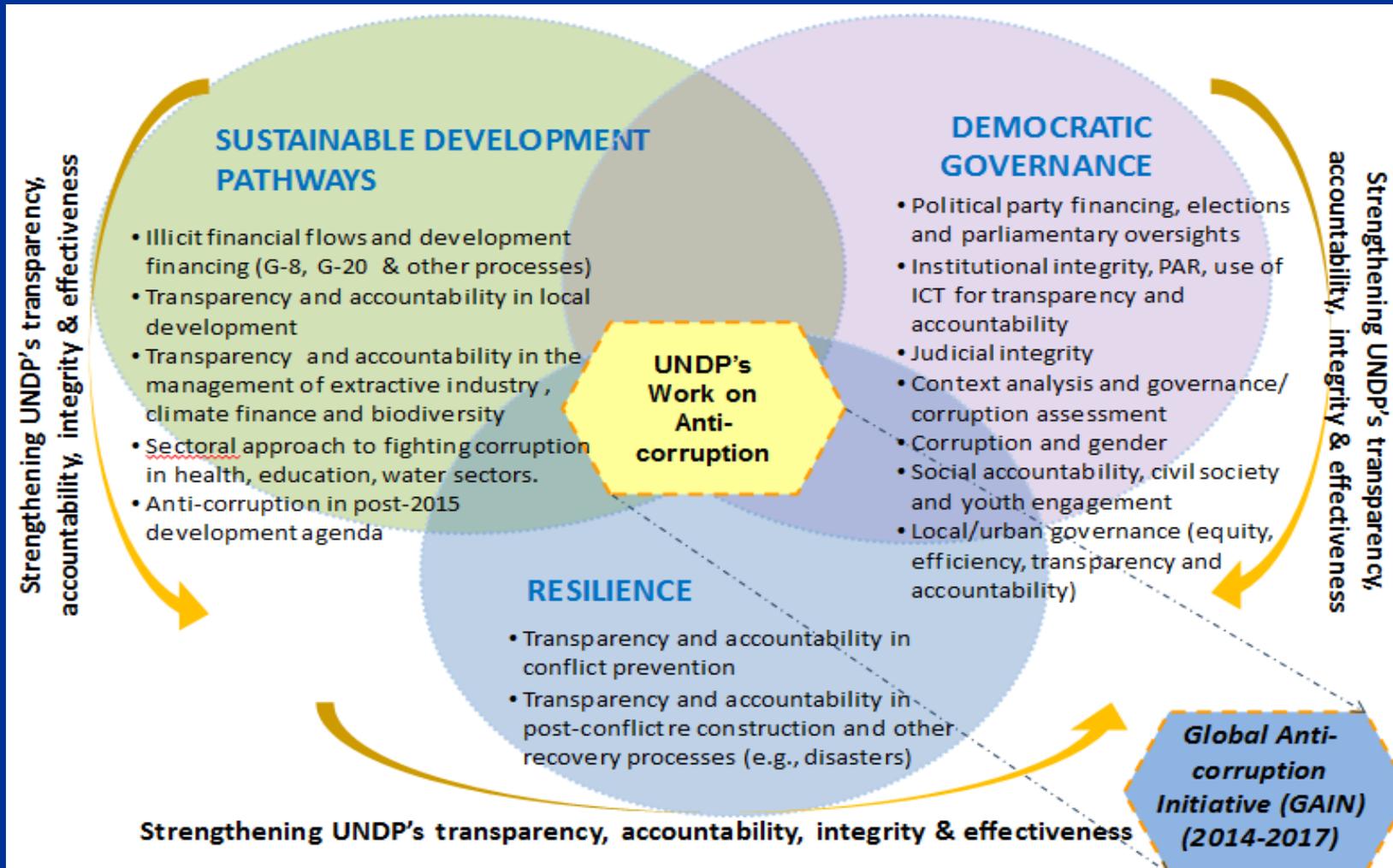
Presentation By Anga Timilsina, Programme Manager,
UNDP Global Anti-Corruption Initiative (GAIN),

