

ACPIS Flagship Initiatives

1. Country-level anti-corruption interventions (eg, services sector and social accountability interventions in Bhutan, Indonesia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam - leveraging new technologies, multi-stakeholder engagement, and sustainable solutions).
2. Global knowledge guidance and lessons learned on anti-corruption (eg, study on anti-corruption and preventing violent extremism, online course on anti-corruption and the Sustainable Development Goals, and guidance note on methodology to integrate anti-corruption in Global Fund programs and overall national health sectors).
3. Global advocacy and awareness (eg, the UN's International Anti-Corruption Day Campaign 9 December).



UNDP Partners

DFAT, UNODC, UN-DESA, UN Global Compact, WHO, UNESCO, UN WOMEN, UN-REDD, US State Department, Principality of Liechtenstein, Norad, DFID, SIDA, GIZ, OECD, Asian Development Bank, Transparency International, U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre, Basel Institute on Governance, Integrity Action, Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ROK), as well as other bilateral, multilateral and civil society partners.



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Anti-Corruption for Peaceful and Inclusive Societies (ACPIS)



What is ACPIS?

Anti-Corruption for Peaceful and Inclusive Societies (ACPIS) (2016-2020) is UNDP's successor anti-corruption project to Global Anti-Corruption Initiative (2014-2016).

The ACPIS project aims to support countries to strengthen national capacities to integrate anti-corruption measures into national development processes and to enhance integrity in service delivery.

UNDP closely works with UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) to implement the ACPIS project.

Why ACPIS?

Despite the significant progress that has been made in fighting the global scourge of corruption in recent years, corruption continues to harm national development processes and and undermine democracy and the rule of law, contributing to the culture of impunity and violence.

For example, in the Asia-Pacific region, almost all countries are party to the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and many have now reached middle-income status, yet they still face challenges in enforcing UNCAC preventative provisions and delivering essential services to the most marginalized and vulnerable groups like youth and women. Indeed, public sector bribery is still seen as a key concern in the majority of the countries.

ACPIS aims to reduce bribery and tackle corruption to build inclusive and peaceful societies in line with Sustainable Development Goal 16. ACPIS works globally to strengthen commitment to UNCAC and nationally to support anti-corruption solutions in key service sectors such as education, health and water, infrastructure, and justice and security.

ACPIS Objectives

The ACPIS project has three objectives:

- Integrating corruption solutions into service delivery sectors, in partnership with youth, women, and the private sector.
- Strengthening state/institutional capacity to implement UNCAC, in particular with regard to the prevention of corruption.
- Promoting knowledge/advocacy to support anti-corruption efforts, including a better understanding of the link between violent extremism and corruption.



UNDP Strategies

In implementing ACPIS, UNDP uses various strategies:

- Corruption risk mitigation approach, particularly in service delivery sectors such as health, education, water, infrastructure and justice.
- Social accountability approach of enhancing community and civil society monitoring of services, promoting the use of ICT technologies.
- Empowerment approach through gender, youth and private sector engagement to enhance broader transparency and accountability.
- Institutional capacity development approach, including supporting Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACAs) to monitor budgeting for, spending on and delivery of public goods.