

## DGPN Revised Consolidated Reply

### **Query: Benin/Comparative Experiences/Knowledge Products on Corruption and the Fight Against Poverty**

Haley Horan, Research Officer

4 June 2004

---

### **Original Query:** [Giske C. Lillehammer](#), UNDP Benin

Posted: 18 May 2004

Dear colleagues,

UNDP Benin has been asked to do a presentation on "Corruption and the fight against poverty" at the University of Benin. In that respect, we are looking for UNDP Knowledge Products (brief notes, comparative experiences, How-to-guide, etc.) on this theme that can help us in the preparation of this presentation. Have any of you elaborated such documents, and in that case, can you send us an electronic copy?

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Kind regards,  
Giske C. Lillehammer  
Chargée de Programme Gouvernance  
Cotonou, Benin

---

### **Responses were received, with thanks, from:**

- [Tomasz Anusiewicz](#), UNDP RBEC RSC Bratislava – NEW!
- [Magdy Martinez-Soliman](#), BDP/DGG, NY
- [Lenni Montiel](#), UNDP Vietnam
- [Patrick Keuleers](#), SURF Bangkok
- [Sam Ibanda](#), UNDP Uganda
- [Giulia Perrone](#), UNDP Argentina

---

### **Summary of Resources:**

#### **NEW Resources:**

- "Mainstreaming Poverty Reduction." Poverty Working Group Position Paper for the Meeting of the Consultative Group on Indonesia Mid-Year Review. 12 June 2002.  
[http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/eap/eap.nsf/Attachments/Int11th.CGI-S5-poverty\\_wp/\\$File/Poverty\\_wp.pdf](http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/eap/eap.nsf/Attachments/Int11th.CGI-S5-poverty_wp/$File/Poverty_wp.pdf) - NEW!
- "The World Bank and Indonesia: Our Dream is a World Free from Poverty"  
[http://wbIn0018.worldbank.org/eap/eap.nsf/Attachments/wb&ind/\\$File/wb&ind.pdf](http://wbIn0018.worldbank.org/eap/eap.nsf/Attachments/wb&ind/$File/wb&ind.pdf) - NEW!
- "Globalisation, Poverty and Corruption." By Jane Ellis, Australian National Development Bulletin, ANU, January 2001.  
<http://www.transparency.org.au/documents/globalisation.html> - NEW!

- Causes and Effects of Corruption in Indonesia – “The Problem Tree.”  
<http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220132418?hiddenRequest=true> - **NEW!**
- Corruption and the Poor: A joint initiative by the World Bank and the Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia - Executive Summary - October 2001. <http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220132420?hiddenRequest=true> - **NEW!**

### International Conventions

- United Nations Convention against Corruption  
[http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime\\_convention\\_corruption.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_convention_corruption.html)
- OECD Convention Against Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions  
[http://www.oecd.org/departement/0,2688,en\\_2649\\_34859\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/departement/0,2688,en_2649_34859_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)

### Slide Presentations

- Lessons from Developing Countries: UNDP Anti-Corruption Initiatives in Democratic Governance. PPT presentation made in China by David Yang, 2003.  
<http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220131571>
- Corruption and Anti-Corruption Policy. UNDP CONTACT Workshop on Financial Management and Public Service Ethics and Accountability, Bangkok, Thailand. 24-28 June 2002. Presentation made by Dr. Paul Oquist UNDP Senior Governance Adviser for Asia <http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220131563>
- Accountability, Transparency and Integrity in Governance. UNDP CONTACT Workshop on Financial Management and Public Service Ethics and Accountability Training, 24-28 June 2002. Presentation by Patrick Keuleers.  
<http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220131574>
- Forum on Transparency and Corruption, Maputo Oct 2002: Role of the state in promoting accountability and transparency of public officials. Presentation by Kristinn Helgasson  
<http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220131573>
- “Governance and Controlling Corruption Is Central for Socioeconomic Development and Growth: New Reports and Evidence”. November 2000 • D. Kaufmann World Bank Complete slide set (568 kb PowerPoint presentation).  
[http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/pdf/transition\\_cap\\_eng.ppt](http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/pdf/transition_cap_eng.ppt)
- World Bank Anti-Corruption in Transition 2 (763 kb PDF)  
[http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/eca/ecspeExt.nsf/Attached/Poverty%20Reduction%20and%20Economic%20Management2/\\$FILE/wb%20Anticorrupt2%20pub.pdf](http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/eca/ecspeExt.nsf/Attached/Poverty%20Reduction%20and%20Economic%20Management2/$FILE/wb%20Anticorrupt2%20pub.pdf)
- World Bank webpage: Poverty Reduction and Economic Management in Europe and Central Asia <http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/eca/ecspeExt.nsf>
- A power-point presentation on corruption. Poverty and development in Africa. From Purdue University, USA. <http://expert.cc.purdue.edu/~africans/files/Corruption.ppt>
- Transparency International: the coalition against corruption. PPT Presentation (copyright, 2002) <http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220131611>

