Mainstreaming UNCAC in Public Administration Reform

2nd Anti-Corruption Community of Practice for the Arab States

25-26 June, 2009, Gamart, Tunisia



What is PAR?

ality of policies, rules, systemns, organizational structures,
management of the government and its interaction with o

esponsive, transparent public administration essential to ac
y reduction and sustainable development

civil service essential to democracy for smooth transition

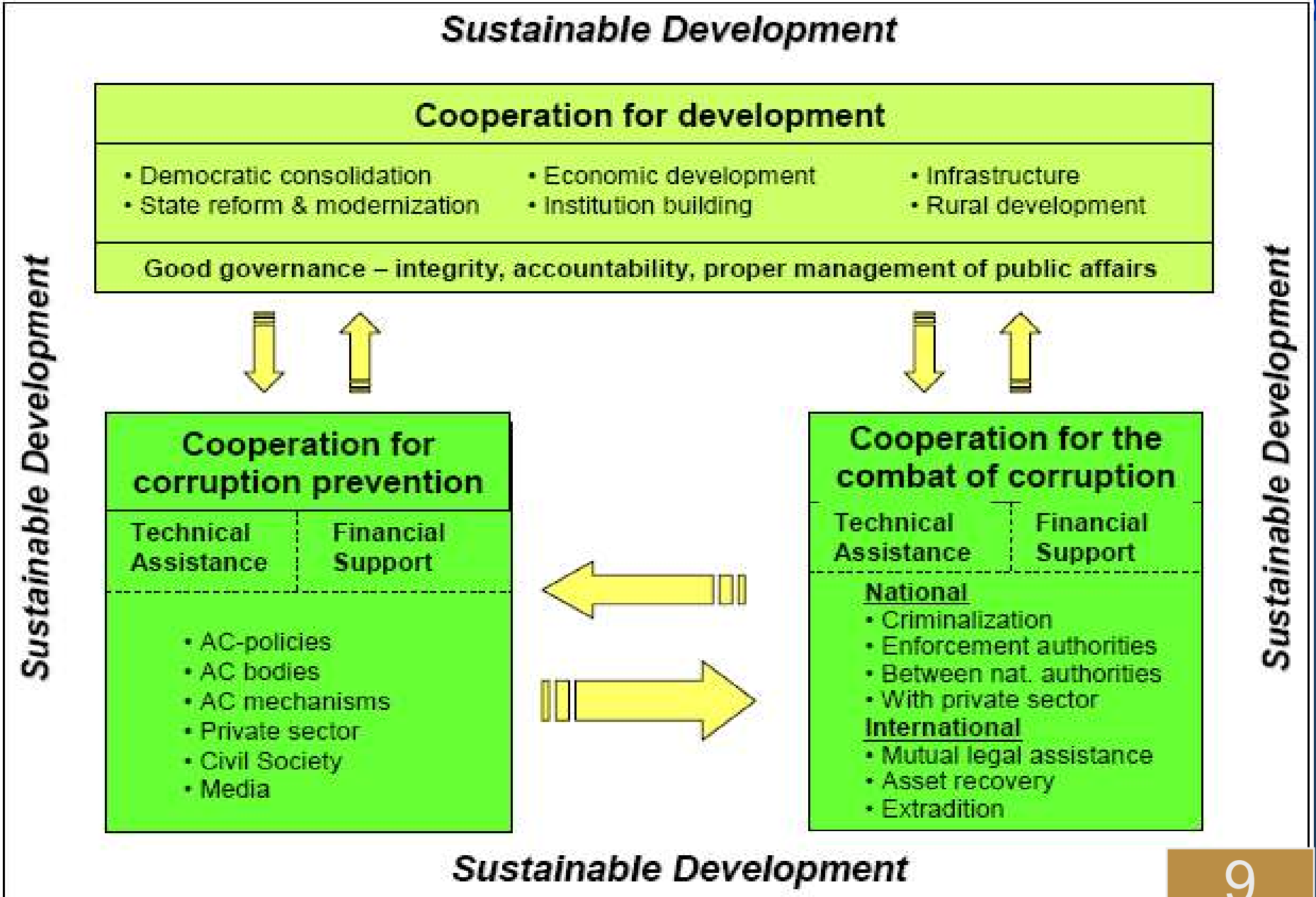
e capacity to promote, protect and observe human rights,
zens

