



Anti-Corruption for Development

UNDP Anti-Corruption Newsletter, Volume 3 (January—April 2010)



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Dear Colleagues and Friends,

I am happy to present the 3rd volume of the anti-corruption newsletter entitled ‘**Anti-Corruption for Development**’, which reflects the increasing demand for anti-corruption activities. In 2008 and 2009, UNDP clarified its cooperate policies and comparative advantages, put necessary global and regional management architecture in place, built the capacities of UNDP and partner countries through regional training programmes and initiatives, established and strengthened regional networks and service delivery platforms, increased knowledge and awareness, and enhanced coordination and cooperation with relevant internal and external partners.



In 2010, the project board of the UNDP Global Thematic Programme on Anti-Corruption for Development Effectiveness (PACDE) decided that PACDE should increase country focus by targeting national institutions, systems and processes through advisory services and technical assistance to at least 20 countries. In providing support at the country level, UNDP will strengthen the linkages between global and regional programmes and enhance coordination with relevant partners. More importantly, as you can see in this newsletter, UNDP will continue its anti-corruption programming for enhancing development effectiveness through its emphasis on cross-practice, cross-service and interagency cooperation.

We hope that this newsletter will serve as a useful communication tool both for UNDP colleagues and other practitioners.

Sincerely,

Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi
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UNDP support to transparency, fighting corruption and modernizing Guatemala’s financial system

On 21 January 2010, the Vice President of the Republic of Guatemala, Dr. Rafael Espada, met with Ms. Helen Clark, Administrator of UNDP, who was accompanied by Xavier Michon, Director of UNDP in Guatemala. The Vice President and Ms. Clark agreed to develop a cooperation framework to facilitate collaboration between both parties, specifically related to issues of transparency, fighting corruption and modernizing Guatemala’s financial system.



UNDP and Guatemala agreed to implement projects that support the modernization of the Guatemalan financial sector on issues of transparency and access to information and strengthens the country's regulatory framework to ensure the appropriate use of public resources for the benefit of the Guatemalan population.

Dr. Espada also met with the then-UNDP regional director, Ms. Rebecca Grynspan and Ms. Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, Director of Democratic Governance Practice of UNDP. The delegation also included the Superintendent of Banks, Edgar Barquin, as well representatives of Guatemala's banking system, in order to involve the private sector in combating corruption at a national level. Dr. Espada mentioned that there was the necessary political commitment in Guatemala for implementing anti-corruption initiatives and requested UNDP to share good practices from other countries. The dialogue culminated in the signing of a Letter of Intent between the Vice President of the Republic of Guatemala and UNDP, in which both sides agreed to coordinate efforts to institutionalize the cooperation.



INTACT CoP Workshop 2010: Supporting UNCAC Review mechanism & going beyond the minimum

Workshop on Anti-Corruption

UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok organized the Third Asia-Pacific Integrity in Action (INTACT) Community of Practice Workshop on Anti-Corruption for UNDP Country Office staff and national partners from 1 to 3 February 2010, with support from PACDE.

This interactive workshop brought together 60 participants from 15 countries across the region — Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam as well as experts from UNODC, GTZ, AusAID, World Bank, Basel Institute on Governance (BIG), Switzerland, and the Institute of Governance Studies in Bangladesh.

The workshop discussed how the knowledge of nationally owned gap analyses could reinforce the UNCAC self-assessments and peer reviews. The workshop shared the experiences on previous gap analyses from the region and beyond (notably from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Kenya) and facilitated information and knowledge exchange between the participants, thus, promoting South-South cooperation and learning.

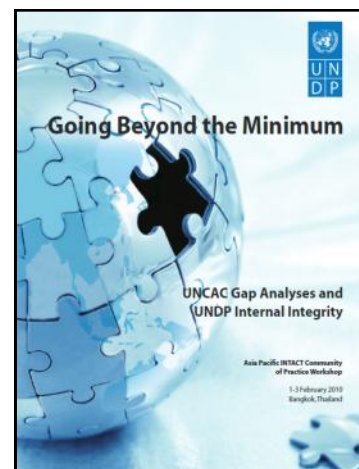


The workshop looked at how nationally owned UNCAC gap analyses could reinforce the UNCAC self-assessments and peer reviews.

