

# Anti-Corruption for Development

UNDP Anti-Corruption  
Newsletter, Volume 2  
(October-December 2009)

**CORRUPTION**  
Your **NO** counts



## Contents

- 1. Commemoration of International Anti-Corruption Day.....2**
  - Message from the Secretary General
  - Message from the DGG Director
  - UNDP-UNODC 'Your No Counts' campaign
  - Celebration of International Anti-Corruption Day around the world
  - Media coverage on International Anti-Corruption Day
- 2. Global Forum VI and 3rd Conference of State Parties to UNCAC.....5**
  - UNDP representation
  - Doha resolutions
- 3. UNDP response to anti-corruption in post-conflict settings.....6**
  - Training of trainers
  - UNDP report on anti-corruption in post-conflict settings
- 4. UNDP-MISA training on investigating and reporting corruption.....7**
- 5. Anti-Corruption and Human Development course in Spanish.....7**
- 6. PACDE Advisory Board meeting.....8**
- 7. UNDP representation to UNICEF and UN-organized panel discussions.....8**
- 8. Updates from the regions.....9**

Contact: [pacde@undp.org](mailto:pacde@undp.org)

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

More than one hundred countries are currently benefitting from UNDP's technical support to strengthen national capacities, institutions and systems to fight corruption. As of 19 December 2009, 143 countries had ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), making it the second fastest UN Convention to be ratified after the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Given this rapid ratification, UNDP's previous work on anti-corruption and its widespread presence at the country level, Member States are increasingly approaching UNDP Country Offices for technical assistance in establishing and strengthening national capacities, institutions and systems. As a result anti-corruption is now one of the fastest growing service areas under Democratic Governance practice.

UNDP views corruption as a development challenge and a governance deficit—a result of malfunctioning state institutions—and democratic governance as the process of creating and sustaining an environment for inclusive and responsive political processes that deliver services. UNDP's focus is on preventing linkages of resources by strengthening national capacities, institutions and systems.

Taking into account the rapid growth in the area of anti-corruption activities in the field, I am pleased to present to you the second volume of the tri-annual anti-corruption news-letter entitled 'Anti-Corruption for Development'. We hope that this will become a useful communication tool both for UNDP colleagues and other practitioners. This volume highlights some of the major anti-corruption activities carried out from October-December 2009.

I hope you thoroughly enjoy reading this publication, and I would also like to take this opportunity to wish you a happy new year.

Sincerely,

Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi

Director, Democratic Governance Group (DGG)

Bureau for Development Policy (BDP)

## Commemoration of International Anti-Corruption Day (9 December)

### UN message on the occasion of International Anti-Corruption Day

The theme of this year's observance of International Anti-Corruption Day was: 'Don't let corruption kill development'. "Corruption kills development and poses one of the greatest challenges to the world's efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals," said Secretary General Ban Ki-moon in his message on the occasion of International Anti-Corruption Day.



He highlighted that corruption steals elections, it undermines the rule of law, it can jeopardize security, and as we have seen over the last year, it can also have a serious impact on the international financial system. The Secretary General urged all people to join the UN anti-corruption campaign at [www.yournocounts.org](http://www.yournocounts.org) and encouraged everyone to make a pledge: never to offer or accept a bribe. He also urged both the private and public sectors to make more effective use of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). The full text of the UN Secretary General's statement is available at:

<http://www.un.org/apps/sg/printsgstats.asp?nid=4293>

In a similar vein to that of the Secretary General's statement, Helen Clark, Administrator of the UNDP, said, "Corruption undermines governments' ability to act and serve their people. It siphons off the finance intended to reduce poverty, and discourages investment in economies."



"When public money is stolen for private gain, it means fewer resources to build schools, hospitals, roads and water treatment facilities. When foreign aid is diverted into private bank accounts, major infrastructure projects come to a halt. Corruption enables fake or substandard medicines to be dumped on the market, and hazardous waste to be dumped in landfill sites and in oceans. The vulnerable suffer first and worst."

— UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, statement on the occasion of International Anti-Corruption Day (9 December 2009)

### Message on anti-corruption and climate change



In her statement on the occasion of International Anti-Corruption Day, Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, Director of Democratic Governance Practice (DGG) of Bureau for Development Policy (BDP), UNDP, highlighted the linkages between anti-corruption and climate change.

