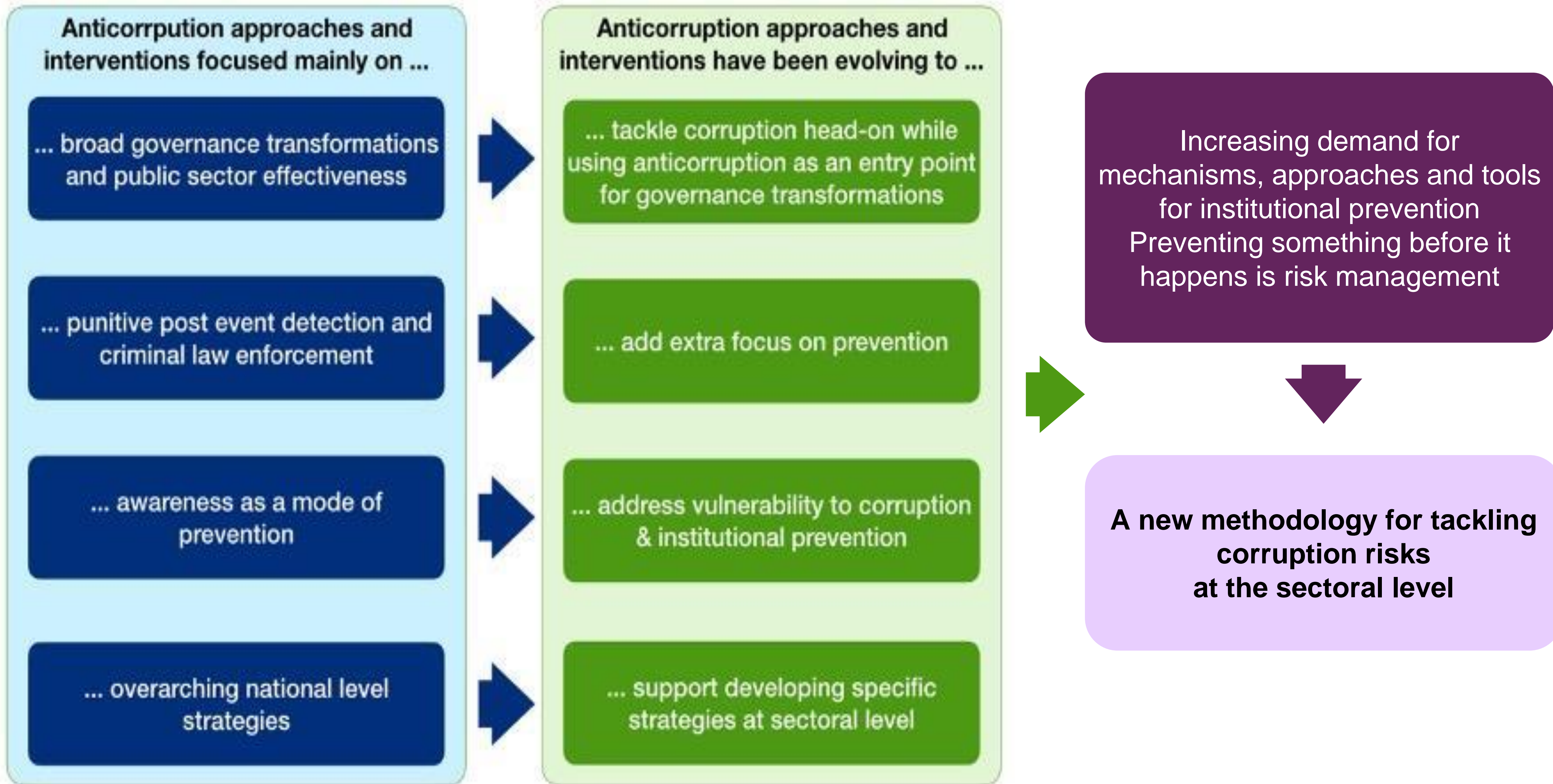




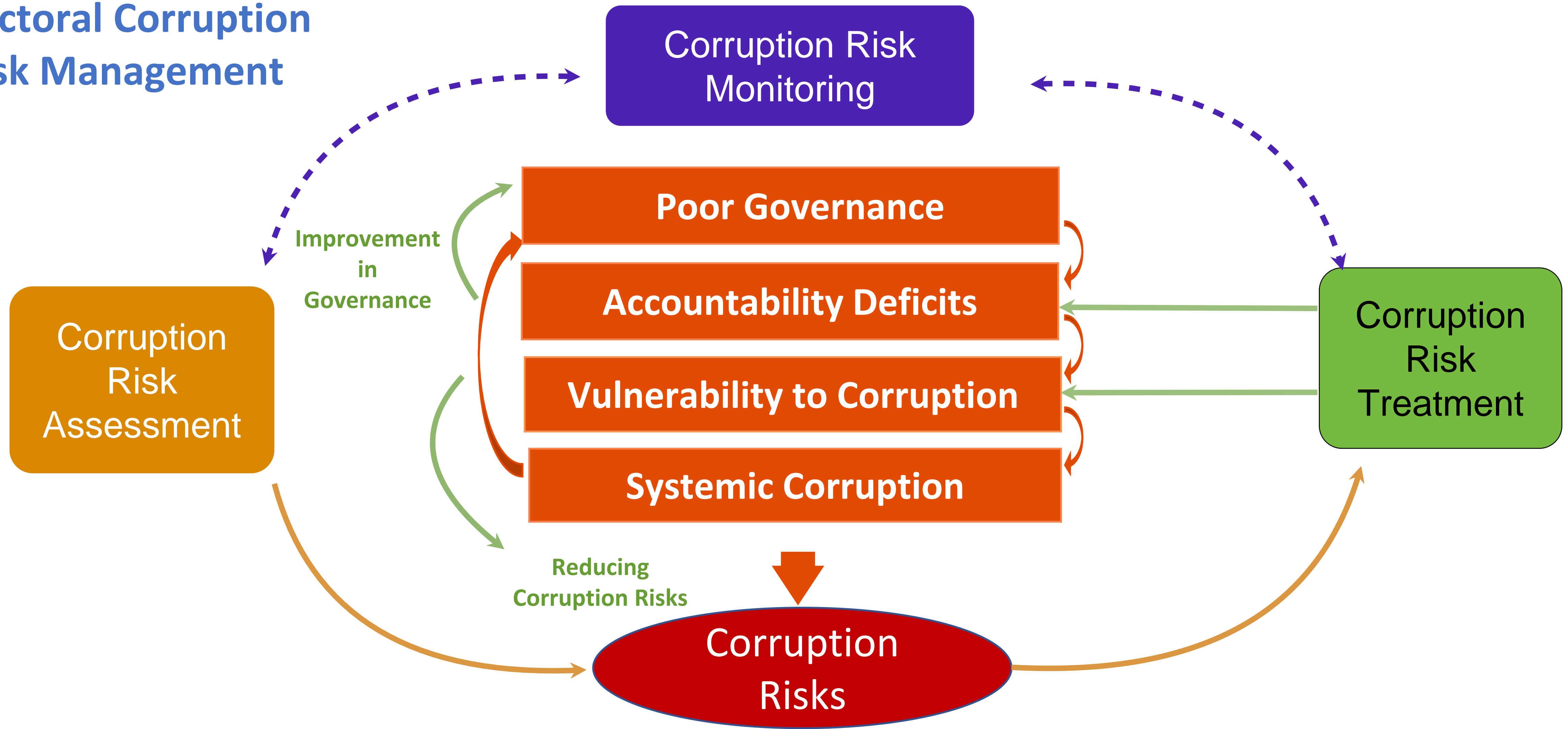
Sectoral Corruption Risk Management (SCRM)

Regional Project on Anti-Corruption and Integrity In the Arab Countries (ACIAC)