INTACT CoP Workshop 2010: Supporting UNCAC Review mechanism (continued)

Guidance Note on UNCAC Self-Assessments: Going Beyond the Minimum

The discussions at the INTACT CoP workshop resulted in the refinement of ‘UNDP Guidance Note on UNCAC Self-Assessments: Going Beyond the Minimum’ which has been developed through extensive consultation with all relevant partners such as UNODC, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Basel Institute on Governance and the Institute of Governance Studies (Bangladesh) and is in the process of finalization. It aims to apply the UNCAC Gap Analysis methodology to UNCAC Self-Assessments to gather information, inform policies, and raise awareness on anti-corruption. The Guide Note will soon be publicly available from UNDP website.



The guidance note provides a methodology for comprehensive analysis of anti-corruption systems by looking at countries’ in their legislation and practice and engaging all relevant stakeholders. The guidance note thus support the UNCAC review process and contributes towards national anti-corruption reform.

Walking the talk: Training on accountability and ethics for UNDP staff

Recognizing that UNDP is present in more than 135 countries, not only to help programming countries, but also to lead by example on ethics and integrity, the INTACT workshop integrated ethics training, which provided an overview of the ethics policies applicable within the UN system including ethical dilemmas that employees might face in their role as international civil servants. Group discussions were also used to determine how best to resolve such situations.

The workshop was followed by an Ethics Training of Trainers (TOT) to six UNDP staff from HQ, Regional Centres and UNDP Country Offices. The TOT was provided by Alayne Frankson Wallace of the UNDP Ethics Office, and Alan Richter, Trainer on UN Ethics. Following the TOT and under the supervision of Ms. Wallace and Mr. Richter, six newly trained trainers ran three parallel sessions to train more than 100 colleagues from UNDP Bangkok Regional Centre, UNDP Thailand and other agencies. For more information, please contact UNDP Ethics Office at ethicsoffice@undp.org.

- As international civil servants, the actions of UNDP staff must always be characterised by integrity, transparency and accountability.
- Ethical decision making strongly reinforces the UNDP values of integrity, respect and results orientation.
- UNDP has integrated ethics training with anti-corruption training events to strengthen accountability and ethics.



The Second board meeting of UNDP Global Thematic Programme on Anti-Corruption (PACDE)

The project board of PACDE, which comprises of various stakeholders including donors and senior UNDP staff from UNDP regional bureaux and centres, provides guidance and overall oversight, including quality control, to the global programme. The 2nd Board meeting of PACDE was held on 14 February, 2010 in Dakar [Senegal] back to back with UNDP’s Global Governance CoP meeting. The meeting, which was chaired by Ms. Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, Executive Chair of the PACDE Board, made the following key decisions:

1. Approved the PACDE Annual Report 2009 and Workplan 2010.
2. Recommended that the management team emphasize the impact at the country level by building synergies between global and regional programmes and enhancing coordination with relevant partners.

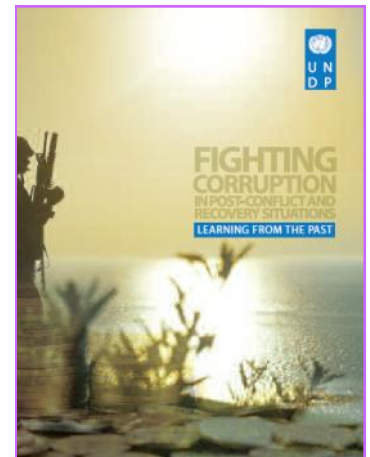


UNDP response to anti-corruption in post-conflict and recovery situations

UNDP report on fighting corruption in post-conflict and recovery situations

As a response to growing challenges posed by corruptions in post-conflict and recovery situation, UNDP commissioned a study and has published a report entitled **'Fighting Corruption in Post-Conflict and Recovery Situations: Learning from the Past'**. Based on empirical research in five countries (Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Iraq, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste) as well as desk research, the report explores the dynamics between corruption and post-conflict situations and looks at the effectiveness of anti-corruption programming.

