



Causerie, Genève, 8 Décembre 2017

«Prévention de la corruption dans le secteur de
l'aide et du développement»

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@MalikaParent

Contenu

1. Pourquoi ce sujet aujourd'hui?

Journée internationale contre la corruption

2. De quoi s'agit-il?

Le mot "C"; Définition(s); Indexes; fraude ou corruption?; Profil du fraudeur...

3. Corruption dans l'Aide et le Développement

Tendances; Exemples; Ban Ki-moon; Sommet humanitaire Mondial; GHA; Risques de corruption dans le secteur de l'aide; Cycle de Prévention et Contrôle de la fraude et la corruption; Systèmes de plaintes

4. Matériel recommandé

Guides pratiques; Manuels; E-learning; Blogs et sites web; Comptes Twitter; Articles; Livres; Vidéos; Formations spécialisées; Événements

1. Pourquoi, ce sujet aujourd'hui ?

9 Décembre

Journée internationale contre la corruption

(résolution 58/4, UN GA, 31.10.2003, it.7)



Le 9 décembre a été déclaré Journée Internationale de la lutte contre la corruption, afin de sensibiliser le monde à ce problème et pour faire connaître le rôle de la Convention en matière de lutte et de prévention



ROMPEZ LA CHAÎNE DE LA CORRUPTION

Campagne 2015

2. De quoi s'agit-il?

Le mot "C"

Musing #2

THE C----- WORD*

THE WORLD BANK'S EXPOSURE
AND HOW TO ADDRESS IT



*Corruption - from the Latin *com ruptus*,
meaning "jointly broken," or alternatively,
"it takes two to tango"
(song title by Hoffman & Manning, 1952)

CTRP
November 8, 1995

20 ans plus tard



People, Spaces, Deliberation

Exploring the interactions among public opinion, governance, and the public sphere

Welcome

"People, Spaces, Deliberation" was launched in 2008 by the Communication for Governance and Accountability Program (CommGAP) and is now published by the External Affairs Operational Communication of the World Bank. The blog is edited by Sina Odugbemi.

[Bloggers](#)[Tags](#)[Contact](#)[Choose Blog](#)

The C Word: How should the aid business think and act about Corruption?



SUBMITTED BY [DUNCAN GREEN](#) ON WED, 07/08/2015

[f Share](#)[Tweet](#)[in SHARE](#)

Corruption is perceived by many to be an impediment to development. But, it can be difficult to tackle since it is often a systemic problem. Duncan Green recently attended a seminar on corruption and development and provides some impressions.

Apply today!

The 2016 **World Bank-
Annenber Summer Institute
in Reform Communication:
Leadership, Strategy and
Stakeholder Alignment** is now
accepting applications.

In this 10-day program,
participants develop the skills

Definition(s)



Différents interlocuteurs ...

=> différentes définitions

En droit international

La Convention des Nations Unies Contre la Corruption adoptée en 2003 ne présente pas de définition



NATIONS UNIES
Office contre la drogue et le crime

CONVENTION DES NATIONS UNIES CONTRE LA CORRUPTION



NATIONS UNIES



NATIONS UNIES
Office contre la drogue et le crime

CONVENTION DES NATIONS UNIES CONTRE LA CRIMINALITÉ TRANSNATIONALE ORGANISÉE ET PROTOCOLES S'Y RAPPORTANT



NATIONS UNIES



NATIONS UNIES
Office contre la drogue et le crime

CONVENTION DES NATIONS UNIES CONTRE LA CORRUPTION



NATIONS UNIES

Selon Transparency International

La Corruption est l'abus de pouvoir (*“entrusted power”*) à des fins d'intérêts privés.

La corruption peut être classifiée comme, **grande, petite** et **politique**, en fonction des montants engagés et du secteur d'activité”

Source: Transparency International,

“The Anti-Corruption plain language guide”



Selon le Professeur Michael Johnston

“ La Corruption est un problème **systemique**: c’est l’abus de fonctions & ressources publiques pour un bénéfice privé ... cela bénéficie à ceux qui ‘ont’ aux dépends de ceux qui *n’ont pas*.”



Selon Robert Klitgaard, un autre spécialiste international de la question

La corruption est une équation
criminalo-économique
(‘economic crime of calculation’)

