Dear Colleagues and Friends,

I am pleased to present the fifth volume of the anti-corruption newsletter, which highlights some of the major anti-corruption activities carried out by UNDP between October to December 2010.

As you can note from this newsletter, UNDP continues to take the lead in the area of knowledge, advocacy and awareness. For example, UNDP’s flagship publications such as “Tools, Methodologies and Good Anti-Corruption Practices in Sectors (Education, Water and Health)”, “Staying on Track: Tackling Corruption Risks in Climate Change”, and “Fighting Corruption in Post-Conflict and Recovery Situations: Learning from the Past” have provided significant inputs to the global discourse on anti-corruption.

UNDP also continues to bring partners together to jointly maximize the anti-corruption advocacy to ensure that the knowledge and lessons learned by UNDP benefit a wider audience. For instance, UNDP’s participated and organized 12 workshops and distributed a dozen knowledge products during the 14th International Anti-Corruption Conference. The UNDP-UNODC International Anti-Corruption Day Campaign, which highlighted the negative impact of corruption on the MDGs, reached millions of people around the world.

Corruption remains one of the biggest hurdles to development, hence the need for us to strengthen partnership, advocacy and awareness to deliver effective technical assistance at the country level. Within this context, We hope that this newsletter will serve as a useful communication tool for UNDP colleagues and other practitioners to enhance partnership and dialogue.

I wish you a pleasant new year and even greater success in combating corruption in 2011.

Sincerely,

Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, Director, Democratic Governance Group (DGG)
Bureau for Development Policy (BDP)
The 4th Global Anti-Corruption Community of Practice meeting

UNDP’s Global Anti-Corruption Community of Practice (AC CoP) meeting is a bi-annual gathering of UNDP practitioners from country offices, regional bureaux/centres and headquarters and representatives from major partner institutions and organized back to back with International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) to encourage UNDP’s maximum participation at the IACC. The global AC CoP meetings have been successful in strengthening UNDP’s internal capacity, developing corporate policies, indentifying anti-corruption priorities and needs and reinforcing knowledge management.

The 4th global AC CoP meeting was held in Bangkok on 8-9 November, 2010 and attended by 68 participants from UNDP Country Offices, regional centres, and headquarters and representatives from partner organizations including UNODC, Norad, and AusAid. The theme of the CoP meeting was “Fighting Corruption through a Sectoral Approach”. To facilitate engagement and rigorous discussions, a number of knowledge products on emerging issues such as anti-corruption in sectors (health, education and water sector, etc.), anti-corruption and climate change, anti-corruption in post-conflict and recovery contexts, the illicit financial flows and the hidden resources for development.

Please visit [www.undp.org/governance/focus_anti-corruption.shtml](http://www.undp.org/governance/focus_anti-corruption.shtml) to download UNDP publications on anti-corruption.

The AC CoP meeting was successful in deepening knowledge on sectoral approach, establishing a common UNDP approach for anti-corruption interventions in sectors, and building confidence among AC CoP members on the importance of sectoral approach, which complements UNDP’s ongoing efforts on corruption at the political and institutional level anchored on the normative frameworks from United Nations Convention Against Corruption and other relevant instruments. The AC CoP commended UNDP’s lead role in producing knowledge and sharing it with programming countries and partners and recommended to further enhance its partnership with UNODC, WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, GTZ, World Bank, Transparency International, Tiri, Norad, and other relevant organizations.

The CoP also expressed the needs to increase the skills of country office staff to increase the result-based interventions, and thus a need to make knowledge products available in other relevant languages. The meeting shared a number of good practices from country offices and recommended that success stories by other entities should also inform UNDP interventions and the field officers of other UN agencies should also be a part of global CoP meeting.
The 14th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC)

The International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) is a leading global anti-corruption advocacy platform for creating new coalitions, exchanging information, cross-fertilizing the anti-corruption work and designing new strategies to influence the international agenda on anti-corruption. From 10-13 November 2010, more than 1,500 people from around 135 countries, from the public, private and non-profit sectors came together in Bangkok (Thailand) for the 14th IACC, whose theme was ‘Restoring trust: Global action for transparency’. The IACC concluded with the Bangkok Declaration with a call on the anti-corruption movement to respond to the growing demand for opportunities to share strategies, tools and hard earned lessons about people-centered approaches to curbing corruption and strengthening accountability.