Outline

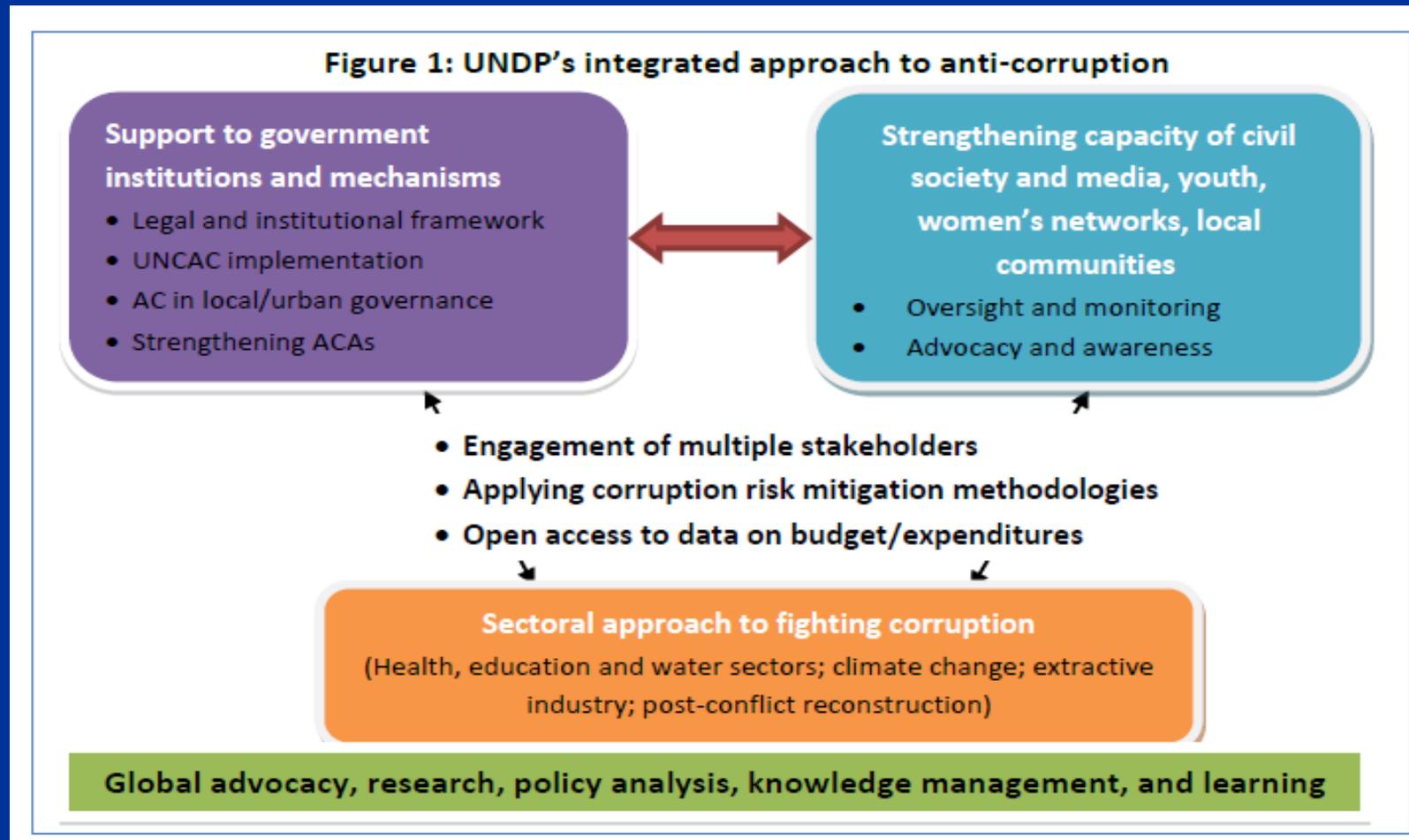


1. UNDP's anti-corruption approach
2. Highlights of progress and achievements from the sectoral approach to fighting corruption
3. Where are we failing? What can we do better?
4. Opportunities ahead

1. UNDP promotes an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach to prevent corruption



2. UNDP focuses on both supply and demand side by promoting a multi-stake holder approach: Everybody has a stake in the fight against corruption