$$C = M + D - R$$



Variantes

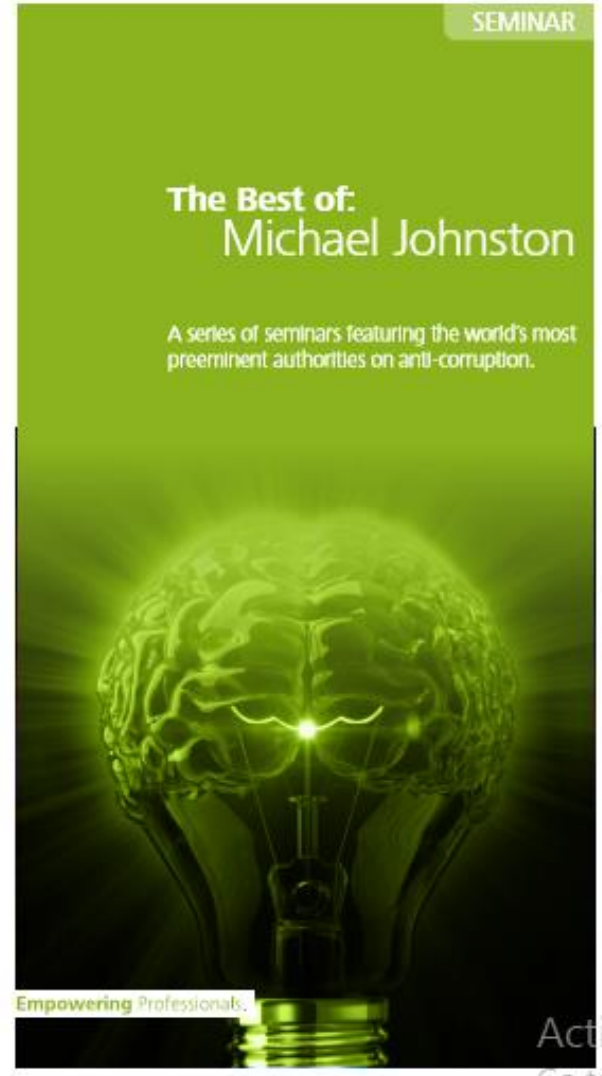
$$C = M + D - (R + T)$$

ou

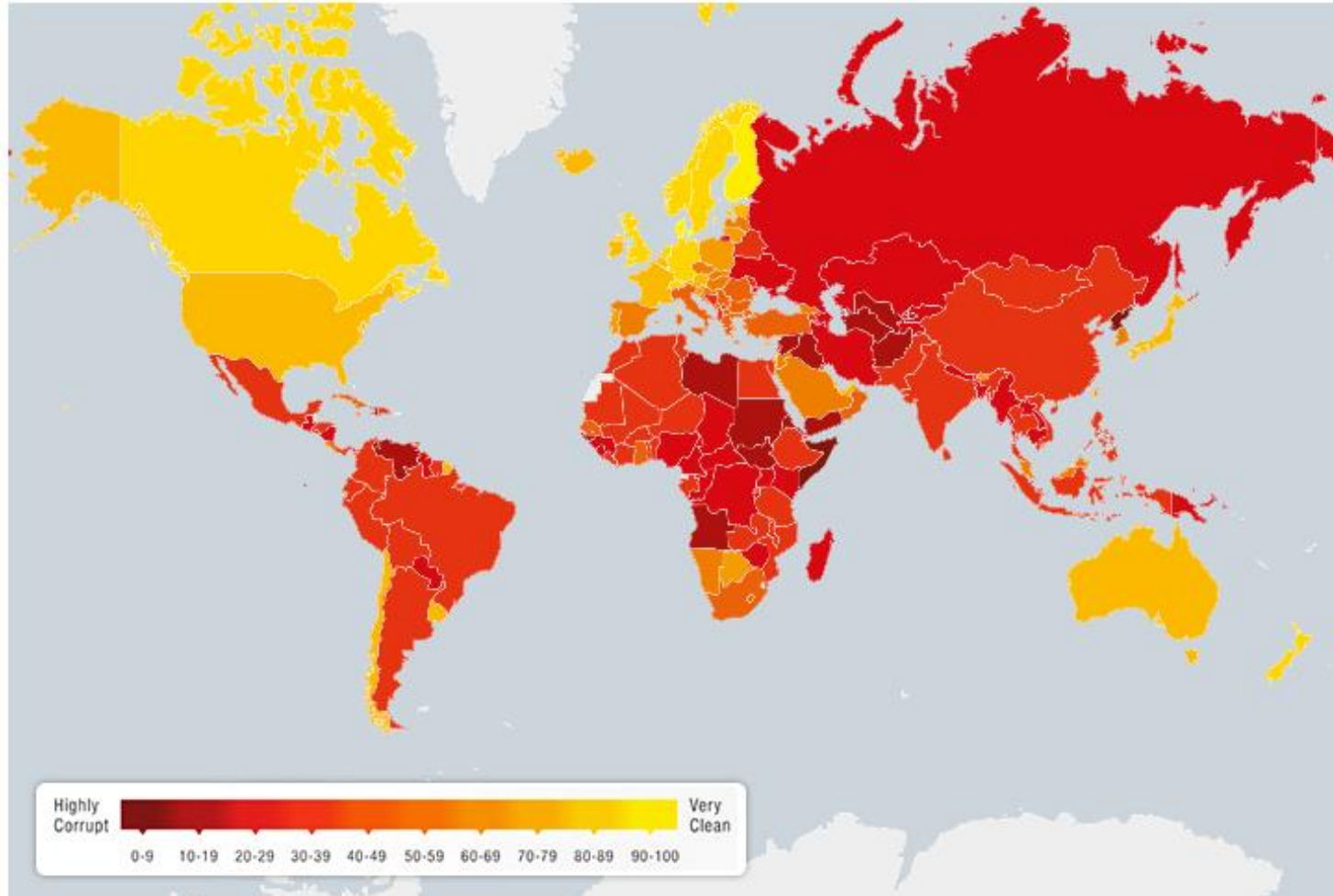
$$C = M + D - (R + T + I)$$

Principes généraux... (cf. Michael Johnston)

- **“Toutes** les sociétés connaissent des formes de corruption
- **Aucune société** n’a toutes les réponses pour les réformes nécessaires
- La Corruption **varie d’un pays à l’autre**
- **La Corruption impacte**
 - Sur le développement (politique et économique),
 - Sur la justice,
 - Sur les processus de démocratisation
 - Sur la sécurité”



Index de Perception de la Corruption



Transparency International – Corruption Perception Index - Map

<http://www.transparency.org/cpi2015#map-container>

Highly corrupt

0-9

10-19

20-29

30-39 4

0-49 5

0-59 60

-69 70-

79 80-4

90-1

00

No data

Very clean



RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE
1	Denmark	90
1	New Zealand	90
3	Finland	89
4	Sweden	88
5	Switzerland	86
6	Norway	85
7	Singapore	84
8	Netherlands	83
9	Canada	82
10	Germany	81
10	Luxembourg	81
10	United Kingdom	81
13	Australia	79
14	Iceland	78
15	Belgium	77
15	Hong Kong	77
17	Austria	75
18	United States	74
19	Ireland	73
20	Japan	72
21	Uruguay	71
22	Estonia	70
23	France	69

24	Bahamas	66
24	Chile	66
24	United Arab Emirates	66
27	Bhutan	65
28	Israel	64
29	Poland	62
29	Portugal	62
31	Barbados	61
31	Qatar	61
31	Slovenia	61
31	Taiwan	61
35	Botswana	60
35	Saint Lucia	60
35	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	60
38	Cape Verde	59
38	Dominica	59
38	Lithuania	59
41	Brunei	58
41	Costa Rica	58
41	Spain	58
44	Georgia	57
44	Latvia	57
46	Grenada	56

RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE
47	Cyprus	55
47	Czech Republic	55
47	Malta	55
50	Mauritius	54
50	Rwanda	54
52	Korea (South)	53
53	Namibia	52
54	Slovakia	51
55	Croatia	49
55	Malaysia	49
57	Hungary	48
57	Jordan	48
57	Romania	48
60	Cuba	47
60	Italy	47
62	Sao Tome and Principe	46
62	Saudi Arabia	46
64	Montenegro	45
64	Oman	45
64	Senegal	45
64	South Africa	45
64	Suriname	45

69	Greece	44
70	Bahrain	43
70	Ghana	43
72	Burkina Faso	42
72	Serbia	42
72	Solomon Islands	42
75	Bulgaria	41
75	Kuwait	41
75	Tunisia	41
75	Turkey	41
79	Belarus	40
79	Brazil	40
79	China	40
79	India	40
83	Albania	39
83	Bosnia and Herzegovina	39
83	Jamaica	39
83	Lesotho	39
87	Mongolia	38
87	Panama	38
87	Zambia	38
90	Colombia	37
90	Indonesia	37

RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE
90	Liberia	37
90	Morocco	37
90	The FYR of Macedonia	37
95	Argentina	36
95	Benin	36
95	El Salvador	36
95	Kosovo	36
95	Maldives	36
95	Sri Lanka	36
101	Gabon	35
101	Niger	35
101	Peru	35
101	Philippines	35
101	Thailand	35
101	Timor-Leste	35
101	Trinidad and Tobago	35
108	Algeria	34
108	Côte d'Ivoire	34
108	Egypt	34
108	Ethiopia	34
108	Guyana	34

113	Armenia	33
113	Bolivia	33
113	Vietnam	33
116	Mali	32
116	Pakistan	32
116	Tanzania	32
116	Togo	32
120	Dominican Republic	31
120	Ecuador	31
120	Malawi	31
123	Azerbaijan	30
123	Djibouti	30
123	Honduras	30
123	Laos	30
123	Mexico	30
123	Moldova	30
123	Paraguay	30
123	Sierra Leone	30
131	Iran	29
131	Kazakhstan	29
131	Nepal	29
131	Russia	29
131	Ukraine	29

RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE
136	Guatemala	28
136	Kyrgyzstan	28
136	Lebanon	28
136	Myanmar	28
136	Nigeria	28
136	Papua New Guinea	28
142	Guinea	27
142	Mauritania	27
142	Mozambique	27
145	Bangladesh	26
145	Cameroon	26
145	Gambia	26
145	Kenya	26
145	Madagascar	26
145	Nicaragua	26
151	Tajikistan	25
151	Uganda	25
153	Comoros	24
154	Turkmenistan	22
154	Zimbabwe	22
156	Cambodia	21

156	Democratic Republic of Congo	21
156	Uzbekistan	21
159	Burundi	20
159	Central African Republic	20
159	Chad	20
159	Haiti	20
159	Republic of Congo	20
164	Angola	18
164	Eritrea	18
166	Iraq	17
166	Venezuela	17
168	Guinea-Bissau	16
169	Afghanistan	15
170	Libya	14
170	Sudan	14
170	Yemen	14
173	Syria	13
174	Korea (North)	12
175	South Sudan	11
176	Somalia	10

Autres index pertinents

- Doing Business Index (The World Bank)
- Global Competitiveness Index (the World Economic Forum)
- Financial secrecy index (Tax Justice Network)
- Global go to think tank index (Lauder Institute at the University of Pennsylvania)
- Legatum prosperity index (Legatum institute)
- Global Peace Index (Institute for Economic and Peace)
- Global Corruption Barometer (Transparency International)
- Corruption Perception Index – CPI (Transparency International)
- Worldwide Governance Indicator – WGI (The World Bank)
- Bayesian Corruption Index
-

Le guide du langage anti-corruption

(45 references in 2009; 60 in 2016)

Access to Information ; Accountability ; Asset Recovery;
Audit ; Bribery; Civil Society ; Clientelism; Code of Conduct;
Collusion ; Compliance; Conflict of Interest ; Conventions;
Corporate Governance; Corruption; Debarment; Disclosure;
Embezzlement; Ethics; Extortion; Facilitation Payments;
Fraud; Governance; Grand Corruption; Integrity; Lobbying;
Money Laundering; National Integrity Systems; Nepotism;
Offshore Financial Centres; Oversight; Pacts; Patronage;
Petty Corruption; Political Contribution; Political Corruption;
Political Will; Private Sector; Procurement; Public Sector;
Revolving Door; Rule of Law; Solicitation; State Capture;
Transparency; Whistle Blowing

(source: The Anti-Corruption Plain Language Guide, TI, 2009)

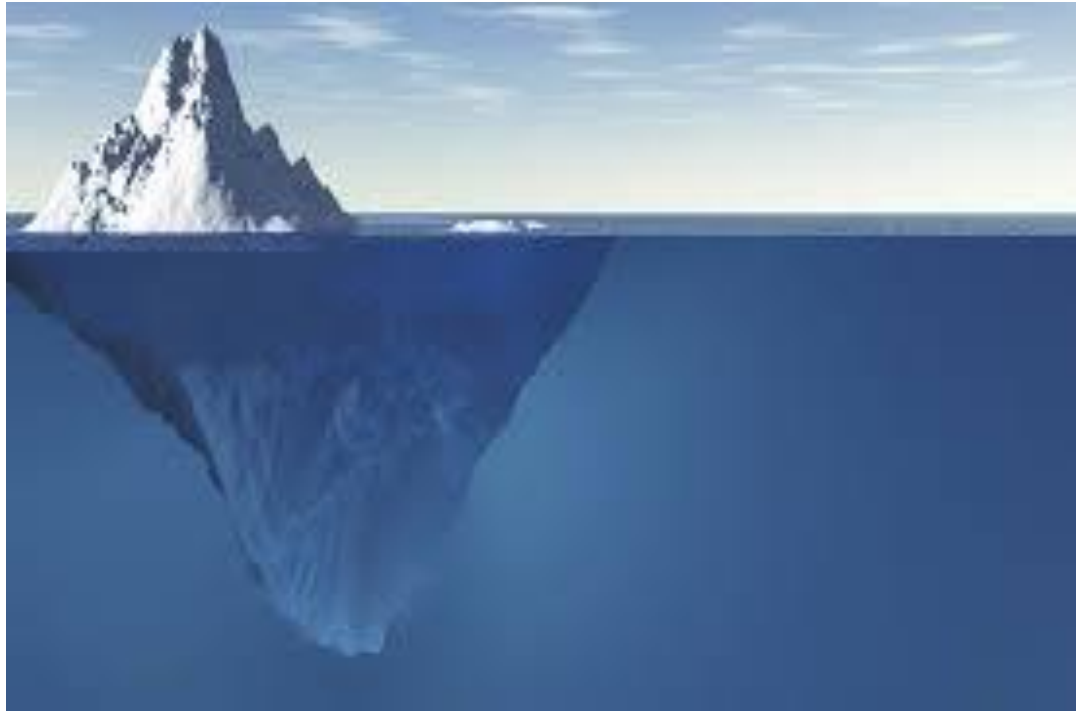
‘Fraude’ ou ‘Corruption’ ?

“A fraudulent practice is any act or omission, including a misrepresentation, that knowingly or recklessly misleads, or attempts to mislead, a party to obtain a financial or other benefit or to avoid an obligation.”

“A **corrupt practice** is the offering, giving, receiving or soliciting, directly or indirectly, of anything of value to influence improperly the actions of **another party**.”

