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THREATS, CHALLENGES and OPPORTUNITIES
UNODC overview and case projects

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UNODC MANDATE

Objective: The mission of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism.

PILARS:



- Organize Crime
- Drugs
- Corruption UNCAC
- Prevention of Terrorism

The UNODC strategy for the period 2008-2011 outlines how UNODC can best assist Member States to control drugs, prevent crime and terrorism is essential for achieving shared objectives & maximizing available resources.

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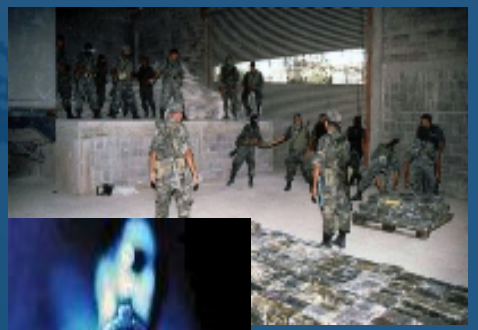
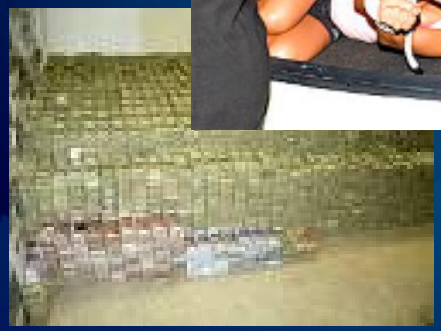
UNODC REGIONAL ASSESMENTS (CAM/CAR): THREATS AND CHALLENGES

- Illicit Trafficking / Drug Trafficking
- Organized Crime
- Firearms Trafficking
- Kidnapping
- Corruption
- Money Laundering
- Drug related crime and violence
- Street Gangs



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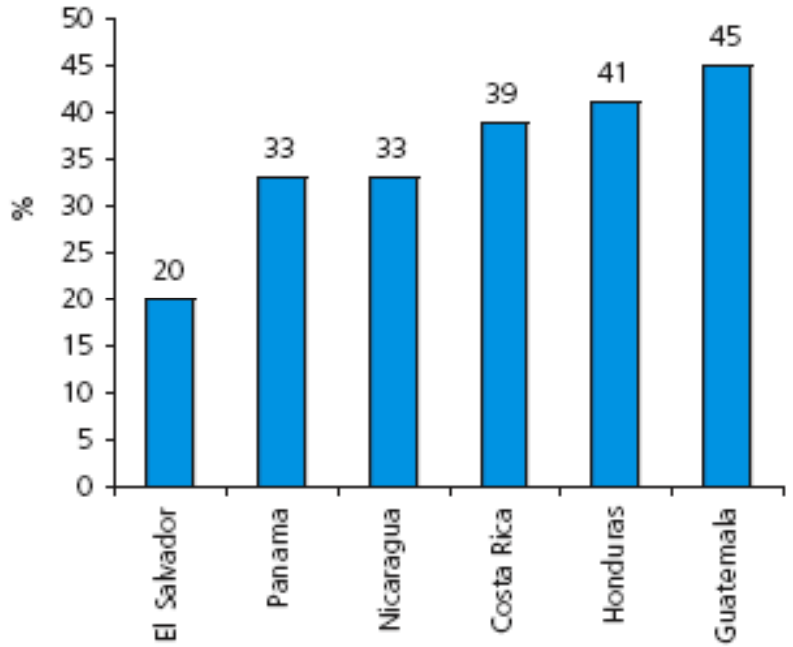
EXAMPLE CENTRAL AMERICA : UNODC STUDY ON CRIMEAND DEVELOPMENT

