United Nations Development Programme

Third meeting of the

Anti-Corruption Community of Practice in the Arab States Region

"Strengthening Integrity for the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals"

Beirut, Lebanon

28-30 June 2010

Anti-Corruption Community of Practice in the Arab States Region

Sixth Session-

The Millennium Development Goals: an output-based tool to support linkages between anti-corruption and development

***Objective**: How to integrate sector-specific concerns in national anti-corruption strategies with a view to contributing to the achievement of the MDGs.*

Marijana Trivunovic

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

Worksheet on corruption impact on MDGs

Official list of MDG indicators: reviewing potential impact of corruption

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for monitoring progress	Possible corruption manifestation	Responsible institution(s)
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day 1.2 Poverty gap ratio 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption		
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment		
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption		
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education			
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men		
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women			
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament		
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality			
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate 4.2 Infant mortality rate		

Impact of corruption on MDGs

Goal 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**			
Goals and Targets	**Indicators**	**Corruption challenges**	**Responsible institution(s)**
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	Incidence and death rates associated with malaria/ tuberculosis		

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Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases			
Goals and Targets	**Indicators**	**Corruption challenges**	**Responsible institution(s)**
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	Incidence and death rates associated with malaria/ tuberculosis	▪bribes extorted at health centers ▪theft of medications ▪procurement of inferior medications	-Ministry of Health

Group topics:

Group A:

- **Target 2.A**: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Group B:

- **Target 5.A**: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Group C:

- **Target 7.C**: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

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Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	
Corruption challenges	**Responsible Institution(s)**

Impact of corruption on MDGs

Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	
Corruption challenges	**Responsible Institution(s)**

Impact of corruption on MDGs

Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	
Corruption challenges	**Responsible Institution(s)**

Impact of corruption on MDGs

Target 1.A: **Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day**	
Corruption challenges	**Responsible Institution(s)**

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Seventh Session-

Governance and anti-corruption assessments: identifying challenges and finding solutions.

***Objective**: Understanding major sectoral assessment approaches and tools, and identifying the utility of each for purposes of governance and anti-corruption programming. The focus will be on the health, education and water and sanitation sectors..*

Objectives of session

- Appreciating the importance of diagnostics:

  A proper diagnosis identifies the problem so that an appropriate remedy can be defined

  - where does corruption exist?
  - what are the forms?
  - how serious is the problem?
- Understanding the key attributes of most common diagnostic methodologies
- Identifying the advantages and limitations of different methodologies

Key elements

- Scale of assessment
- Aspect of the system analyzed
- Type of data used
- Sources of data
- Data collection approaches
- Methodological framework

Scale of assessment

Comprehensive/national (macro) vs. sectoral

- Most international indices are at this level (e.g. WB Governance Indicators, TI CPI)
- Difficulty in localizing the problem
- Not helpful for sectoral interventions
- Difficulty in identifying remedies (not *actionable*)
- Not suitable for tracking impact of specific interventions

Aspect of the system analyzed

Inputs vs. Outputs or Outcomes

Inputs = laws, rules, procedures, institutions to regulate a particular sector or issue area (e.g. procurement) – situation *de jure*

Outputs = performance of inputs, or what inputs lead to in practice (service delivery outcomes) – situation *de facto*

Type of data used

- objective data: undisputed facts
  - e.g. existence of anti-corruption laws
  - existence of a health facility (or not)
  - public availability of documentation (or not)
- official data
  - e.g. budget figures, audit findings, criminal statistics, income statistics, etc.
- testimony (e.g. of experience)
- perceptions

Sources of data

- Official sources
  - e.g. statistical bureau, state agencies, financial records
- Academic research
- Media
- Individuals (e.g. experts, public officials)
- Population samples
  - General public (households; users of services)
  - Businesses
  - Public officials

Data collection approaches

- surveys
- focus groups
- interviews
- media review
- document analysis

Methodological framework

- qualitative analysis
  - compliance with standards
  - coherence of the totality of the system
  - system gaps and vulnerabilities
- quantitative research
  - performance data

Key elements

- Scale of assessment
- Aspect of the system analyzed
- Type of data used
- Sources of data
- Data collection approaches
- Methodological framework

Methodology appraisal form

Key distinctions:	Possible answers	X	Strengths	Weaknesses
1. Scale of assessment	Comprehensive/macro			
	Sectoral			
2. Aspect of the system	Inputs			
	Outputs			
	Service delivery outcomes			
3. Type of data	Objective data			
	Official data			
	Testimony			
	Perceptions			
	Other			
4. Sources of data	Official sources			
	Academic research			
	Media			
	Individuals (experts, officials)			
	Population samples			
	→ general public			
	→ business			
	→ public officials			
	→ citizens			
	→ gender specific			
	→ Other			
5. Data collection methods:	Surveys			
	Focus groups			
	Interviews			
	Media review			
	Document analysis			
	Other			
6. Methodological framework	Qualitative			