The report found that anti-corruption interventions in post-conflict situations often fail to achieve substantial success, and in many cases fail altogether. Across the five countries examined, post-conflict transparency and accountability or anti-corruption programming has been more ad hoc than integrated and holistic. The report, which provides various recommendations to improve anti-corruption programming, will be launched by mid-June 2010 and will be available publicly at the UNDP website. Based on this report, UNDP will develop a guidance note for anti-corruption programming in post-conflict and recovery situations.



Technical support for strengthening anti-corruption capacities of DRC

DGG has been providing technical support to DRC on governance. In 2009, together with UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa, DGG set up a mission for DRC to look at its governance programme. Similarly, together with UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, a mission was also conducted in 2009 to look at anti-corruption initiatives of UNDP DRC.

Responding to a request received from UNDP DRC, DGG facilitated a training workshop in Kinshasa from 28 March to 1 April 2010. The objective of the training was to increase the capacity of UNDP staff in the governance unit to mainstream anti-corruption through the different pillars of the governance programme and to increase the capacity of national counterparts on anti-corruption.

The first session of the training was for UNDP staff in the governance programme, and the second session for national counterparts, which included representatives from the Observatoire du Code d'Ethique Professionnelle (OCEP), parliament, Ministry of Defense, Prime Minister's Office, Cour des Comptes, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Judges and Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature, civil society organization (LICOCO) and the media.



As a result of the training workshop, a letter was sent from the Minister of Justice to the Minister of Foreign Affairs to prepare the instruments for ratification of UNCAC.

Revamped UNDP public 'governance/anti-corruption' website

To ensure user-friendly access to UNDP's largest programmatic portfolio – Democratic Governance, UNDP recently revamped its public website (www.undp.org/governance). It includes succinct guidance on core UNDP services on democratic governance, vetted knowledge products and services, inspiring stories from the field, and, most importantly, user driven contents.

The [anti-corruption webpage](#), which is part of governance website, provides information on UNDP's focus and prioritization on anti-corruption and a list of websites of key partners.



Joint activities with partners

The increased partnership for anti-corruption programming is one of the major operational strategies of UNDP. The following two activities indicate the increase in joint programming with partners.

Strengthening integrity and accountability of the judiciary

The Group on Strengthening Judicial Integrity gathered in Lusaka on 21 and 22 January 2010 to devise procedures for the effective implementation of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct (values and standards designed to govern the conduct of judges and adopted by the UN in 2006).



The meeting, which was organized with the support of UNDP, GTZ and UNODC, brought to the forefront the importance for judiciaries and governments alike to develop domestic standards of conduct for the judiciary and to take concrete steps towards their effective implementation, including the adoption of domestic principles of judicial conduct, professional ethics training of judicial officers, public complaints mechanisms and effective disciplinary procedures as well as measures to enhance transparency of and accessibility to the courts.

The meeting was followed by a **'Regional Workshop on Judicial Integrity in Africa'** which provided a unique opportunity for judges from more than 10 African countries, as well as representatives of European and Asian judiciaries to exchange experiences.

Engaging parliamentarians to support the implementation and review of the UNCAC



UNDP in coordination with Global Organizations of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC) and UNDP Ghana organized a workshop titled **'Engaging Parliamentarians to Support the Implementation and Review of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)'** from 10-12 March, 2010 in Accra (Ghana).

The event was part of the joint initiative among UNDP's anti-corruption, parliamentary strengthening and governance assessment service areas. The current and former members of parliament from Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, and Nigeria participated and presented the challenges facing their respective parliaments using UNDP-developed toolkit.

The Oslo Governance Centre in coordination with anti-corruption and parliamentary strengthening service areas is currently finalizing a Toolkit for Parliamentarians to assess their own efforts at preventing corruption.



Strengthening anti-corruption capacities to achieve the MDGs

In order to contribute to the 2010 MDG Summit (20–22 September 2010) and the implementation of UNDP’s MDG acceleration framework, PACDE, together with Poverty Group of UNDP, UN Millennium Campaign, Transparency International, and Tiri has been implementing several anti-corruption initiatives.