For information, please visit http://14iacc.org.

Ms. Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi led a delegation of 70 UNDP staff from Country Offices, Regional Bureaus/Centres, and Head Quarters and participated in the plenary on peace and security where she highlighted the role of UN normative framework (UNCAC) in fighting corruption and stressed the need to go beyond the minimum treaty-based requirement.

UNDP played a vital role both leading up to the conference and during the conference. UNDP took a lead in providing Substantive inputs to the advisory team of Transparency International to finalize the workshops under the MDGs theme. Through 11 workshops, which UNDP organized, UNDP shared knowledge and experiences from its work on MDGs, climate change, post-conflict and other emerging issues. UNDP’s used the IACC as an advocacy platform to show case its knowledge products through strategically located knowledge fair booth.
The 2nd PACDE Advisory Board meeting

The 2nd Advisory Board meeting of UNDP Global Thematic Programme on Anti-Corruption for Development Effectiveness (PACDE), which was held on 10 November 2010 in Bangkok back to back with the 14th IACC, included the following partners: UNODC, GTZ, Norad, U4, Tiri, TI, UNDP regional bureaus for Latin America, Arab states and Asia and the Pacific and Institute of Governance of Studies, Brac University, Bangladesh.

The PACDE Advisory Board provides PACDE with inputs from different stakeholders, including inputs on new trends and development, strategic interventions, priorities and contextualization of anti-corruption interventions by region and sharing of knowledge and lessons learned particularly the success stories from around the world.

Members of Advisory Board commended efforts of UNDP through PACDE to reach out and successfully collaborate with partners in a number of projects including implementing UNCAC, supporting anti-corruption in post-conflict and recovery context, strengthening national accountability to address the illicit financial flows, mitigating corruption risks in climate change, and strengthening civil society in Francophone Africa. The Board recommended that UNDP should continue consultations which involve knowledge-based institutions of excellence from the south in its programmes to support the difficult task of measuring impact of anti-corruption interventions. The Advisory Board meeting has proved to be a necessary forum for generating new ideas as well as securing critical feedbacks and support.

The inputs from the Advisory board has helped UNDP remain a leading partner on anti-corruption at the global level by making sure that UNDP is conscious with emerging issues and ensures engaging with relevant partners to avoid duplication and builds complementarities for result-oriented anti-corruption interventions.

The First Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group Meeting on Prevention of Corruption

The inaugural meeting of the Working Group was held on 13–15 December 2010 and discussed the function of the working group in developing and accumulating knowledge in the area of prevention of corruption and encouraging cooperation among all stakeholders and sectors of society in order to prevent corruption. The recommendation of the working group will be forwarded to the Conference of State Parties Meeting to be held in Marrakesh, Maghribi for endorsement and way forward of the Convention.

The Third Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC held in Doha from 9 to 13 November 2009, decided to establish an interim open-ended intergovernmental working group, in accordance with the Convention to advise and assist the Conference in the implementation of its mandate on the prevention of corruption.

At the inaugural meeting of the Working Group, UNDP shared tools, methodologies, and lesson learned from its experiences around the world in the area of corruption prevention such as support to national strategies and their implementation, anti-corruption institutions, public sector reform, strengthening media and civil society and measuring and assessing corruption (please see the Presentations [LINK]). UNDP working together with UNODC and other partners continues to play an important role in a global discourse on the implementation of UN normative framework (UNCAC).
UNDP-UNODC Anti-Corruption Day Campaign 2009

The International Anti-Corruption Day presents an annual opportunity to raise awareness around the world about the negative effects of corruption, including its impact on poverty reduction, sustainable economic development, state capacity to deliver essential services, and conflict prevention.

“Corruption is a threat to development, democracy and stability. It distorts markets, curbs economic growth and discourages foreign investment. It erodes public services and trust in officials. And it contributes to environmental damage and endangers public health by enabling the illegal dumping of hazardous waste and the production and distribution of counterfeit medicines”, said the Secretary General Ban Ki-moon in his International Anti-Corruption Day message.