"This year, International Anti-Corruption Day, 9 December, falls in the midst of one of the most important international [climate change] negotiation sessions in our time. Taking that mission seriously and implementing a new, just climate deal will require robust action to tackle corruption," said Ms. Fraser-Moleketi. She added, "It [corruption] leads authorities to

"Climate change and corruption combined can lead to a vicious cycle: as droughts increase due to rising temperatures, for example, competition for scarce resources like water is expected to grow. For some, increased competition means increased incentive to access water through corrupt means. The most vulnerable people — those without any power or influence — are often the first to suffer setbacks."

—Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, Director of Democratic Governance Practice, Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP

turn a blind eye to practices like illegal logging, which causes erosion, a loss of biodiversity and increased emissions, dramatically adding to the climate challenge. Such illegal, unsustainable practices have no place in the green future we aspire towards." The full text of her statement is available at:

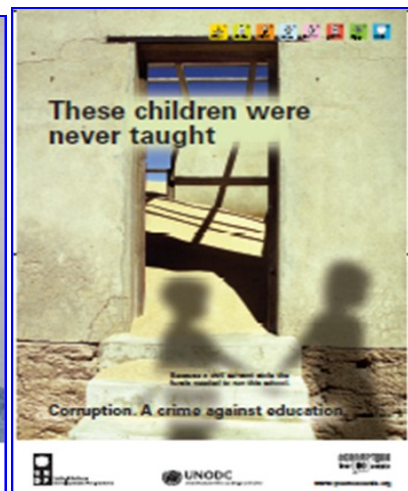
<http://www.undp.org/governance/>

## Commemoration of International Anti-Corruption Day (9 December) [Contd.]

### UNDP-UNODC Anti-Corruption Day Campaign 2009

To raise awareness about corruption and to promote anti-corruption activities, UNODC and UNDP, for the first time, jointly launched the global 2009 International Anti-Corruption Day Campaign with the motto 'Your No Counts'. The UN Department of Public Information (DPI) also actively participated in disseminating the anti-corruption message.

The campaign focused on how corruption negatively impacts education, health, justice, democracy, prosperity and development. Through a series of six posters and online material, the 'Your No Counts' campaign highlighted how corruption obstructs people's access to education, health and justice, limiting their opportunity to prosper, and undermining democracy.



The posters were distributed to more than 107 countries from Africa, the Arab region, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States, and Latin America and the Caribbean. To increase global advocacy and awareness, the posters were also distributed during the Global Forum VI (7–8 November 2009) and the 3rd Conference of State Parties to UNCAC (9–13 November 2009) held in Doha. For more information on the campaign, please visit the UNODC-UNDP Anti-Corruption Campaign at [www.yournocounts.org](http://www.yournocounts.org).

### Celebration of International Anti-Corruption Day around the world

Through its Global Thematic Programme on Anti-Corruption for Development Effectiveness (PACDE), DGG/BDP provided anti-corruption posters to more than 100 UNDP and UNODC Country Offices. The campaign targeted more than 200 million people around the world. The major activities included street theatre performances and street marches (e.g., Bhutan, DRC, Kyrgyz Republic, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Swaziland), anti-corruption media awards and scholarships for investigative journalism (e.g., Kosovo and Moldova), essay contests, debating competitions and arts competitions (e.g., Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Sri Lanka), round tables, public forums, art exhibitions, TV shows, football matches, concerts and SMS messaging (e.g., Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Central African Republic, DRC, Egypt, Grenada, Lao PDR, Lithuania, Macedonia, Philippines, Somalia, St. Lucia, Swaziland, Syria and Vanuatu).



#### Kosovo: Anti-corruption Journalism Awards 2009

On the occasion of International Anti-Corruption Day, UNDP, the Association of Professional Journalists (AGPK) and the Kosovo Anti-Corruption Agency (AKA) organized the 'Anti-corruption Journalism Awards 2009' in Kosovo to publicly recognize the contributions of journalists who, through their stories, tackle corruption and advocate for increased integrity and transparency in Kosovan society.



## Commemoration of International Anti-Corruption Day (9 December) [Contd.]

### Media coverage on International Anti-Corruption Day

The UNDP-UNODC Anti-Corruption Campaign also actively involved the media in spreading its message around the world. Various TV as well as print media gave the UN message high priority. For example, the *Ethiopian Review* covered the full UN message, while the *Vientiane Times* reported a story entitled 'Laos marks World Anti-corruption Day', (published on 3 December 2009).



