Regional and State Level Cooperation Between UNDP and UNODC in South Eastern Europe Anti-Corruption Efforts

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1) UNDP structure in the region; the role of BRC and of the COs in the Western Balkans in AC

2) Cooperation between UNDP and UNODC

3) Lessons learned on Networking

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UNDP decentralized structure
RBEC

NY headquarters

Bratislava Regional Centre

- Advisory support to country offices
- Knowledge management
- Regional programming

Country offices

in the region (in the Western Balkans)

Main AC Activity at the regional level (BRC)

Capacity Development of Prevention of Corruption agencies

Why:

- art 6 UNCAC, new agencies
- these agencies are a good entry point for working on prevention of corruption (policy development, coordination, monitoring, research, education / public awareness)

Activities:

- Capacity Assessment methodology adapted for ACAs

- Application and testing of the Methodology (selection of agencies - capacity assessments – capacity development activities supported by the ACPN)
  Two assessments conducted so far in the Western Balkans: DACI – KAA

UNDP AC projects in the western Balkans

UNDP

- **1) Enhancing transparency accountability – integrity – effectiveness of the Public Administration**

  (simplification of procedures, introducing e-governance systems training public servants, ethic codes, processes and procedures for vertical accountability).

- **2) Developing a civil society capable of assuming its role**

  in denouncing corruption and deficiencies in the public services and in promoting the introduction of AC measures

  (educational campaign to enhance citizen's awareness; promote direct involvement of the civil society and local NGOs in monitoring corruption and proposing AC measures).

- **3) Support to policy making and to the development of new legislation against corruption**.

  (Support to ratification of the UNCAC and implementation of the Convention: gap analysis of the legislation in place; technical support for the design and implementation of AC strategies; drafting of legislations ad regulations).

Specific UNDP approach to fighting corruption

- HUMAN DEVELOPMENT   (impact on disadvantaged – mainstreaming AC)

Focus on the **area of Prevention, why?**

  1) Corruption is seen by as a symptom of <u>governance deficiencies</u> and <u>of capacity shortages in the public sector</u>.

- Activities are developed as part of the broader governance and public administration reform agenda > prevention of corruption through the development of a transparent, accountable and efficient administrative system, in line with the preventive Chapter of the UNCAC > best way for impact on human development (improving public services)

- 2) Institutional development to fight corruption in the Eastern European and the CIS region.

  UNCAC (Art 6) > the majority of the countries of the region has introduced or is currently introducing agencies tasked with prevention of corruption. These agencies are facing compelling capacity problems to become effective elements of the national integrity systems because of shortages of the institutional framework and lack of capacities at the organizational and individual levels.

UNDP – UNODC cooperation

MOU between UNDP and UNODC: collaborate in the areas of anti-corruption and criminal justice reform – as framed by national priorities and the UNDAF.

- improve the consistency, coherence and quality of technical assistance in these areas and to avoid duplicative programming.
- reinforce and increase existing collaboration and joint initiatives at the global, regional and country levels through provision of technical assistance for anti-corruption initiatives and the implementation of the UNCAC.

Expected cooperation:
- Institutional capacity development
- self assessment checklists,
- gap analysis of compliance of national laws with UNCAC,
- joint scoping missions,
- provision of advisory services,
- development of knowledge tools and products,
- advocacy activities.

**Regional level, UNDP BRC
in coop with UNODC
Support the work of anti-corruption practitioners**

Regional Anti-Corruption Practitioners' Network (ACPN):

more than 180 practitioners - including national civil servants, UN staff and external experts

It helps to strengthen anti-corruption agencies through networking, mutual legal assistance and technical assistance – experts referral

- The network's tools:
- **- A website and database** containing information on the institutional and legal frameworks guiding anti-corruption efforts in the region.
- http://europeandcis.undp.org/anticorruption.
- **- An interactive work-space** facilitating communication and on-line interaction among anti-corruption practitioners:
- http://ws.undp.sk/acpn_members.

Sub Regional level (Western Balkans)

- **Western Balkans Sub-Regional Mechanism for Coordination of Anti-Corruption Initiative**

The target is to **enhance the cooperation and coordination between Country Offices in the Western Balkans sub-region.** Activities include

- formulation of sub-regional strategy on anti-corruption in the Western Balkans,

- capacity development of Country Office staff to design and implement anti-corruption programming through application of lessons learned and transfer of replicable project elements across the sub-region,

- coordination with other donors,

Example of coop UNDP – UNODC at the national level

Montenegro UNDP CO with UNODC:

- Alignment of the AC legislation with the UNCAC

- Design and development of targeted trainings for capacity development of public officials for implementation of the UNCAC

- Design of a methodology for assessing integrity and capacity of the judiciary (in line with UNCAC requirements)

Lessons learned on Networking

- A Network should be able to:

- **Clearly define who are the members (or which institutions are part), their responsibilities, their rights** (important to promote ownership of the members for the network activities)
- **Risk:** a too broad and not well defined membership and mandate leads to lack of focus and effectiveness (limits and definition of anti-corruption activities are not clear)

- **Establish clear and reachable objectives**: Knowledge sharing alone cannot constitute the "business case" for the establishment of a network. Knowledge sharing is a tool to reach the objectives (e.g. Capacity Development – enhancing legal framework etc).
- **Risk:** the network ends up in a series of events (conferences and workshops, newsletters) that do not translate into concrete reforms

- **Identify which tools will be used to reach the fixed objectives**
  e.g. trainings – field missions – creating a pool of experts supporting the activities of the network – production of specific toolkits etc.
  Risk: the network does not achieve its objectives > disillusion of the members

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- The creation of a network takes time. Fist: build trust and understanding; activities – objectives – tools, will be developed with time…. "the Network" is responsible for that, not the facilitators or the organizers…

- The network will change: priorities change as the institutional framework in the countries develops, the network has to be flexible enough to respond to the demands of the members

Thank you!

website:

http://europeandcis.undp.org/anticorruption

interactive workspace:

http://ws.undp.sk/par_ac+acpn

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