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Trends and Challenges in Implementing Anti-Corruption Strategies

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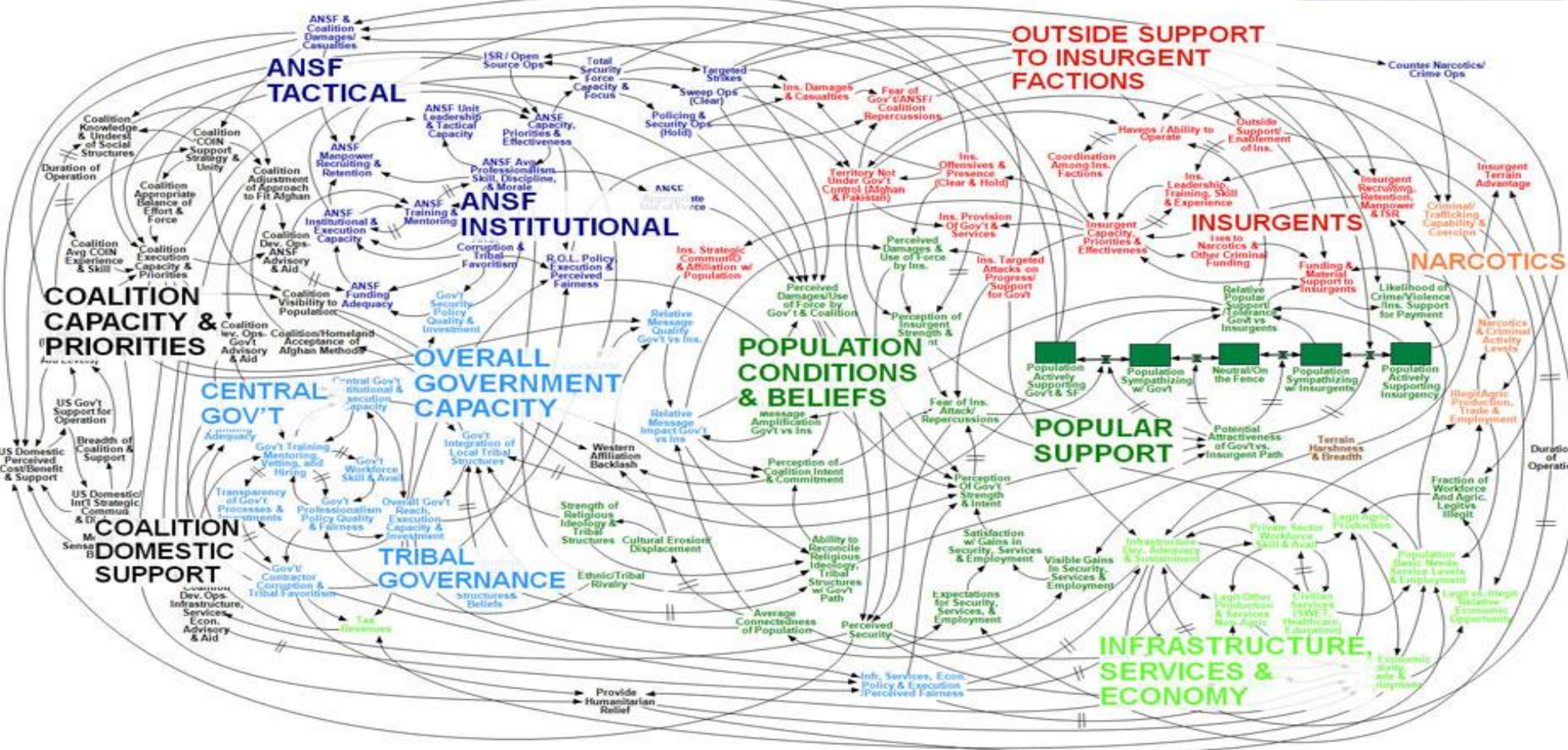


Afghanistan Stability / COIN Dynamics

Legend:

- Population/Popular Support
- Infrastructure, Economy, & Services
- Government
- Afghanistan Security Forces
- Insurgents
- Crime and Narcotics
- Coalition Forces & Actions
- Physical Environment

Significant Delay: = Significant Delay



WORKING DRAFT - V3



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Anti-Corruption Strategies: *Monitoring and Evaluation*

- 1. International Context: UNCAC's 2nd Review Cycle
- 2. Monitoring and evaluating AC Strategies: Key Considerations
- 3. Recommendations

1. The United Nations Convention against Corruption and the Second Review Cycle





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Art. 5 UNCAC Preventive AC Policies and Practices

Effective, coordinated anticorruption policies, aimed at the prevention of corruption, and which are periodically evaluated.



2. Monitoring and evaluating AC Strategies: Key Considerations

- a) Type of AC strategies
- b) Approach used
- c) Responsibilities for monitoring and evaluating
- d) Credibility of monitoring system



A. Type of AC strategies impacts on monitoring and evaluation

Implicit: Part of a broader strategy (e.g. Good governance)

Explicit: Broad or Sectoral (justice, education) strategy



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B. Approach used

- Thematic Approach (e.g. UNCAC)
- Functional approach
- Sectoral approach (e.g. focus on core ministries)



C. Responsibilities for monitoring and evaluating

Frequently, coordinating bodies are not equipped with the necessary authority to ensure reporting and accountability for results



D. Credible monitoring system:

WHY

- Create accountability for results
- Sense of shared purpose and achievement
- Reconfirm commitment, support and political will
- Continuous stakeholder involvement and public support

WHO

- Self-reporting,
- centralized monitoring,
- independent monitoring,
- Involve stakeholders (Peers, CSO, Media, Private Sector)

WHAT

- Indicators (Impact, outcome, output)

HOW

- Methodology (quantitative, qualitative, pre-existent instruments, e.g. UNCAC SA Checklist)

WHEN

- How regular? (baseline and progress assessments)



3. Lessons Learned

- Development of an anti-corruption strategy should be an indigenous, inclusive and participatory process
- Adequate resources
- Strategy should be based on sound research
- Effective policy coordination mechanism
- Focus on implementation
- Participation of society



Thank you very much

Mr Ronan O'Laoire
Associate Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer
Corruption and Economic Crime Branch
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
ronan.olaoire@unodc.org