### Laos Marks World Anti-Corruption Day (Publication Date: 3 December 2009)

"Addressing a gathering to mark International Day against Corruption at the National Culture Hall in Vientiane, Deputy Prime Minister Asang Laoly said the government would enable the media and the public to report on incidents of corruption. It is hoped the possibility of public revelations will deter government officials from becoming involved in corruption, with the fear of exposure on TV and radio and in newspapers making public servants think twice before

### International Anti-Corruption Day celebration: Reports from various countries

**Colombia:** UNDP/UNODC organized celebration in partnership with the Colombian Government. The posters were distributed to national and international counterparts such as Transparencia por Colombia, GTZ, USAID, AECID, and, Votebien. More information on celebration is available at <http://www.pnud.org.co/sitio.shtml>.



### In Southern Sudan, the South-

ern Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission, in partnership with UNDP, commemorated the International Anti-Corruption Day in Juba on 9 December 2009 at Nyakuron

Cultural Centre. The Commission used the day as an opportunity to bring awareness to the public about the dangers of corruption. The theme 'Towards a Corruption Free Southern Sudan' was sung and repeated in every speech, in every dialogue.



With UNDP's support, **Sri Lanka** celebrated International Anti-Corruption Day with a series of innovative activities. An inter-university street drama competition on the theme 'Bribery & Corruption-Free Public Service' and a debating competition on whether the law pertaining to bribery and corruption was sufficient were organized. UNDP and the Ministry of Education also organized a discussion with school children at a leading girls' school. Various stickers with a prevention message on bribery and corruption were distributed.

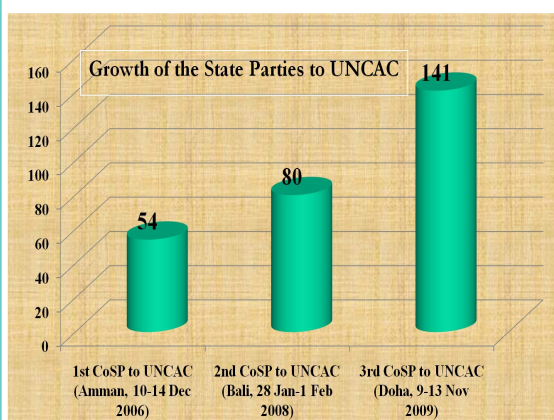


## Global Forum VI and 3rd Session of the Conference of State Parties to UNCAC

### UNDP representation

UNDP actively participated in **the Global Forum VI** (7–8 November 2009) and **the 3rd Session of the Conference of State Parties** (CoSP) to UNCAC (8–13 November 2009) held in Doha, Qatar. The UNDP delegation was led by Ms. Fraser-Moleketi, Director of Democratic Governance Practice and was represented by a delegation of 20 UNDP staff representing Head Quarters, Regional Centres and Country Offices.

Ms. Fraser-Moleketi chaired the roundtable entitled ‘Public-Private Partnerships for Institution-Building against Corruption’, and the panelists included speakers from OECD-DAC, World Bank, UNODC, BMZ, Siemens, and the African Development Bank. During the closing session of the Global Forum VI, Ms. Fraser-Moleketi presented the observations that corruption not only has a detrimental impact on developing economies, but undermines donor and corporate efforts to promote development and generate opportunity for growth. Donor and the business community should join forces to provide developing countries with anti-corruption infrastructure. Global Forum VI concluded the series of Global Forums which were held on a biennial basis since the inaugural meeting in Washington DC, in 1999.



On behalf of UNDP, Ms. Fraser-Moleketi delivered the statement at the plenary session of CoSP to UNCAC, which acknowledged the phenomenal growth of the number of State Parties. She briefed CoSP on UNDP's anti-corruption initiatives and projects at the global, regional and country level, and highlighted the successful cooperation between UNDP-UNODC in providing anti-corruption technical assistance. She reiterated UNDP's continued commitment to work with the UNCAC Secretariat, and bilateral and multilateral partners, to increase UNDP support to developing countries to increase their capacity to control the scourge of corruption. See the full text of the UNDP statement at

<http://www.cosp3-uncac.pp.gov.qa/speeches.aspx>

The 3rd CoSP adopted a review mechanism that is expected to enhance the implementation of UNCAC. It was further decided that a ‘comprehensive self-assessment checklist’ would be the tool to provide the required information to implement UNCAC. Further resolutions considered important to UNDP, as a major provider of technical assistance in the area of anti-corruption, were the resolutions on technical assistance and prevention. These resolutions recognized the role of major stakeholders, such as UNDP, in the provision of technical assistance. The Doha resolutions are available at [http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/Doha\\_resolutions\\_unofficial.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/Doha_resolutions_unofficial.pdf)). The Doha CoSP also presented an opportunity for networking with a number of delegations such as the representatives of GOPAC, the World Bank, OECD, UNODC, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden, Thailand — the host of the next International Anti-Corruption Conference in November 2010.



