

Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Bolivia:

The theme for the ACT campaign in Bolivia was ‘Combating corruption through education’. UNDP, UNODC and the Ministry of Institutional Transparency and the Fight Against Corruption jointly organized a contest targeting young Bolivians between the ages of 15 and 23. An official call about the contest was issued on 18 November 2011. Contestants were urged to send in proposals before the deadline (13 December) on how to promote values of integrity, transparency and accountability; to reduce tolerance of corruption; and to enhance public awareness to demand greater transparency of public institutions.

UNDP Bolivia and the anti-corruption ministry publicized the contest widely, including through visits to five educational institutions (primary and secondary schools as well as universities) and several youth organizations to promote the contest and encourage young people to participate. The contest was also advertised in the national newspapers *Página Seven* and promoted on the websites of the Ministry of Institutional Transparency and the Fight Against Corruption (www.transparencia.gob.bo/) and UNODC Bolivia. It was also mentioned in the November issue of the newsletter of *SerBolivianoEs*, a UN campaign promoting values of peace and respect for diversity (www.serbolivianoes.org.bo).

A special Facebook page (www.facebook.com/TransparenciaBO) related to the contest was also created; it had attracted 1,091 fans by the time the contest winners were announced on 16 December. A Twitter account (www.twitter.com/TransparenciaBo) was also established to tweet anti-corruption messages and promote the contest; it has more than 200 followers. Links to a short video on anti-corruption produced by the UNDP Virtual School for Latin America and the Caribbean were also shared through the Facebook page and tweets. In addition, UNDP printed and distributed flyers about the contest across the country and produced and disseminated bookmarks and banners. An e-mail alert about the contest was also sent to 700 users to raise awareness and encourage them to invite young people to participate.

Contest winners were selected by a panel comprising one representative each from the Ministry of Institutional Transparency and the Fight Against Corruption, UNDP and UNODC. Three prizes were awarded in two categories — one for participants 15-19 years old, and the other for those aged 20-23. Nardy Suxo, head of the anti-corruption ministry, presided over the awards ceremony for the contest winners. The first prize in the age 20-23 category went to two proposals — one on educating young men about transparency and another on learning to live transparently. As the proposals submitted in age 15-19 category did not meet the criteria for a first prize, only a second prize was awarded, to a proposal on prioritizing athletics as a means to promote healthy minds and lifestyle.

The campaign directly targeted all youth in Bolivia aged 15-23 in Bolivia, approximately 200,000 people. More than 5,500 people received direct communication through e-mail alerts, tweets and Facebook pages.

Impact: The public awareness campaign was successful in targeting youth. The campaign’s use of social media helped to generate discussions about corruption. The winning proposals will be used to develop curriculum on transparency for schools.

2. Brazil:

A one-day seminar was organized by UNODC in collaboration with UNDP and the Office of the Comptroller General (CGU) on the occasion of International Anti-Corruption Day. The topics discussed at the seminar included access to public information, a plan of action for an open government, anti-corruption measures, the work of the Federal Ombudsman's Office, and anti-corruption messaging undertaken by *Turma da Mônica* (Monica's Gang), a popular comic book series.

The ACT campaign materials were translated into Portuguese and printed folders and posters were disseminated at the seminar. The UNODC Anti-Corruption Prize for 2011 was awarded to Odilon de Oliveira, a federal judge, for his work in fighting corruption and organized crime in Brazil over the last 15 years. The Anti-Corruption Prize has been awarded every year, since 2008, on International Anti-Corruption Day. The seminar was attended by 300 participants, including parliamentarians and representatives from key government ministries and civil society organizations. The event marked a continued commitment to the ongoing partnership in the fight against corruption among the government, UNDP and UNODC.



Federal Judge Odilon de Oliveira receiving the 2011 Anti-Corruption Award in Brazil

UNODC and UNDP also launched a social media campaign that helped make International Anti-Corruption Day one of the top 10 'trending topics' on Twitter in Brazil on 9 December 2011. All ACT campaign materials were made available on the UNODC, UNDP and e UN Information Centre websites. For the UNODC website, the presentation of campaign information doubled average daily website visits. A total of 173,031 people received UNDP tweets on the ACT campaign. The UN Information Centre in Brazil Twitter account has over 31,306 followers, and each received tweets about the ACT campaign. In addition, UNODC Brazil's website received 2,500 visits on 9 December and about 300 people 'liked' the campaign messages on the ACT campaign's Facebook page. In total, an estimated 200,000 people were reached through the social media campaign alone.

