

Good Practices and Tools for Accountable Ethical Transparent and Inclusive Societies

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There is No Universal Definition of Corruption

- Extortion
- Facilitation payment
- Patronage
- Nepotism
- Kickbacks
- Political corruption
- Petty corruption
- Grand corruption
- Solicitation
- Revolving door
- Bureaucratic corruption

Transparency
International
Definition:

The abuse of
entrusted **power**
for private **gain**

Why does Corruption and Integrity Matter for Sustainable Development?



- According to the UN, every year, an estimated US\$1 trillion is paid in bribes and US\$2.6 trillion is stolen through corruption. Together, this sum represents 5% of annual global GDP.
- In developing countries, funds lost to corruption are estimated to be ten times the amount of the overall Official Development Assistance.

Corruption and the Sustainable Development Goals

- SDG16 acknowledges the importance of anti-corruption as an institutional principle through target 16.5, which aims to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.
- Anti-Corruption goes beyond SDG 16 to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and all the SDGs.

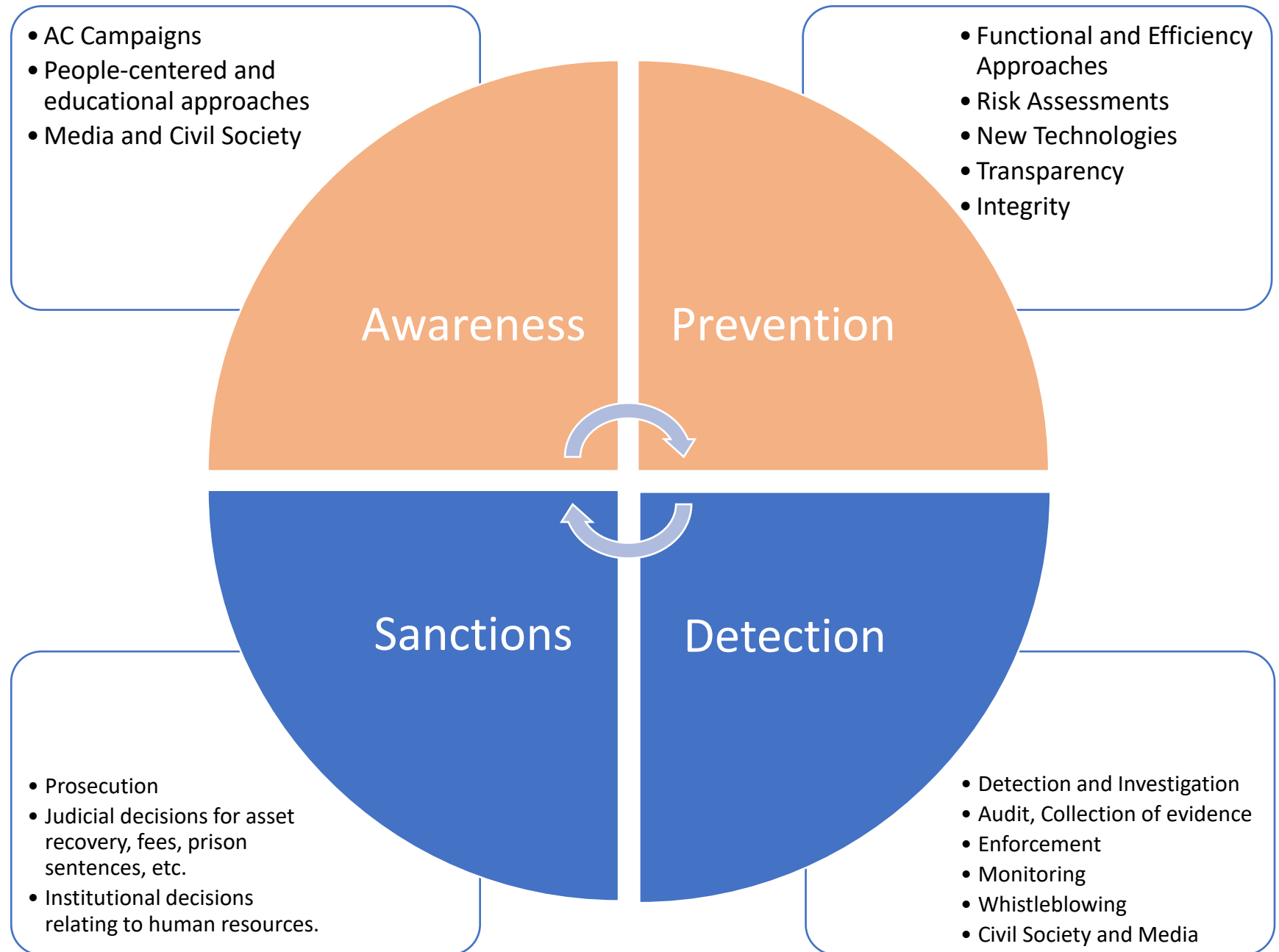
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PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Multi-pronged approach to anti-corruption is needed.