## UNDP Response to Anti-Corruption in Post-Conflict Settings

### Training of Trainers (TOT)

As a response to the growing challenge posed by corruption in post-conflict settings, UNDP has commissioned research and engaged in other activities to build synergies between anti-corruption and state-building processes. With this background, a **training workshop** on support for anti-corruption efforts in post-conflict settings was held in Jordan (Dead Sea) on 3–6 November 2009. It was jointly organized by UNDP BDP/DGG and the Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Recovery (BCPR). The workshop was attended by 23 participants including practitioners from eight UNDP Country Offices (DRC, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo, Sierra Leone, Timor Leste, Yemen, and Sudan), UNDP practitioners from headquarters and regional centres, representatives of the Jordan Anti-Corruption Commission, representatives of UNODC, individual international experts and representatives of partner institutions, such as TIRI, Global Integrity and U4.

The training aimed at developing the capacities of a standby rapid deployment team of experts for post-conflict countries in need at short notice. The workshop covered areas such as conducting scoping missions, strengthening state/institutional capacity (e.g., anti-corruption agencies), assistance in designing preventive measures, strengthening the oversight role of media and civil society, and providing advisory support to anti-corruption interventions in the justice and security sectors. The workshop evaluation showed that almost all participants rated the training as 'very good'. Participant feedback (including both substantive and organizational parts) was very positive. In the words of one participant, "This is a rare opportunity to share experiences as well as discuss in detail the anti-corruption challenges faced by different type of post-conflict settings. I learned a lot from this training."



### UNDP report on anti-corruption in post-conflict settings

The second part of the workshop provided input for the first draft of the '**Report on UNDP Anti-Corruption Interventions in Post-Conflict Settings**'. This study, which will be published in early 2010, aims to provide insight, based on empirical research in five countries (Afghanistan, DRC, Iraq, Sierra Leone, Timor Leste) as well as desk research, into how UNDP has grappled with the challenges of anti-corruption interventions in post-conflict countries, taking into account the broader context of donor engagement in anti-corruption work in these settings.

#### Key Lessons learned:

- As seen in the cases of Afghanistan and Iraq, corruption, if not addressed in the early phase of post-conflict settings, can feed into instability.
- There is a need to better understand how anti-corruption approaches can best be integrated into early post-conflict reconstruction and state-building processes. This includes understanding the type and form of corruption that is destabilizing the state.
- Strengthening the political legitimacy of the state is key to controlling corruption. The rule of law, democratic participation in governance,

Each case study presentation was followed by lively discussion on various issues including lessons learned. After the presentation and discussion on all case studies, there was a presentation and discussion on comparative experiences and lessons learned from all case studies.

The report will be presented at various international seminars/conferences and thematic working group meetings including OECD/DAC/GOVENET. Building on this report, UNDP will develop a guidebook on anti-corruption programming in post-conflict contexts.

## UNDP-MISA training on investigating and reporting corruption

UNDP and MISA (the Media Institute of Southern Africa) organized a training workshop entitled 'Investigating and Reporting Corruption for Journalists in Southern Africa' from 3 to 5 December, 2009 in Johannesburg, South Africa. The main objective of the training was to build the capacity of media in Southern Africa by providing in-depth knowledge and skills in investigative journalism and facilitating knowledge exchange among participants.

The training was successful in bringing together 20 senior journalists (editors and reporters) from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The training covered both the conceptual and practical aspects of covering corruption such as the skills, tools and techniques required to conduct investigative journalism. The training used an interactive approach to engage every participant through presentations, group work, experience sharing and question and answer sessions.

The training drew on South-South cooperation by bringing in the experience and expertise of the Philippine Centre for Investigative Journalism (PCIJ). Building on her investigative reporting from the Philippines and South-East Asia, Malou Mangahas, Executive Director of the PCIJ, used a step-by-step approach to the training, illustrated with examples. Ms. Mangahas's approach was much appreciated by the participants.