Success in meeting the MDGs will largely depend on the ‘quality’ of governance and the level of effectiveness, efficiency and equity in resource generation, allocation and management.



UNDP together with TI is currently implementing four pilots on civil society monitoring of budget services and infrastructure in Bolivia, India, Uganda and Zambia. The results of these pilots will be used to raise global advocacy for MDG acceleration. UNDP is working together with UN Millennium Campaign, Tiri and TI, also developing a paper on anti-corruption and MDGs and sponsoring two workshops during the 14th International Anti-Corruption Conference (10–13 November, 2010). UNDP is also commissioning studies to review the available tools and methodologies for mainstreaming anti-corruption in the health, education and water sectors.

14th IACC and Global UNDP Anti-Corruption Community of Practice Meeting

The 14th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC), which has the theme **‘Restoring trust: Global action for transparency’**, will take place in Bangkok from 10–13 November 2010 and bring together leading practitioners and experts to discuss peace and security, natural resources, climate governance, cooperate world, MDGs, and empowering civil society.

UNDP will sponsor a number of workshops on climate change, anti-corruption in post-conflict and recovery contexts, anti-corruption and the MDGs, anti-corruption and monitoring by civil society during the conference, and also sponsor the participation of more than 100 attendees including representatives of civil society and governance institutions from some Least Developed Countries. UNDP will also send several speakers in the plenary sessions and commission research papers.

In order to take stocks of the progress made since the 3rd UNDP Global AC CoP meeting held in 2008, UNDP will also organize its 4th Global CoP meeting from 8–9 November, 2010. The participants of the CoP meeting will be drawn from UNDP HQ, regional centres, Country Offices and partner institutions.



The Venue
Bangkok, Thailand



UNDP together with relevant partners submitted 18 proposals for the 14th IACC workshops out of which six proposals were accepted and another 8 were recommended to be merged with similar proposals from other organizers. This is an indication of UNDP’s increasing partnership in the emerging issues on anti-corruption.

News highlights from the regions: Africa

Through PACDE and UNDP’s Africa Regional Programme titled **‘Consolidating Democratic and Participatory Governance in Africa’**, UNDP is scaling up anti-corruption interventions in Africa by increasing advisory services as well as gathering information and analysing major trends and challenges in the area of anti-corruption in Africa.

Working together with UNDP Dakar and Johannesburg Regional Centres and with resources from PACDE, two mapping studies (one for West and Central Africa and other for East and Southern Africa) are underway, which will contextualize anti-corruption interventions in Africa. The reports will be published by the end of August 2010 and will serve as a basis for the anti-corruption CoP meetings to be held in the second half of 2010.



News highlights from the regions: Arab states

UNDP's anti-corruption support is steadily increasing in the Arab states. The UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States is gearing up to launch a new four-year regional anti-corruption project in October 2010, and several Country Offices in the region are working together with the Programme on Governance in the Arab Region (POGAR) to enhance their anti-corruption efforts. The Arab Anti-Corruption & Integrity Network (ACINET), which is supported by UNDP's Programme on Governance in the Arab Region (POGAR), is continuing to provide a leading reform platform for policy and programming discussion for both Arab governments and non-governmental actors.

Strengthening Integrity in Private Sector

Under the patronage of the Bahraini Economic Board, the MENA Investment Centre hosted a regional workshop, **'Strengthening Integrity in the Private Sector in Arab Countries'** in Manama (Bahrain) from 16– 17 March 2010. The workshop, which was jointly supported by the MENA-OECD Investment Programme, UNDP Bahrain, and UNDP-POGAR., was attended by more than 60 participants including senior officials and representatives from the private sector and civil society in Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, KSA and Lebanon, in addition to the ACINET Chair, representatives of various regional and international organizations and specialists from OECD countries. The workshop provided an interactive public-private forum for discussion and knowledge sharing on business integrity challenges and related international standards and best practices.