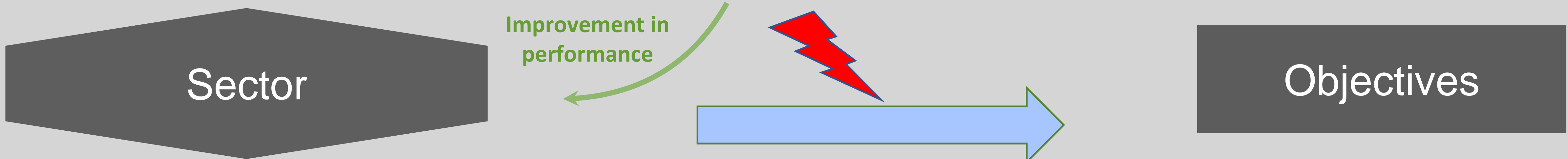




Sectoral Corruption Risk Management



Corruption undermines the ability to achieve goals



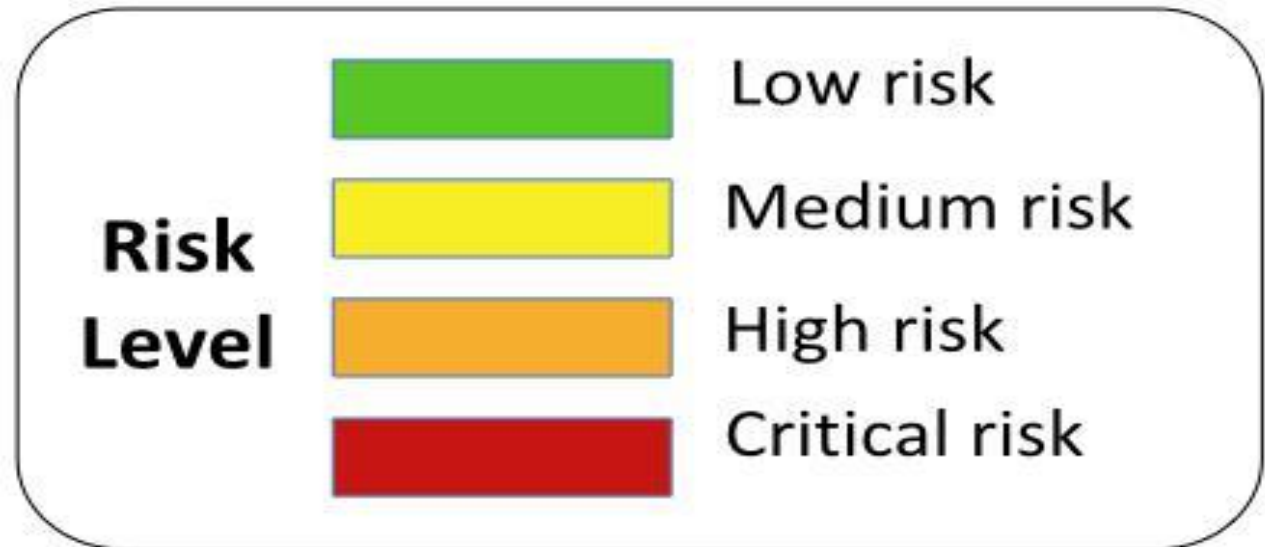
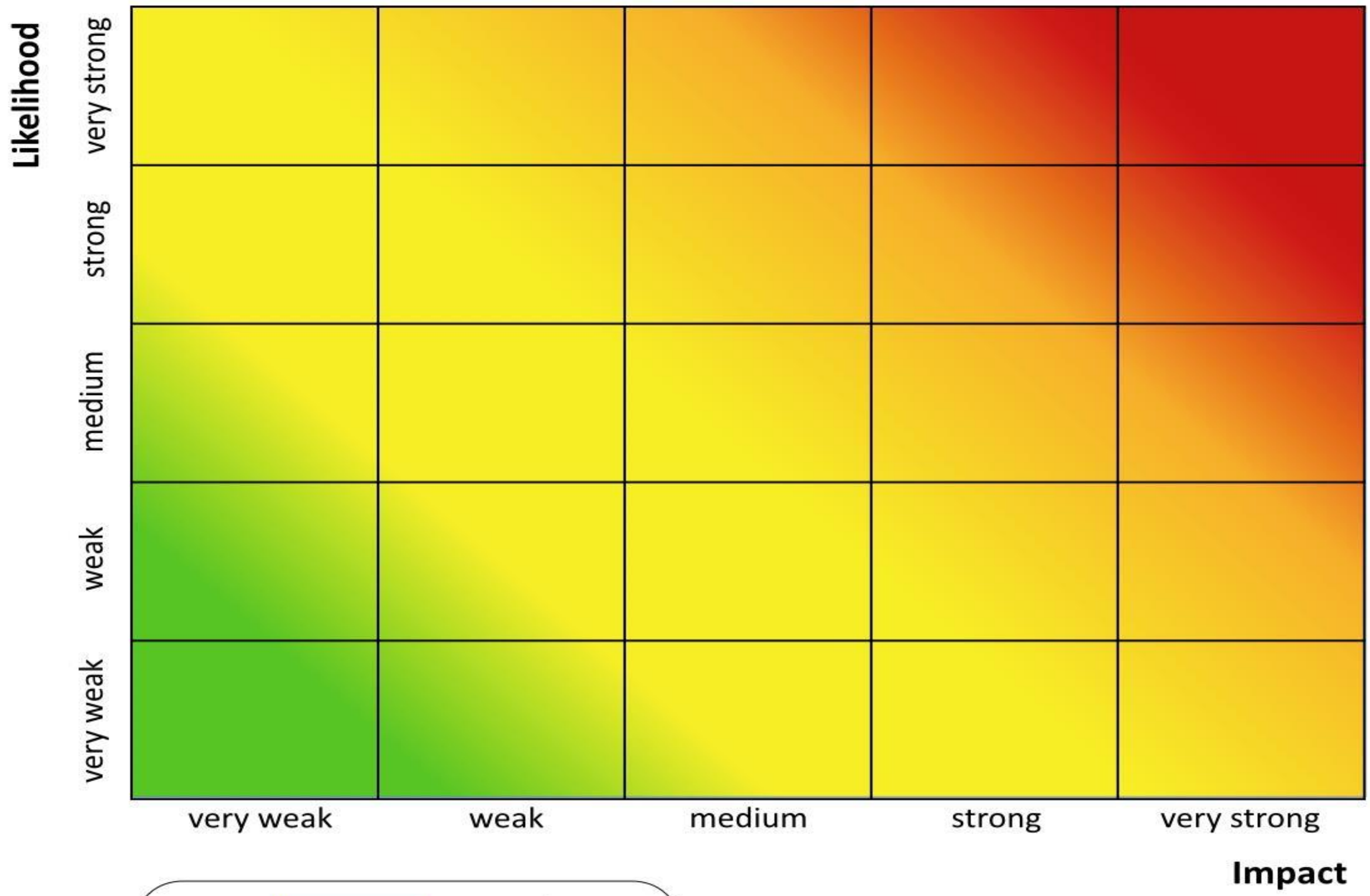
What are the risks?