Collective actions to fight corruption/strengthening national integrity systems



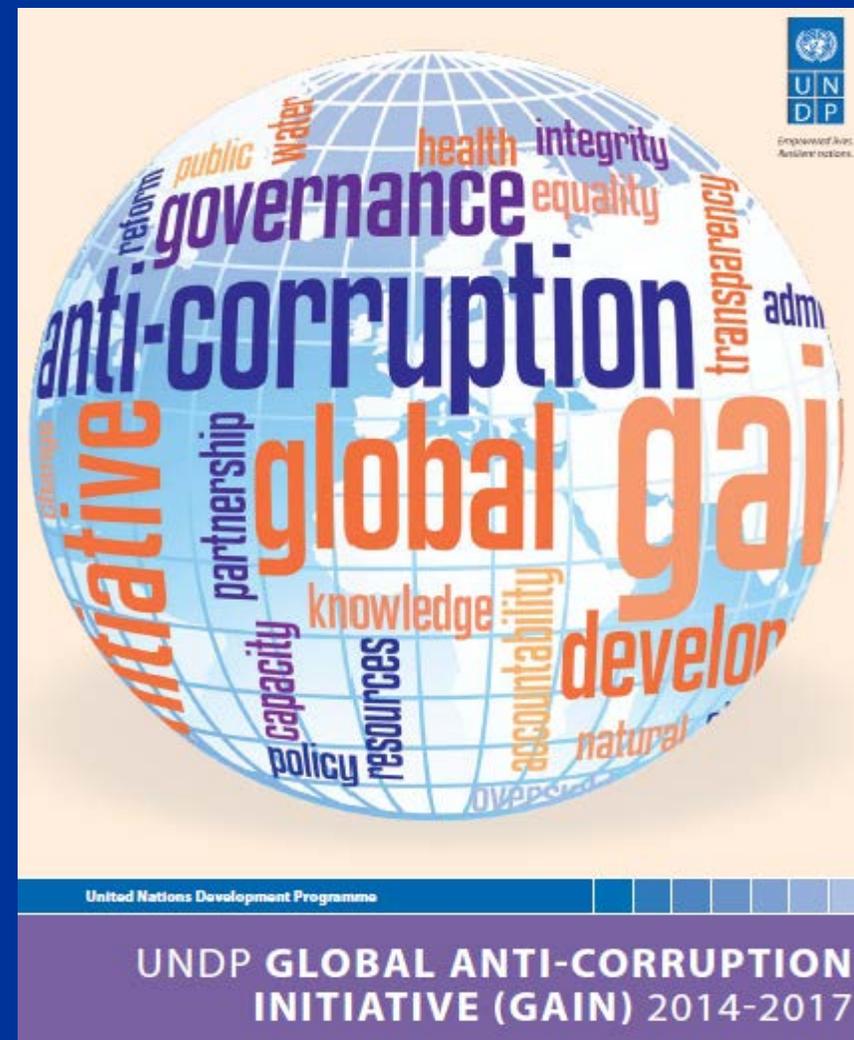
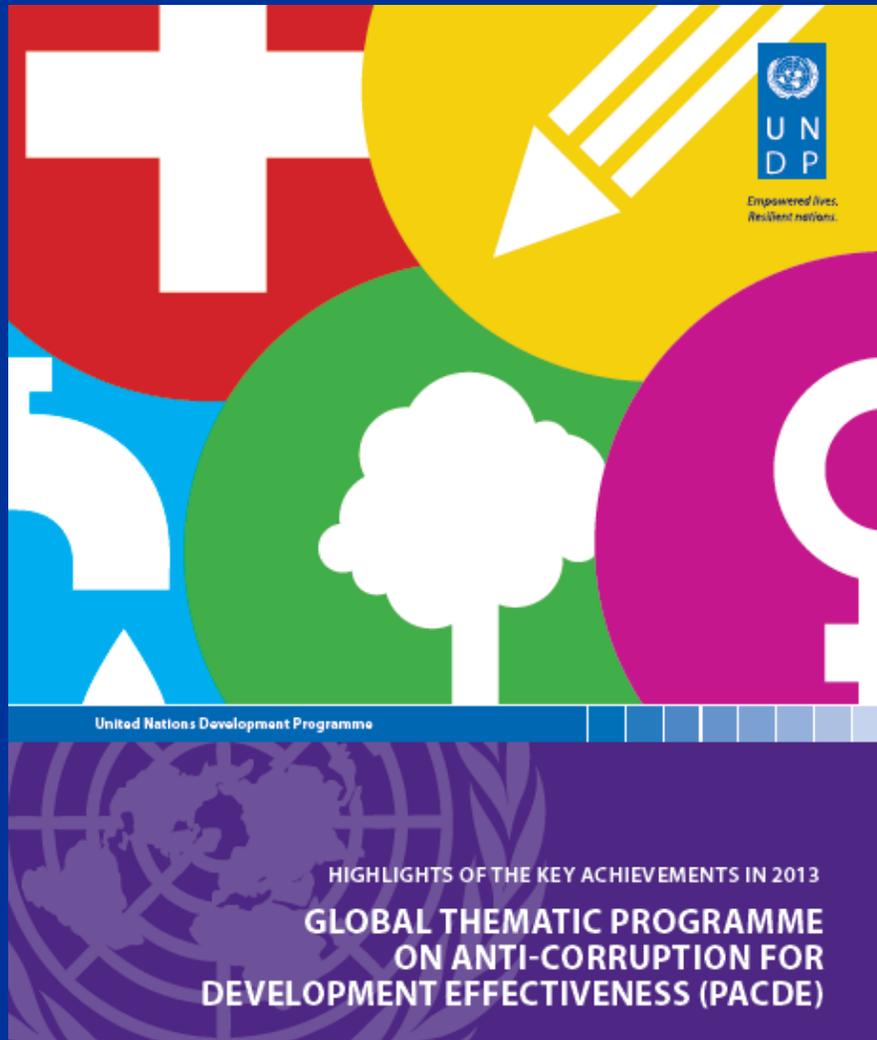
1. Working with government institutions (UNCAC, access to info, national AC legislations, national strategies, public sector reform, coordination among anti-corruption institutions/agencies (ministry of justice, police, prosecutor's office, etc.)
2. Strengthening oversight role of communities, civil societies, media, youth and women's networks
3. Engaging with ACAs/supreme audit institutions, parliament, etc.
4. Engaging with the private sector
5. Judicial integrity