Anti-corruption assessment training for non-governmental actors

UNDP-POGAR organized the **'Regional Training Session for Non-Governmental Actors on Anti-Corruption Assessments'** in Beirut (Lebanon) from 29– 30 March 2010, in cooperation with UNDP's Oslo Governance Centre and UNODC. The session was attended by a total of 32 participants including leading practitioners from civil society, academia, the media and private sector associations, in addition to regional and international experts.

The session fostered an interactive exchange of knowledge and experiences. Participants were introduced to key assessment concepts and methodologies, and trained on the proper utilization of the UNCAC Self Assessment Checklist and the ways to support the proactive participation of non-governmental actors in the UNCAC review mechanism. At the end, participants agreed to establish the Arab Non-Governmental Expert Group on Anti-Corruption Assessments (ANEGA) as a coherent regional framework that will help them, with the support of UNDP, to sustain, expand and apply the knowledge and skills they have acquired during the training session.



News Highlights from the regions: Arab States [Continued]

The Kingdom of Bahrain’s accession to UNCAC



With the support of UNDP, the Kingdom of Bahrain completed the process of acceding to UNCAC, a process which was initially signed by the Kingdom in 2005. Following a number of activities that were supported by UNDP Bahrain, both chambers of the parliament approved accession to the Convention, and in January 2010, H.M. the King issued the accession law.

The national anti-corruption strategy of Iraq

Iraq launched its first-ever national anti-corruption strategy on 14 March 2010, with support of UNDP Iraq, which has worked closely with UNODC over the past two years to support an inclusive process that culminated in the development of the strategy, drawing on comparative international experiences and local capacities and expertise. The strategy was officially approved by the Iraqi Council of Ministers on January 14th. It includes 201 concrete action items including reforms in public administration, the rule of law, service delivery, and public financial management, in addition to an emphasis on building a culture of integrity, transparency and human rights. A core group of 42 Iraqi experts, a ‘Wide Expert Team’ was established to undertake to roll-out the strategy with the support of UNDP and UNODC.



Judge Raheem ALIGEELI

Training for journalists in Yemen

UNDP Yemen continues to provide a leading example in the Arab states region in the area of civil society and media engagement in anti-corruption efforts. In January, the Country Office completed the deployment of a practical training programme for journalists, which focused on investigative journalism and the utilization of modern digital technologies. I

It also provided five local radio stations with broadcasting equipment that would enhance the capacity of trained journalists to apply the skills that they have acquired during the training and reach a wider audience with a view to reinforcing access to information and the role of the media as an active partner in anti-corruption for development.

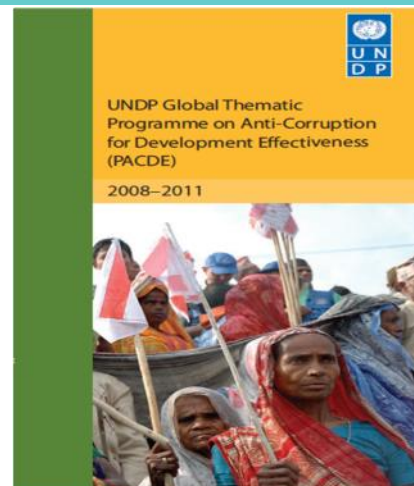


Updates from the regions: Latin America and the Caribbean

Transparency and Accountability in Local Governments (TRALOG) Initiative

The Democratic Governance Practice Area of Regional Bureau for Latin America has launched the Transparency and Accountability in Local Governments (TRALOG) Initiative to scale up its anti-corruption support through policy support, development and systematization of knowledge products and tools, capacity development of Country Offices and partners through specialized training activities and global advocacy and policy dialogue on transparency and accountability issues related to local governance.

In 2010, TRALOG aims to provide advisory services to the Caribbean- (Surinam, Guyana, Surinam, Barbados, and Jamaica), Colombia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Nicaragua, , Uruguay, and develop knowledge products and tools on access to information , participatory planning and budgeting, and procurement. A specialized training event on social auditing will also be organized targeting a few countries.