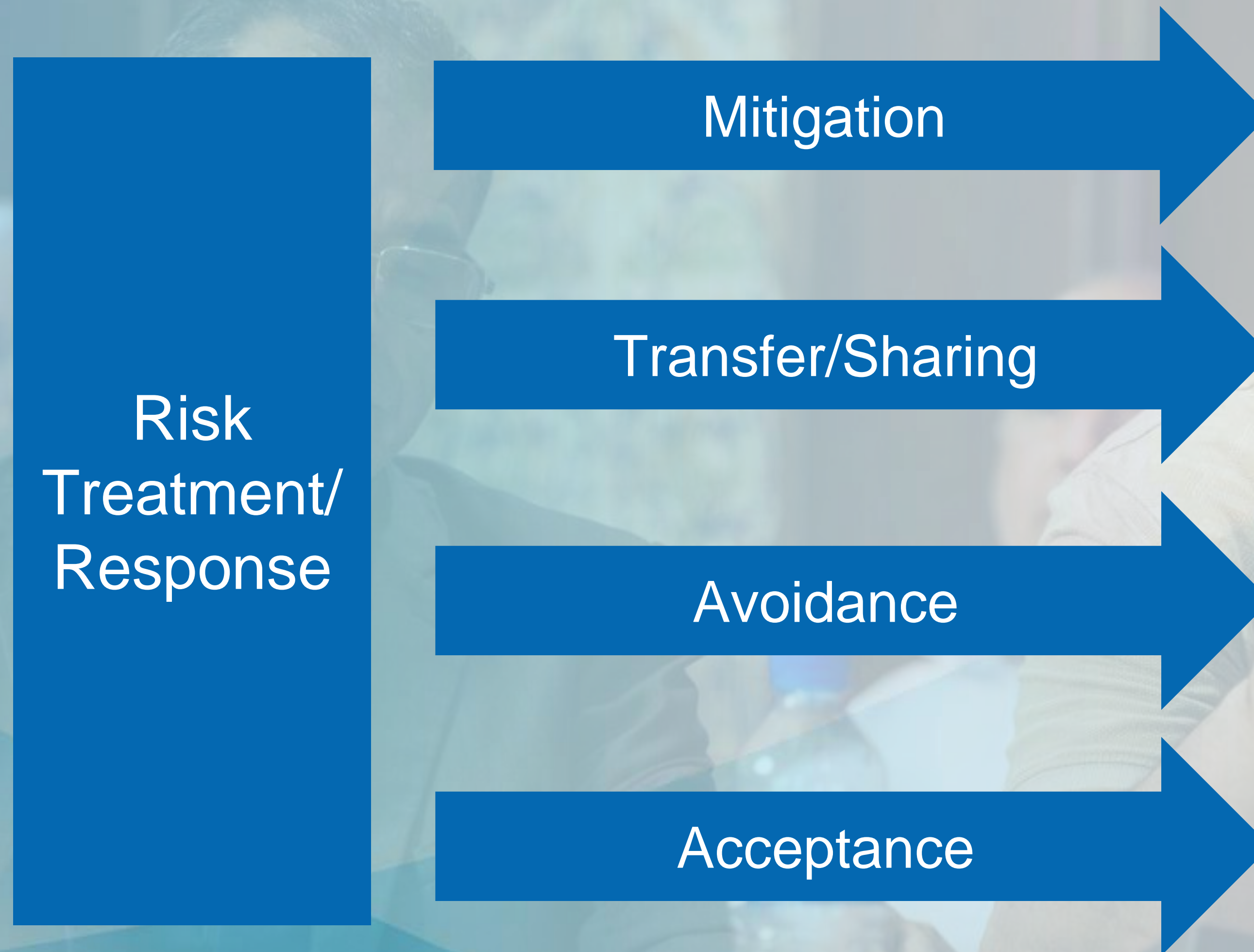
Despite the various definitions, 'risk' essentially refers to the potential occurrence of an event during a specific action, which could affect the outcome of that action

The level of risk can be assessed by determining the possibility of an event occurring. The “likelihood” and the magnitude or extent of its “impact”.

It is possible to illustrate the outcome of the assessment through a risk heat map.

Consequently, strategies for managing risks can be established, involving tasks such as setting priorities and identifying potential interventions – an ongoing process





Definition of “corruption” from a risk management perspective



What is corruption?

Corruption is widely defined as the misuse of entrusted power to attain personal or private advantages. This implies that individuals in positions of authority, who have the power to make crucial decisions, are often the ones engaged in corrupt activities



The Decision

The decision occurs when the actor possessing the authority identifies an issue and initiates a selection process leading to outcomes associated with that issue.

Accordingly, the assessment of “corruption” risks cannot be done in the abstract but rather in relation to specific decision points. Which requires using these points as units of analysis to assess corruption risks.

Any Sector:

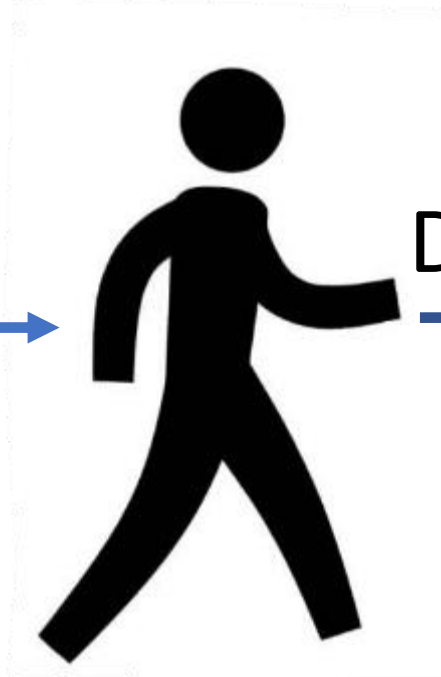
- Function
- Entity
- Program
- Process

Purpose

Roles and responsibilities

Corruption: “abuse of entrusted power for private gain”

