WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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

Forum of The World Bank Group’s International Corruption Hunters Alliance
Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, June 14-16, 2023
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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

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.*
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.

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

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.

LIMITED ABILITY TO DEVELOP CONSTRUCTIVE STATE-SOCIETY RELATIONS

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

**Societal space**

**STATE CAPABILITY & RESPONSIVENESS**
- Security and justice,
- Revenue management,
- Eco. dev./employment,
- Service delivery

**POLITICAL SETTLEMENT and PROCESSES**
- Elite bargains, balance of power, centre-periphery relations

**SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS**
- Including perceptions and responsibilities

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Regional and global policy environment

Drivers of good and bad governance

Societal space
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

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)

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

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.

BE POLITICALLY SENSITIVE
Collaboration on priorities and initiatives that the 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.

MAPPING AND ANALYSIS FIRST
Analyze the very deep-seated factors of corruption risk and governance. Main Drivers of Fragility and conflicts.

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.
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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 SYSTEM Sufficient open space for CSOs and Free media to operate Uncover wrongdoings and ensure adequate sanctions are taken
STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN FCV CONTEXT

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JUSTICE SYSTEM AND RULE OF LAW

SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTIONS (SAI)

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY

ADEQUATE LEGAL MANDATE AND STRONG LEADERSHIP

MAINTAIN INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY
OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL AUTONOMY
TRAINING ON FORENSIC AND FRAUD AUDITS
USERFRIENDLY, TIMELY AND IMPACTFUL AUDIT REPORTS
CONDUCT INDEPENDENT AND CRITICAL PUBLIC POLICY EVALUATION
STRENGTHEN RELATIONSHIP WITH PARLIAMENTS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES
INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATIONS AND MEMBERSHIPS (INTOSAI...)
INCREASED ENGAGEMENT WITH CITIZEN AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS
STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN FCV CONTEXT

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 FACILITATORS OF CORRUPTION AND IFFS

- Global standards on beneficial ownership transparency
- Cooperation with international financial and incorporation centers
- Dialogue with supporting professions (banks, lawyers, accountants)
GOING FORWARD: PRIORITIZING CERTAIN ENTRY POINTS THAT MOVE THE NEEDLE

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.