Sectoral Integrity Challenges

UNDP REGIONAL WORKSHOP

Why a sectoral approach

- Lack of political will for broad, comprehensive anti-corruption programs (why so few prosecutions?)
- Some sectors more corrupt
- Some sectors more important in terms of delivering public services and addressing poverty
- Some sectors less politically contentious, can provide momentum
- Improving specific service delivery can reduce opportunities for corruption
- Downside – activities can be ad hoc, with little broader impact outside of the sector

Experiential Surveys - Yemen

- 91% of respondents see public sector corruption as problem
- Bribes most common for law enforcement and tax authorities
- Persons with valid complaints rarely complain, because of belief complaints will not be addressed or lack knowledge where to file
- Cost of bribes higher for less commonly-used services (courts, tax division)
- Bribes more common for discreet, instant transactions (traffic offences, national registration, public health)
- Majority believe non-government sector best-placed to address corruption (mosques, media, academics)

Experiential Surveys - Egypt

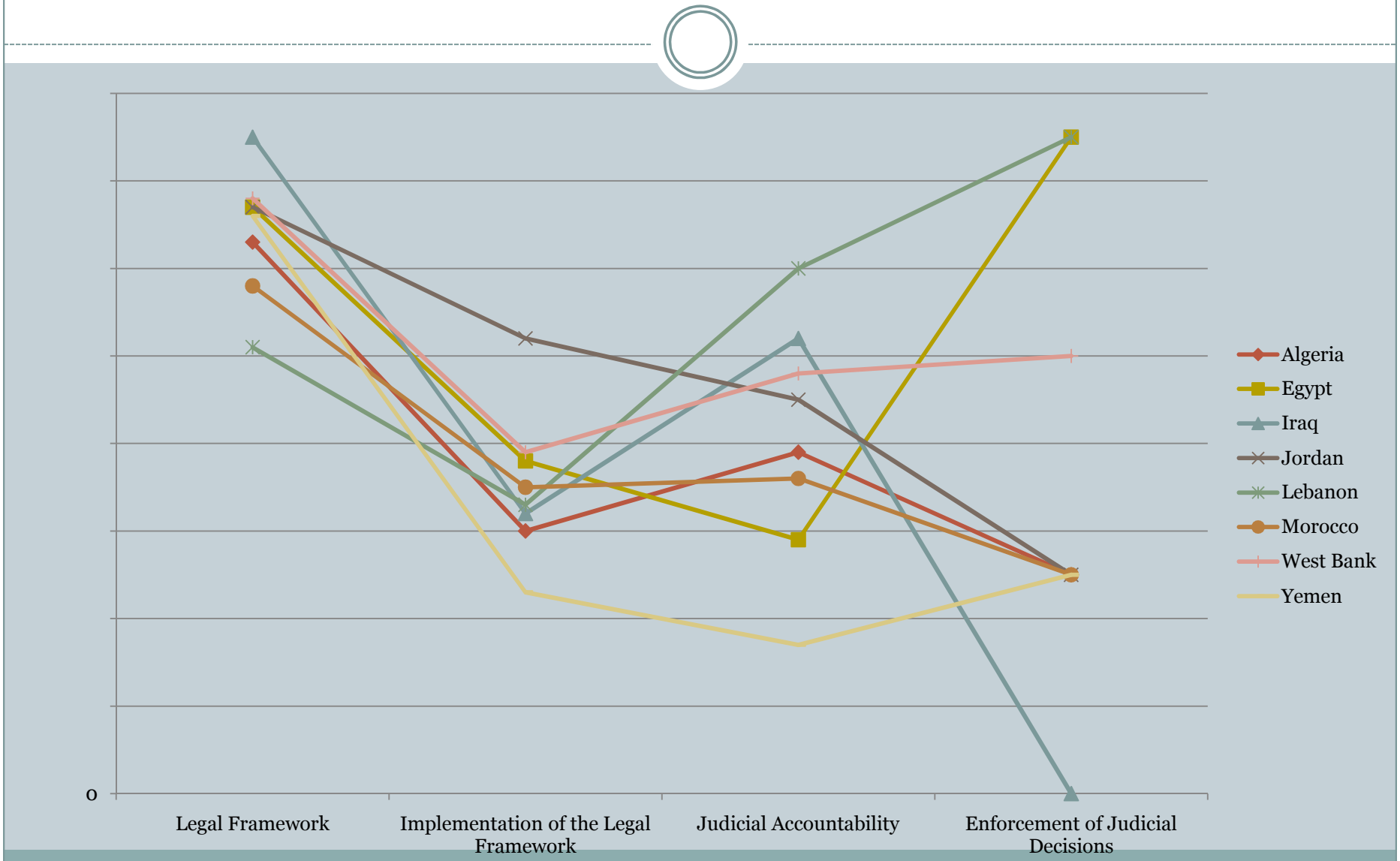
- 85% of respondents report corruption in their community
- 41% report it is known to pay a bribe for service – no need to ask
- Bribes most common in traffic department, police services and building permits
- 77% unfamiliar with complaint procedures or mandates of public bodies handling corruption
- 61% believe spread of corruption due to civil servants

Public Health and Education Services

- Most Yemenis and Egyptians interact with public health and public education services compared to other services
- Yemen - corruption less prevalent in the health sector, but more prevalent in the education sector
- Yemen – women more at risk of corruption in health sector
- Egypt – corruption in public health services (53%) and public education (39%) viewed as low, and reported incidents of bribery relatively low (9% and 7%, respectively)
- Morocco – Preliminary findings that roughly 1/3 of respondents knew of someone who paid a bribe for services

Justice Sector

Judicial Performance



Egypt

- 63% of respondents believe law is not applied equally
- General perceptions of obstacles to justice:
  - Duration of litigation procedures 83%
  - Numerous proceedings 83%
  - Lawyer fees 80%
  - **Bribes to court staff** **80%**

Yemen

- Primary reasons for not going to court: 1) length of procedures; 2) need to pay bribe (60%); and 3) belief decisions are not implemented
- 47% of persons having interaction with courts report having been asked to pay a bribe
- Administrative services (social security, national registration, telephone) rated best, while law enforcement and extractive industries rated worst

Ways to address sectors

- Public sector reform programs
  - Civil service reform
  - Capacity-building for public institutions
  - Improving service delivery
- Private sector reform programs
- Analytical tools
  - QSDS
  - PETS