Mandate & entrusted power



Decisions/Actions

Deviated Decisions/Actions

Impact

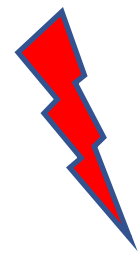
Targeted results

Distorted results

Negative Impact

Corruption Risk Assessment

Corruption



Likelihood

Impact

Undermines

Function

Entity

Program

Operation

Mapping Decision/Action Points



Follow the Beneficiary Follow the Product Follow the Money Follow the Document



Zoom-in/-out as needed





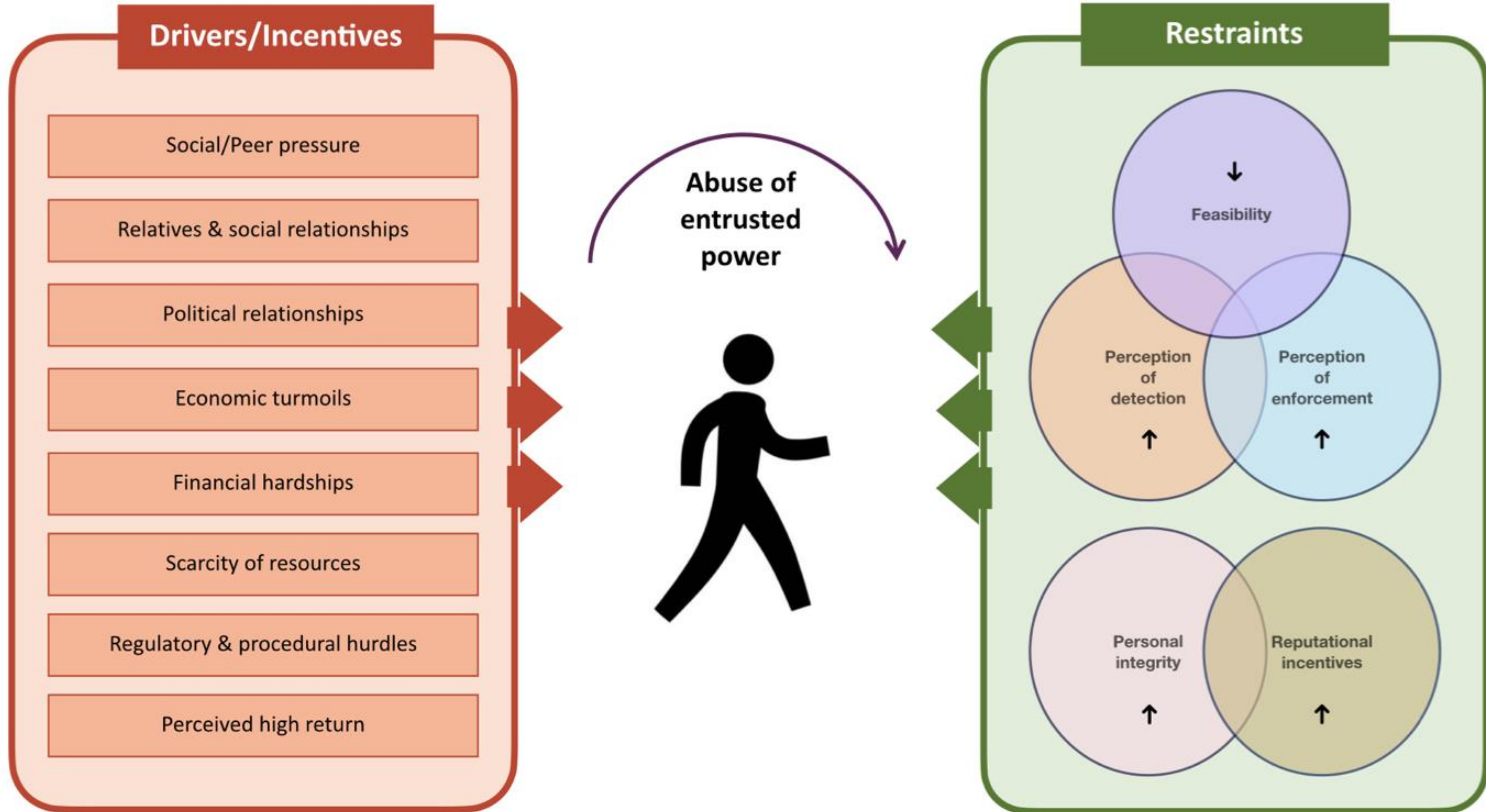
Impact analysis

Magnitude of the distorted outcomes of the deviation at the decision/action point combined with the frequency of occurrence at the decision point and/or across similar decision points

very weak weak medium strong very strong

Likelihood

The overall collective assessment of the two opposing forces: the drivers and the restraints



Perception of
feasibility

Perception of
detection

Perception of
enforcement

Personal
integrity

Reputation

Can I do
it?

Will I be
caught?