MISA representatives and participants expressed high satisfaction with the workshop. Nearly all participants (18 out of 20) rated the training as 'excellent', with high satisfaction on methodology, course design, case studies and presentations. Moreover, many participants continue to report that they have already put these skills and techniques into practice and have planned to write more investigative stories with the help of their peers.

UNDP and MISA are currently developing a training manual on investigative journalism. Participants strongly recommended rolling out this training at the country level. MISA chapters will contact UNDP country offices for the possibility of supporting such training. In addition, conducting a training workshop for the trainers, establishing 'UNDP-MISA Integrity Awards' for the best stories, and publishing a book on journalistic stories on corruption were among other ideas identified.

## Anti-Corruption and Human Development course in Spanish



The first 'Anti-Corruption and Human Development' course was designed and developed jointly by DGG/BDP and the Virtual School (VS) of UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (RBLAC). The course was pilot tested on 26 October 2009. It received tremendous support from the UNDP country offices in Latin America and the Caribbean

(LAC) region with 321 applications from 20 LAC countries and six European countries. Thirty-eight course participants were selected for pilot testing based on criteria such as gender balance, diversity in country representation, work experience and commitment of 10 hours per week for the course. Participants' included UNDP practitioners and representatives from governments and academia.

The course has six modules including conceptual framework, programming entry points, measuring and evaluating corruption, and review and final evaluation. The objective of this course is to enhance the discourse on anti-corruption and development and help anti-corruption practitioners to develop anti-corruption policies and programmes. After the pilot testing, there will be a peer review both by DGG/BDP and Virtual School and the course will also be translated into English and French in 2010.



## PACDE Advisory Board meeting: Bringing anti-corruption stakeholders together

On 30 November 2009, DGG/BDP organized a one-day PACDE Advisory Board meeting, by bringing together the beneficiaries of the programme, donor and other relevant partners including representatives from anti-corruption institutions, civil society and academia. PACDE acknowledges that donors are not only resource providers, but are also partners in development. Similarly, the beneficiaries of PACDE services are not just the consumers of services but are major stakeholders. Thus, strategic inputs from both donor and programming countries are important to make sure that the global programme is effective in addressing the real challenges on the ground.

The Advisory Board meeting, which was chaired by Ms. Fraser-Moleketi, Executive Chairperson of PACDE, discussed in detail the new developments in the field of anti-corruption, global, regional and country level priorities, and major challenges. The meeting provided various recommendations on priorities, partnership, knowledge products and resource mobilization. Balancing both the supply side (e.g., institutional reform) and demand side (strengthening media and civil society oversight), building on UNDP comparative advantages and delivering as 'One UN', and engaging actively in UNCAC implementation (particularly the preventive measures) were some of the recommendation provided by the meeting.



## UNDP representation to UNICEF and UN-organized panel discussions

### Corruption a Threat to Development



Speak Up Say No: End Corruption Now  
10 December 2009

**CORRUPTION**  
Your **NO** counts

**Phil Matsheza**  
Policy Advisor – Anti-Corruption  
DGG/BDP, UNDP

Representing UNDP, Phil Matsheza, Policy Advisor - Anti-Corruption, participated in the panel discussion organized by the UN Department of Public Information (DPI), 'Speak Up, Say No: End Corruption Now!'. Mr. Matsheza presented statistics showing that corruption is an impediment to service delivery and hence to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as it takes away resources meant for development.

More than 150 people actively participated in the event. In the words of one participant, "The discussion of UNDP's work in the battle against corruption allowed the audience to become aware of how an integral department of the UN works towards decreasing corrupt activities around the world. The facts and figures provided revealed the extensive level of corruption that exists and that there is still much work to be done."

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC), UNICEF and Save the Children UK, organized a panel discussion **"Governance: Good Enough for Children?"** on 27 October 2009. The discussion aimed at building synergies between rights of the child and good governance. Representing UNDP, Matsheza made a presentation on building synergies between human rights (children's rights) and good governance. The other panelists included Hilde F. Johnson, UNICEF's Deputy Executive Director, Daniel Kaufmann, Senior Fellow for Global Economy and Development at the Brookings Institute, Assefa Bequele, Executive Director of the African Child Policy Forum, and Bill Bell, Head of Child Protection for Save the Children UK.





