How outbreak of corruption during emerging issues will influence national development plans and SDGs in general?

Presentation at the SAI UAE webinar:

Challenges and approaches to prevent corruption outbreak during times of crisis
"Collaboration between SAI's and ACA's"

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Presentation outline

- Who is GIZ and what do we do in the field of governance, accountability and anti-corruption

- Challenges from corruption to the implementation of National Development Plans and the UN Agenda for the Sustainable Development

- How emergencies escalate the challenges from corruption

- Approaches to prevent and fight corruption

- Collaboration between ACAs and SAIs

- Questions and answers

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Who GIZ is:

- The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is Germany's leading provider of international cooperation services.

- As a federal enterprise, GIZ supports the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development.

- GIZ is fully owned by the Federal Republic of Germany, represented as the shareholder by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF).

- GIZ main commissioning party is the BMZ.

- GIZ is dedicated to *shaping a future worth living around the world*.

- GIZ has more than 22,000 staff around the globe and operates in about 120 countries worldwide.

- The registered offices of GIZ are in Bonn and Eschborn in Germany.

- In 2019, GIZ generated a business volume of around EUR 3.1 billion.

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What we do in the field of governance, accountability and anti-corruption

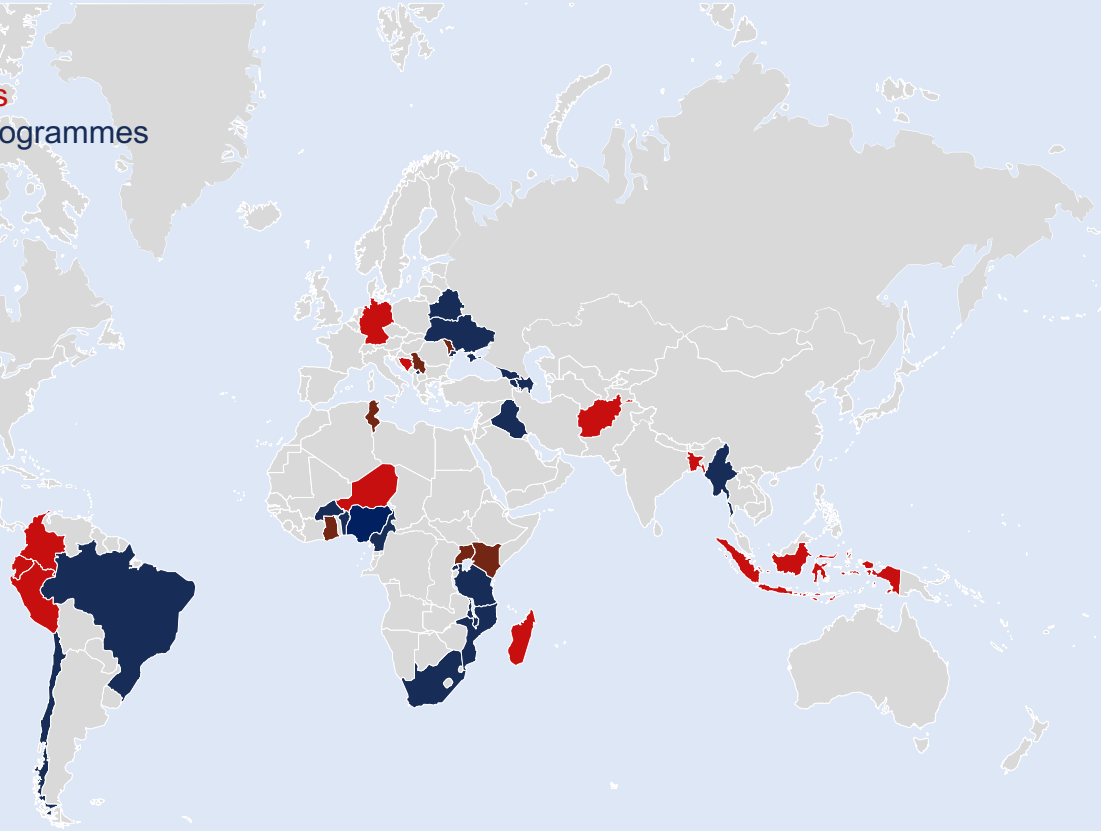| Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs)	Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACAs)
Strengthening of audit capacity	Strengthening of prevention, risk assessments and investigative capacity
Organisational Development	Organisational Development
Cooperation with other relevant stakeholders (ACAs, Civil Society, Parliament, Media and Regional /Global Networks)	Cooperation with other relevant stakeholders (ACAs, Civil Society, Media and Regional Networks)
Knowledge transfer and support to expert networks	Knowledge transfer and support to expert networks
Increase impact of audits	Increase impact of investigations