Source : Fraud and Corruption Awareness Handbook, the World Bank

Coûts financiers de la fraude



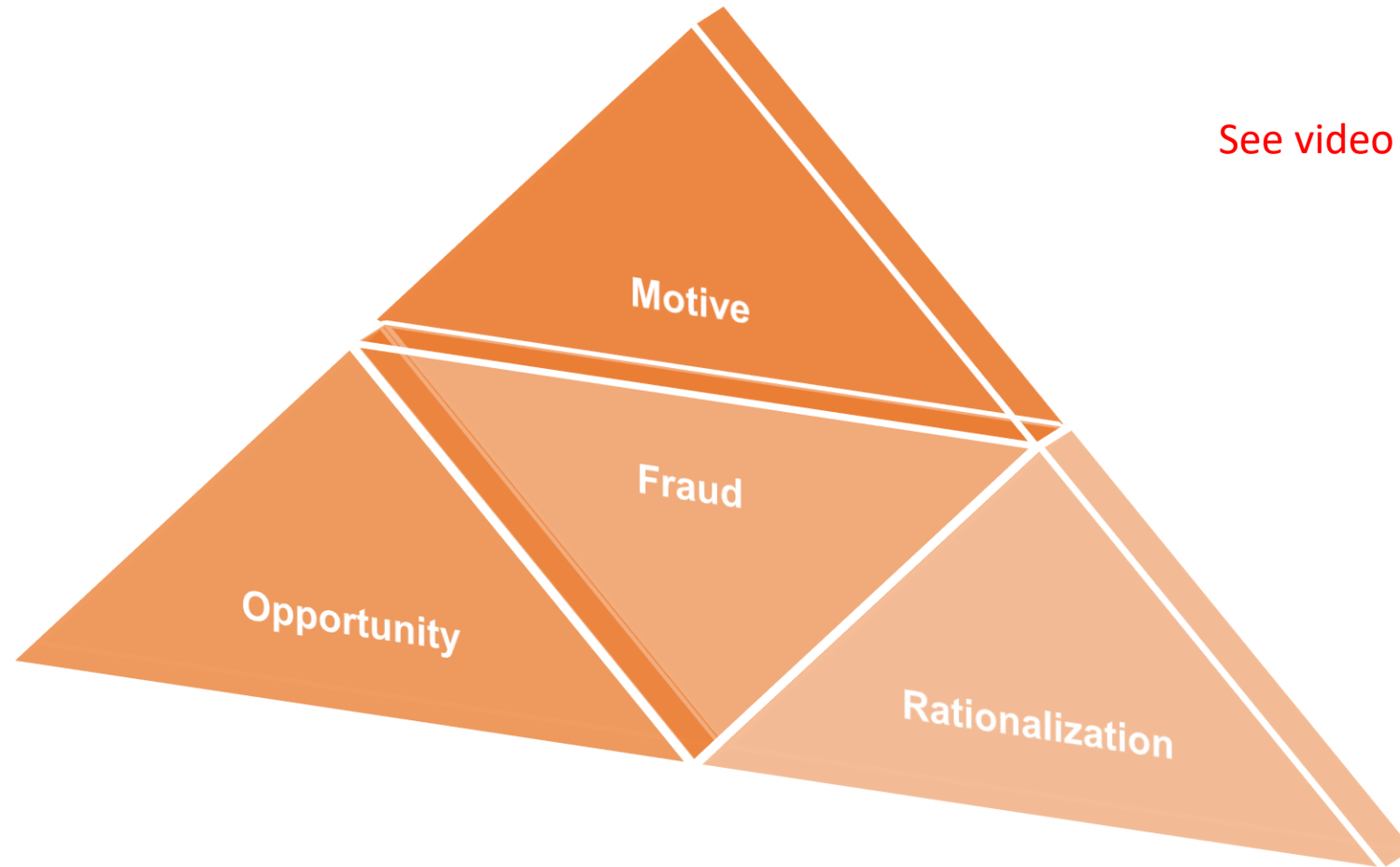
La plupart des coûts liés à la fraude sont cachés et jamais découverts.

“Près de **1 trillion \$** est payé tous les ans sous forme de **pots de vins** dans le monde, et le total de la **perte économique** du fait de la corruption est estimée à **plusieurs fois ce nombre.**”

source: World Bank, 28 November 2016; <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/governance/brief/anti-corruption>

Mécanisme de la fraude: Le triangle de la fraude

See video 4'34''