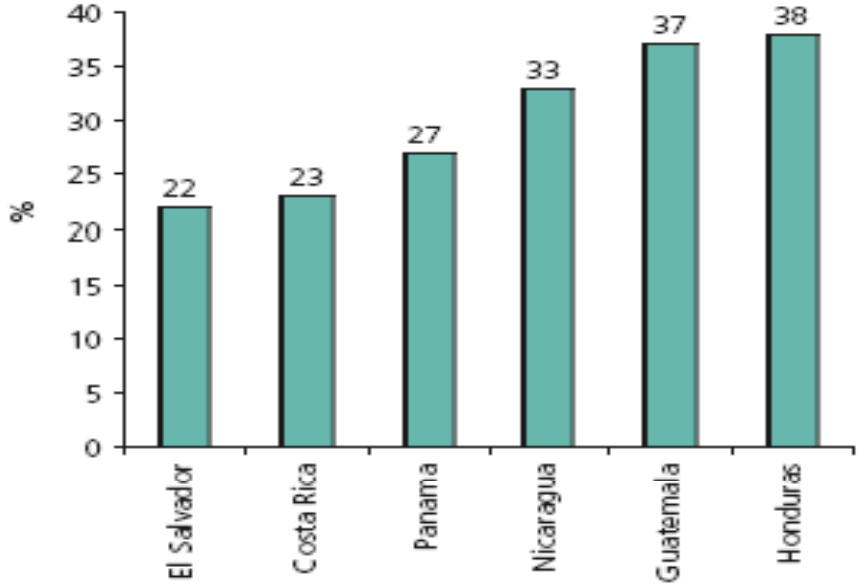
Gráfica 13: Porcentaje de entrevistados que consideran que es posible sobornar a un policía en su país



Fuente: Latinobarómetro 2004

Corruption was identified in 2002 as the second most important issue after unemployment affecting development.
Graph 13. Survey on possibilities to give bribe to a police.
Graph 16. Survey on possibilities to give bribes to judges to obtain minor sentence.

Gráfica 16: Entrevistados que dicen que es posible sobornar a un juez para obtener una sentencia menor en sus países



Fuente: Latinobarómetro 2004

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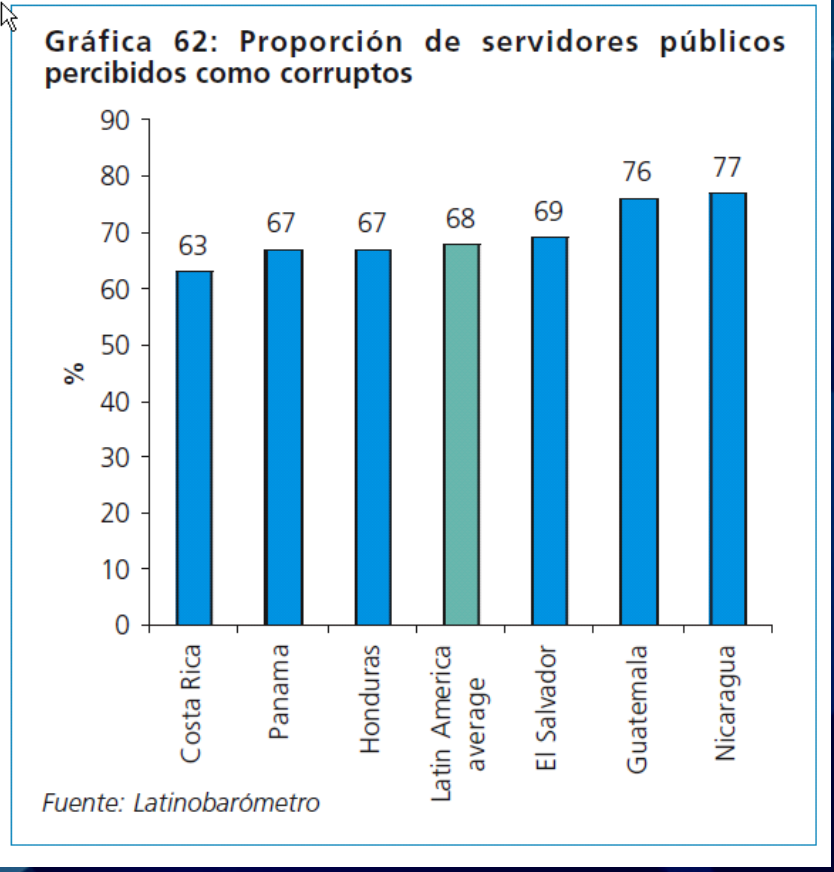
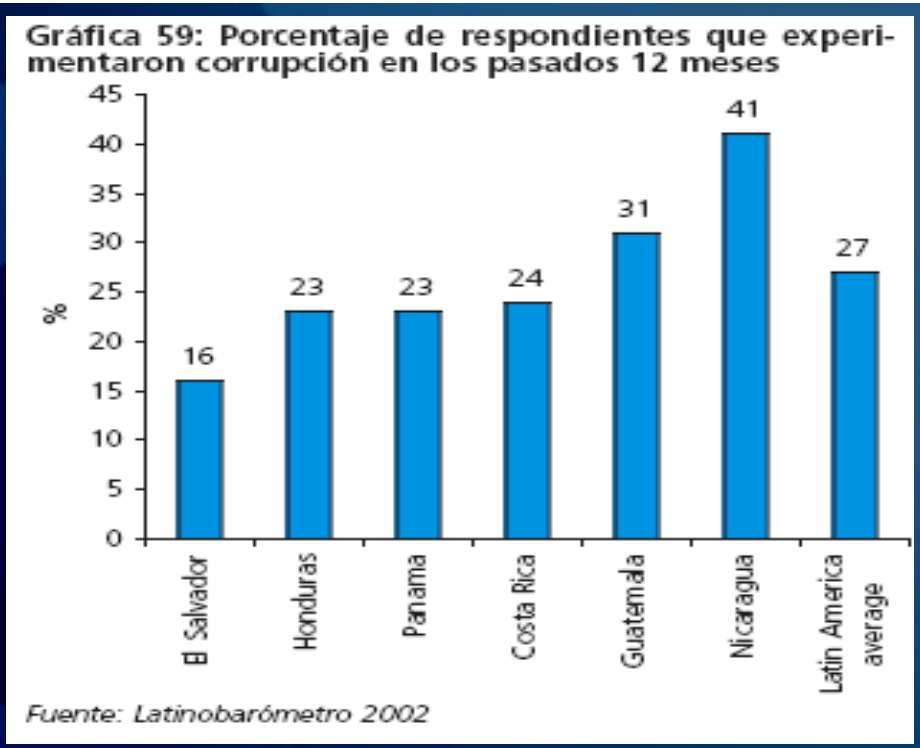
EXAMPLE CENTRAL AMERICA : UNODC STUDY ON CRIMEAND DEVELOPMENT