In 2010, for the second year running, UNDP and UNODC jointly launched the International Anti-Corruption Day Campaign focusing on how corruption negatively affects the MDG Achievement as well as raising awareness on climate change.

Considering that there are only five years remaining to achieve the MDGs, it is not surprising that the focus for this year’s commemoration of the International Anti-Corruption Day is also focusing on how combating corruption can assist in accelerating the pace of achieving MDGs by 2015.

The UNDP/UNODC campaign estimated to have reached a target audience of 95 million people through media events, state supported activities, civil society engagements and public discussions as well as posters and adverts to be distributed to partner countries.

Communication and advocacy materials can be downloaded from www.yournocounts.org.

Through its Global Thematic Programme on Anti-Corruption for Development Effectiveness (PACDE), DGG/BDP provided support to print anti-corruption posters as well a small grant to thirty countries to organize various activities to commemorate the International Anti-Corruption Day.

The major activities organized by the UNDP Country Offices together with national partners included street theatre performances and street marches, anti-corruption media awards for investigative journalism, essay contests, debate competitions, arts competitions, round tables, public forums, art exhibitions, TV shows, and concerts.

The UNDP-UNODC “Your No Counts” campaign has sensitized the issue of the impact of corruption on development two years in a row by reaching million of people around the world.
International Anti-Corruption Day celebration: Reports from various countries

UNDP country offices working together with partners including other UN agencies, government institutions such as anti-corruption institutions, universities, schools, civil society organizations and media commemorated the international anti-corruption in the following countries: Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Colombia, DRC, East Timor, Guinea Bissau, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, the FYR Macedonia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, South Africa, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, and Sri Lanka. The UNDP organized activities and campaign by linking the impact of corruption on development such as education, health, and climate change. These activities received a wider media coverage in many countries, sensitizing the population and raising the demand for anti-corruption.

UNDP Kazakhstan organized the contest for the journalism in writing an article on “Fighting corruption is our common duty” in order to publicly appreciate valuable contributions of journalists, tackling the issue of corruption and to promote integrity and transparency in Kazakhstan. Six journalists were awarded for their articles.

UNDP South Africa organized a multi-stakeholder meeting of 250 people from academic, government institutions, embassies and donor partners. The meeting able to secure the reinforcement of the support from the government to the Anti-corruption Coordinating Committee, which objective is to fight corruption and promote good governance in the country.

UNDP Mexico, through its report on the levels of institutionalization of social programmes in accordance with the commitments made by Mexico in reference to the MDGs, generated a lot of interest from media on the linkages between the MDGs and the government actions at the local level. UNDP Bangladesh organized a series of event to engage the general public to effectively fight against corruption including raising awareness about the impact of corruption on the river and water systems of Bangladesh. The hundred of participants also took an oath to protect their environment.

UNDP Colombia organized two anti-corruption events that led to the signing of the “Transparency ACT” by the Director of the Presidential Programme Against Corruption, the Controller General, and the Attorney General at the presence of the UNDP Resident Representative, Bruno Moro, and the UNODC Representative in Colombia. In Benin, members of scouts were also engaged in the commemoration In Guinea Bissau, the event to commemorate the International Anti-Corruption Day led to the concrete proposal improving coordination mechanism among key anti-corruption institutions including Superior Inspection on Corruption, the Judiciary Police and the Public Prosecutor Offices.
UNDP FYR Macedonia organized several events including youth essay competitions for secondary school students, Public debate “Say NO to Corruption” and the Media stories on positive effects of improved governance practices in municipalities. The targeted efforts to involve encourage youth leadership in the efforts for prevention and the fight against corruption and media to raise awareness to influence the broader social norms relating to the phenomenon of corruption have proved to be two successful events two years in row.

UNDP Sri Lanka organized two events: an anti-corruption cartoon competition and exhibition and a street drama performance on prevention of bribery and corruption. The cartoon competition received 220 cartoons from school children and the general public. Various newspapers and TV stations covered the event. Winning cartoons were published in the newspapers. Similarly, about 1,500 people directly observed the street drama performance.

UNDP Maldives commemorated the International anti-corruption coinciding with the Maldives preparation for the local elections to be held on the 5th of February 2011. The awareness materials were produced on election related corruption and disburse the materials at a music event organized in various locations. Musicians contributed their time for a nominal payment and the materials that have been developed are very much relevant to the existing situation of Maldives and can be re-printed in different forms to be used for advocacy in future.