Source ACFE

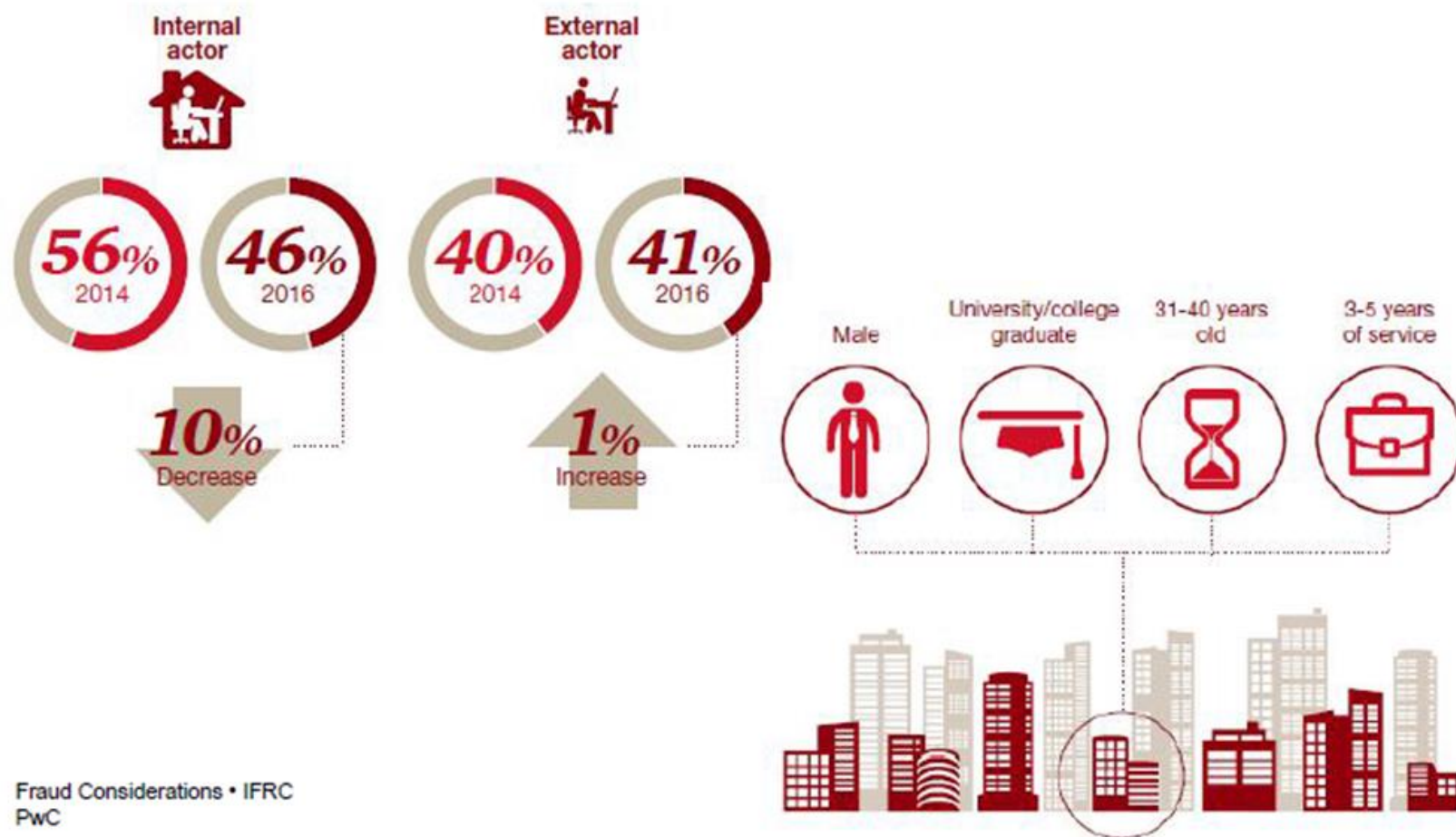
Cressey's triangle



Profil du fraudeur

Profile of the Fraudster

Gap between Internal and External fraud actor closing



Common fraud myths within the Non-Profits

“Our employees have been here for ages! No way they would steal! We trust each other. We would have identified misconduct by now.”

“It may happen in other places (e.g. corporates) but certainly not here.”

“Everyone in a Non-Profit is honest and has a charitable heart.”

“We are only a small Non-Profit with few employees. We therefore can't really have proper controls to mitigate the risk of fraud.”

“Auditors will detect any fraud incidents.”

“Our people will react if they see something unusual.”

“We are very well prepared and apply a ‘zero tolerance’ principle!”

“There are annual Risk & Compliance e-Learnings for our staff.”

“Our suppliers confirm in their contracts that they are compliant with our ABC regulations. There is no risk!”

3. Corruption dans l'Aide et le développement

Tendances dans le secteur de l'aide et du développement

90's ... => Intégrité

2000 ... => Redevabilité

2010 ... => Transparence

2020 ... => ...

Conformité

... avec le cadre juridique

- droit national,
- conventions internationales ex. UNCAC, OECD convention
- conventions régionales
- cadre juridique des grands donateurs ex: FCPA, Bribery Act, Sapin II

... avec les standards éthiques

- Principes fondamentaux
- Codes de conduite institutionnels...

... avec les standards techniques

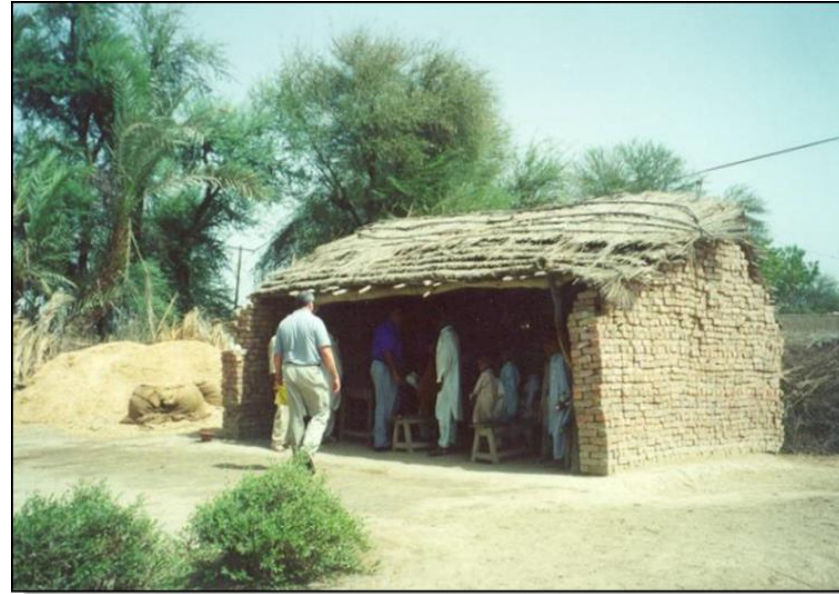
- CHS : Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality Accountability
- ISO 37001: Anti-Bribery Management Systems Standard
- ...



Examples



World Bank - Infrastructure Project (East Asia Pacific)
Road 30% narrower than specifications

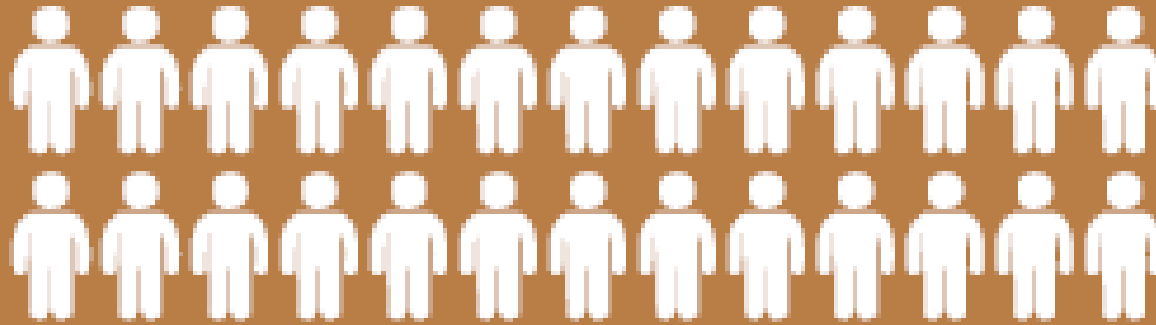


**The World Bank
financed a Rural
School**



Et Réalité La corruption tue

9,500



According to Transparency International, systemic corruption in the West Africa Ebola epidemic has killed more than 9,500 people.



*U.N. Secretary-General
Ban Ki-moon at the
closing session of the
**2012 Economic and
Social Council high-level
panel on accountability
and transparency.***

Photo by: Rick Bajornas / U.N. Photo

**“30 percent of aid lost to
corruption”**

The Grand Bargain –

A Shared Commitment to Better Serve People in Need



Istanbul, Turkey

23 May 2016

Sommet Humanitaire Mondial

Istanbul, Mai 2016

16 pages d'engagements
par les Etats
et la Société Civile

....