Either in public or private sector, corruption can happen at any level, (administrative, management, operative, planning or senior). Even in citizens may use it to avoid obligations such as paying taxes, assuming sanctions, avoiding administrative or supervision from authorities or accesing to a service.

Graph 62: perception of corruption in public servants

Graph 59: percentage of experience of any kind of corruption (12 months)



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UNODC REGIONAL ASSESMENTS (CAM/CAR): EFFECTS OF CORRUPTION

Corruption:

- Destroys social capital and abrades social fabric.
- Decrease inversion of capitals (foreign direct investment).
- Correlation with insecurity and organized crime.
- Undermines tourism.
- Affects domestic savings, infrastructure capacity.
- Interferes with delivery of services to the most poor.
- Drives business into informality, eroding tax base.
- Negative impact in governance, rule of law and democracy.

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RULE OF LAW vs CORRUPTION

Corruption as a cross-cutting issue - all aspects of corruption considered and addressed

Culture of Lawfulness and responsibility

Opportunity to commit or participate in corruption

VS Prevention, social awareness and empowered participation in institutional life.

Profit or benefit acquired

VS Juridical framework

(legislation, ethic codes, sanctions)

Impunity

risk against profit

VS Law procurement, administration and enforcement

CORRUPTION IS A CRIME
PROMOTES OTHER CRIMES

Approach requires: mix of normative, operational, data collection and research work
Response: two-pronged approach, consisting of tailor-made national activities, supported and supplemented by sub-regional and regional activities

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UNCAC

First global legally binding instrument which covers public and private, domestic and international corruption

UNCAC

- Strong anti-corruption measures on prevention, criminalization and law enforcement

- International cooperation

- Asset recovery

Purpose: integrity, accountability and the proper management of public affairs and property



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Global Technical Assistance (TA) against CORRUPTION