In Paraguay, UNDP organized event led to the signing of an inter-institutional cooperation framework agreement between the office of the President of the Republic and the Supreme Court with the objective of establishing mechanisms that contribute to strengthening the rule of law in the country, respecting the separation of powers as established in the Constitution.

In Slovakia, a public event was organized by the UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre in partnership with Transparency International Slovakia and the British Embassy in Slovakia. At the event the results of the survey “Global Corruption Barometer” The event was followed and commented by several national newspapers and TV channels.
Protecting the Public Purse: Anti-Corruption for MDGs
The discourse to date regarding the MDG achievements has tended to focus on up-scaling the quantity and quality of financial resources into developing countries (e.g. through increase in ODA; development of innovative finance schemes, etc.). There is less attention paid to the factors that impedes the achievement of the MDGs such as corruption. This brochures compare and contrast the data on resources leakages and the resources required to achieve the MDGs. The brochure clearly present the case that Some countries may not achieve all of the MDGs, without renewed commitment and concerted action to address the major bottlenecks such as leakages of resources. more...

Staying on Track: Tackling Corruption Risks in Climate Change
Maximising the effectiveness of climate finance must include steps to reduce the potential for corruption, as large influxes of resources coupled with an imperative to spend can create conditions ripe for corruption. This report thus identifies the corruption risks in relation to two elements of the climate change response of particular importance to developing countries: adaptation, and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+). Adaptation is particularly important for developing countries in view of their vulnerability, limited capacity to adapt and lesser historical responsibility for the causes of climate change. more...

Guidance Note - UNCAC Self-Assessments: Going Beyond the Minimum
This Guidance Note provides a methodology for national stakeholders on how to conduct a comprehensive and participatory Self-Assessment of UNCAC implementation. Based on previous country experiences, every UNCAC Self-Assessment process is expected to provide an opportunity for national dialogue on anti-corruption policies and programmes and further stimulate reforms to curb corruption in the interest of sustainable human development. This practical guide was published by the UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre in partnership with UNODC, GTZ, Basel Institute on Governance (Switzerland) and Institute of Governance Studies, BRAC University (Bangladesh). more...

Fighting Corruption in Post Conflict & Recovery Situations
Based on empirical research in 5 countries (Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Iraq, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste), the "Fighting Corruption in Post Conflict and Recovery Situations: Learning from the Past" report explores the dynamics between corruption and post-conflict situations and looks at the effectiveness of anti-corruption programming in that context. The report is UNDP’s flagship initiative to bring specific attention to reviewing, understanding and developing anti-corruption approaches in post-conflict settings and has generated a great deal of interest. more...

Tools, Methodologies and Good Practices of Anti-Corruption in Sectors
UNDP is currently finalizing three studies, which reviews and tools and methodologies and good practices in the following sectors: Education, health and water. The main objective of these studies is to provide guidance to mainstream anti-corruption in sectors. These studies will be publicly available from UNDP website during the first quarter of 2011.
Launch of the ‘Anti-corruption and integrity in the Arab countries’ (ACIAC) project

The UNDP Regional Bureau for the Arab States launched the Anti-Corruption and Integrity in the Arab Countries (ACIAC) Project during a high-level regional conference organized in Amman (Jordan) on 26-27 October 2010, in partnership with the Jordanian Anti-Corruption Commission and under the patronage of the Jordanian Prime Minister.

The conference titled ‘Building Strategic Anti-Corruption Partnerships in the Arab Region’, received wide media coverage and attended by more than 150 participants including Ministers, Attorney Generals, heads of anti-corruption agencies, senior judges and public officials as well as key representatives from civil society, private sector, donor community and regional and international organizations. The conference welcomed the new UNDP initiative and provided an interactive forum for inclusive and comprehensive discussions on anti-corruption solutions in the region. For more information, please contact arkan.el-seblani@undp.org.