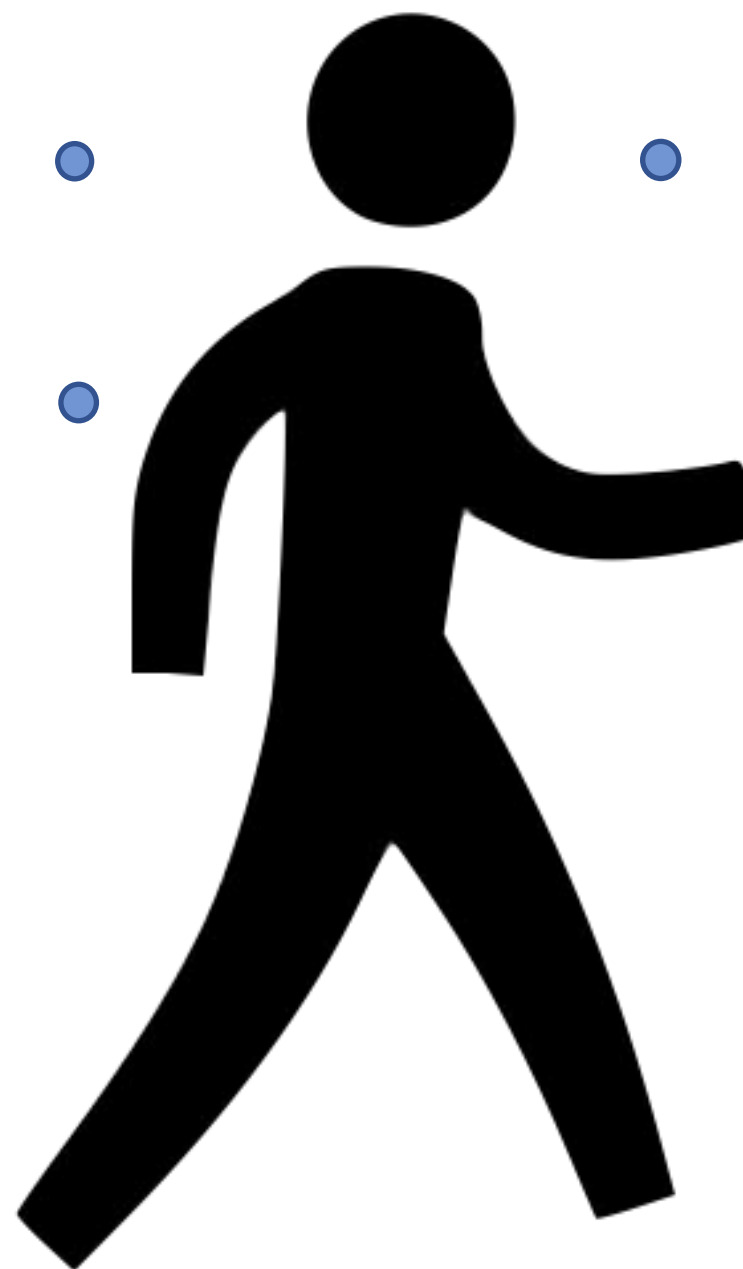
Will I be
punished?

Is it
justifiable?

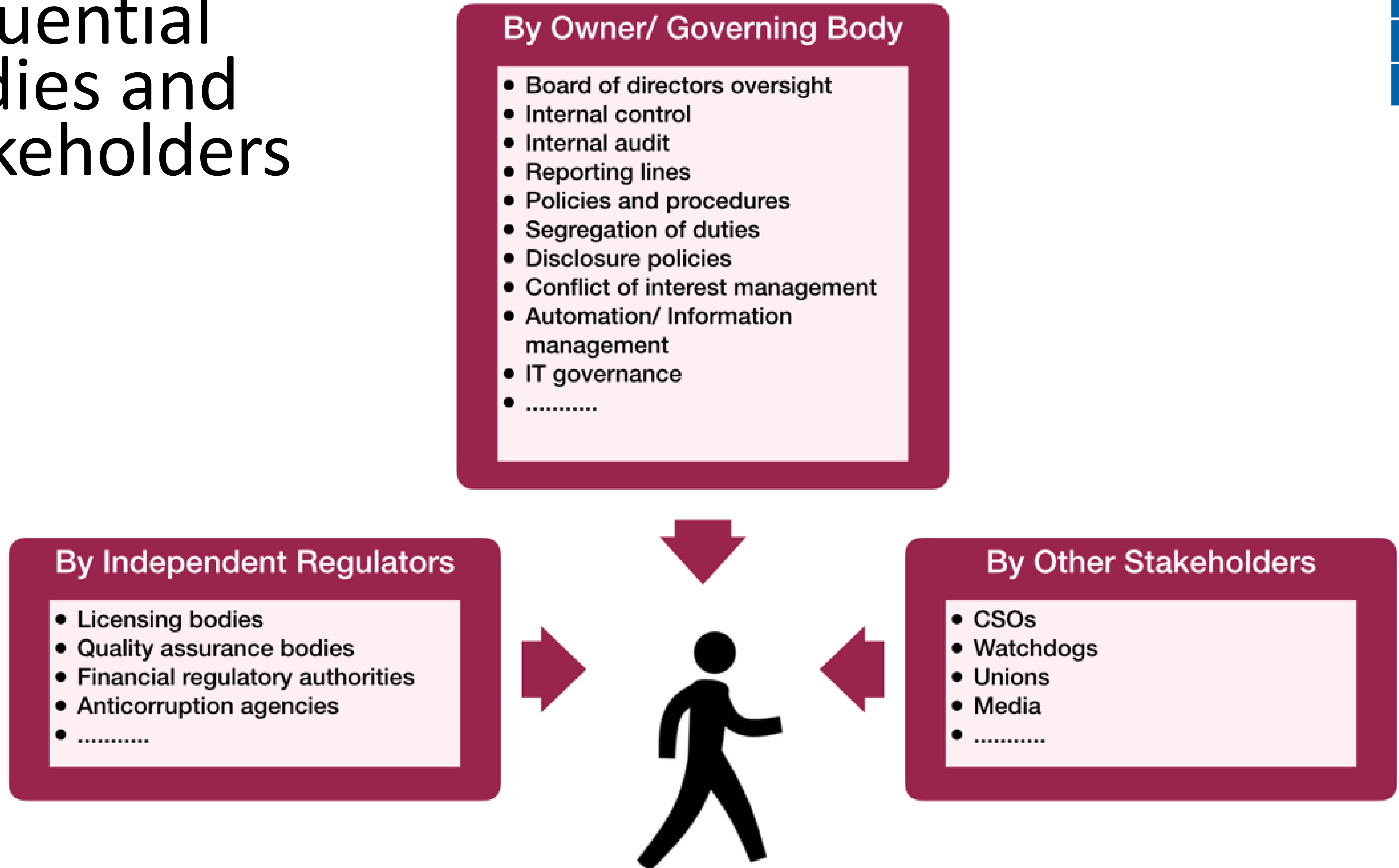
Is it socially
accepted?