UNDP Colombia's support to Cartagena's Accountability Report

On 6 May 2010, in a public act opened to all citizens, the mayor of Cartagena, Judith Pinedo, offered her annual [Accountability Report for 2009](#), which shows base lines, targets and progress related to the 2008–2011 Development Plan, *for One Cartagena*. She said, “Today we want to share with you what was agreed, where are we and where we must improve.”

Mayor Pinedo also thanked UNDP for its support, not only in democratic governance and public administration, but also in citizen participation and transparency activities.

The 2008–2011 Development Plan *for One Cartagena*, encompasses strategies like: Overcoming extreme poverty and social exclusion; Education as an engine for social change; macro urban projects; health policies; and fostering a sustainable economy, among various. The Development Plan was developed in a participatory manner, and thus the Annual Accountability Report events, is one more element of this participatory process.



Promoting transparency and accountability in local governments in Jamaica

Jamaica, one of the largest Caribbean State islands, is slowly moving towards a more decentralized management system. The long-term objective is to hand over significant autonomy to local authorities while fostering public accountability, transparency and citizens' participation. Even though Jamaica has had a relatively good performance in social development and has made progress in human development (0.766 for 2007), the perceived corruption and lack of accountability in the public sphere continue to be major concerns.

Jamaica has ratified both the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and UNCAC. Both these conventions imply a commitment to ensure transparency and accountability in public finance and the involvement of civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations. UNDP Jamaica is one of the three Country Offices in the region to win a Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund (DGTTF) allocation for 2010, to implement a project that seeks to promote transparency and accountability in local governments through capacity development, reform of laws to ensure accountability and transparency in the use of public funds and engaging media for public oversight.

This project will seek for synergies with international cooperation partners and will build alliances with national and local authorities, civic and community organizations, as well as with the Jamaican Press Association, training centres and universities. A special partnership with the Local Governance and Decentralization Area of the UNDP Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean will be established through the recently approved TRALOG project. For more information, see <http://www.jm.undp.org/>.



Updates from the regions: Asia-Pacific Region

UNDP support to countries to prepare for UNCAC Review mechanism

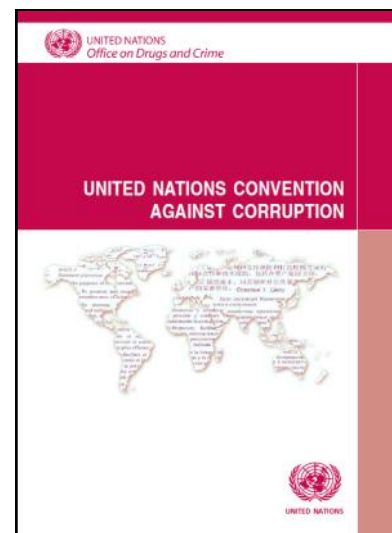
UNDP is supporting UNCAC Self-Assessments, which have been launched in recent months in Bhutan, Laos, Maldives and Mongolia to review their implementation of UNCAC.

In the past few years, most countries in the Asia-Pacific region have ratified or acceded to UNCAC and have begun national anti-corruption reform by putting UNCAC into practice. A number of countries in the Asia-Pacific region already pioneered ‘**UNCAC Gap Analyses**’ in the past, notably Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Indonesia, to compare the practice of their existing national anti-corruption systems with the requirements and expectations of UNCAC.

Several other countries are now following in their steps through similar efforts, by conducting UNCAC Self-Assessments, and have requested technical support from UNDP and UNODC. In response to these demands, UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre and UNODC Regional Centre for Southeast Asia and the Pacific have established a consortium of partners

To help governments in Asia and the Pacific meet their UNCAC reporting obligations, the regional consortium led by UNDP is promoting the comprehensive UNCAC Self-Assessment Checklist adopted by the Conference of States Parties.

together with the Institute of Governance Studies (IGS), Bangladesh, and the Basel Institute on Governance, Switzerland, to support these national processes. The consortium has been funded and actively supported by PACDE.



