

WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA



Building up the Integrity Infrastructure in FCV Settings: Country experiences on strengthening anti-corruption agencies and accountability institutions

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CORRUPTION UNDERMINES THE BANK'S TWIN (+) GOALS

POVERTY

Impacts poor people the most, through unofficial payments for basic services. Weakens quality of services including health, education, road safety, and others. Diminishes private capital movement, investment, and growth.

INEQUALITY

Exacerbates inequality. Gives selective benefits to some that are not based on merit. State capture undermines competition and diverts fiscal and natural resources to the well-connected.

UNDERMINE GLOBAL PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION

Undermines international security and stability. **Associated with fragility, conflict, and violence.**



GOVERNMENTS NEED TO SHOW RESULTS

- Need to improve the quality of public expenditures
- Need for *domestic resource mobilization* and fiscal savings
- Need to rebuild trust

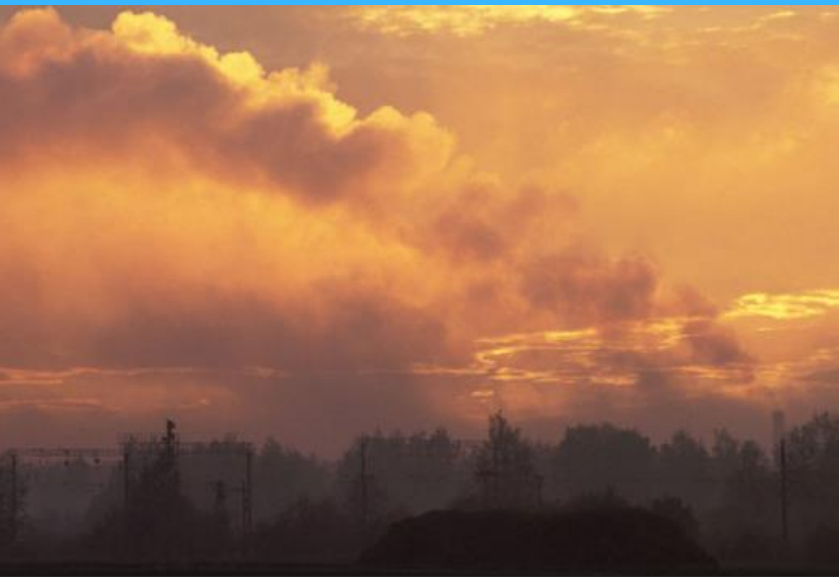


CHALLENGES NEED TO BE ADDRESSED

- Too many vulnerabilities built into the system
- Corruption and corrupt actors morph in response to anticorruption measures
- Deterrents are not completely effective
- Transnational nature of corruption and facilitators requires collective action



CHALLENGE OF ANTICORRUPTION EFFORTS IN FCV SETTINGS



WEAK CAPACITY AND INSTITUTIONS TO CARRY OUT BASIC FUNCTIONS

Institutions for corruption prevention and deterrence may be especially weak, inefficient and captured in FCV settings. Controlling corruption is often a priority in rhetoric, but efforts are unfunded or emaciated in structure, resources, and independence.

WEAK “SOCIAL CONTRACT” – TRUST BETWEEN STATE AND CITIZEN

The frustrations of ordinary people when faced with corruption in order to get simple services or sustain their means of livelihood increases the sense of disaffection and can boil over into protests or violence.

UNSTABLE POWER ALLOCATION AND STATE CAPTURE

Create space for corruption and allows Groups to extract rents and resources from the country. Highly exclusionary, predatory and entrenched systems of governance by vested interests, warlords and criminal organizations, tend to advocate for the Status Quo and undermining any initiative to build basic reform for a functioning legal government and accountability institutions.