Is it
doable?

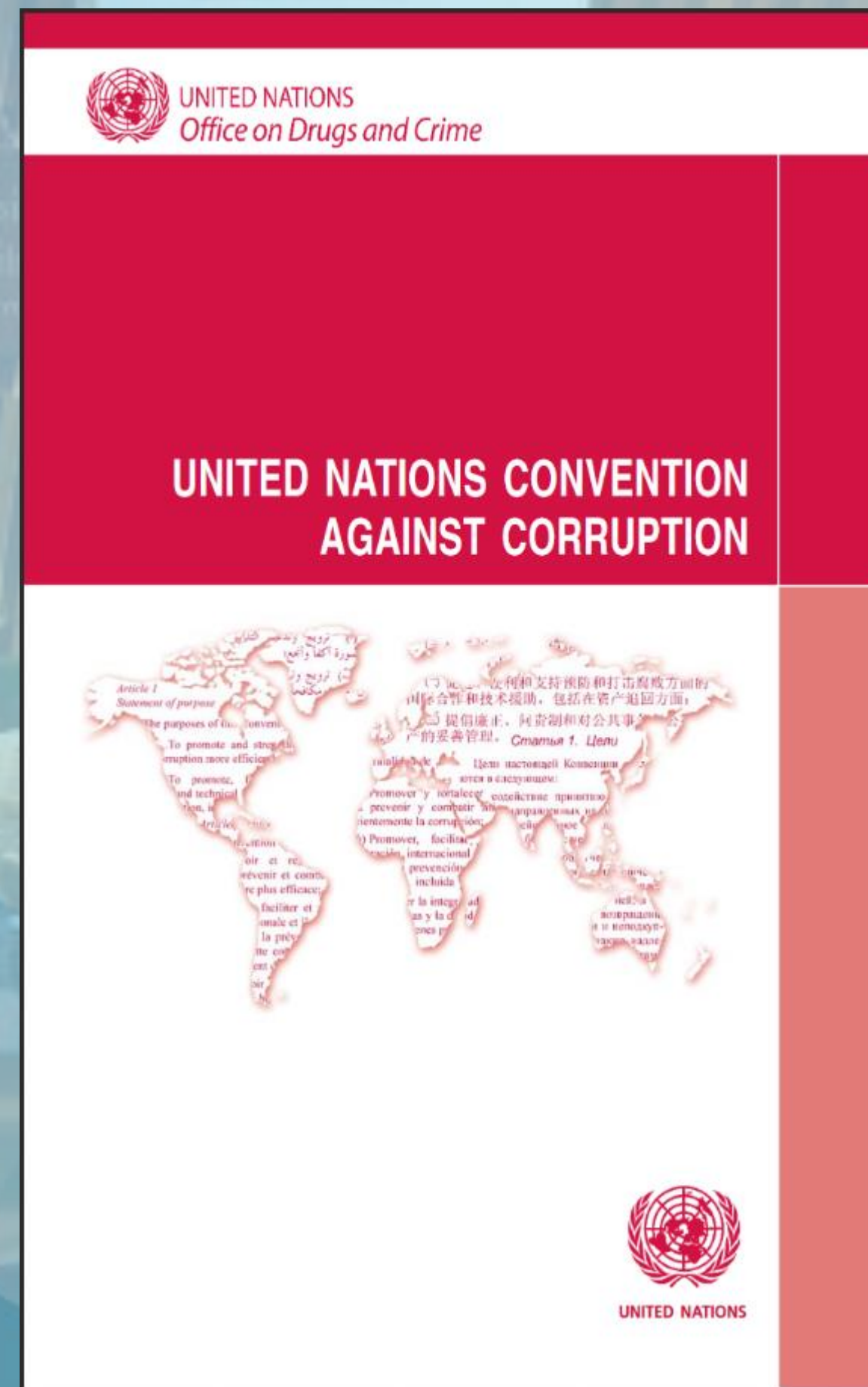
Actual
Feasibility



Influential bodies and stakeholders



Content of the United Nations Convention against Corruption



1. General provisions (Article 1-4)
2. Preventive measures (Article 5-14)
3. Criminalization and law enforcement (Article 15-42)
4. International cooperation (Article 43-50)
5. Asset recovery (Article 51-59)
6. Technical assistance & information exchange (Article 60-62)
7. Mechanisms for implementation (Article 63-64)
8. Final provisions (Article 65-71)