What is GAIN and Why GAIN?



PACDE (2008-2013)

GAIN (2014-2017)



GAIN's 4 Broad Areas of Programming



Policy/advisory services to COs/
programming countries

Global advocacy,
awareness,
partnership (e.g. post-2015; M & E)

Pilot testing;
lessons learned;
contribution to
knowledge

Capacity
development

GAIN's Global and Regional Networks



Regional Centres: GAINs entry point

Global, regional and country level synergies



Advisory support



Global Level
<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Global knowledge products and tools<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Global Community of Practice-Global leadership, advocacy, partnerships and coordination

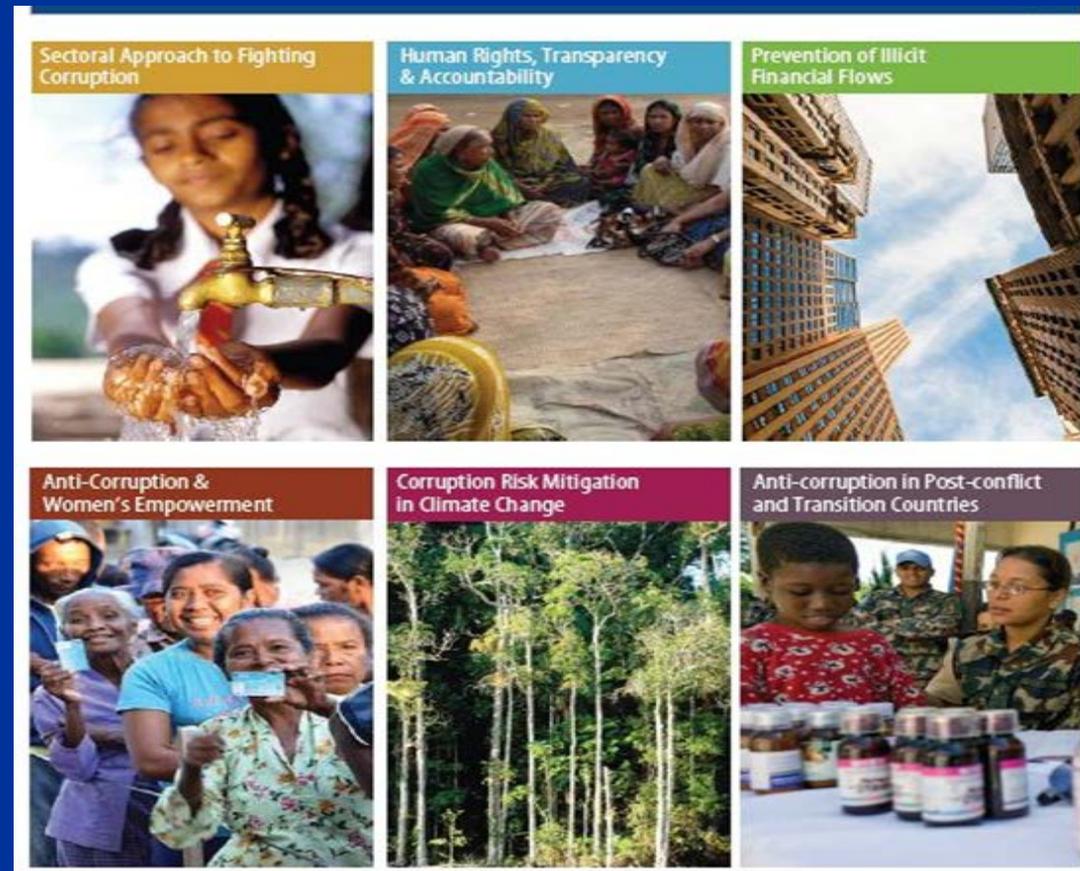
Regional Level
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Popularization and sensitization of anti-corruption<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Support to regional networks and initiatives-Support to develop regional knowledge products<ul style="list-style-type: none">-- Training and capacity development