UNODC as guardian of UNCAC:

- **Supports the development of domestic legislation in line with UNCAC**
- **Assist in developing anti-corruption policies, rules and procedures and operational skills to implement UNCAC prevention provisions (strategies, codes of conduct…)**
- **Supports the setting up and strengthening of institutional framework in the areas of prevention, investigation and prosecution**
- **Builds training capacities and programmes of anti-corruption practitioners**
- **Contributes to enhancing international cooperation in criminal matters**

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Global Technical Assistance (TA) against CORRUPTION

- Assist in enhancing integrity, accountability and oversight of criminal justice and security institutions, as well as institutions relevant to the achievement of MDGs (health, education…)
- Facilitate the organization of UNCAC *Implementation Review Mechanism*, *including regional and substantive support*
- Deliver TA as a follow-up of *Voluntary Pilot Review*
- Deliver field-based TA activities, including in partnership with UNDP (POGAR, Iraq, Montenegro, Seychelles, Maldives, Vietnam, Lao)
- Support to civil society and awareness raising

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RULE OF LAW

Illicit trafficking / Organized crime

- UNTOC
- Trafficking in persons
- Firearms control
- Anti money laundering: International network and data base and GoALM software.
- Legal assistance
- Witness protection and assistance
- National action plans
- Training / mentoring
- Coordination of agency response

Justice and integrity

- UNCAC
- Crime prevention
- Justice reform and alternatives to imprisonment
- Victim assistance and protection

Terrorism prevention

- Legislative technical assistance
- In-country practical training
- Specialised assistance on UN Security Council reporting obligations
- Global Programme on Money Laundering

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STOLEN RECOVERY ASSET Assistance

- ✓ UNODC partnership with the World Bank Group under the joint Stolen Assets Recovery (StAR) Initiative.
- ✓ Aims to encourage and facilitate return of assets stolen by politically exposed persons through acts of corruption, under the framework of UNCAC.
- ✓ Focus on global knowledge and advocacy (lowering the barriers to asset recovery, tools, policy support); national institutions and capacity building for asset recovery (gap analysis, network, training); and assistance to country engagement in the recovery of assets.
- ✓ To date, 22 States formally requested STAR.

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Anti – Corruption Mentors

- ✓ Medium- and long-term engagement and sustainability
- ✓ Provide hands-on and day-to-day technical expertise, operational support to anti-corruption bodies and other government institutions
- ✓ Support to establish anti-corruption institutions, identify good practices, provide training in investigation and prosecution of corruption cases.

Anti-corruption mentors

Currently in:

Amman, Bangkok, Juba

Previously in:

Praia, La Paz, Nairobi, Dushanbe, Bishkek

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Tools against Corruption

- ✓ Legislative Guide for the Implementation of UNCAC
- ✓ Technical Guide to UNCAC
- ✓ UNCAC Self-assessment checklist
- ✓ Travaux Preparatoires of UNCAC (forthcoming)
- ✓ Commentary on Bangalore Principles on Judicial Integrity
- ✓ Guide on strengthening judicial integrity and capacity (forthcoming)
- ✓ Handbook on police integrity and oversight (forthcoming)
- ✓ UN Handbook on Practical Anti-Corruption Measures for Prosecutors & Investigators (under revision)
- ✓ Corruption Prevention to foster SME development



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StAR
World Bank and UNODC

Tools against Corruption

- ✓ Management of Returned Assets: Policy Considerations
- ✓ Income and Asset Declarations: Tools and Trade-offs
- ✓ Towards a Global Architecture for Asset Recovery
- ✓ Politically Exposed Persons: Policy Paper on Preventive Measures
- ✓ Good Practices Guide for Non-Conviction Based Forfeiture
- ✓ Asset Recovery Legal Library
- ✓ Asset Recovery Handbook (forthcoming)
- ✓ Corruption and the Misuse of Corporate Vehicles (forthcoming)

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SHARING THE MDG EXPERIENCE

Fighting corruption on water and sanitation

Mexico

Retaking yesterday's exercise to underline:

Planning to address particular problems, inter-sectorial coordination, communication strategy and outputs for common target **

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Mexico : Data on Corruption regarding Water

Mexican Transparency (NGO)

Bribes for service

- 2001: 10.8 for re/connection of water (scale corruption from 0 (least) -100 (most)
- 2003: 8.6
- 2005: 7.7
- 2007: 7.7

Bribes for water coming from tankers (poorest population- no infraestructure)

- 2001 : 12.9
- 2003: 11.3
- 2005:10.7
- 2007:14.9

International Transparency (pg. 72 2008)

- 20% of the total of farmers receive the 70% of funding available from the government for the development of irrigation systems (in equal distribution).