## Updates from the region: UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok (RCB)

### E-discussion on anti-corruption

The RCB's Democratic Governance Team and the Capacity Development Team launched a five-week e-discussion (starting 16 November 2009) on two topics: capacity assessments of anti-corruption agencies (in the light of UNCAC compliance reviews) and governance assessments in public service delivery, notably health, education, and water and sanitation. This e-discussion was hosted on the newly created Asia-Pacific Integrity in Action Network (AP-INTACT) – which comprises over 120 members including country practitioners, international anti-corruption and public administration reform experts and UNDP staff members.

The discussion drew on experiences and expertise from all regions and from various partner organizations as it invited facilitators from various UNDP regions, UNODC, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. The discussion was cross-posted on the Asia-Pacific Capacity Development Network (AP-CADEV), as well as four regional UNDP networks: the Pacific Anti-Corruption Focal Points mailing list, the Regional Arab Anti-Corruption and Integrity Network (ACINET), the Bratislava Regional Centre Public Administration and Anti-Corruption Network (PAR-AC) and its Anti-Corruption Practitioners Network (ACPN).

### The 'Integrity in Action (INTACT) Community of Practice (CoP)

The INTACT has become an important vehicle for anti-corruption work in the Asia-Pacific region. The first "INTACT" CoP meeting organized in January 2007 in Phnom Penh (Cambodia) brought together UNDP practitioners, stakeholders and counterparts to share experiences and lessons learned in the area of anti-corruption. The second follow-up CoP meeting was organized in Bangkok in October 2008. **To consolidate INTACT CoP and provide strategic guidance to conduct UNCAC Gap Analyses, a follow-up INTACT CoP meeting is scheduled for February 2010.**



## Updates from the region: UNDP Regional Centre in Bratislava

### Assessments in support of national anti-corruption strategies

From 27–29 October 2009, UNDP Regional Centre in Bratislava, in cooperation with the Oslo Governance Centre, facilitated a workshop on 'Country-Owned Assessments in Support of National Anti-Corruption Strategies', held in Oslo. Participants represented the anti-corruption agencies of FYR of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Turkey, as well as UNDP Country Office staff.

### Methodology for assessing the capacities of anti-corruption agencies

UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre has developed and published a 'Methodology for Assessing the Capacities of Anti-Corruption Agencies to Perform Preventive Functions'. It is founded on the best practices and lessons learned from providing support to anti-corruption agencies in the specific context of Eastern Europe and CIS countries, as well as a series of analyses and research studies about these same regions. The methodology was developed to provide UNDP Country Offices in the region, as well as other international actors, with a tool for assessing the capacity of institutional arrangements dealing with specific functions related to corruption prevention, irrespective of the type of agency that is being assessed. The methodology went through a rigorous quality control process including a discussion in the regional workshop. The methodology integrates UNDP's capacity development methodology (see <http://europeandcis.undp.org/anticorruption>).



## Updates from the region: UNDP's Programme on Governance in the Arab Region (POGAR)

UNDP's Programme on Governance in the Arab Region (POGAR), with contribution from DGG/BDP, continued supporting the newly established **Arab Anti-Corruption & Integrity Network (ACINET)**, which is the first Arab-owned inclusive regional platform of various anti-corruption institutions for capacity development, policy dialogue and knowledge exchange. On 15 and 16 October 2009, UNDP-POGAR, in coordination with UNODC, also organized a high level seminar in Beirut (Lebanon) to support Arab countries in **preparing for the third CoSP held in Doha from 9 to 14 November 2009**. The seminar was attended by 20 high level officials from 11 Arab countries. The seminar covered the mechanism proposed for reviewing UNCAC implementation and related international experiences.



On 7 and 8 November 2009, UNDP-POGAR supported a delegation of non-governmental actors from the Arab region (civil society, media, private sector and academia) to participate in the sixth Global Forum on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity. Each member of the delegation participated in the various sessions and held side discussions with participating policy makers from the member country, and submitted a report on his or her participation with ideas and recommendations, which will serve as the background when setting up ACINET's non-governmental group in 2010.

From 13 to 16 December 2009, UNDP-POGAR and the World Bank Integrity Vice-Presidency organized a regional meeting in Sharm El Sheikh (Egypt) **'Strengthening cooperation on the investigation and prosecution of corruption and related financial crimes in the MENA region'**.