The event and the social media campaign were covered by all major media networks. Articles appeared in newspapers and journals including *O Imparcial*, *Surgiu*, *Terra Noticia*, *Jornal do Brasil*, and *Prensa Latina* (news agency) and reports aired on several radio news bulletins (Radio CBN, Band News FM, Radio Nacional and Radiobrás) and on TV news (Band News TV, Rede TV, Jornal do SBT, and TV Brasil). Band News and Jornal do SBT have estimated ratings points of 6 and 7, respectively. With each point roughly corresponding to 900,000 viewers, coverage by TV news channels alone would have helped the campaign to reach about 11.7 million people.

Impact: The discussions at the seminar helped to highlight challenges in the implementation of access to information measures and make the government more open and transparent.

3. Costa Rica:

UNDP Costa Rica announced the ‘Journalism against corruption’ contest on International Anti-Corruption Day. The winners of the contest will be announced in March 2012. The contest aims to attract top Costa Rican journalists to submit their work related to combating corruption, investigative pieces exposing corrupt practices in the public and/or private sector, and also articles related to the environment and UN REDD.¹ Prizes will be awarded to the top three reports, articles, stories, interviews and/or news. The main requirement is that the articles should have been published in print or digital media, or have been broadcast on television and radio, between 1 January 2011 and 30 November 2011.

The main objective of the outreach campaign is to highlight and expose corrupt practices in society and also understand the dynamics of corruption and identify potential ways to prevent it. The contest also aims to strengthen or even restore public confidence in democratic institutions by demonstrating that efforts are being made to prevent corrupt practices and promote transparency and accountability.

3. Dominican Republic:

UNDP in Dominican Republic actively targeted and involved youth in the ACT campaign. In collaboration with Radio Z101, it sponsored a contest to develop an anti-corruption radio spot open to students from secondary schools and universities. UNDP also printed and disseminated ACT campaign t-shirts through events organized in more than 10 universities in the country and through non-profit organizations.

A total of 10 entries were received for the radio spot contest. The winning entry was selected on 15 December and was aired on several national radio stations.

In addition, UNDP organized two workshops on access to information for civil society actors, government officials, political parties, churches and UN staff as well as for youth leaders in two municipalities, Brecon and Cercado.

These workshops helped to facilitate discussions on the role of citizens in the fight against corruption and promote youth involvement in social dialogue and their proactive involvement in influencing development agendas. The workshop at Brecon was also attended by Federico Jovine, a famous Dominican mountaineer who climbed Mount Everest. He gave an inspirational talk to the young people regarding life’s many challenges and how to overcome them. He urged them continue to participate and use all existing legal mechanisms to access information and demand accountability.

During the workshop in Cercado, UNDP, through its Proposals for Local Governance (PROLOGO) decentralization programme, announced the establishment of Centre Prologo, which will serve as a space for dialogue among civil society, local government and political parties. In his closing remarks the mayor of Cercado pledged that the centre will function as intended and underscored the significance of opening it on International Anti-Corruption Day.

¹ REDD refers to the United Nations collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation.