are anti-corruption, e-governance, and access to informati

edence in the 80s and was introduced by IFI as SAP

ic relations with civil society and the private sector

UNDP focus area: Prevention



UNCAC Articles where AC can be Mainstreamed in PAR	
UNCAC Articles	**Demand for mainstreaming**
Article 5: Anti-corruption policies	Policy framework, legal framework, strategies, coordination, and consultation processes
Article 6: Independence of anti-corruption bodies	Technical assistance to establish and strengthen oversight institutions
Article 7: Civil service capacity-building	Public sector reform (e.g., introduction of fair procedures for the selection and promotion of civil servants, adequate salaries and training)
Article 8: Code of conduct	Promotion of integrity, honesty and responsibility among public officials; technical assistance to introduce the codes of conduct and systems for preventing conflict of interest.
Article 9: Public procurement and management of public finance	Promote the introduction of a transparent effective system of public procurement and public finance management.
Article 10: Public reporting	Civil society empowerment; access to information, inclusive participation, awareness raising, efficient running of public institutions, role of media including capacity for investigative journalism, and increasing demand for anti-corruption efforts

Public Sector Reforms

- Transparent recruitment, hiring, retention, promotion and retirement of civil servants
- Have adequate procedures for selection
- Protect vulnerable individuals
- Promote adequate remuneration/equitable pay
- Promote education/training to build capacity
- Prescribe criteria for selection to public office
- Examples; Kyrgystan, Bangladesh, DRC

Main areas of UNDP support in PAR

- Civil Service Reform
- Increasing the efficiency and responsiveness policy making
- Reforming machinery of government
- Reforming the public sector revenue and expenditure management sytemns

Codes of conduct

- Maintain systemns for Declaration of assets and avoids conflict of interest examples (Montenegro, Egypt)
- Promote codes of conduct for correct & hon. bevaviour of civil servants
- Codes of conduct for judges-Bangalore principles

Public Procurement& Financial accountability

- Have appropriate systemns of procurement:
- availability of information on procedures, contracts, invitation to tender & adequate time, tendering rules, award criteria etc, effective appeals, financial thresholds
- Declaration of interest
- Financial ACC.: pre budget processes, report on expenditures, risk management

Administrative procedures

- Transparency of public administration
- Easy access to public information including decisions and appeal systemns
- Simplifying procedures- one stop shop for licenses-Egypt
- Promoting E-governance in service delivery

Judicial Integrity

- Rules of conduct for the Judiciary
- Judicial Independence and codes of conduct
- Examples, Bangalore principles, Indonesia, South Africa and Nigeria

UNCAC Comprehensive



Lost Development is the Face

- International norms and standards on AC (particularly, UNCAC) continue to evolve
- UNDP need to refocus its energies and priorities in anti-corruption, within its area of comparative advantages

Kemal Dervis:

*"A national system of **democratic governance** that is supportive of inclusive growth, **harmonized with international standards and norms** developed within a legitimate and cooperative multilateral framework, **constitutes the crucial software of development**."*



--Statement to staff post HLP
November 2006

UNDP Entry Points

- Poverty reduction
- Realization of MDGs
- Promotion of sustainable development
- Conflict prevention and recovery
- Consistency with international norms such as human rights, rule of law, human security, etc.

Consequences of Corruption

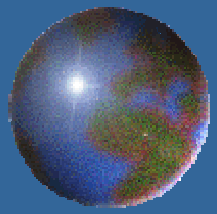
- Exacerbates poverty; negatively affects economic growth
- A disproportionate impact on women (and other vulnerable and marginalized groups)
- A debilitating effect on development in countries rich in natural resources
- Encourages conflict and is an obstacle to consolidating peace
- Undermines the delivery of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance
- A nexus with organized crime
- Violates human rights
- Fosters an anti-democratic environment

Cost of Corruption

- Looting of State resources affect development
- More than US$1 trillion (US $1,000 billion) are paid in bribes every year, just over 3% of world income in 2002 (WBI estimate).
- More than 70% of SMEs in transition economies perceive corruption as an impediment to their business (BEEPS, 2000).
- US$148 billion leaves the continent every year because of corruption (African Union estimates
- Corruption can raise up to 20% of costs of producing goods

UNDP's Global Responses

- Development of international norms and standards culminating in UNCAC
- UNCAC now has 126 ratifications increasing demand for AC interventions at country level
- Need for UNDP to refocus its AC intervention in the context of UNCAC (e.g., Practice Note)
- Challenges of limited policy guidelines and capacity at country level
- Hence Global Thematic Programme on Anti-Corruption for Development Effectiveness (PACDE)



Thank You!
Further information

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