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MDG PROJECT ON WATER AND SANITATION

MEXT44 "Strengthening an effective and democratic administration for water and sanitation in Mexico to support the achievement of the Millennium Goals"

This Project expects to achieve in three years an effective and democratic administration of the water and sanitation in 3 states of Mexico: 1) Chiapas, 2) Tabasco and 3) Veracruz, and it will be develop at local (9 municipalities), works at federal, state and municipal gov. levels

It will promote the participation and coordination of social and institutional key actors for strengthening the operation of services of water and sanitation, promoting awareness campaigns for a better use of water as natural resource and disaster prevention.

Besides the improvement of monitoring and evaluation as tools for strengthening the governance on the capacity of policies, services and infrastructure.

Main beneficiaries include the indigenous communities and Government agencies involved.

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MDG MEXICO

"Strengthening an effective and democratic administration for water and sanitation in Mexico to support the achievement of the Millennium Goals"

Main Activities per UN Agency

FAO

- Organization of a programme to learn and systematize –in opportune, regular, reliable and relevant way- available information about water and sanitation services and coordination for environmental diagnosis.
- Responsible Institutions: Min of Agriculture, Min of Water , and 3 levels of government, local university and civil society.

UNDP

- Two transversal themes of fundamental importance: gender and ethnic equity and strengthening of water and sanitation services plans, as well as disaster and risk management plans. Responsible Institutions: National Institute of Women, State Commissions for Indigenous Groups, Ministry of Social Development, Civil Protection, local leaders, NGOs, and 3 levels governments, Min. of Education and media.

UNIDO

Collaboration with the collection and analysis of information, about small industries, as water users and as risk factors in their contaminant discharges.
Responsible Institutions: Ministry of Finance, NGO (productive sector).

UN-HABITAT

- Coordination of actions relative to environmental degradation in peri-urban selected zones trough the population empowerment under different perspectives; promote an equitable participation in activities and tasks related to water and sanitation services.
- Responsible institution: Local Board Water, Civil protection and 3 levels of government, local university and civil society.

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MDG MEXICO

Main Activities per UN Agency

ECLAC

- Contribution with a law diagnostic to analyze and evaluate the pertinence of the the legal framework in the water and sanitation sector.
- Responsible Institutions: (local University, social leaders, experts)

WHO/PAHO

- To support education and awareness campaigns for health promotion.
- Responsible Institutions:(Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and media)

UNODC

To develop an anti corruption component that will facilitate transparency, efficiency, evaluation and accountability within the institutional counterparts in charge of the administrative development of the programme and strengthening transparency and accountability of Water Operation Organisms, in a way that citizens can benefit from a better quality services.

Responsible Institutions: Water and sanitation authorities , 3 levels of government, Congress and Ministries of Agriculture , Public and Finance.

UNESCO

- Establishment of an information diffusion strategy for concerned people. "*Mexico Radio Water*". Development of a strategy focused in two main aspects: functionary awareness in water and education themes, and community empowerment sanitation, taking into account a trans-disciplinary perspective, as well as cultural values related to water.
- Responsible Institutions: Civil society and Ministry of Education.

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OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS : 1

OUTPU T 1.1 :

- Legal frameworks of water and sanitation services, access to information, transparency and accountability are analyzed, improving use of hydrological resources and work of local operators, considering gender and ethnicity. (ECLAC, UNODC, FAO, PAHO, UN-HABITAT, UNDP and UNIDO)

OUTPUT 1.2:

- Activities in 9 municipalities. A study about use, management and water discharge of MiPyMES is realized. Methodology work together with beneficiaries.(UNIDO)

OUTPUT 1.3:

- Gathers themes on education and communication, emphasizing in aspects of water culture and communication . Development of participative workshops. (UNESCO)

Outcome 1:
Water Knowledge,
refers to information recollection and diagnosis elaboration, in accordance with the mentioned themes realized by the agencies, which are used for the elaboration of the base line comprehended in the state level. In this result, Geographic Information Systems of municipalities are included.