**The meeting was attended by 32 investigators, prosecutors, judges and inspectors from 11 Arab countries, in addition to representatives from the World Bank, UNDP and OECD. Participants**



**shared information on successes and challenges associated with investigating and prosecuting corruption.**

UNDP-POGAR, with support from DGG, has completed **a mapping of anti-corruption institutions in 22 Arab countries**.

This mapping will be used to develop region-specific knowledge products on anti-corruption agencies and whistleblower protection.

## Updates from the region: The Eastern Caribbean

UNDP contributed to the 'Integrity, Professional Standards & Anti-Corruption Workshop for the Eastern Caribbean' (22-25 November 2009) organized by the British High Commission and the Regional Security System (RSS), a region which



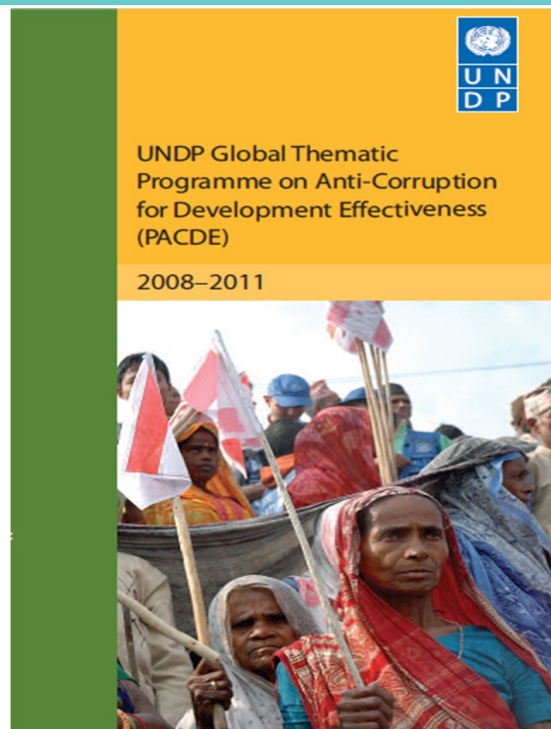
includes Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and The Grenadines. UNDP Barbados and the OECS provided technical inputs for the training workshop. Representing UNDP, Anga Timilsina, Coordinator of PACDE, made a presentation on global developments in anti-corruption, and also shared experiences and ideas to build sub-regional collaboration. In addition, DGG/BDP and UNDP Barbados and the OECS discussed the sub-regional anti-corruption strategy.



## UNDP Global Thematic Programme on Anti-Corruption for Development Effectiveness (PACDE)

PACDE, which is now in its third year of implementation, has become an important vehicle for providing advisory services to UNDP Country Offices and programming countries, raising global awareness and advocacy on anti-corruption, building synergies with the initiatives of relevant partners, synchronizing global and regional activities with emerging demands from the countries involved, and producing key knowledge products on anti-corruption to assist anti-corruption programming at the country level.

Through enhanced partnership and coordination, PACDE will continue providing support to strengthen national capacities, institutions and systems to better implement anti-corruption initiatives. PACDE's work plan for 2010 builds on successes achieved in 2008 and 2009 and also takes into account the expectations of donors, the discussions of the PACDE Advisory Board, recommendations from the regional Community of Practices meetings, the mandates from the 'Third Session of the Conference of the State parties to UNCAC', and the areas of collaboration with relevant partners including UNODC, WHO, GTZ, OECD, WBI and TI.



## Summarizing PACDE Progress



### In 2008

\*Put in place necessary management arrangements and service delivery platform

### In 2009

\*Moved from sensitization to programming (Impact at the regional/sub-regional levels)

### In 2010

\*Impact at the country level (impact on reform and development processes)

By the end of 2010, in addition to its impact at the global and regional levels, PACDE will report on its achievements at the country level – on institutions, systems and processes – in at least 20 countries from the Asia-Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and the CIS, and the Arab region.

## Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following individuals for their contribution to this volume of the news-letter:

Anga Timilsina, Anita Palathingal, Arkan El-Seblani, Dania Marzouki, Dan Dionisie, Francesco Checchi, Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, Julia Keutgen, Noha El-Mikawy, Paula Mohamed, Pauline Tamesis, Phil Matsheza, Reynette Royer, Samuel de Jaegere, and Sylvie Babadjide.



Democratic Governance Group

Bureau for Development Policy

United Nations Development Programme

304 E 45th St, 10th Floor

New York, NY 10017

Email: [pacde@undp.org](mailto:pacde@undp.org)

Internet: <http://www.undp.org/governance/>