PARTICIPA EN EL CONCURSO

Cuñas radiofónicas para la campaña del
**Día Internacional
Anti-Corrupción**

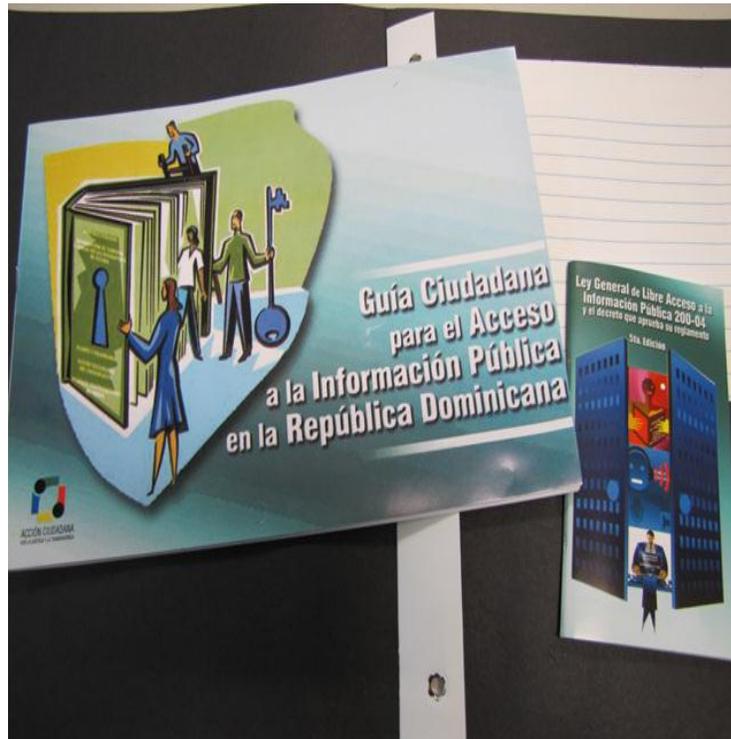
Tema del concurso:
“¿Qué harías tú
para evitar la corrupción?”

Fecha límite para entregar las cuñas: **5 de diciembre**
Bases del concurso: www.pnud.org.do



ACT **UN** **UNODC**

ACT
Acción Ciudadana
UN
Voluntarios
República de la Unión
UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Official call for radio spot contest (left) and Citizens' guide to access to information (right)

Impact: UNDP was able to successfully involve youth in the ACT campaign and highlight their input through the anti-corruption radio spot contest. It has also created a space for youth participation in local governance processes.

4. **Ecuador:**

UNDP, UNODC and the Council of Citizen Participation and Social Control, an independent body responsible for promotion of citizens' participation and investigating acts of corruption, supported a street theatre performance in Quito to mark International Anti-Corruption Day.

The event was advertised on the radio (Radio Urbana 106.9 FM) through an interview held on 8 December with Gabriela Vallejo from UNODC and Marcelo Jaramillo from the council.

In a clear and direct way, the street theatre performance gave examples of how corruption manifests in everyday life and at all levels of society — for instance, teenagers cheating on a test, adults jumping to the front of queues, government officials receiving bribes to speed processes, among others. The edutainment methodology of the street theatre allowed members of the public to become more involved in the play and gain a greater awareness about the types and extent of corruption they may come across in their daily lives.

The street theatre group performed for five hours at different locations in the city. Students from four schools (Escuela Fiscal Mixta, Naciones Unidas, Escuela Nuevos Horizontes and Colegio Experimental Simón Bolívar) were specifically invited to watch.

At the end of every performance, participants were invited to approach the information stand to pick a card, answer a few questions and win promotional material such as wristbands, backpacks, brochures, key chains and caps. These promotional materials were provided by all three organizing institutions: UNDP, UNODC and the Council of Citizen Participation and Social Control.

Some 500 people (including students from the invited schools and members of civil society organizations) participated in the event. In addition, an estimated 800 people watched the shows in passing and received promotional materials.

Impact: The street theatre was effective in sensitizing audience members about corruption in daily life and the importance of their active participation in the fight against it. The campaign also helped to raise the profile of the Council of Citizen Participation and Social Control, whose existence and role is not known by majority of the population. The campaign materials illustrated how people can report acts of corruption to the council. It also provided an opportunity for UNDP and UNODC to establish links with the Council of Citizen Participation and Social Control as part of an effort to strengthen inter-institutional coordination on corruption.



Students watching street theatre performance in Quito on the occasion of International Anti-corruption Day

5. El Salvador:

As part of the International Anti-Corruption Day campaign, the National Post Office in collaboration with UNDP El Salvador, USAID, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the El Salvadorian government produced three commemorative stamps in the ‘Transparency and fight against corruption’ series. The three stamps honoured International Anti-Corruption Day, the UNCAC and the Inter-America Convention against Corruption.

These stamps were launched at an official ceremony on 1 February 2012. The ceremony was attended by over 75 people, including representatives from the Ministry of Interior, the Office of the President, USAID, the United States embassy, OAS and the Transparency and Accountability Sub-secretariat. In a speech during the official ceremony, Richard Barathe, the Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP El Salvador, stressed that the UNCAC review in 2012 will provide an excellent opportunity to assess local performance and determine areas for improvement and challenges to overcome in the fight against corruption. He also indicated that civil society participation in the review process is essential to enhance accountability of officials. The event was covered extensively by the media.