### UNDP Publications

- UNDP Case studies on Anti-corruption <http://intra.undp.org/bdp/anti-corruption/casestudies.htm>
- Anti-Corruption Practice Note - Cover Memo (2004)  
<http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220131610>
- UNDP Anti-corruption Practice Note  
<http://intra.undp.org/bdp/policy/docs/policynotesnew/Anti%20Corruption%20Note%20FINAL%20VERSION%20031704.pdf>
- UNDP Inventory of Anti-Corruption Projects <http://intra.undp.org/bdp/anti-corruption/index.htm>. Consolidates information on 80 countries (with some conducting multiple projects related to anti-corruption, total country projects in the inventory to-date is 132); 3 regional programmes; and 1 global trust fund on accountability and transparency

- Sourcebook for UNDP Country Offices on Accountability, Transparency and Integrity [http://intra.undp.org/bdp/anti-corruption/sourcebook\\_ati.htm](http://intra.undp.org/bdp/anti-corruption/sourcebook_ati.htm)
- Fighting Corruption in Developing Countries: Lessons from UNDP Experience (2003) <http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220131613>
- [International Instruments, the Role of States and CSOs in Anti-corruption](#) By Rajesh Choudree, UNDP. Mozambique Forum on Transparency and Corruption, 2002.
- CONTACT manual (Country Assessment in Accountability and Transparency - UNDP) [http://www.undp.org/governance/contact\\_2001.htm](http://www.undp.org/governance/contact_2001.htm)
- Case Study – Whistleblower Law in Australia. UNDP Financial Management and Public Service Ethics and Accountability Training Workshop for Asia and the Pacific (24-28 June 2002, Bangkok) <http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220131575>
- Accountability, transparency and integrity: Report for UNDP Financial management and Public Service Ethics and Accountability Training Workshop for Asia and the Pacific (24 – 28 June 2002). <http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220131561>

#### UN Publications/Resources

- The link between corruption and poverty: the case of Kenya (UNPAN) <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/idep/unpan005215.pdf>
- Anti-corruption toolkit (UN Office for Drug control) [http://www.unodc.org/unodc/corruption\\_toolkit.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/corruption_toolkit.html)
- SMG Meeting Minutes - 17 March, 2004 (2004-03): Crime and Corruption as a Threat to Security and Development <http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220131701>

#### Other Publications/Resources

- Corruption fighters toolkit (Transparency International) [http://www.transparency.org/toolkits/2002/Transparency Annual Corruption Perception Index](http://www.transparency.org/toolkits/2002/Transparency%20Annual%20Corruption%20Perception%20Index) Transparency International Corruptions Perceptions Index (2003) <http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220131702>
- Money In Politics Handbook: A Guide to Increasing Transparency in Emerging Democracies (2003-11) <http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220131614>
- The ADB-OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative website <http://www1.oecd.org/daf/ASIAcom/>. Includes "Anti-Corruption Policies in Asia and the Pacific", which outlines the strategies, framework of action, and progress reports of endorsing countries in their fight against corruption, as set up in the Action Plan.
- World Bank page on costs and consequences of corruption in different areas including section on "Corruption, Poverty and Inequality". <http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/anticorrupt/topic1.htm>
- Service Delivery, Poverty and Corruption – Common Threads from Diagnostic Surveys. (World Bank) [http://econ.worldbank.org/files/27951\\_anderson.pdf](http://econ.worldbank.org/files/27951_anderson.pdf)
- Does Corruption Affect Income Inequality and Poverty? (IMF) <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.cfm?sk=2629.0>
- World Bank's Working Papers and Articles: Corruption <http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/wp-corruption.html>
- Poverty and Corruption in Indonesia [http://www.stolaf.edu/depts/cis/wp/mutidjo/Indonesia\\_Paper.html](http://www.stolaf.edu/depts/cis/wp/mutidjo/Indonesia_Paper.html)
- Corruption in South Africa. Collection of brief articles on poverty and corruption. Publication sponsored by UNDP <http://www.iss.co.za/Pubs/Monographs/No15/Contents.html>
- POVERTY AND CORRUPTION IN SOUTH AFRICA: Government corruption in poverty alleviation programmes [www.gov.za/reports/1998/poverty/corruption.pdf](http://www.gov.za/reports/1998/poverty/corruption.pdf)
- Burkina Faso Decree on Creating a High Corruption Authority (2001) <http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220131700?hiddenRequest=true>