Aucune référence
à la corruption !



“International humanitarian assistance increased in 2015 reaching a record high of US\$ 28 billion”

(GHA, p.6)

102 pages of report,
Zero reference to corruption



“International humanitarian assistance in 2016 reaching US\$ 27,3 billion”
(GHA, 2017, chapter 2, p.27)

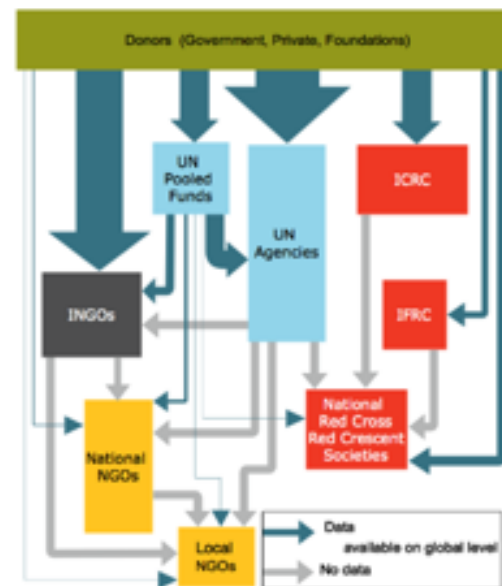
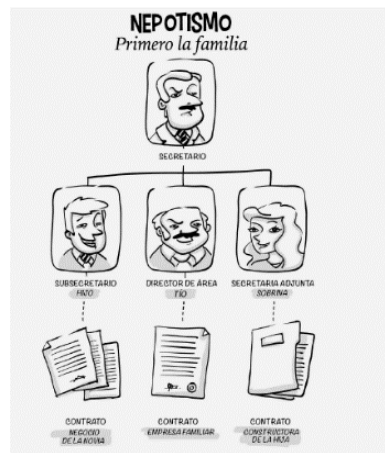
90 pages of report
Zero reference to corruption

Risques de Corruption dans l'Aide

as in any other context...



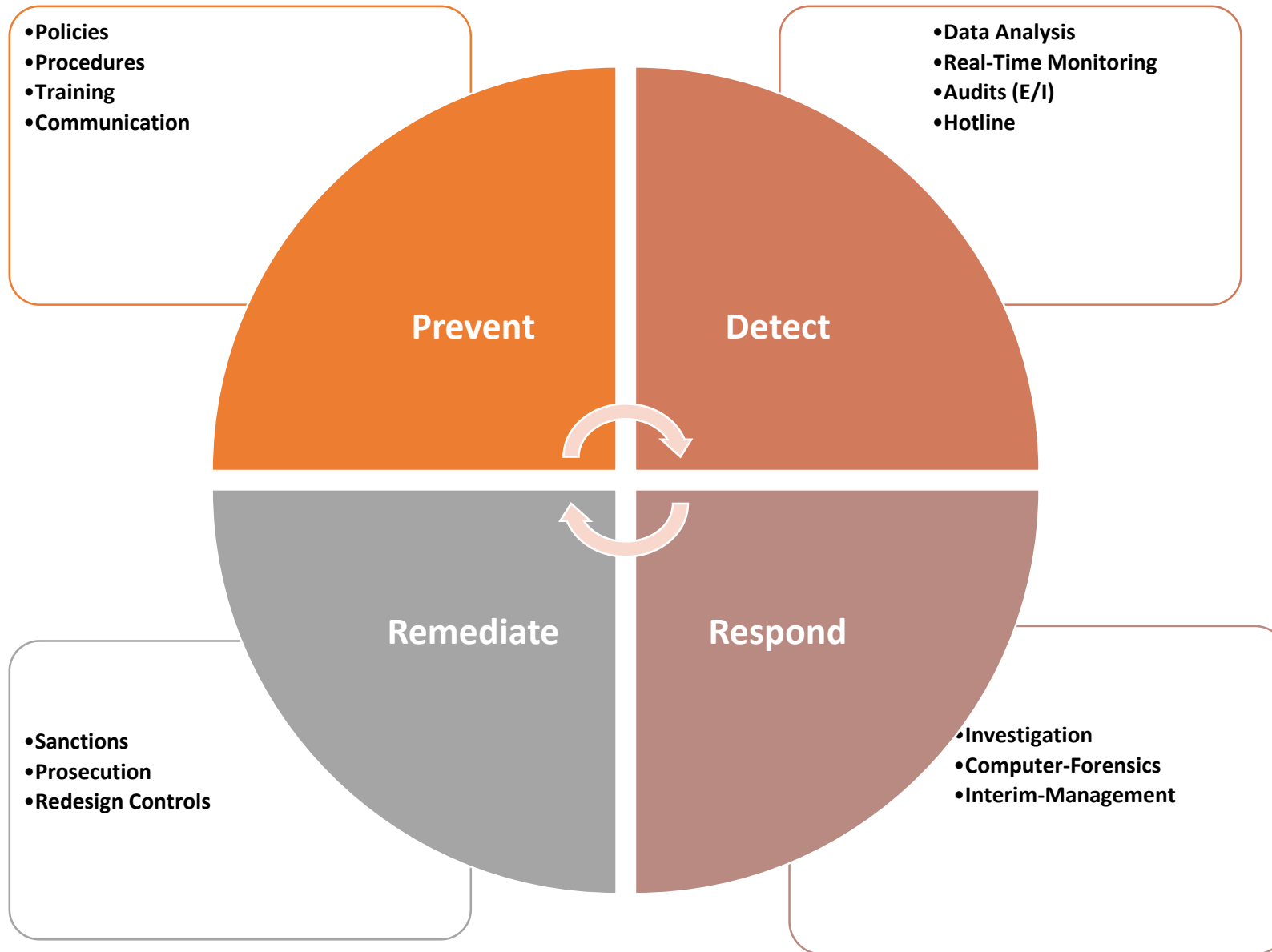
4.2. with some specificities in the context of aid



Sub-contracting & business control



Cycle de Prévention et Contrôle de la fraude et la corruption



Systemes de plaintes: Approche conventionnelle, exemple 1



The Global Fund believes that every dollar counts and has zero tolerance for fraud, corruption and waste that prevent resources from reaching those who need them.