A combination of prevention, detection and sanctions are most effective.



Where Can We Tackle Corruption?

International

National

Sub-National

City/Urban

Community

Individual

Public
Sector

Civil
Society

Media

Private
Sector

Individual

What Are Some Tools That Have Worked?



- Multiple instruments and tools in most countries, but few examples of sustained effective reform.
- Growing attention to public integrity/value-based approaches.
- Leveraging ICTs for innovative solutions at national and local level.
- Potential of indirect strategies (improve efficiency).
- Mainstreaming anti-corruption in NDP and SDG areas/sectors important, but experience still limited.

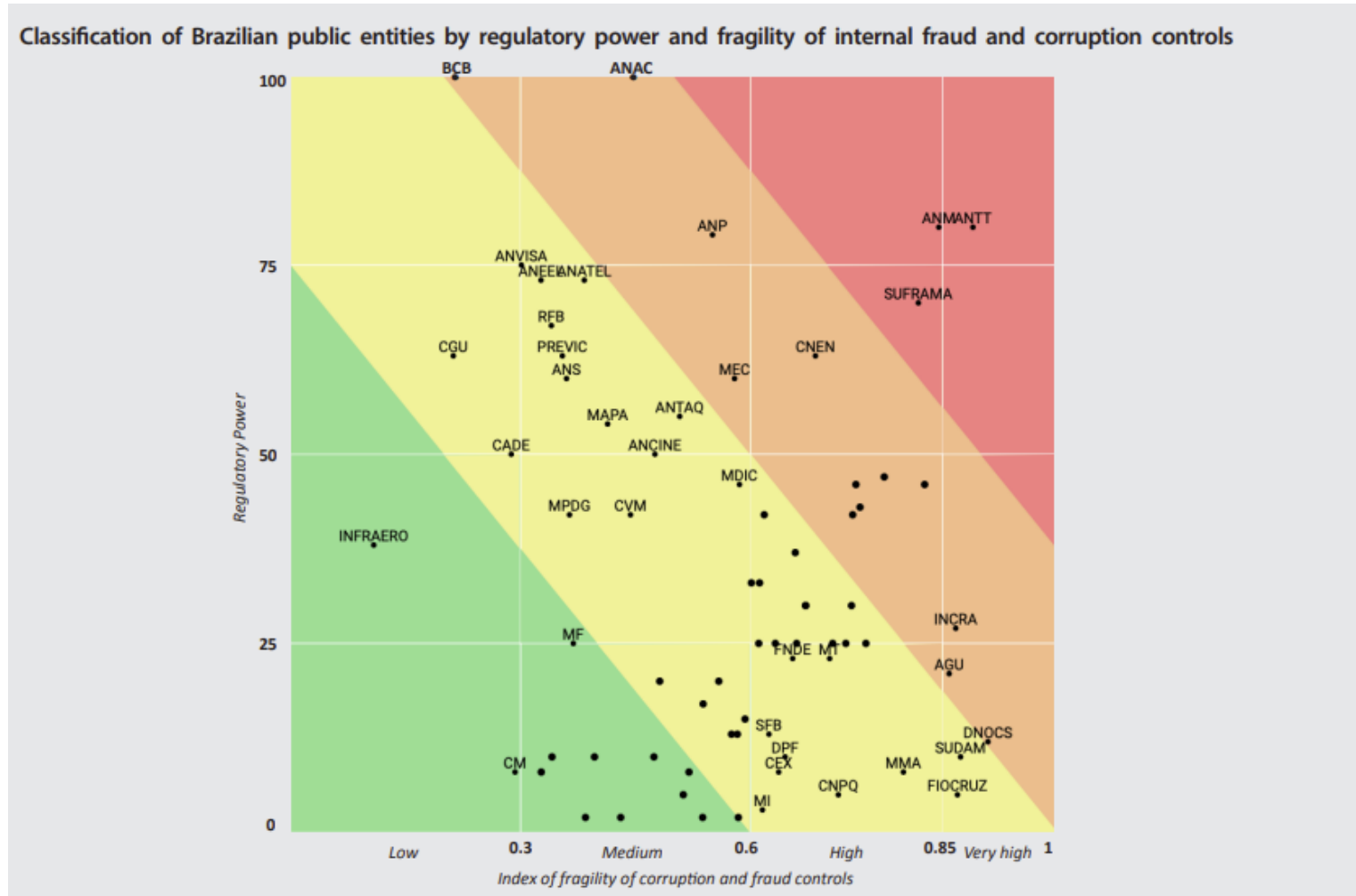
Tool: Corruption Risk Assessments

- A corruption risk assessment is a preventive tool for identifying corruption and integrity risk factors and risks in public sectors.
- Risk assessments identify weaknesses in a system and include a measure of probability (of the risk to happen) and a measure of impact or magnitude.
- These are not used to investigate or detect corrupt practices, instead they identify opportunities for corruption in systems and ways to mitigate corruption risks.