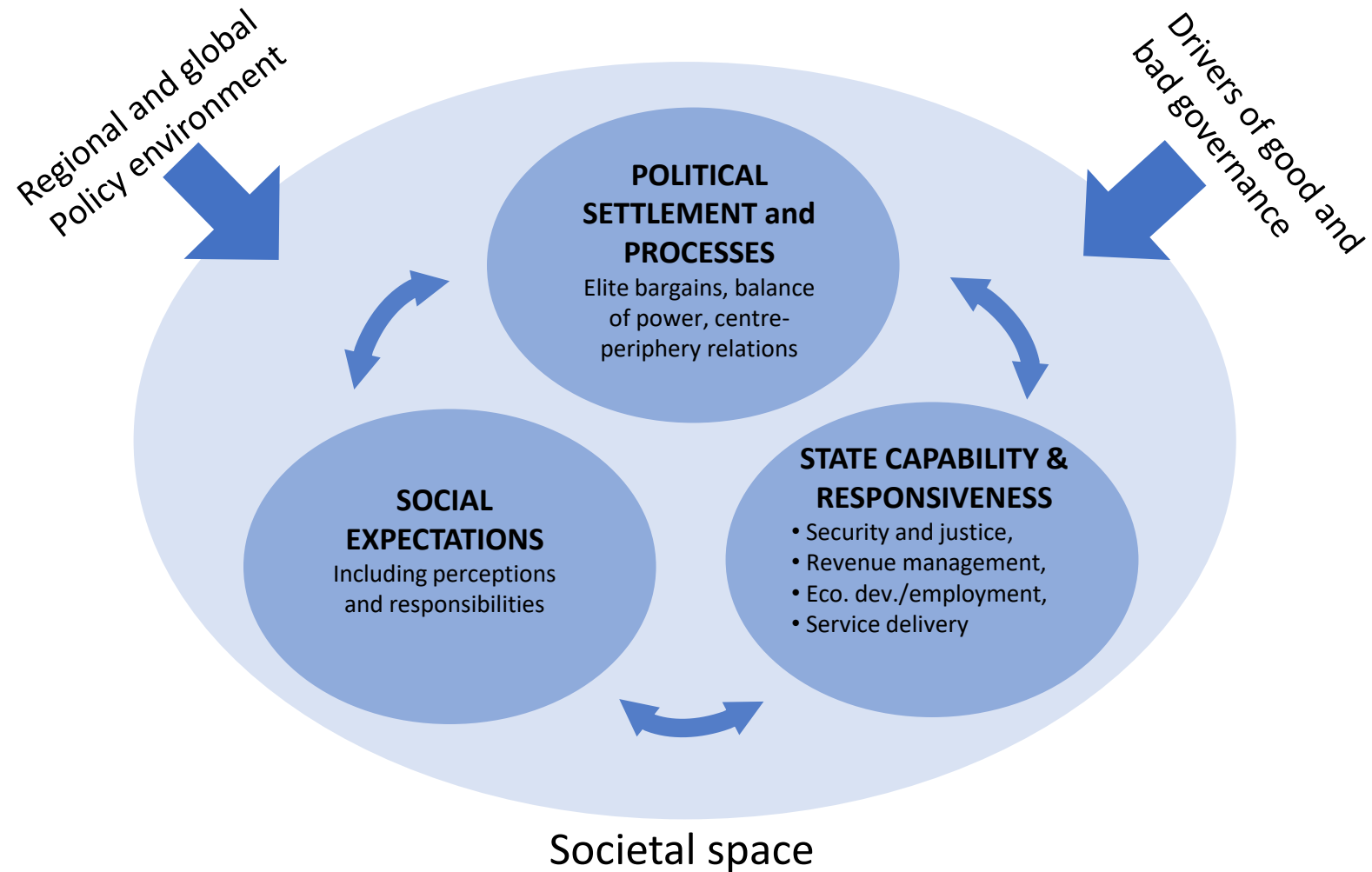
CRITICALITY OF POLITICAL SETTLEMENTS

Corruption and capture may shape the political settlement during negotiation even before peace agreement is reached. Building state legitimacy requires great emphasis on the control of corruption.

COLLECTIVE ACTION PROBLEMS

Limited ability to develop constructive state-society relations. Vulnerable to (internal and external) shocks. Low-level political economy equilibrium; systemic corruption in which many are complicit; behavioral science and social norms; politically weak enforcement institutions and culture of impunity.