Regional workshop on ‘anti-corruption agencies: international standards and practical experiences’

On the request of the Arab Anti-Corruption and Integrity Network (ACINET), UNDP POGAR organized the regional workshop in Amman (Jordan) on 28 October 2010, in partnership with the Jordanian Anti-Corruption Commission. The workshop was attended by more than 65 participants from 14 Arab countries, representing anti-corruption agencies and civil society organizations. The workshop provided the opportunity for in-depth discussions on the challenges associated with establishing anti-corruption agencies including the country’s context on national anti-corruption institutional arrangements.

Training to Moroccan governmental experts on UNCAC Review Mechanism

Based on a request from the Moroccan Government, UNDP and UNODC jointly organized a training session in Rabat (Morocco) on 26-28 October for the Moroccan governmental experts, who will be representing their country in the UNCAC review mechanism, noting that Morocco is one of two Arab countries that will be reviewed in 2010-2011. The other country is Jordan. The training familiarized participants with the details of the UNCAC Review Mechanism and developed their capacity to participate in it more effectively.
UNCAC Self-Assessments in Lao PDR and Viet Nam

In December 2010, with the support of UNDP and the Regional Consortium on UNCAC Self-Assessments, the governments of Viet Nam and Lao PDR began the process of assessing their implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption. Both countries will be reviewed under the UNCAC Mechanism for the Review of Implementation in 2011-2012 and have decided to commence work in advance of this review to conduct an open and participatory UNCAC Self-Assessment.

In Viet Nam, the Government Inspectorate held a seminar on 2 and 3 December in Ho Chi Minh City. Representatives from UNDP Viet Nam, the UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre and the Institute of Governance Studies in Bangladesh presented on the regional experiences on conducting UNCAC Self-Assessments to date including experiences from Bangladesh, Bhutan and Mongolia in undertaking Gap Analyses and UNCAC Self-Assessments.

In Lao PDR, the UNCAC Self-Assessment initiation workshop was held in conjunction with the celebrations for International Anti-Corruption Day and took place on 14 and 15 December. There were approximately 60 participants from all the main ministries and agencies in the Lao PDR government, with support from UNDP Lao PDR and the Asia-Pacific Regional Centre and the Basel Institute of Governance, Switzerland. Read more...

Anti-Corruption in Joint United Nations Knowledge Fair in Turin

From 16 to 18 November 2010, more than 50 participants, representing UN agencies UN Country teams, and Regional Centres from around the world, shared initiatives selected as best practices in an Inter-agency Knowledge Fair organized by the UN Development Group and the UN System Staff College in Turin. Out of 116 proposals received, 26 projects were selected including the Asia-Pacific Integrity in Action Network (AP INTACT) and the Global Anti-Corruption Portal, being led by the Asia Pacific Regional Centre.

The two complementary projects, a global web-portal on anti-corruption and an online network of anti-corruption practitioners, are part of the Bangkok centre’s current initiatives to strengthen knowledge sharing and facilitate direct exchanges between practitioners in the region on anti-corruption. The anti-corruption portal aims to improve knowledge sharing among anti-corruption practitioners globally. The INTACT network has been a major source of knowledge facilitation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Read more...
The second phase of ‘Anti-Corruption Practitioners Network’

The ‘Anti-Corruption Practitioners Network’ which has been instrumental in providing support to the anti-corruption institutions in Eastern Europe and the CIS through capacity assessment support, training, and knowledge exchange, has entered into the second phase. Currently the UNDP Bratislava Centre (BRC) is designing a new phase of the project that builds successes in providing support to national agencies for prevention of corruption. The Centre will also expand its anti-corruption services in the area of prevention of corruption in basic services (water, health, and education) and implementation of UNCAC self-assessments and peer review mechanisms of the convention.

Capacity assessments: Secretariat of the Macedonian Commission for Prevention of Corruption

As part of the ongoing regional project for Capacity Development of Anti-Corruption Agencies and on the request of the Secretariat, the UNDP BRC with support from PACDE, conducted the capacity assessment of the Secretariat of the Macedonian Commission for Prevention of Corruption. Previously UNDP has assessed the anti-corruption institutions in Montenegro, Kosovo, Turkey, and Moldova. The aim of the assessment was to identify the capacity assets and needs of the Secretariat with particular attention to its function of supporting the development and implementation of the national anti-corruption programme. The assessment also looked at the functions of the Secretariat in relation to the asset declaration system and management of conflict of interests. The report of the assessment will be utilized by the Commission to improve the capacity to monitor the implementation of the action plan of the national anti-corruption programmes. Read more...