Global Integrity Index

2009 ASSESSMENT

Serbia: 2009

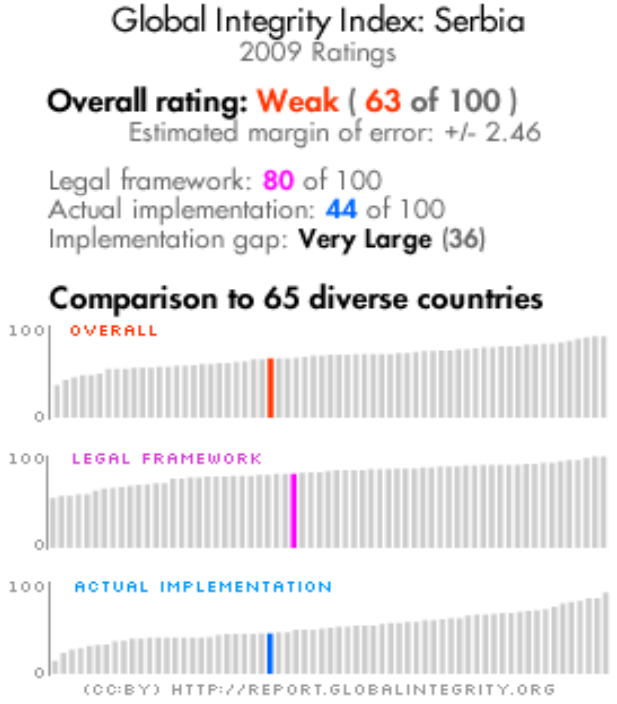
PRINT VERSION FEEDBACK PDF DOWNLOAD

This peer-reviewed country report includes:

Integrity Indicators Scorecard: Scores, scoring criteria, commentary, references, and peer review perspectives for more than 300 Integrity Indicators.

Reporter's Notebook: An on-the-ground look at corruption and integrity from a leading local journalist.

Corruption Timeline: Ten years of political context to today's corruption and integrity issues.



HIGHLIGHTS

Ineffective anti-corruption safeguards and mechanisms stubbornly persist in Serbia. The most noticeable decline in the country since Global Integrity's last assessment of Serbia has been in the area of rule of law, where there have been significant delays in the enforcement of court decisions brought about by a bloated court management system and uneven workloads of courts and judges. Appointments to law enforcement agencies continue to be highly politicized, although there are some nascent regulatory reform efforts underway. Citizen access to public information, including access to asset

Global Integrity Scorecard

Category IV	**Administration and Civil Service**	**43**	**Very Weak**
IV-1	Civil Service Regulations	40	Very Weak
IV-2	Whistle-blowing Measures	33	Very Weak
IV-3	Procurement	73	Moderate
IV-4	Privatization	24	Very Weak
Category V	**Oversight and Regulation**	**69**	**Weak**
V-1	National Ombudsman	71	Moderate
V-2	Supreme Audit Institution	44	Very Weak
V-3	Taxes and Customs	92	Very Strong
V-4	State-Owned Enterprises	67	Weak
V-5	Business Licensing and Regulation	71	Moderate
Category VI	**Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law**	**69**	**Weak**
VI-1	Anti-Corruption Law	100	Very Strong
VI-2	Anti-Corruption Agency	64	Weak
VI-3	Rule of Law	65	Weak
VI-4	Law Enforcement	48	Very Weak

Scorecard indicators

Indicator and sub-Indicator Details

51 Is the public procurement process effective?

51a: In law, there are regulations addressing conflicts of interest for public procurement officials.

Score: YES NO

Comments:

References: Public Procurement Law ("Official Gazette RS" n° 116/2008), Article 102. [LINK]

51b: In law, there is mandatory professional training for public procurement officials.

Score: YES NO

Comments:

References: Public Procurement Law ("Official Gazette RS" n° 116/2008), Article 97. [LINK]

Peer Review Comments: The link is not working. I found a copy of the Public Procurement Law at [LINK]. (The relevant article is indeed 97.)

51c: In practice, the conflicts of interest regulations for public procurement officials are enforced.

Score: 100 75 50 25 0

Comments:

References: Republic Committee for Resolving Conflicts of Interest. [LINK]

Commission of the European Communities, "Serbia 2008 Progress Report", accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council, "Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2008-2009", Brussels, 05.11.2008.

Peer Review Comments: Similar concerns regarding conflicts-of-interest regulations for public procurement officials were expressed in the 2009 European Commission Progress Report.

Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS)

Approach: track the flow of funds from center to end recipients to identify leakages

- Funding flow
  - What funds go to schools from what sources
  - Who approves allocations at various stages
- Structure of service delivery:
  - numbers of students
  - numbers of teachers, qualifications, absenteeism
  - quality of facilities, including learning tools
  - data on school spending and sources of funding
  - oversight mechanisms (inspections)

Corruption risk assessment

Approach: Map out all the elements of the system and identify vulnerabilities to corruption

- Identify and map out various functions and decision-making chains (from HR to finance)
- Evaluate scope of decision-making authority vs. discretion at each step of each chain
- Review systems of review and oversight
- Identify and assess risks inherent in system
- Propose risk mitigation measures
- Typically does not review service delivery outcomes