Commemorative stamps from El Salvador honouring International Anti-Corruption Day, the UNCAC and the

SELLOS PARA LA EMISIÓN “TRANSPARENCIA Y LUCHA CONTRA LA CORRUPCIÓN”



Inter-America Convention against Corruption.

Impact: Stamps are an effective way to highlight the government’s commitment to an issue (in this case anti-corruption) to both national and international audiences. The three stamps produced also promote the regional and international anti-corruption conventions that El Salvador has signed up to.

6. Jamaica:

UNDP Jamaica organized a high level forum attended by Prime Minister Andrew Holness to mark International Anti-Corruption Day on 9 December 2011. Participants included representatives of the two main political parties (the Jamaica Labour Party and the People's National Party); Transparency International; bilateral aid organizations, including USAID and the UK Department for International Development (DFID); all government institutions that are part of the National Integrity Action Forum, including the Offices of the Chief Justice and Auditor-General, the Tax Administration Service Department, the Parliamentary Integrity Commission, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Financial Investigation Division of the Ministry of Finance and Planning; and parish development committees and local government departments. Also in attendance were representatives of the civil society organizations in the umbrella Jamaica Civil Society Coalition and the University of the West Indies, as well as members of the media. In total, 80 people participated in the forum.

The prime minister delivered the keynote address. Remarks were also made by the leader of the opposition party, the Resident Coordinator of the UN Country Team, Arun Kashyap, and the regional director of Transparency International, Alejandro Salas.

The forum provided an opportunity to engage key government and civil society stakeholders in the country on corruption and efforts to combat it. The forum highlighted the development costs of corruption and the need to fight it through improved vigilance and stronger anti-corruption activism by civil society groups. Participants agreed that there is a need for coordination and coherence among various anti-corruption measures currently in place in Jamaica. The two political parties also made a commitment to strengthen anti-corruption measures within government institutions. The forum culminated in the establishment of the first anti-corruption NGO in Jamaica, National Integrity Action Limited. Prof. Trevor Munroe was appointed as the executive director of the newly formed NGO.

The event was broadcast live on Radio Jamaica and on the Nationwide News Network, which also streamed the event live. Interviews with the prime minister, the UN resident coordinator, the director of Transparency International and the chairperson of the National Association of Parish Development Committees were also recorded during the event. These interviews were broadcast on the radio and television (Television Jamaica and CVM Television). UNDP also took out full-page advertisements in *Jamaica Observer* and *Jamaica Gleaner* to raise awareness about International Anti-Corruption Day. A 30-second promotional advertisements on anti-corruption were broadcast on the two national radio stations prior to 9 December.

UNDP Jamaica estimates that approximately 1.5 million people in Jamaica were reached through the 2011 events and through coverage by radio, television, and online and print media.

Impact: Participation of high level political figures, including the prime minister and the leader of the opposition party, demonstrates the non-partisan nature of the issue as well as the fact that the current political environment is conducive for prioritizing anti-corruption reforms. Participants, including representatives from key development partners, government officials and civil society organizations, provided positive feedback on the forum and expressed their commitment to push for further reforms.

7. Mexico:

On the occasion of International Anti-Corruption Day, UNDP Mexico and its partners, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) and Transparencia Mexicana (the Mexican chapter of Transparency International), sought to enhance public access to official data in order to promote transparency and accountability and an informed engagement among citizens, civil society organizations and the government on public policies.

On 6 December 2011, UNDP Mexico and CIDE launched [Mexico Estatal](#) (Sub-national Mexico), an online platform that provides disaggregated data on government performance and accountability in all 32 states. The platform contains data in six categories — quality of governance, accountability, education, health, public safety and economic development. The database is easily accessible and user-friendly. It allows for downloading of the entire database containing data by indicator for the last three years or generating a simple graph for a single indicator. The purpose of the database is to strengthen democratic governance by giving citizens sufficient information to engage in decision-making processes. It also aims to showcase whether (and how) the government is capable of meeting the demands of citizens and achieving targets specified in the Millennium Development Goals.



Official launch of Mexico Estatal

This launch was attended by over 50 participants, including journalists and representatives from academia and NGOs, and was reported in all national newspapers. The UN Information Centre in Mexico and CIDE webcasted the launch. A focus group session was held with 15 journalists from main media networks, thereby further enhancing media coverage of the event. Twitter (@Mexico Estatal) and Facebook accounts were also created to share information and provide a forum for discussion.