In Bhutan, an orientation workshop was organized in collaboration with IGS, which briefed a team of national technical experts on the UNCAC Self-Assessment methodology on 26 and 27 February 2010 in Thimphu. Subsequently, this national Team of Technical Experts started collecting information on laws, regulations, policies and programmes for comparison with the UNCAC provisions. In April 2010, the ACC invited a UNDP/UNODC team to assess ACC’s capacity to deliver on its mandate, and in May, when Bhutan’s draft Self-Assessment was completed, two experts from the Basel Institute reviewed the draft report, provided comments and facilitated consultations with national stakeholders. The country’s final UNCAC Self-Assessment is expected by November 2010.

The Mongolian Independent Authority against Corruption launched a similar process in March 2010. This one-day session brought together some 80 government and civil society representatives and paved the way for setting up a national steering committee and team of technical experts, who will undertake the initial analysis. The regional consortium will further support the process, notably by facilitating national stakeholder consultations later this year.

In Lao PDR, the Government Inspection Authority organized an initial awareness-raising workshop supported by UNDP/UNODC on 27 May 2010. Approximately 80 national stakeholders attended the meeting, from the government, civil society organizations and the media. A national steering committee and team of technical experts will now be set up and the Basil Institute on Governance will support the official launch of the Self-Assessment process, planned for the end of July 2010.

In Maldives, an UNCAC Self-Assessment process has been initiated by the country’s Anti-Corruption Commission with support from UNODC. This process will now be expanded to other national stakeholders by the Anti-Corruption Commission with support from UNDP and the Institute of Governance Studies at an awareness raising event for government officials, planned mid-June 2010.

Updates from the regions: Europe and CIS

Support to strengthening capacity of Turkish Prime Ministry Inspection Board



Using UNDP's capacity assessment methodology and building on its capacity assessment experiences from Kosovo, Montenegro and many other countries in the region, UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre conducted a capacity assessment of the preventive functions of the Turkish Prime Ministry Inspection Board (PMIB). The assessment was conducted in the framework of a regional project ([Anti-Corruption Practitioners Network](#) – ACPN) which supports anti-corruption agencies in the Eastern European and the CIS region with particular focus on prevention of corruption.

Agencies targeted by the project are the ones responsible for the implementation of measures for the prevention of corruption. In order to provide effective technical support, UNDP BRC has developed a [Methodology for Assessing Capacities of Anti Corruption Agencies to Perform Preventive Functions](#) that adapts the UNDP capacity assessment framework to the specificities of AC agencies. The Methodology is utilized to conduct the assessments and is constantly updated in relation to lessons learned and the experiences gathered during the work with the agencies.

The PMIB is the third agency involved in the project after the Directorate for Anti-corruption Initiative of Montenegro and the Kosovo Anti-Corruption Agency. The Board traditionally performs function of administrative control and investigation over the operations of the Prime Ministry and other state agencies; the Board has also been recently tasked with the role of serving as a focal point for coordinating activities for corruption prevention in Turkey.

This capacity assessment resulted in a report containing the main findings of the assessment and a series of recommendations to develop the capacities of the Board to perform prevention of corruption activities.

Initiative to assess existing capacities to measure and analyze corruption in Central Asia

The discussions and interactions held through the Anti-Corruption Practitioners Network, which is a network of 170 anti-corruption practitioners managed by the Bratislava Centre, show that corruption in Central Asia may present particular features linked to the political, social and institutional context. Moreover, several elements of the anti-corruption legal and institutional frameworks in the sub-region indicate that measures for corruption prevention are underdeveloped and insufficiently understood, and their impact is underestimated by the governments. This translates into poor implementation of chapter 2 (chapter on prevention) of UNCAC (ratified by all the Central Asian countries).

With support from both UNDP's anti-corruption and democratic governance assessment global programmes, the UNDP Bratislava Centre has started an initiative to assess existing capacities to measure and analyze corruption and to provide technical assistance to relevant officials and decision-makers in the area of corruption prevention. In support of this initiative, both global programmes will support a baseline study on the specific patterns of corruption and anti-corruption responses in Central Asia as well as train practitioners on how to gather, analyze and use data for policy reforms. For more information please contact: dan.dionisie@undp.org or francesco.cecchi@undp.org.

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