- Organization for African Unity - Report of Experts on the OAU Convention on the Fight against Corruption (2001)  
<http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220131687?hiddenRequest=true>
- Reducing Poverty by Fighting Corruption: An Agenda for Action. (Department for International Development, 2003). <http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/>
- Hong Kong's [Independent Commission Against Corruption](#). Perceived world-wide to be an effective model of institutional framework to combat corruption

#### Workshop Proceedings:

- The Bildner Center has convened its fifth seminar of "Latin America Challenged: Legacies of the Past and Implications for the Future" Series: Corruption In High Places: How to Combat It. To read more, write to [BrazilProject@gc.cuny.edu](mailto:BrazilProject@gc.cuny.edu)
- Wilton Park Conference, 677<sup>th</sup> meeting on "Enhancing Good Governance by Curbing Corruption. Proceedings available at [www.wiltonpark.org.uk](http://www.wiltonpark.org.uk)
- Political Corruption and Democracy – the Role of Development Assistance: Conference and Workshop, March 29-30, 2004 sponsored by The Collegium for Development Studies at Uppsala University, in collaboration with Sida's Division for Democratic Governance. Proceedings of workshop can be found at [www.kus.uu.se](http://www.kus.uu.se)

#### News / articles

- More than \$1 Trillion Dollars is Paid in Bribes Each Year (World Bank, April 13, 2004).  
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,date:04-13-2004%7EmenuPK:278083%7EpagePK:34392%7EpiPK:34427%7EtheSitePK:4607,00.html#Story1>
- CONGO: Corruption increasing poverty. Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN), part of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)  
[http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=40656&SelectRegion=Great\\_Lakes](http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=40656&SelectRegion=Great_Lakes)
- CORRUPTION AND POVERTY THREATEN KYRGYZ GROWTH FORECASTS  
<http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/business/articles/eav031303.shtml>
- Yemenis frustrated as corruption compounds poverty  
<http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L20574647.htm>
- EAST TIMOR: Anger at poverty and corruption sparks unrest  
<http://www.greenleft.org.au/back/2002/520/520p17.htm>
- Poverty and Corruption in the Philippine Bureaucracy <http://www.tinig.com/v18/v18sj.html>
- Poverty, Corruption Haunt Romania  
<http://www.globalpolicy.org/nations/laundry/regions/2002/0217romania.htm>
- UNODC:FIGHTING TERRORISM AND CORRUPTION AMONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT UN CRIME COMMISSION, New York, May 21 2004  
<http://www.unis.unvienna.org/unis/pressrels/2004/uniscp490.html>

#### From the DPGN archives:

- DGPn Consolidated Reply, Query: India/ Comparative Experiences / National Strategies for Urban Poverty Reduction, February 13, 2003  
<http://groups.undp.org/read/messages?id=73574#73574>
- REVISED II DGPn Consolidated Reply, Query: Ethiopia/ Comparative Experiences / Support to Anti-Corruption Commissions, November 24, 2003  
<http://groups.undp.org/read/messages?id=62919#62919>
- DGPn Consolidated Reply, Query: Congo-Brazzaville/Comparative Experiences/Anti-Corruption Assessments, May 31, 2003  
<http://groups.undp.org/read/messages?id=47465#47465>
- Summary notes of the UNDP Roundtable on anti-corruption: *Fighting Corruption in Post-Communist States: Where are we now? Where do we go from here?* in which the first 2003 Democratic Governance Fellow, Tomasz Anusiewicz from RBEC, presented his draft fellowship paper  
<http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220104084?hiddenRequest=true>

---

## Responses in Full:

### **Tomasz Anusiewicz, UNDP RBEC RSC Bratislava – NEW!**

As you may know, the Anti-corruption Practice Note is the key knowledge product dealing with the issue of corruption from UNDP perspective, and it refers to poverty, of course.