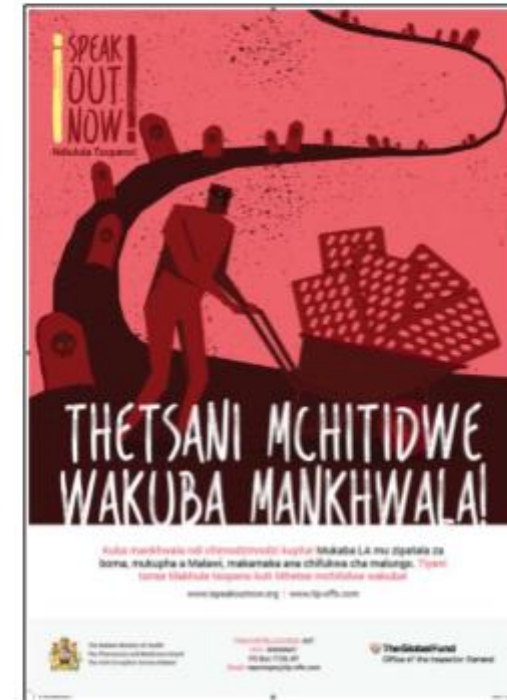
Through its safe and secure whistle-blowing and reporting channels, the Office of the Inspector General encourages all to speak out against fraud, abuse and human rights violations. The Office of the Inspector General treats all reports carefully and protects the identity of all whistle-blowers.



Find out more about fraud and abuse on our e-learning platform at:

[ispeakoutnow.org](https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/oig/report-fraud-and-abuse/ispeakoutnow.org)

The campaigns in Côte d'Ivoire, Ukraine and Malawi



TheGlobalFund Le Fonds mondial El Fondo Mundial Глобальный фонд 全球基金 الصندوق العالمي

Source: Learning lessons presented by Mr Mykola Martynov, 17th CII conference, October 2016

Making public the investigation reports

2017-03-03	GF-OIG-17-004	National Centre for Parasitology Entomology and Malaria Control	Investigation	Investigation Report - Global Fund Grants to Cambodia - National Centre for Parasitology Entomolog and Malaria Control (CNM) English Français
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Source: The Global Fund Web site; <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/oig/reports/>

Systèmes de plaintes: Approche conventionnelle, exemple 2



ICRC

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF
THE RED CROSS

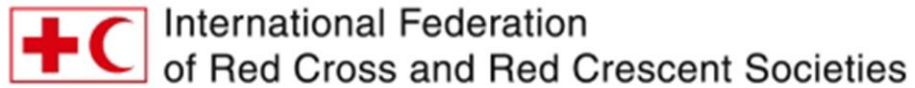
Ex. complaints mechanism :

- Hotline to report any issue related to assistance
- Distribution in flyers + posters + content list
- Direct interaction between beneficiaries and volunteers/FO/Delegates, who were specially trained
- Objective is to spread knowledge (= assistance is free / criteria) + whistleblowing any misbehaviour (inclusion/exclusion “fees”) + adjust programs (quality/quantities) + ad hoc review of cases
- Extra tool in complement to registration, Post Monitoring, assessments, WhatsApp distribution group, distribution lists, internal controls, etc.
- Idea is not only to identify fraud, but more importantly, to ensure beneficiaries receive adequate assistance (which in turn, is an incentive to report abuses).



