Anti-Corruption in UNDP an ever Evolving Agenda

Anti-Corruption CoP in the Arab States Region Strengthening Integrity for the Achievements of the Millennium Development Goals

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Beirut to Beirut

- Identifying why UNDP involved in AC
- Identifying Comparative advantages and niche
- Approving corporate policy (Practice note, etc); review mechanism
- Dealing with corruption in post-conflict
- AC linkage not the other way round
- Expectations from this Beirut CoP are higher

Corruption and MDGs

- Discourse timely due to midterm review
- "Corruption hinders efforts to achieve the MDGs by reducing access to services and diverting resources away from investments in infrastructure, institutions and social services. Success in meeting the MDGs will therefore largely depend on **the 'quality' of governance and the level of effectiveness, efficiency and equity in resource generation, allocation and management**".

Corruption and MDG linkages

- Evidence confirms that corruption has a negative impact on development affecting the poor disproportionately and undermining efforts to achieve the MDGs. The cost of corruption can be best measured in terms of undelivered public services: when the poor do not have enough to eat, have no access to primary education and health care, when the environment is degraded, and when HIV/AIDS remains a continual challenge.(PN)

Corruption and MDGs

- Hemorrhaging of resources
- Consciousness of corruption as a bottleneck
- *"When public money is stolen for private gain, it means fewer resources to build schools, hospitals, roads and water treatment facilities. The vulnerable suffer first and worst".*

  --Ban Ki-moon.
- What constitutes good practices?

What are the issues: Where we have come from?

Classical issues

- Moral/ethical angle of corruption (issues of integrity since the origin)
- Criminalization aspects
- Evolutions of international norms and standards (e.g., UNCAC – agencies, strategies, asset recovery, money laundering, MLA, CSOs and media, prevention, capcity-building, and implementation of norms itself)
- Enough familiarity with the classical issue

AC and MDGs

Two major issues:

1. Global discourse on scaling up resources (less on preventing hemorrhages)
2. National MDG reports/analysis (not clear identification of anti-corruption as a major bottleneck)



Yet, the statistics are frightening:

- $1 trillion per year: annual illicit money flowing out of all developing countries
- $10/$1: The ratio of illicit money flowing out of poor nations to the amount of foreign aid
- $148 bn or 25% of national income: cost of corruption in Africa

What is the discourse

- 2008 mid-point 2015 target date for achieving MDGs.
- Most of these countries are not on track to achieve the MDGs by 2015
- UN General Assembly took a decision July 2009 to review progress on the MDGs by holding a high-level plenary meeting at the opening of its 65th session in 2010.
- MDG synthesis report-33 reports and other reports, provide comments to CT
- Identify bottlenecks, 19 reports & identified bottlenecks, recommendations

Findings

- What does it take: transparency and accountability, but also a commitment to equal opportunity for all citizens.
- Synthesis team asked countries to identify governance bottlenecks
- BDP requested to provide governance inputs
- MDG acceleration framework- recently launched to pilot test framework
- AC contribute to framework-AC concept Note
- Contribute to MDG Acceleration Framework-Guidance Note due to non identification process

Beirut Process

- CSO monitoring
- Involvement into Synthesis report
- Contribution to Acceleration Framework
- MDG Summit- Study on issues; advocacy
- Anti-Corruption in Sectors to map out good practices (health, education and water)
- To Develop mainstreaming methodology/guidance note to Cos/practitioners

Principles of Anti-corruption



Challenges

- Is integrity is same as anti-corruption?
- What do we mean by mainstreaming and how to do it?
- What can we learn from Human Right Biased Approach?
- Is mainstreaming anti-corruption different from mainstreaming human rights?



Emerging issues: Strengthening and building anti-corruption capacities for development

1. Anti-corruption and MDGs
2. Anti-corruption in post-conflict and recovery situations
3. Anti-corruption in sectors (health, education, water, electricity, etc.)
4. Anti-corruption and natural resources
5. Anti-corruption and climate change
6. Anti-corruption and procurement
7. UNCAC-Role of UNDP & other Development partners



Thank you for your attention!

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