It also has a set of useful links, including those to TI and WB web pages (ex. <http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/anticorrupt/corpov.htm> or [/readings.htm](#)) that would provide you with an abundance of information for this, or any other related presentation.

Please find attached the above Note, as well as a selection of other articles, four of them about the well known case of Indonesia.

### **Magdy Martinez-Soliman, BDP/DGG, NY**

I am herewith compiling a series of materials, papers and presentations, most of them contributed by Pauline Tamesis, Anti-corruption adviser, that might not all be on the BDP website, under the Democratic Governance Practice Area's materials corresponding to Anti-corruption, and providing a series of references from the site itself, just in case. I am also adding a series of papers and studies, briefs and news sent by different colleagues in these last months that might be useful for your presentation.

- 1) Case studies on Anti-corruption can be read at <http://intra.undp.org/bdp/anti-corruption/casestudies.htm>.
- 2) The Anti-corruption Practice Note is posted at the intra website <http://intra.undp.org/bdp/policy/docs/policynotesnew/Anti%20Corruption%20Note%20FINAL%20VERSION%20031704.pdf> I am attaching the cover memo of the Note to the ET and the presentation made by Gita Welch and Pauline Tamesis on February 12<sup>th</sup>, before the same body, on the Note. Several other very interesting documents are posted at the AC Workspace at BDP.
- 3) I am further enclosing the presentation made by again Gita and Pauline at the Secretariat, on Fighting Corruption in Developing Countries: lessons Learned from UNDP's Experience.
- 4) Pauline also developed a database of UNDP Projects: Early 2003, BDP requested information from country offices regarding their activities in anti-corruption. Approximately 30 country offices responded to this 9point survey (which included a request on lessons learned, donor interest and prioritization of the issue as per CCF, and level of country involvement with the preparations for the UN Convention vs. Corruption). Together with information received from the CO respondents, BDP/DGG examined the data from the ROAR 2000 and 2001, reviewed DGPN responses to related inquiries about anti-corruption projects, and used DGTTF information to form the basis of this UNDP Inventory of Anti-Corruption Projects. This inventory (please see <http://intra.undp.org/bdp/anti-corruption/index.htm>) consolidates information on 80 countries (with some conducting multiple projects related to anti-corruption, total country projects in the inventory to-date is 132); 3 regional programmes; and 1 global trust fund on accountability and transparency.
- 5) The DGPN has consolidated numerous replies on AC issues over the last two years. Depending on the depth of your presentation, you can visit these replies in the archives

of the Governance Practice Network. Ethiopia and Congo-Brazzaville initiated queries provided especially remarkable and comprehensive responses from the practice.