Transparencia Mexicana and UNDP Mexico's joint Initiative for Institutional Strengthening of Social Programs released a new set of data for 2011 on 9 December. The project seeks to promote the institutional strength of social programmes by creating a neutral, public database that shares the operational guidelines of all social programmes at national and local level in Mexico. The database helps to enrich public awareness and promote discussion on social policy processes.

Impact: *Mexico Estatal* and the Initiative for Institutional Strengthening of Social Programs are projects designed to have long-term impact in providing easy access to public information and promoting civic engagement in decision-making processes on social policies and programmes. The launch of *Mexico Estatal* and the release of a new set of data to coincide with International Anti-Corruption Day demonstrates the increasing priority given to addressing corruption and promoting greater government transparency and accountability. In addition, launching the Web platform on International Anti-Corruption Day is a sound strategy to get wider media exposure and influence media to report on the issues associated with transparency and accountability.

8. Panamá:

UNDP organized a breakfast conversation on 'Changing the future: experience and initiatives' involving school children, the Chamber of Commerce, the Office of the Comptroller General, the UNDP Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean, UNODC and the UN Children's Fund.

A total of 52 sixth grade students with excellent academic records participated in the breakfast conversation and were accompanied by their parents and school directors. The students were given an opportunity to debate and give their opinion on how corruption could affect them, especially their education and development of their capacities. Following the conversation, the students read out the 'Declaration of the Panamanian Youth against Corruption'. A short clip on the breakfast conversation is available on the [UNDP Panama YouTube channel](#).

After the breakfast, the students distributed ACT campaign materials to employees of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and UNDP staff to raise their awareness about the costs of corruption. In total, 2,000 students at the national level were targeted through this campaign as the 52 students who participated in the breakfast conversation were encouraged to convey key anti-corruption messages to their peers at schools.

UNDP also organized a UN interagency panel on 'Challenges and opportunities in the fight against corruption'.

Impact: Youth are a critical section of the population in the fight against corruption. The breakfast meeting with the school children helped to promote the issue of corruption among young Panamanians and to motivate schools to be involved in anti-corruption advocacy efforts.

9. Paraguay:

The Second National Forum on Combating Corruption was organized by UNDP Paraguay in collaboration with the government on 9 December 2011 on the occasion of International Anti-Corruption Day. Representatives from state institutions and civil society organizations participated, as did unaffiliated citizens. The forum was formally opened by Paraguayan President Fernando Lugo. Also at the opening ceremony, General Secretary of the Presidency and Chief of Cabinet Miguel Ángel López Perito presented a report on the government's achievements in the fight against corruption.

To encourage broad participation in the forum, information about it was published in three national newspapers (*Last Hour*, *ABC Color* and *The Nation*) on the day of the forum. In addition, radio spots about it were played on 10 national radio stations (970AM, Primero de Marzo, Ñanduti, Radio Live, Radio Asuncion Chaco Boreal, Cardinal, Paraguay National, Radio One and Radio Mil) and advertised on four television channels (SNT, Channel 13, Paravisión, Channel 2 and Telefutura).

Information was also posted on the UNDP Paraguay website (www.undp.org.py) and Facebook page. Posters about the forum and informational leaflets on corruption and how to report corrupt acts were distributed at over 100 institutions and in public places. Leaflets and campaign materials such as pens and bookmarks were distributed at the forum itself. Also, International Anti-Corruption Day and the forum were promoted through the [Web portal of the country's president](#), the official gazette and the [website of the Secretariat of Public Function](#).

Members of the general public who attended the forum expressed satisfaction with the exhibits and the topics discussed. An exhibition by the Transparency and Internal Investigation Units of Modelo Estándar de Control Interno del Paraguay (MECIP), a part of the Ministry of Finance, attracted large crowds keen on learning about the work of this key institution. The forum also enabled representatives from the Directorate General of Integrity to inform the public about its functions and powers and how it coordinates its activities with other institutions of the government's executive branch.

Impact: The Second National Forum on Anti-Corruption was able to showcase to the general public the work of different government institutions mandated to address corruption. The participation of high level officials, including the country's president, ensured wide media coverage of the event and ongoing efforts to address corruption.