Audit As Source Information for identifying and assessing corruption risks

- In 2018, Brazil's supreme audit institution conducted an audit to assess corruption risks in the federal public administration.
- The audit assessed whether mechanisms for corruption prevention and detection in federal institutions are compatible with their economic and regulatory powers, and proposed improvements to eliminate or mitigate systemic causes that favor the occurrence of corruption.
- It verified the implementation of controls in different areas, including: ethics management and integrity; transparency and accountability; governance and internal audit; risk management and internal controls; and appointment of senior staff.





Tool: Social Accountability

Some evidence suggests that social accountability mechanisms can have an impact in reducing corruption. Context is key for their effectiveness.

The conditions that support success include:

- focusing on issues that are relevant to the targeted population;
- targeting of relatively homogenous populations;
- supporting populations to be empowered and have the capacity to hold institutions accountable and withstand elite capture;
- synergies and coalitions between different actors;
- alignment between social accountability and other reforms and monitoring mechanisms; credible sanctions;
- and functional and responsive state institutions.

Innovative Social Accountability Tools

Phones Against Corruption in Papua New Guinea is a corruption reporting tool based on anonymous mobile messaging.

It was awarded the Sheikh Tamim Hamad Al Thani International Anti-Corruption Excellence Award, under the Anti-Corruption Innovation category.

In the Philippines, DevelopmentLIVE is a mobile phone application for Android, which allows citizens to monitor and provide feedback on local development projects. It is currently being pilot tested across schools and municipalities, and will be rolled out to 500 schools and 1300 municipalities by 2019.

DevLIVE has also been included as a government commitment in the forthcoming OGP national action plan.

Source: Contribution by UNDP to WPSR 2019



Tool: Cultures of Integrity

- Public integrity is the consistent alignment of, and adherence to, shared ethical values, principles and norms for upholding and prioritising the public interest over private interests in public-sector behaviour and decision-making.
- It is vital for governing in the public interest and for the well-being of society, and reinforces fundamental values such as the rule of law and respect of human rights.
- The OECD Recommendation of the Council on Public Integrity provides guidance for developing a public integrity strategy based on three pillars:
 - A coherent and comprehensive public integrity system aims to ensure that policy makers develop a set of interconnected policies and tools that are coordinated and avoid overlaps and gaps.
 - The system needs to rely on effective accountability, building on risk-based controls and real responsibility for integrity.
 - Cultivating a culture of integrity intends to appeal to the intrinsic motivation of individuals to behave ethically.



Ethical Leadership Training

- Ethical leadership, behavioural nudging and to some extent anti-corruption messaging can help to reduce corruption in certain settings. The most promising results seem to come from interventions that raise the (material) costs of corruption while simultaneously increasing the (social-normative) benefits of behaving ethically.
- “Tone from the top” is critical in both the public and private sectors (New South Wales Independent Commission Against Corruption 2019; Dent 2021; The American Anti-Corruption Institute 2017; GAN Integrity 2021).
- This applies to senior figures within a given organisation, such as managers or executives, as well as to political leaders.
- A recent study of corruption in the health sector in Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania found that:

“evidence from the research highlights that leadership has an inspirational effect on others; a ‘learning from above’ that supports certain narratives about corruption (or anti-corruption) in relation to the perceived behaviours of the leaders... leaders constitute role models in relation to whom individuals justify and rationalise their own behaviours.”



No 'Silver Bullet' for Anti-Corruption

A 2016 roundtable on the effective implementation of UNCAC in support of the SDGs stressed that:

- Long-term efforts are required to change the strong, firmly embedded interests of those who are taking advantage of the existing situation;
- Empowerment of local actors and sustained social movement are crucial;
- Creative ways to enforce the rule of law should be found;
- There are no 'one size fits all' solutions
- Proper analysis, indicators and a monitoring and evaluation framework are crucial.

Source: "For an effective implementation of UNCAC in support of SDG Goal 16", Panel discussion at IACC, Panama City, 2016.





Questions?

Thank you

Chile General Comptroller Office

Developed a national anti-corruption strategy through a participatory process and conducted a national study on corruption with recommendations to strengthen integrity