- 6) At the 278<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Senior Managers Group, chaired by the SG, the head of UNODC presented a report on Crime and Corruption as a threat to security and development, which is highly interesting.
- 7) The ADB-OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative. After the launching in Manila and the follow-up meetings in Seoul and Tokyo, a regional meeting was held in Kuala Lumpur in December 2003. 17 countries endorsed the Action Plan in Tokyo in 2001. This number has now grown to 21, and these countries are now implementing their priority areas of reform as set up in the Action Plan. During the steering group meetings held in Jakarta in 2002 and in Kuala Lumpur in 2003, the endorsing countries reviewed progress made in the implementation of reforms and programs, shared experiences, and discussed their successes and constraints. Self-evaluation reports and stocktaking exercises were undertaken during the past year and initial results show that much has been accomplished in this regard. Under the stocktaking exercise, endorsing countries have endeavored to take concrete steps under the three pillars of action as set up in the Action Plan. Under the Action Plan, endorsing countries choose from a menu of anti-corruption actions that meet their particular needs and commit to reforms over a 12 to 18 month cycle. The Initiative's key accomplishments for the past two years are contained in a publication, "Anti-Corruption Policies in Asia and the Pacific", which outlines the strategies, framework of action, and progress reports of endorsing countries in their fight against corruption, as set up in the Action Plan. The publication, as well as other useful information about the Initiative i.e. The Action Plan and Implementation Strategy, can be found at the Initiative's website at: <http://www1.oecd.org/daf/ASIAcom/> (contributed by Gita Welch and Shoji Nishimoto)
- 8) The Bildner Center has convened its fifth seminar of "Latin America Challenged: Legacies of the Past and Implications for the Future" Series: Corruption In High Places: How to Combat It. Panelists were Jo-Marie Burt, George Mason University and Susan Rose-Ackerman, Yale University. Although two Latin American Presidents have been impeached for corruption since the 1980s- of only three in Latin American history- corruption continues to be endemic. In nearly every country, investigations have revealed widespread graft throughout the public and private sectors, aggravating economic crises and increasing disillusion with democratic governments. Nowhere has this been more apparent than in Peru and Venezuela. This seminar examined the anti corruption efforts of these and other countries in order to establish which programs work and which do not. To read more, write to [BrazilProject@gc.cuny.edu](mailto:BrazilProject@gc.cuny.edu) (contributed by Walter Franco)
- 9) You will also find an institutional presentation from TI, which contains useful definitions and data (please note that it is copyrighted and already two years-old). A must on these matters is the annual Corruption Perception Index by TI (2003 edition attached) which can be visited at [www.transparency.org](http://www.transparency.org)
- 10) The Wilton Park Conference convened in its 677<sup>th</sup> Edition to discuss the topic "Enhancing Good Governance by Curbing Corruption". Proceedings of this high-level meeting can be found at [www.wiltonpark.org.uk](http://www.wiltonpark.org.uk)
- 11) A paper by our (former) colleague Rajesh Choudree on [International Instruments, the Role of States and CSOs in Anti-corruption](#) and an appendix on Legislation has also been attached.
- 12) As a concrete example that might be close to Benin's reality, please find enclosed the Burkina Faso Decree creating a High Anti-corruption Authority.



- 13) DFID's Agenda for Action (Combating Poverty by Fighting against Corruption) and
- 14) USAID's paper on Money in Politics (Increasing Transparency in Emerging Democracies) are also very interesting and full of excellent examples and good practices.
- 15) The report of experts of the OUA (in French) on the African Convention might be for further reading rather than for an immediate presentation, but a good reference to have at hand.
- 16) The Collegium for Development Studies at Uppsala University, in collaboration with Sida's Division for Democratic Governance, arranged a conference and workshop in Uppsala on March 29-30, 2004, on Political Corruption and Democracy – the Role of Development Assistance. Proceedings of this interesting workshop can be found at [www.kus.uu.se](http://www.kus.uu.se). The aim of the conference was to discuss development cooperation and its connection to political corruption, defined as the use of resources to acquire or exercise political power in illegitimate ways. Development cooperation can be misused for corrupt practices, for example when funds are used for kickbacks by the recipient. Development cooperation – and democracy assistance in particular – can also be used to help curb corruption, through support to anti-corruption agencies or legal reform initiatives. Media training, civic education, long-term election observation may have significant impact. Recent reports suggest that women are less tolerant of corruption. Do policies that increase women's role in public life really reduce graft? And would less corruption lead to more women in politics? Important underlying themes for the conference, and main themes in the workshop groups, are: Throughout the world, the public has suffered a tremendous loss of confidence in politicians. Trust in political parties is lower than in any other political institution, partly because of (real or perceived) financial misconduct. How does this influence their ability to perform tasks of interest aggregation and effective representation? Can development assistance make a difference? If so, how? Elections are central to democracy and also central to efforts to curb corruption. How can electoral processes and systems reduce corruption? How can election observation and various forms of international support put focus on issues of corruption? Civil society and media are important in monitoring and spreading knowledge about undue financial influence in politics. In many cases, however, media have close links to politicians, which hinders free scrutiny of cases of suspected corruption. How can development assistance encourage media and civil society to play a role in the anti-corruption struggle? Support to decentralisation reforms is high on the agenda of most donors, yet the awareness of potential risks seems limited. How do decentralization efforts change the power structures at the local level? Is there a risk that support to decentralization can contribute to increased corruption? How can potential risks be handled or avoided?
- 17) Sudarshan, Access to Justice Advisor, contributed an interesting and original article (attached) from Raj Kumar, fellow of the Sumitomo Foundation, who sustains that corruption free governance is a human right. Mr Kumar said his research project is significant because it will be conducted on the basis of a comparative study over a period of one year that will examine the laws, rules, regulations, institutions and other mechanisms in Hong Kong, Japan and India that prevent corruption and, at the same time, promote transparency and accountability in government. "As a developed country, the problem of corruption is quite different in Japan as opposed to India, where corruption significantly affects the very sustenance of growth and development policies," Mr Kumar said. In Japan, political corruption and lack of governmental credibility have resulted in economic stagnation and public frustration, in addition to damaging economic performance. "India, a developing country, has its own problems regarding corruption," Mr. Kumar said. "Corruption affects India at all levels of governmental decision-making and in the distribution of the state's largesse." Of the 102 countries included in the Corruption Perception Index 2002, prepared by Transparency International in Berlin,