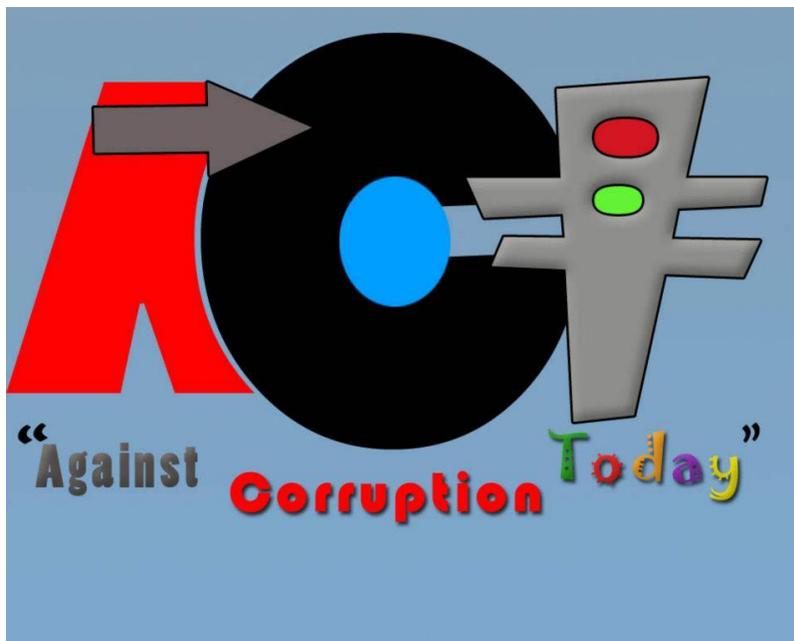
10. Trinidad and Tobago:

UNDP Trinidad and Tobago aimed to involve youth in the ACT campaign and take the message of the 2011 ACT campaign to a wider audience. It worked closely with the Trinidad and Tobago Transparency Institute (TTTI) to launch a youth-centric public awareness campaign.

That campaign included several advocacy, media and public activities. It was promoted on Facebook pages of UN Trinidad and Tobago and TTTI and through e-mail alerts to media houses, civil society organizations and youth organizations, and through direct outreach to local dance companies.

The following were among the main campaign events:

- ⤴ **T-shirt design:** The purpose of the t-shirt design competition was to involve youth (15-25 years of age) as well as communicate anti-corruption messages to a wider audience through non-traditional means. The competition was advertised for 10 days prior to the event through the UN Trinidad and Tobago and TTTI Facebook pages and other social media outlets. Four t-shirt design proposals were received, all of which were also posted on the competition's Facebook page. Two entries were selected: one received the People's Choice Award, based on Facebook votes, and the other received the Grand Prize and the Best Design Award, based on the judges' (UNDP staff and TTTI members) decision. T-shirts including the Grand Prize-winning design were produced and distributed on International Anti-Corruption Day.



Robert Romany's Grand Prize-winning t-shirt design

- ⤴ **Flash-mob event:** A team of 15 volunteer dancers were mobilized in late November to develop and rehearse the choreography for a 'flash mob' dance. The dancers were mainly young people who responded to the call for dancers on the UN Trinidad and Tobago and TTTI Facebook pages. The 'flash mob' dance was performed during the official public event on 9 December. It was featured on the evening news of the local Channel 6 station, which covers the entire Caribbean region.
- ⤴ **Media campaign:** Taking advantage of the release of the 2011 Corruption Perception Survey, TTTI personnel participated in two interviews, one on a local television morning show and the other on radio, on corruption in Trinidad and Tobago and how it affects development.

On International Anti-Corruption Day itself, UNDP and TTTI organized a day-long public event. A team from the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean and UN headquarters attended the event, including Margareta Wahlstrom, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Disaster Risk Reduction, and representatives of academic institutions and government ministries. The winner of the t-shirt design competition was awarded his prize during the event, which also included a knowledge fair showcasing UNDP's work in the area of anti-corruption. The three recently published reports on methods, tools and good practices in fighting corruption in the education, health and water sector were distributed to academic institutions and key ministries.

Overall, the 2011 ACT campaign was able to reach the entire population of Trinidad and Tobago (1.3 million) through the activities summarized above. An important factor for the success of the campaign was the support and sponsorship by private enterprises, which allowed the UN Country Office to launch a youth-centric campaign.