Country Level (through RSCs/Programmes)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Support to pilots to integrate tools and methodologies-Joint scoping missions, assessments, project design-Support to cap dev of institutions, national strategies-Policy and advisory support (e.g., UNCAC implementation)



Lessons learned

2. Highlights of progress and achievements from the sectoral approach to fighting corruption

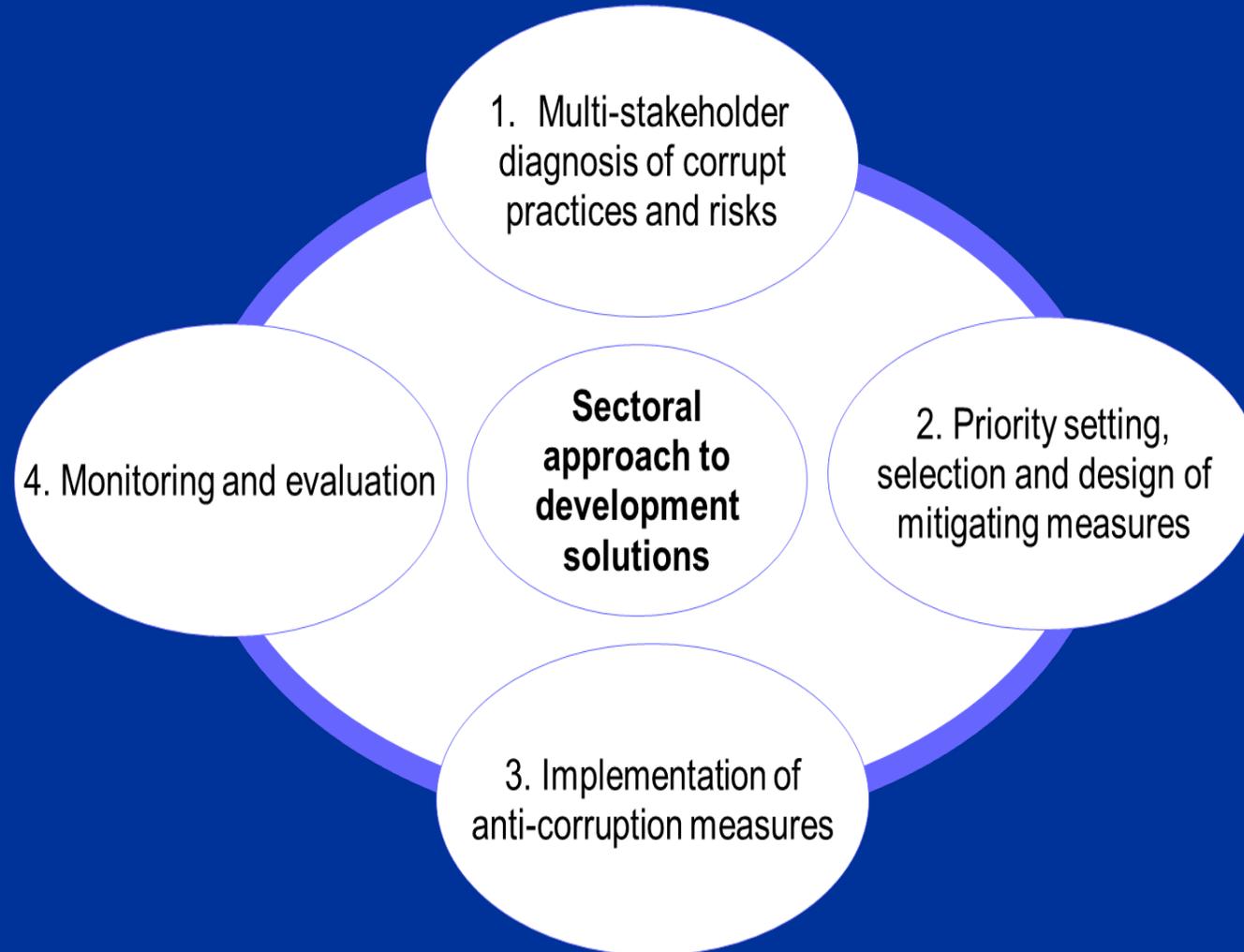


WHY WORK IN SECTORS MATTERS?