India ranks 71, mainland China ranks 59, Japan ranks 20, and Hong Kong ranks 14. Hong Kong's [Independent Commission Against Corruption](#) is perceived world-wide to be an effective model of institutional framework to combat corruption, Mr. Kumar said. He will use the Hong Kong experience to examine the possible implementation of its strategies in Japan and India. The research project will focus on the comparative experiences of promoting transparency in governance policies from a human rights perspective, so as to argue for the development of a human right to good governance, Mr. Kumar explained. "The human right to good governance would encompass rights relating to the promotion of transparency and accountability at all levels of decision-making in government, as well as the private sector, in Japan, Hong Kong and India."

- 18) Marcia Kran, ECIS Governance Practice Manager, has recently contributed with the following news from UNODC:

FIGHTING TERRORISM AND CORRUPTION AMONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT  
UN CRIME

COMMISSION, New York, May 21 2004 11:00AM (see  
<http://www.unis.unvienna.org/unis/pressrels/2004/uniscp490.html>)

The intensification of the battle against terrorism, promoting the rule of law in states emerging from conflict and rapid implementation of a new international treaty against corruption were among key resolutions adopted at this year's session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ). Over 600 delegates reviewed the activities of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) at the session which ended yesterday in Vienna, also focusing on transnational organized crime and standard norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. (...) The Commission also called countries to ratify the UN Convention against Corruption, and give UNODC the necessary resources to promote its entry into force, and to provide technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to allow them to ratify and implement the treaty. So far 108 countries have signed and two have ratified the Convention, which seeks to combat corruption worldwide by, among other things, returning assets obtained through bribery and embezzlement to the country of origin. It will enter into force when ratified by 30 countries...

- 19) Jonas Rabinovitch, Urban Development Advisor, has recently contributed with the following news from the WB:

(His own snapshot reads as follows: we live in a planet that invests 1 trillion dollars in bribes, another 1 trillion in weapons and only 60 billion in development. The world invests 15 times more in bribes than in development every year. If we account bribes as a loss, investing in anti-corruption, governing institutions, human rights and local development can be more profitable than a commercial banking operation, rendering "profits" of at least 750%).

More than \$1 trillion dollars (US\$1,000 billion) is paid in bribes each year, according to ongoing research at the World Bank Institute (WBI), LiquidAfrica reports. Daniel Kaufmann, the Institute's director for Governance, says this US\$1 trillion figure is an estimate of actual bribes paid worldwide in both rich and developing countries. "It is important to emphasize that this is not simply a developing country problem," Kaufmann says. "Fighting corruption is a global challenge." The \$1 trillion figure, calculated using 2001-02 economic data compares with an estimated size of the world economy at that time of just over US\$30 trillion, Kaufmann says, and does not include embezzlement of public funds or theft of public assets. It is extremely difficult to assess the extent of worldwide embezzlement of public funds, "but we do know it is a very serious issue in many settings." For example Transparency International estimates that former Indonesian leader Suharto embezzled anywhere between \$15-35 billion from his country, while Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines, Mobutu in Zaire and Abacha in Nigeria may have embezzled up to \$5 billion each. Kaufmann notes that a calculation of the total amounts of corrupt transactions is only part of the overall costs of corruption, which



constitutes a major obstacle to reducing poverty, inequality and infant mortality in emerging economies.