Impact: Youth are a key demographic group who can influence public opinion and create pressure on governments to take action. Given this group's potential, UNDP and TTTI were successful in promoting essential messages of International Anti-Corruption Day among youth and beginning the process of involving them in ongoing and new anti-corruption efforts. In addition, UNDP was able to promote its specific anti-corruption work through the knowledge fair and other events.

11. UNDP Virtual School for Latin America and the Caribbean:

The UNDP Virtual School for Latin America and the Caribbean produced a 15-minute video on the impact of corruption on human development to mark International Anti-Corruption Day. This [video](#) will be used as part of several courses offered by the school, including the online course on anti-corruption and human development. At present, 100 students from 31 countries have signed up for the course.

In addition, the school has provided free access to the video by making it available on its website and on YouTube. Links to the video were also posted on the school's Facebook page and on Twitter, and an e-mail alert was sent to all the partners of the Virtual School and the Democratic Governance Cluster of the Regional Centre in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Over 400 people watched the video the day it was released, and it has garnered positive responses from most viewers overall. Many partners and associates of the Virtual School have expressed interest in using the video as pedagogical materials for their courses on anti-corruption.

Impact: The educational video on anti-corruption will be used by the Virtual School during several of its courses, including one on anti-corruption and governance. The video has also been used by other countries in the region, most notably Bolivia and Trinidad and Tobago as part of International Anti-Corruption Day campaigns there. It can be used by UNDP for any training on anti-corruption.

Latin-America and the Caribbean

Country	ACT Campaign Activities	Impact	Estimated number of people targeted
Bolivia	<p>UNDP, UNODC and the Ministry of Institutional Transparency and the Fight Against Corruption jointly organized a contest targeting young Bolivians between the ages of 15 and 23.. Contestants were urged to send in proposals on how to promote values of integrity, transparency and accountability; to reduce tolerance of corruption; and to enhance public awareness to demand greater transparency of public institutions. The winners of the competition were awarded at a ceremony organized to mark the International Anti-Corruption Day. UNDP Bolivia and the Ministry of Institutional Transparency and the Fight Against Corruption promoted the event widely, including through social media.</p>	<p>The public awareness campaign was successful in targeting youth. The campaign's use of social media helped to generate discussions about corruption. The winning proposals will be used to develop curriculum on transparency for schools</p>	200,000
Brazil	<p>A one-day seminar was organized by UNODC in collaboration with UNDP and the Office of the Comptroller General (CGU) on the occasion of International Anti-Corruption Day. The UNODC Anti-Corruption Prize for 2011 was awarded to Odilon de Oliveira, a federal judge. In addition, UNODC and UNDP undertook a media campaign to promote the International Anti-Corruption Day</p>	<p>The discussions at the seminar helped to highlight challenges in the implementation of access to information measures and make the government more open and transparent. Large section of the population, through the media campaign, became aware of the discussions at the seminar</p>	11.7 million
Costa Rica	<p>UNDP Costa Rica announced the 'Journalism against corruption' contest on International Anti-Corruption Day. The winners of the contest will be announced in March 2012.</p>	N/A	N/A
Dominic Republic	<p>In collaboration with Radio Z101, UNDP Dominican Republic sponsored a contest to develop an anti-corruption radio spot open to students from secondary schools and universities. The winning entry was selected on 15 December and was aired on several national radio stations. UNDP also printed and disseminated ACT campaign t-shirts through events organized in more than 10 universities in the country and through non-profit organizations.</p> <p>In addition, it organized two workshops on access to information for civil society organizations, youth and government officials</p>	<p>UNDP was able to successfully involve youth in the ACT campaign and highlight their input through the anti-corruption radio spot contest. It has also created a space for youth participation in local governance processes.</p>	1 million