An Advanced Training on Prevention of Corruption Systems and Methodologies

The training was organized by the UNDP BRC in cooperation with the Italian Service for Anti-Corruption and Transparency (SAeT) in Rome on 25-26 November 2010. The training targeted practitioners from the agencies that went through the capacity assessments in 2009 and 2010 (the Kosovo Anti-Corruption Agency, the Macedonian Commission for Prevention of Corruption, the Moldovan Centre for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption, the Montenegrin Directorate for Anti-Corruption Initiative and the Turkish Prime Ministry Inspection Board). The training aimed at addressing some of the capacity gaps identified through the assessments. Read more....

International Conference on Anti-corruption Measures in Turkey

The conference was jointly organized by the Turkish Prime Ministry Inspection Board (PMIB) and UNDP on 1-2 December 2010. The event gathered international experts, officials of the Turkish public administration and representatives of media, private sector and civil society organizations to discuss experiences in fighting and preventing corruption. UNDP Turkey through the project ‘Support to Effective Implementation of National Anti-Corruption Strategy in Turkey’ aims to support in designing and implementing effective anti-corruption activities in Turkey. The Project is based on the findings and recommendations of the capacity assessment of the PMIB conducted by UNDP in May 2010.
First Anti-Corruptions Community of Practice meeting for Eastern and Southern Africa

The first UNDP Anti-Corruption Community of Practice meeting for Eastern and Southern Africa was held in Nairobi (Kenya) on 28-29 October, 2010 and discussed in details the anti-corruption trend and priorities in the region and the need for UNDP to align its support from global and regional programmes to increase the effectiveness of its programming at the national level. After two days discussion, the meeting was able create a peer network of anti-corruption practitioners in eastern and southern Africa. The meeting also recommended the UNDP’s Johannesburg sub-regional centre and PACDE to develop a three-year anti-corruption project to specifically address the anti-corruption needs at the country level.

Training workshop on national anti-corruption institutions (NACIs) in Central Africa

The UNECA and UNDP jointly organized a training workshop on anti-corruption for National Anticorruption Institutions from Central Africa on 20-22 October 2010 in Yaoundé (Camer). Training workshop strengthened the capacity of the anti-corruption institutions through peer-learning and experience sharing. More specifically, the training-workshop provided an opportunity to discuss issues related to the state of corruption, the status of NACIs and the means to improve the capacity and efficiency of NACIs in Central Africa. Participants included the heads and staff of NACIs from Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tome and Principe, Rwanda and Burundi.

Report on Anti-Corruption projects in West and Central Africa (WCA).

UNDP has completed the study Anti-Corruption Programmes in Western and Central Africa, which analyzes the trends on corruption and anti-corruption in the region with a specific focus on UNDP’s anti-corruption support in 25 countries. The report finds that there has been a major increase in laws and legislations on anti-corruption in WCA, but their implementation remains a major challenge. Furthermore, anti-corruption agencies are often hindered weak due to the lack of substantial funding and political will. The report recommends that it may be more beneficial in some circumstances to support existing systems for tackling corruption rather than creating new specialized bodies. It also warns against organising one-off events against corruption and recommends implementing anti-corruption as a part of wider anti-corruption plans. The UNDP should also improve its diagnostic before initiating programmes on anti-corruption and strengthen mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of programmes. For more details, please contact: sofi.halling@undp.org.

UNDP’s Transparency and Accountability in Local Governments (TRAALOG) initiative

The TRAALOG initiative, is assisting a selected number of UNDP Country Offices in the Latin America and the Caribbean region to address transparency and accountability in local governments, as a means of strengthening democratic governance and improving the delivery of social services. The TRAALOG targets small initiatives at the local level that can be scaled up through policy support, development and systematization of knowledge products and tools, capacity development and partnerships. In 2010, TRAALOG was presented to the UNDP Country Offices in El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Nicaragua, Colombia, Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Uruguay and the Caribbean countries through the Sub-Regional Centre in Port of Spain and initiated projects in Dominica Republic, El Salvador, Colombia, and Mexico.