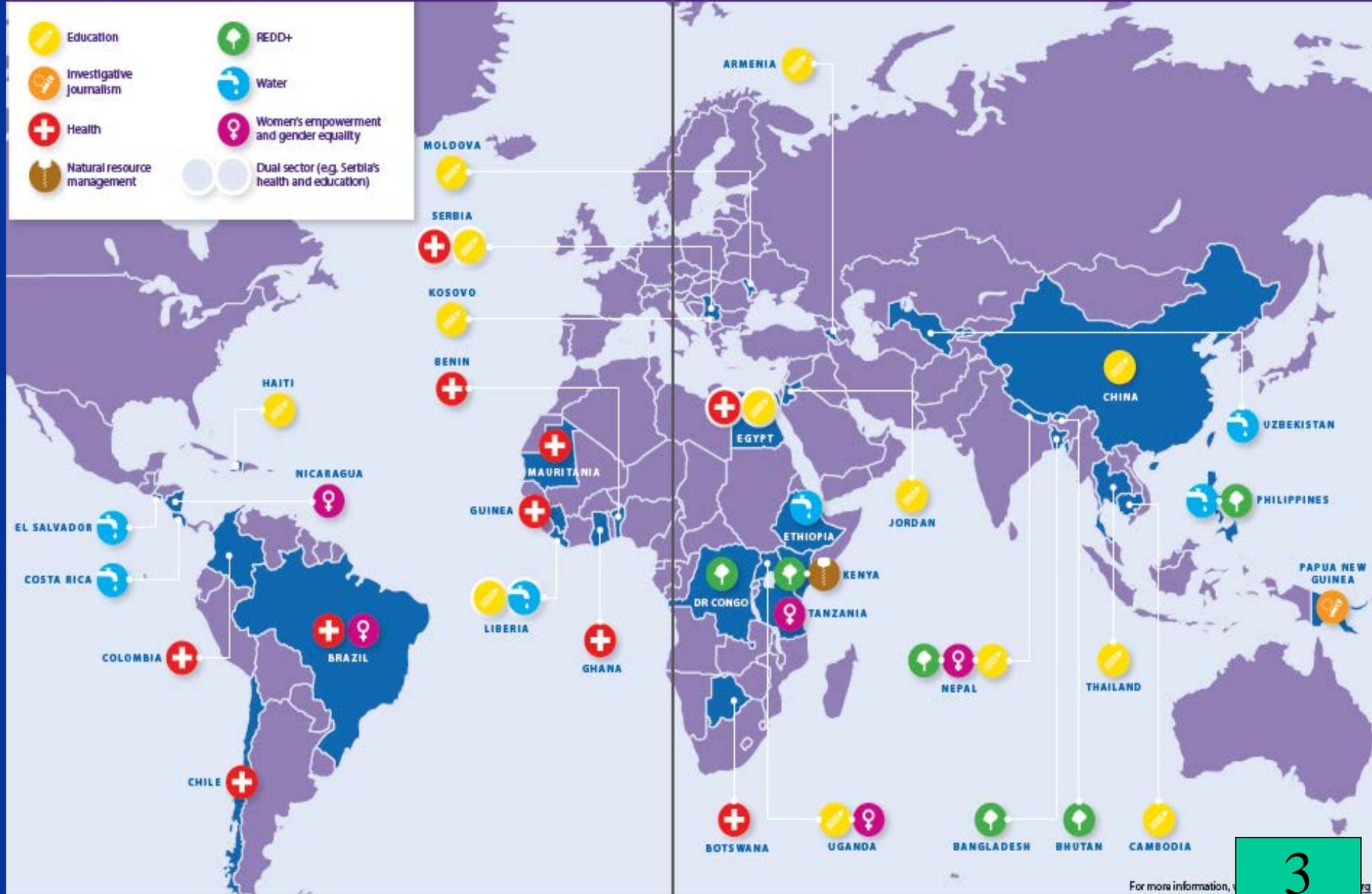


1. It is about service delivery to the public and MDGs acceleration
2. Corruption in sectors such as health, education and water directly affects the poor
3. The aggregate amount is huge – procurement (across sectors) accounts for 15-20% of GDP on average
 1. Governments' willingness (low hanging fruits)
 2. Fighting corruption in sectors gives a human face (if there is corruption in educational grants underprivileged children are prevented from going to school)

UNDP Sectoral Approach to Combat Corruption



PACDE'S COUNTRY LEVEL SUPPORT: A GLOBAL SNAPSHOT



For more information, visit [www.pacde.org](#)

UNDP's initiatives in sectoral integrity

Examples



1. In Latin America:

Costa Rica: Building transparency and accountability of Rural Administrative Associations of Aqueducts .

Key Results:

The project has been able to identify corruption risks in thirty seven (37) ASADAs and to develop their corruption risks plans. After this, it was upscale to be implemented by other 35 ASADAS.

See video here <http://vimeo.com/82059407>

UNDP's initiatives in sectoral integrity

Examples



In Colombia, Since 2011, UNDP supported the “Tribunal for patients’ rights” in the city of Cartagena. The Tribunal is a citizen-driven institution that gathers and analyzes health-related information provided by citizens and offers advisory services.