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OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS: 2

OUTPU T 2.1:

- Working on concepts gender, ethnicity and social participation with transversal activities. (ECLAC, FAO, UNESCO, UNODC, UN-HABITAT, PAHO and UNDP)

OUTPUT 2.2:

- Activities related to technology, such as sanitary unit design for houses, demonstrative models of rain water and eco-sanitation, of disinfection and water supply in communities. (PAHO, UN-HABITAT, FAO, UNDP, UNODC, UNESCO, UNDP)

OUTPUT 2.3:

- Elaboration of programme and educational guides, tools to develop citizen capacities in the subject of participation in water and sanitation sectors. (FAO, UNESCO, PAHO and ONUDI)

Outcome 2:
***Management and Protection*, plans, programmes and public policy instruments are elaborated basing on the diagnosis; introduction of technologies and methodologies.**

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OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS: 3

OUTPU T 3.1 :

- Activities of accountability, transparency, access to public information and gender for improvement of water and sanitation management, service suppliers, public and private services. (FAO, UNDP, UNODC, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, PAHO and ECLAC)

OUTPUT 3.2:

- Civil society capacities to develop public policies and citizen participation; promotion of the integration of civil society to promote transparency and access to public information in periurban zones
- (UNDP, UNODC, UN-Habitat, PAHO and ECLAC)

OUTPUT 3.3:

- Is focused on training in selected schools through a programme of water, sanitation and hygiene, models of rain water capture, with its respective training on model maintenance (UNESCO, PAHO and UN-Habitat)

OUTPUT 3.3:

- Joint Programme diffusion. (All Participant Agencies)

Outcome 3: ***Co-responsibility and Effective Participation*****, are gathered the activities aimed to develop capacities in the levels of service suppliers and/or public functionaries, MIPyMES, civil society, educational community and communities.**

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SHARING THE MDG EXPERIENCE
Fighting corruption on water and sanitation
NICARAGUA

Retaking yesterday's exercise to underline:
development of legislative/economic targets **

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MDG NICARAGUA

"MDG Programme: Economic Governance on Water and Sanitation Sectors of the RAAN and RAAS in Nicaragua"

Project Objective

To achieve an economic and democratic governance on the water and sanitation sectors of two autonomous regions of Nicaragua: RAAN and RAAS.

UNODC Acts.

To provide technical expertise within the framework of the UN Anti Corruption Convention (2003): training and assessing the national, regional and local authorities (service providers), working also with NGOs, productive sector to promote employment, Min. of Education, media and civil society

Outcome 1: UNCDF, UNESCO and ILO: Promotes the participation of communities, carries awareness campaigns and focus on the identification of prior needs.

Outcome 2: ILO, UNCDF and UNODC: Supports strategic planning of infrastructure and investment at a municipal and regional level.

Outcome 3: UNDP, ILO and UNCDF: Develops a "seed fund" to promote investment for the improvement of water and sanitation infrastructure.

Outcome 4: UNDCP, UNESCO and UNCDF: Facilitates the development of the new "Law on Water" recently approved at Nicaragua.

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CULTURE OF LAWFULNESS PROGRAMME
State level in Mexico

Selected Sector and ANTI CORRUPTION transversal work in collateral areas/sectors of high impact**

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TARGETING INFORMAL COMMERCE with ANTI CORRUPTION APPROACH

Programme on Culture of Lawfulness

- Strengthening governance, rule of law, economy and promoting society's participation of taking decision process (democracy)

1. Crime prevention: authorities and society

2. Transparency, access to information and accountability

3. Targeting informal market of goods and services and reconverting to formal market –Negotiation and consensus with civil society

4. Legislation and institutional capacity strengthening & training.



5. Awareness and difusión of results

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Thank you for attention

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