Ecuador	UNDP, UNODC and the Council of Citizen Participation and Social Control, an independent body responsible for promotion of citizens' participation and investigating acts of corruption, supported a street theatre performance in Quito to mark International Anti-Corruption Day. School students were encouraged to attend the street theatre performance. Information kiosks were organized close to where the street theatre performed and audience were encouraged to visit the kiosks.	The street theatre was effective in sensitizing audience members about corruption in daily life and the importance of their active participation in the fight against it. The campaign also helped to raise the profile of the Council of Citizen Participation and Social Control, whose existence and role is not known by majority of the population. The campaign materials illustrated how people can report acts of corruption to the council.	1500
El Salvador	the National Post Office in collaboration with UNDP El Salvador, USAID, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the El Salvadorian government produced three commemorative stamps in the 'Transparency and fight against corruption' series. The three stamps honoured International Anti-Corruption Day, the UNCAC and the Inter-America Convention against Corruption.	Stamps are an effective way to highlight the government's commitment to an issue (in this case anti-corruption) to both national and international audiences. The three stamps produced also promote the regional and international anti-corruption conventions that El Salvador has signed up to.	600,000
Jamaica	UNDP Jamaica organized a high level forum attended by the Prime Minister, representatives of the two main political parties (the Jamaica Labour Party and the People's National Party); Transparency International; bilateral aid organizations, including USAID and the UK Department for International Development (DFID); all government institutions that are part of the National Integrity Action Forum, the Parliamentary Integrity Commission, Financial Investigation Division of the Ministry of Finance and Planning; and parish development committees and local government departments. This event was broadcast live on the national television and radio as well as reported by newspapers and news sites	Participation of high level political figures, including the prime minister and the leader of the opposition party, demonstrates the non-partisan nature of the issue as well as the fact that the current political environment is conducive for prioritizing anti-corruption reforms. Participants, including representatives from key development partners, government officials and civil society organizations, provided positive feedback on the forum and expressed their commitment to push for further reforms.	1.5 million
Mexico	UNDP Mexico and CIDE launched Mexico Estatal (state of Mexico), an online platform that provides disaggregated data on government performance and accountability in all 32 states. The platform contains data in six categories — quality of governance, accountability, education, health, public safety and economic development. Further, new data for 2011 was released by the Transparencia Mexicana and UNDP Mexico's joint Initiative for Institutional Strengthening of Social Programs.	<i>Mexico Estatal</i> and the Initiative for Institutional Strengthening of Social Programs are projects designed to have long-term impact in providing easy access to public information and promoting civic engagement in decision-making processes on social policies and programmes.	1 million

Panama	UNDP organized a breakfast conversation on ‘Changing the future: experience and initiatives’ involving school children, the Chamber of Commerce, the Office of the Comptroller General, the UNDP Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean, UNODC and the UN Children’s Fund.	The breakfast meeting ended with the school students presenting the Declaration of the Panamanian Youth against Corruption’. The meeting helped to promote helped to promote the issue of corruption among young Panamanians and to motivate schools to be involved in anti-corruption advocacy efforts.	100,000
Paraguay	The Second National Forum on Combating Corruption was organized by UNDP Paraguay in collaboration with the government on 9 December 2011 on the occasion of International Anti-Corruption Day. This forum was officially declared open by the President of Paraguay. It was attended government officials, civil society actors and citizens. It was covered extensively in the media.	The Second National Forum on Anti-Corruption was able to showcase to the general public the work of different government institutions mandated to address corruption. The participation of high level officials, including the country’s president, ensured wide media coverage of the event and ongoing efforts to address corruption	3 million
Trinidad and Tobago	UNDP Trinidad and Tobago aimed to involve youth in the ACT campaign and take the message of the 2011 ACT campaign to a wider audience. It worked closely with the Trinidad and Tobago Transparency Institute (TTTI) to launch a youth-centric public awareness campaign through t-shirt design competition, flash-mob dance and media campaign	Given youth’s potential, UNDP and TTTI were successful in promoting essential messages of International Anti-Corruption Day among youth and beginning the process of involving them in ongoing and new anti-corruption efforts. In addition, UNDP was able to promote its specific anti-corruption work through the knowledge fair and other events.	1.3 million
Virtual School	The UNDP Virtual School for Latin America and the Caribbean produced a 15-minute video on the impact of corruption on human development to mark International Anti-Corruption Day. This video will be used as part of several courses offered by the school, including the online course on anti-corruption and human development.	The educational video on anti-corruption will be used by the Virtual School during several of its courses, including one on anti-corruption and governance. The video has also been used by other countries in the region, most notably Bolivia and Trinidad and Tobago as part of International Anti-Corruption Day campaigns there. It can be used by UNDP for any training on anti-corruption.	500