Since its creation the Tribunal has processed more than 1,000 complains and it was recognized as a formal institutions by the local authorities.

Video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=RMcRUGowEQc

Where are we failing? What can we do better?



Major Challenges



1. Sectoral practitioners, procurement and AC practitioners working in parallel (not quite sure of how their work impact each other: **“Missing middle”** (expertise, methodologies, etc.)



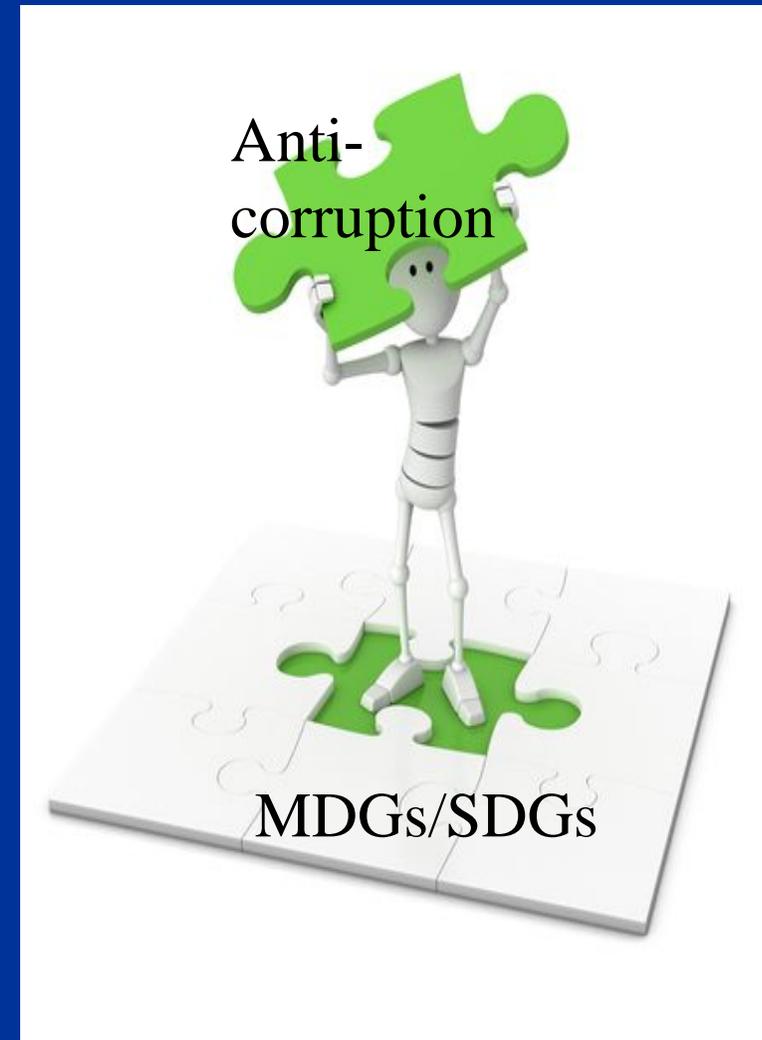
1. Need for capacity development at the local level
2. Need for the tools and methodologies to guide how AC and sectors interrelate and work together

A few anti-corruption issues for further consideration



2. Huge gap between the existence of laws/norms and standards and their enforcement in many countries

3. Mismatch between macro/national level initiatives and local/community level initiatives



Bridging the gap between top-down and bottom-up approach



- Global norms and standards (UNCAC)
- National AC policies and institutions
- Values and principles of public administration



- AC champions at the local level; service charters
- Use of ICT; access to info
- Use of diagnostic tools
- Monitoring of services
- Enhancing participation / representation

A few anti-corruption issues for further consideration (contd.)



4. Improving/measuring results on anti-corruption; Using TOC; Strengthening RBM (Indicators—e.g., measuring by perceptions not by its impact to service delivery)
5. Prevention is better than cure – Easier said than done! (Same is applied with coordination)
6. UNCAC – Linking review mechanism with governance reforms
7. Prioritization - Sectoral vs. macro level interventions



GAIN's experience on engaging with supreme audit institutions



1. Many ACAs from developing countries including the SAIs lacks the basic capacity (hence the UNDP's practitioners' Guide)
2. Audit reports are often technical (hard to understand by public) and thus, SAIs are not effective in communicating corruption risks
3. No effective mechanisms for implementing the recommendations of audit reports (no follow up on the findings of the reports by parliament or commissions) (Westminster model vs. Judicial /Napoleonic model)
4. Accessibility and communication of audit reports - Engagement with civil society and media for creating a pressure for follow up (review of SAIs in Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Slovenia)



WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITIES AHEAD

Post -2015 Development Agenda poses a huge opportunity to advance the AC agenda



Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.4 By 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organised crime.