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Portfolio of Technical Cooperation Programmes

Anti-Corruption Programmes
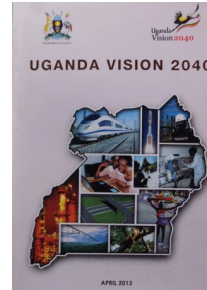Supreme Audit Institution Programmes
Both

Also note regional support
through regional GFG
programmes:
- South America through
  support to OLACEF, and;
- Africa through support to
  AFROSAI and AFROSAI-E

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Challenges from corruption to the implementation of National Development Plans and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Challenges and approaches to prevent corruption outbreak during times of crisis

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How emergencies escalate the challenges from corruption

- The question we would like to pose:
  - *Do we need to distinguish between corruption challenges in normal situations vs. emergency situations?*
- All systems are being tested during emergencies – "*stress test*"
  - Weak systems will be affected harder than strong system
- Based on our experience from several developing countries, which are dealing with issues of corruption in "normal" times, *the issues/challenges of corruption escalate during emergencies:*
  - National Development Plans are being downgraded and planning becomes secondary
  - Poor accountability gets worse, while;
  - Lack of transparency increases, and;
  - Value for Money decrease.
- Emergencies provides the perfect excuse to circumvent sound PFM rules and regulations

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Approaches to prevent and fight corruption

- Strengthening accountability and fighting corruption is a 365 day a year task
  - Not only linked to emergencies
- Therefore we need to continue the focus on and support to the development of good and sound:
  - PFM-systems,
  - Building capacity of ACAs, and;
  - Strengthen the downward and upward accountability.
- We also need to enhance commitment to implement National, Regional and Global Development Plans
  - The plans must become more explicit in the countries priorities – need for clear link between national budgets and development plans, while;
  - Parliamentarians as well as citizens shall become more empowered to hold the executive accountable on how they implement the development plans.
- Collaboration between state agencies fighting corruption as well as state and non-state actors is also crucial
  - Great potential in stronger collaboration between ACAs and SAIs

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Collaboration between SAIs and ACAs

- The Abu Dhabi Declaration was a result of the 8th CoSP to the UNCAC in Abu Dhabi 2019

- The Abu Dhabi Declaration highlights the need for effective information sharing between ACAs and SAIs

- The mandates of SAIs and ACAs provides opportunities for enhancing the impact of each others work through sharing of information and building upon each others work

- SAIs are more comparable across several jurisdictions – mainly two models – ACAs have many different models, shapes and sizes, but there remains possibilities for greater collaboration in many countries

9. *Encourages* States parties, where applicable, in accordance with their legal systems and where appropriate, to improve the exchange of information between anti-corruption bodies, supreme audit institutions and other governmental bodies

Collaboration between ACAs and SAIs

The Uganda case

- In 2014, with support from GIZ, the IG, OAG and PPDA started discussion on the potential for collaboration.

- In 2015 an implementing agreement was signed between all parties for promotion of accountability and transparency in Uganda.

- Initially the collaboration started by conducting regular Heads of Institutions meetings to establish channels for continuous dialogue

- In 2017 the IG, OAG and PPDA signed an MoU in a move to reinforce the collaboration.

- The MoU served to create more synergies between the agencies to share information and work closer together on activities such as:
  - joint investigations and/or audits,
  - anti-corruption campaigns and awareness raising,
  - advocacy, and;
  - Research.

- Over time the collaboration have expanded and now also focus on stronger collaboration between officers at the more technical level in the three institutions

- Currently a collaboration strategy for the period 2021-2025 is under development

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Questions and answers

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