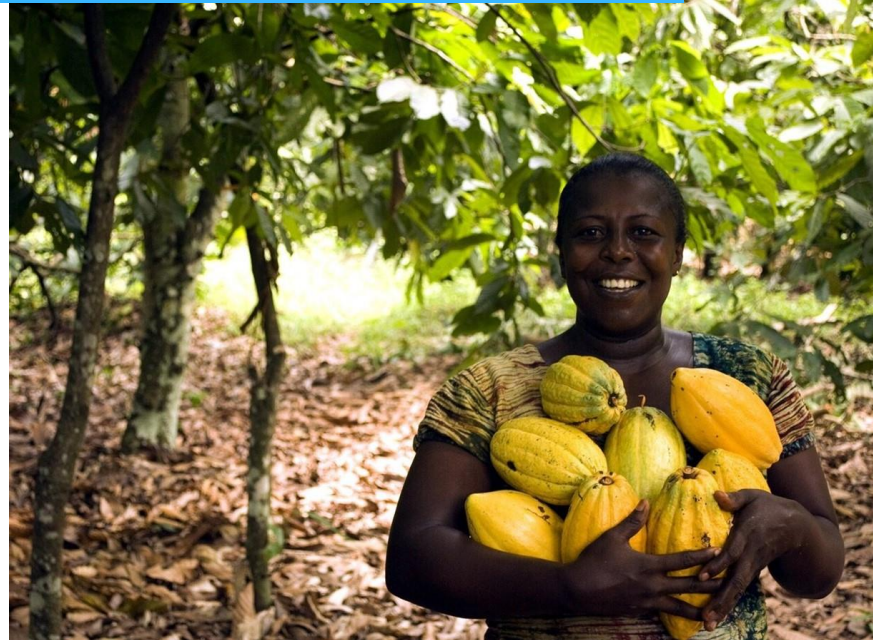
Three critical aspects of statebuilding in FCV settings



Accelerating the Delivery of Public Services

Where service delivery is poor, inequitable or inefficient, grievances can accumulate that can give rise to violence. Thus, the need to :

- Reduce resentment and sense of injustice
- Build trust and reinforce state legitimacy
- Improving service delivery by building on local knowledge and capacity
- Correcting regional inequalities through participatory local governance (empowering local leaders, local communities, and local entrepreneurs...).
- Example: WBG supports in Sahel countries*



Strengthening Voice and Accountability Mechanisms for Trust

Perceptions of equity, distributive justice and procedural fairness matter.

- Strengthening the bargaining interface between the state and citizens
- Independent investigations, prosecution, justice systems. Administrative remedies
- Parliamentary oversight

Building Core State Institutions

Anticorruption efforts should be seen within the context of a broader set of public sector capacity building and governance reforms.

- Supporting justice and security as basic building blocks out of fragility
- Strengthening public sector capacity (revenue collection, expenditures management and public procurement)
- Building capacity of Anticorruption Agency (ACA).**
- External Auditing (Evolving role of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAI) in fighting against corruption..**

KEY FACTORS OF SUCCESS TO CONSIDER WHILE ENGAGING ON ANTICORRUPTION IN FCV SETTINGS



MAPPING AND ANALYSIS FIRST

Analyze the very deep-seated factors of corruption risk and governance
Main Drivers of Fragility and conflicts

BE POLITICALLY SENSITIVE

Collaboration on priorities and Initiatives THAT state is formally committed to : statements by political leaders, international AC conventions and laws relating to the transparent and accountable use of public funds.

BUILD TRUST AND SUPPORT ISLAND OF INTEGRITY

Communicate on early results and “Quick wins”
highlight both noteworthy achievements in quality, cost-effectiveness, and sustainability, as well as any incidents of alleged collusion, fraud, or corruption.

ORGANIZE STAKEHOLDERS AND LOSERS

Finding the appropriate balance between state and non-state actors.
In some cases, constitutional bodies, civil society and the media are likely to make more impact on AC reforms than largely executive-driven approaches.

BUILD SYSTEMS AND NATIONAL CAPABILITIES

Merge an immediate response with a long-term approach to building capacity and improving national systems.
Where possible, align support with local policies and systems.

COORDINATION, COLLABORATION AND COOPERATION

Develop frameworks for aid coordination and donor collaboration on corruption.
improved dialogue with the government and better aid practices.