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms.

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

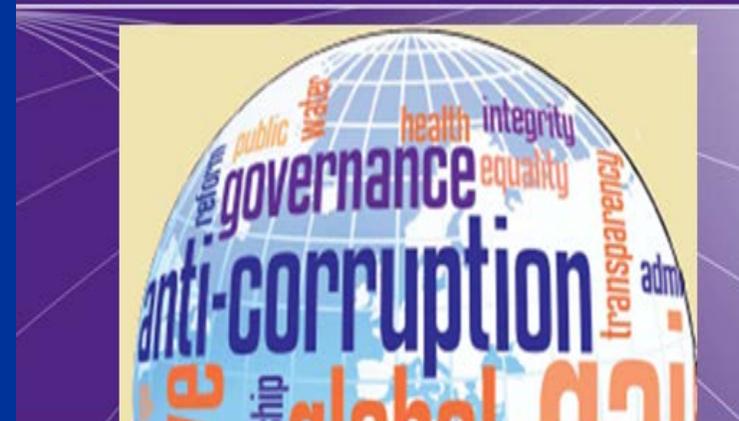
Discussion Paper

Building Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption into the Post-2015 Development Framework

September 2014

United Nations Development Programme

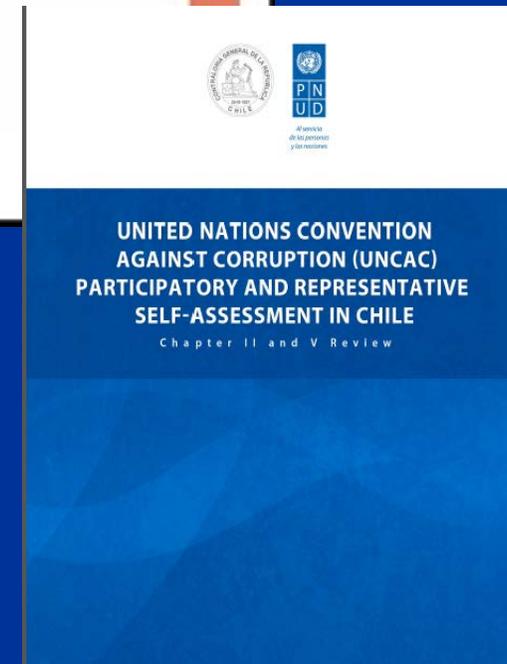
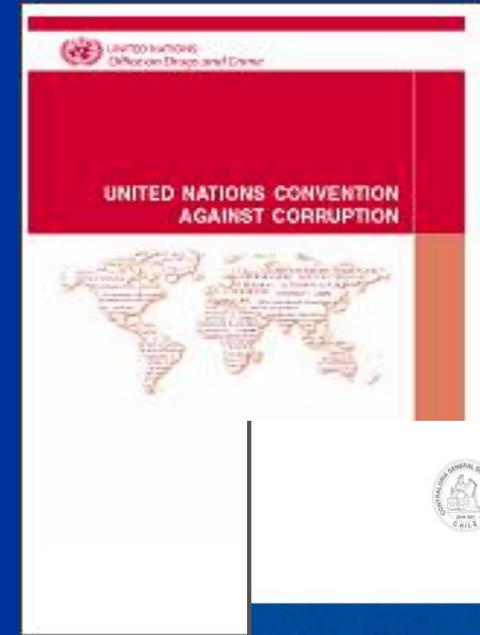
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE



UNCAC review mechanisms & Going Beyond the Minimum



1. The advent of UNCAC (171 State Parties) and towards stronger AC legislations/institutions; other mechanisms such as EITI, UPR, APRM, G7+'s Peace and State-building goals, IPA for LDCs
2. The UNCAC review mechanisms (second cycle) as a catalyst to foster inter-institutional coordination and multi-stakeholder engagement on the country's strategy to prevent corruption. See Chile's experience.





Potential areas of collaboration with OLICEFs

- 1. Training:** Capacity development efforts with the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI)
- 2. Methodologies:** Corruption risk assessments in various sectors (mapping government sectors and highlighting areas of activity deemed susceptible to corruption and developing risk mitigation plan)
- 3. Capacity assessments:** exchange of knowledge and experiences, promotion of standards and guidelines
- 4. Multi-stakeholder engagement:** Experience sharing on the engagement with parliament, media, civil society, etc. (e.g., SAIs capacities to regulate Political Party Financing)

The future has many names:
For the weak it is unattainable,
For the fearful it is unknown,
For the bold it is opportunity.

--Victor Hugo

Thank you!

www.anti-corruption.org

anga.timilsina@undp.org