Content of the United Nations Convention against Corruption



The main areas of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

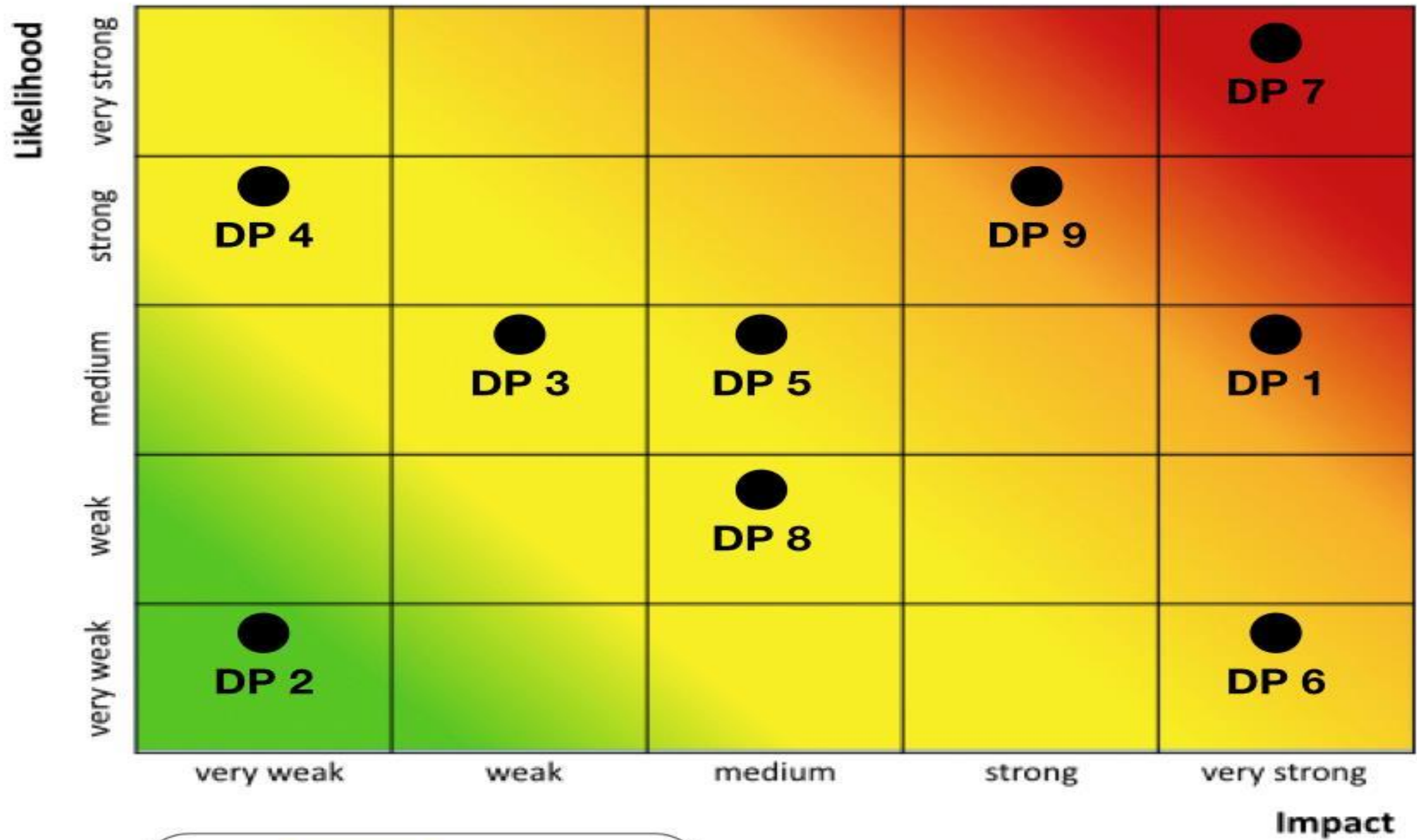
Preventive Measures

Anti-corruption policies and bodies in the fields of:

- ✓ Public employment
- ✓ Government procurement
- ✓ Public finance
- ✓ Private sector transparency
- ✓ Access to information
- ✓ Judicial integrity
- ✓ Community involvement and cooperation between concerned parties
- ✓ Prevention of money laundering

Criminalization & Law enforcement

- ✓ Bribery and embezzlement in the public and private sectors
- ✓ Abuse of office
- ✓ Trading in influence
- ✓ Illicit enrichment
- ✓ Acts related to corruption
- ✓ Money laundering
- ✓ Concealment
- ✓ Obstruction of justice proof
- ✓ Statute of limitations
- ✓ Domestic cooperation



Prioritization



**Degree of
Risk**

**Risk
Assessment**

**Dealing with
Risks**

Components of Success



- ❖ Addressing corruption as an **entry point** to broader governance reforms.
- ❖ Following a **preventive** methodology based on **institutional corruption risk management** has proven to be more practical and easier to implement in light of the lack of resources.
- ❖ Using **decision points** as units of analysis, defined based on function or process mapping, rather than a general broad description of the health system.
- ❖ Using **heat maps of corruption risks** to determine priorities and interventions to reduce risks that allow for a balance between achieving both “quick wins” and “medium-term reforms.”
- ❖ Using **unified country experiences** in the application process allows for the exchange of experiences across different countries despite differences in context.

Components of Success



- ❖ Following a **participatory multi-stakeholder approach**: creating a common platform and language between the health and anti-corruption communities.
- ❖ Building **national capacity for evaluation**, rather than using independent external experts, facilitates access to information, creates national ownership and ensures sustainability.
- ❖ Qualitative research methods for collecting and evaluating data, rather than quantitative research while ensuring objectivity and limiting bias are the best way to do this.
- ❖ Following a two-pronged strategy, direct application of priority areas while working in parallel to develop long-term strategic plans, which enhances political commitment and stimulates achieving the best results and their sustainability.
- ❖ Clear ethical leadership while working gradually to institutionalize national teams.

THANK YOU!



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