WBI research shows that countries that tackle corruption and improve their rule of law can increase their national incomes by as much as four times in the long term, and child mortality can fall as much as 75 percent. "We have found what we label as the '400 percent governance dividend'," Kaufmann says. Not surprisingly, tackling corruption and governance can provide a major boost to a developing country, according to Kaufmann. Countries like Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, and Slovenia, which have curtailed corruption to levels comparable with those of many wealthy industrialized countries, challenge the popular notion that a country needs to become rich in order to address corruption. Research utilizing a comprehensive governance database of 200 countries shows, in fact, that higher national incomes per capita result from improving governance, rule of law, and corruption control. There are many successes at the project level that also illustrate what is feasible, such as the citizen's report card in Bangalore, India, which has resulted in an increase in citizen satisfaction with local agencies and a decline in corruption, or expenditure tracking surveys in Uganda, which led to a reduction in budgetary leakages away from local schools. Progress has been made in fighting corruption in some areas, but much still needs to be done, says Kaufmann. The main challenge lies ahead, and will require enormous political resolve, by national governments, the private sector (including multinationals), and international bodies.

Attachments are sent to Kim Henderson, Knowledge Network Facilitator, not to make the traffic too heavy

**Lenni Montiel, UNDP Vietnam**

Below you will find some e-references that might be useful to organise your presentation at the University of Benin. These resources have been gathered in our project, because we are currently promoting within elected representative bodies in Vietnam, "international best practices" of parliaments in the fight against corruption.

As you will see, we don't have many resources from UN, thus we are anxiously waiting also for the consolidated reply to your query, to complement our own stock of e-resources on this area. It would be great if you will share with us your presentation when it will be ready.

Good luck.

**International Conventions**

[United Nations Convention against Corruption](#)

[OECD Convention Against Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions](#)

**Slide Presentations**

"Governance and Controlling Corruption Is Central for Socioeconomic Development and Growth: New Reports and Evidence". November 2000 • D. Kaufmann [Complete slide set](#) (568 kb PowerPoint presentation). From World Bank  
[http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/pdf/transition\\_cap\\_eng.ppt](http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/pdf/transition_cap_eng.ppt)

From World Bank

[Anti-Corruption in Transition 2 \(763 kb PDF\)](#)

[http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/eca/ecspeExt.nsf/Attached/Poverty\\_Reduction\\_and\\_Economic\\_Management2/\\$FILE/wb\\_Anticorrupt2pub.pdf](http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/eca/ecspeExt.nsf/Attached/Poverty_Reduction_and_Economic_Management2/$FILE/wb_Anticorrupt2pub.pdf)

A power-point presentation on corruption. Poverty and development in Africa. From Purdue University, USA.

<http://expert.cc.purdue.edu/~africans/files/Corruption.ppt>

## Papers

### UN Convention Against Corruption

The link between corruption and poverty: the case of Kenya

From UNPAN

<http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/idep/unpan005215.pdf>

From the World Bank a page on costs and consequences of corruption in different areas will give you access to a special section on "Corruption, Poverty and Inequality".

<http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/anticorrupt/topic1.htm>

Service Delivery, Poverty and Corruption – Common Threads from Diagnostic Surveys. From World Bank

[http://econ.worldbank.org/files/27951\\_anderson.pdf](http://econ.worldbank.org/files/27951_anderson.pdf)

Does Corruption Affect Income Inequality and Poverty?. From IMF

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.cfm?sk=2629.0>

World Bank's Working Papers and Articles: Corruption

<http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/wp-corruption.html>

Corruption in South Africa. Collection of brief articles on poverty and corruption. Publication sponsored by UNDP

<http://www.iss.co.za/Pubs/Monographs/No15/Contents.html>

Poverty and Corruption in Indonesia

[http://www.stolaf.edu/depts/cis/wp/mutidjo/Indonesia\\_Paper.html](http://www.stolaf.edu/depts/cis/wp/mutidjo/Indonesia_Paper.html)

POVERTY AND CORRUPTION IN SOUTH AFRICA: Government corruption in poverty alleviation programmes

[www.gov.za/reports/1998/poverty/corruption.pdf](http://www.gov.za/reports/1998/poverty/corruption.pdf)

## News / articles

CONGO: Corruption increasing poverty,

From Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN), part of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

[http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=40656&SelectRegion=Great\\_Lakes](http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=40656&SelectRegion=Great_Lakes)

CORRUPTION AND POVERTY THREATEN KYRGYZ GROWTH FORECASTS

<http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/business/articles/eav031303.shtml>

Yemenis frustrated as corruption compounds poverty

<http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L20574647.htm>

EAST TIMOR: Anger at poverty and corruption sparks unrest

<http://www.greenleft.org.au/back/2002/520/520p17.htm>

Poverty and Corruption in the Philippine Bureaucracy

<http://www.tinig.com/v18/v18sj.html>

Poverty, Corruption Haunt Romania

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/nations/laundry/regions/2002/0217romania.htm>

### **Patrick Keuleers, SURF Bangkok**

Attached are a couple of documents and powerpoint presentations that could be useful.