NO ‘ONE-SIZE-FIT-ALL’ APPROACH

Be critical to so called “Best Practice” .
Redouble efforts to understand context and reflect on country and sector interventions.



ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES (ACA)

JUSTICE SYSTEM AND RULE OF
LAW

SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTIONS
(SAI)

INTERNATIONAL
ACCOUNTABILITY

RISK AND THREAT BASED REVIEW of
existing institutional and operating environment

Understand drivers of fragility and corruption problems
Political landscape and space for reform
Justify need for dedicated entity or agency
Design Fit-for-Purpose Body
Attention to ACA organizational development and
maturity

INTERDEPENDENCY OF INSTITUTIONAL LANDSCAPE

Centrality of Ownership in implementation of
anti-corruption strategies
Ensuring complementary reforms in the
external environment

Mechanism and incentive to ensure
collaboration and cooperation with other
institutions to address corruption issues
ADEQUATE CAPACITY BUILDING
(HR, ICT,...)



ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES

JUSTICE SYSTEM AND RULE OF LAW

SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTIONS (SAI)

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY

POLITICAL WILL

Extent of commitment at the political level, both outside and inside the justice.
Long-term impact and its sustainability depend on the extent to which the fight against corruption has become part of the DNA of the political system.
Conflict of interest management and asset disclosures for politicians

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Access to information through ICT
Asset and income disclosures for justice officials
Compliance with ethics and rules by Courts and prosecution services

CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT IN JUSTICE SYTEM

Sufficient open space for CSOs and Free media to operate
Uncover wrongdoings and ensure adequate sanctions are taken



ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES

JUSTICE SYSTEM AND RULE OF
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SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTIONS
(SAI)

INTERNATIONAL
ACCOUNTABILITY

**ADEQUATE LEGAL MANDATE AND
STRONG LEADERSHIP**

MAINTAIN INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY
OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL AUTONOMY
TRAINING ON FORENSIC AND FRAUDE AUDITS
USERFRIENDLY, TIMELY AND IMPACTFUL AUDIT
REPORTS

CONDUCT INDEPENDENT AND CRITICAL PUBLIC
POLICY EVALUATION
STRENGTHEN RELATIONSHIP WITH PARLIAMENTS
AND ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES
INTERNATIONAL AFILIATIONS AND MEMBERSHIPS
(INTOSAI...)
INCREASED ENGAGEMENT WITH CITIZEN AND
OTHER STAKEHOLDERS



ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES

JUSTICE SYSTEM AND RULE OF
LAW

SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTIONS
(SAI)

**INTERNATIONAL
ACCOUNTABILITY**

**ADDRESSING INTERNATIONAL
CORRUPTION AND ILLICIT
FINANCIAL FLOWS (IFFs)**

Strengthening mutual legal assistance
Automatic exchange of tax information
International asset recovery

**ADDRESSING THE FACILIATORS
OF CORRUPTION AND IFFS**

Global standards on beneficial
ownership transparency
Cooperation with international financial
and incorporation centers
Dialogue with supporting professions
(banks, lawyers, accountants)



STRENGTHENING BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP TRANSPARENCY & FIGHTING IFF

Support clients with open government initiatives. Address weaknesses in collecting, recording, and providing access to beneficial ownership information. Support disclosure in centralized registries and related verifications. Advocate for financial and incorporation centers to strengthen their corporate frameworks.



REDUCING CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT & CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

Support updated national procurement policies and guidelines to improve practices and for enhanced transparency and accountability. Build capacity in the Bank and client countries to detect red flags in procurement and contract execution.



STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY INSTITUTIONS & RULE OF LAW

Support countries to build capabilities in accountability institutions such as Supreme Audit Institutions, anticorruption agencies, law enforcement, prosecution, and others. Modernize asset disclosure. Reenergize support to justice and the rule of law. Support technology and policy frameworks for effectiveness of legal and judicial institutions as well as international cooperation.



INNOVATING TO COMBAT CORRUPTION: TECHNOLOGY & DATA

Support for countries to develop GovTech applications, eGP, online services, one-stop shops, automated corruption and fraud detection, asset disclosure and others.

Q & A



**People
First**