1. Anti-corruption practice note can be found at <http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4649027220128205?hiddenRequest=true>
2. The CONTACT manual (Country Assessment in Accountability and Transparency - UNDP) can be found at : [http://www.undp.org/governance/contact\\_2001.htm](http://www.undp.org/governance/contact_2001.htm)
3. Corruption fighters toolkit (Transparency International) <http://www.transparency.org/toolkits/2002/>
4. Inventory of Anti-corruption projects - UNDP <http://intra.undp.org/bdp/anti-corruption/docs/Inventory%20of%20Anti-CorruptionProjects%20071803.xls>
5. Anti-corruption toolkit (UN Office for Drug control) [http://www.unodc.org/unodc/corruption\\_toolkit.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/corruption_toolkit.html)

Attached also the following documents:

- a) UN Convention on Anti-corruption
- b) Presentation on UNDP and Anti-corruption initiatives (2003)
- c) Presentation on UNDP and Anti-corruption made in China (2003)
- d) Presentation on Accountability, Transparency and Integrity in Governance (presentation made at the Contact workshop in Bangkok 2002)
- e) Presentation on Corruption and Anti-corruption policies (Paragon Regional Governance programme for Asia)
- f) Presentation on the role of the state in promoting accountability of public officials (presentation made by our former colleague from the South Africa SURF Kristinn Helgason)
- g) A case study on Whistleblower protection in Australia

**Sam Ibanda, UNDP Uganda**

We do not have exactly the kind of documents you are asking for; but can share with statements made by the RR at different fora on the subject of corruption. Hope you will find them useful.

*[Facilitator's Note: Please contact [sam.ibanda@undp.org](mailto:sam.ibanda@undp.org) to request copies of these documents].*

**Giulia Perrone, UNDP Argentina**

Please have a look at the following documents on the subjects. Hope they are useful, I found them on the intranet. I also have case studies of anti-corruption UNDP projects. If you want I can send them as well.

---

*Thanks to all that contributed! If you have more information that you would like to share with the network on this topic, please send it to: [<surf-gov@groups.undp.org>](mailto:surf-gov@groups.undp.org)*

*View past consolidated replies: [<http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4644624878589455>](http://portal.undp.org/server/nis/4644624878589455) [About UNDP's SURF](#)*

*System – Knowledge and Practice Workspace: [<http://intra.undp.org/surf>](http://intra.undp.org/surf)*

*About UNDP's work on governance: <http://www.undp.org/governance/> **or:** <http://intra.undp.org/bdp/oslocentre/index.htm>*

\*\*\*\*\*

Please note: Using the "reply" or "reply all" option delivers your response to the entire network. If you are sending or responding with an attachment (including CVs) please "forward" your message directly to the network facilitator ([kim.henderson@undp.org](mailto:kim.henderson@undp.org)). Thank you.

Visit the DGPB Resource Corner at [intra.undp.org/surf](http://intra.undp.org/surf)

\*\*\*\*\*

Please note: Using the "reply" or "reply all" option delivers your response to the entire network. If you are sending or responding with an attachment (including CVs) please "forward" your message directly to the network facilitator ([kim.henderson@undp.org](mailto:kim.henderson@undp.org)). Thank you.

Visit the DGPB Resource Corner at [intra.undp.org/surf](http://intra.undp.org/surf)

\*\*\*\*\*

Please note: Using the "reply" or "reply all" option delivers your response to the entire network. If you are sending or responding with an attachment (including CVs) please "forward" your message directly to the network facilitator ([kim.henderson@undp.org](mailto:kim.henderson@undp.org)).

Thank you.

Visit the DGPN Resource Corner at [intra.undp.org/surf](http://intra.undp.org/surf)