Source: Philippe Beuchat, Internal Auditor, ICRC - Conference 21.02.2017

Systèmes de plaintes: Approche conventionnelle, exemple 3

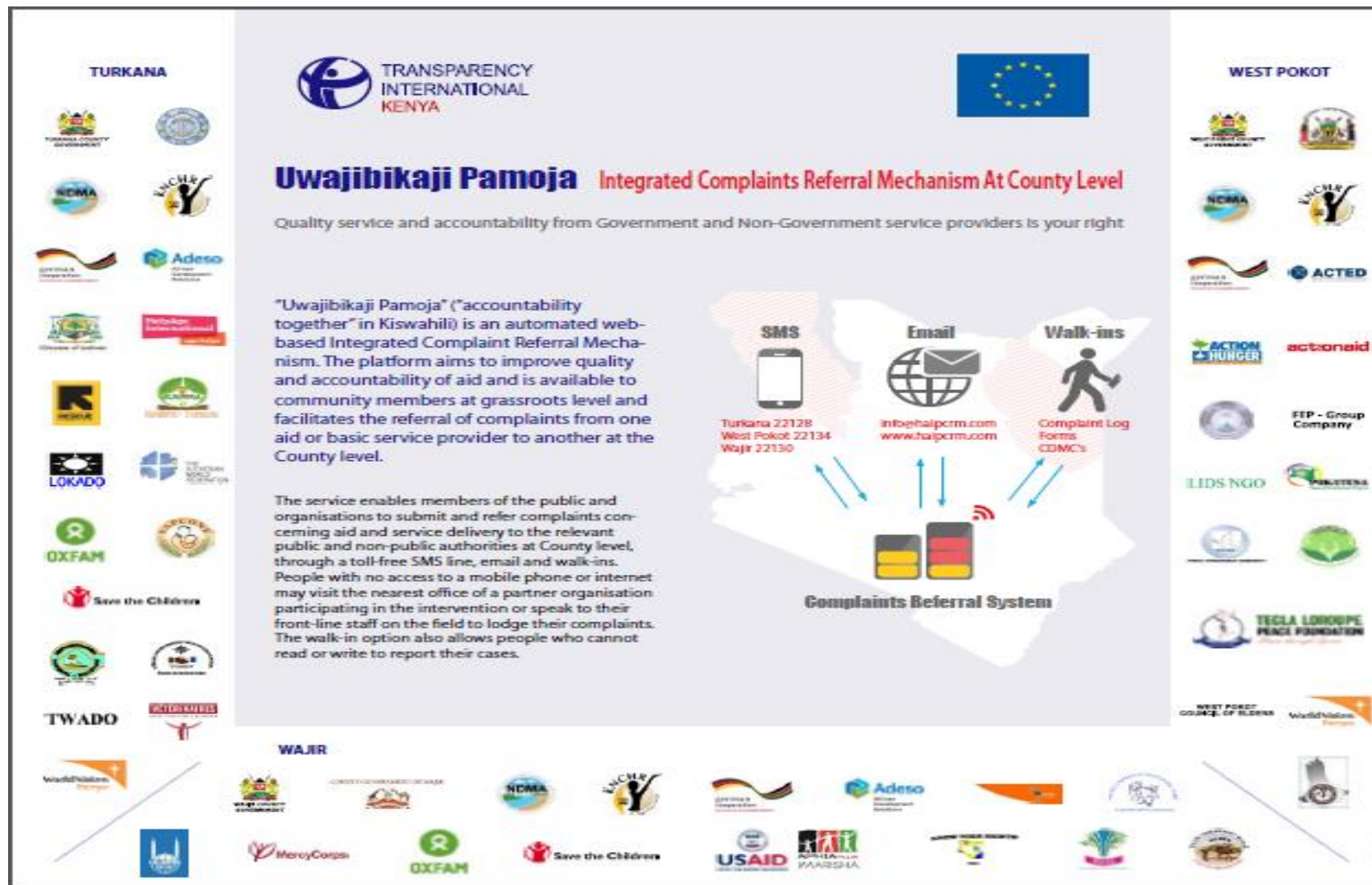


24H/7day/365 days / 170 + languages

Search >



Systèmes de plaintes: Approche collaborative

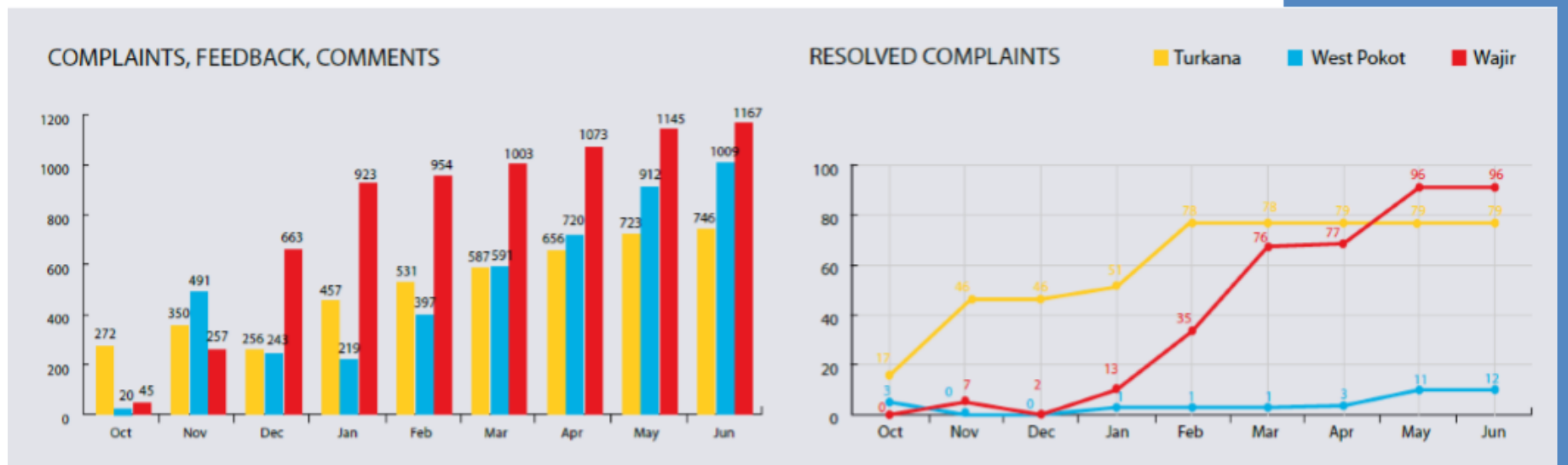


“The ‘Uwajibikaji Pamoja’ platform aims to improve service delivery to the residents of Turkana, West Pokot and Wajir by facilitating the referral of complaints from one service provider to another.

The service enables members of the public to submit complaints or feedback concerning aid and service delivery through three channels:

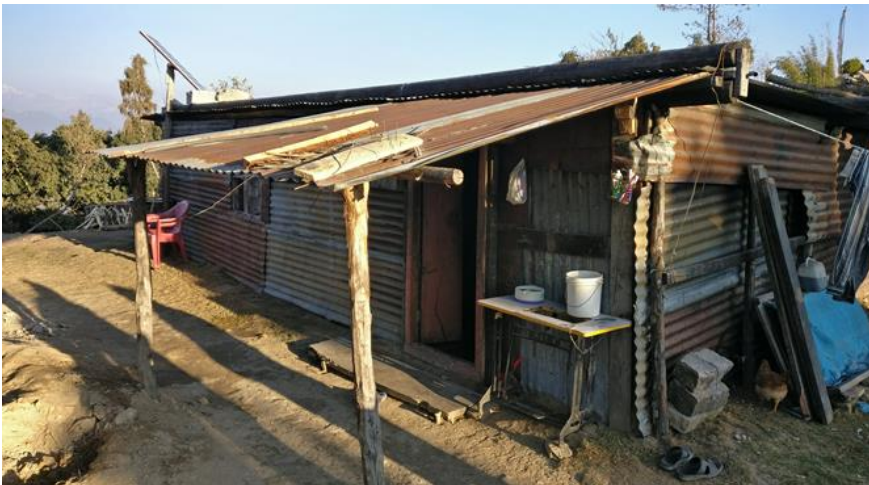
- a **toll-free SMS line**,
- a **web-based portal**,
- by **filling out paper forms**.
- People with no access to a mobile phone or internet can visit the nearest office of a participating organisation to lodge their complaints.
- The **walk-in option** will also allow people who cannot read or write to report their cases.”

Results from Oct 2014 to June 2015

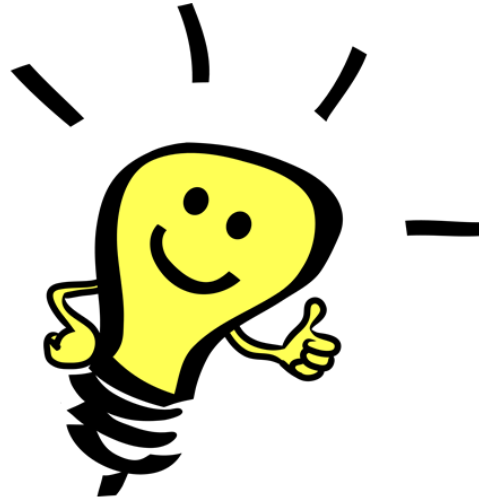


Source: TI Kenya, Integrated Complaints referral Mechanism report

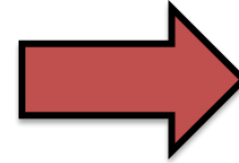
Systèmes de plaintes: Approche innovative



Source: Fredrik Galtung, CEO, Integrity Action, 21.02.2017



Fixi



Satisfaction

+

Problems

+

Fix-Rate

Source: Fredrik Galtung, CEO, Integrity Action, 21.02.2017

Monitoring \$767,094,888 worth of Development Projects

21

SECTORS

11

COUNTRIES

606

PROJECTS

DevelopmentCheck is an app for real-time citizen feedback on the transparency, participation and the effectiveness of development projects. It also enables community monitors to report on their success rate in implementing fixes to identified problems.

Source: <http://www.developmentcheck.org/>



Ombudsman (Definition)

noun, plural **ombudsmen**

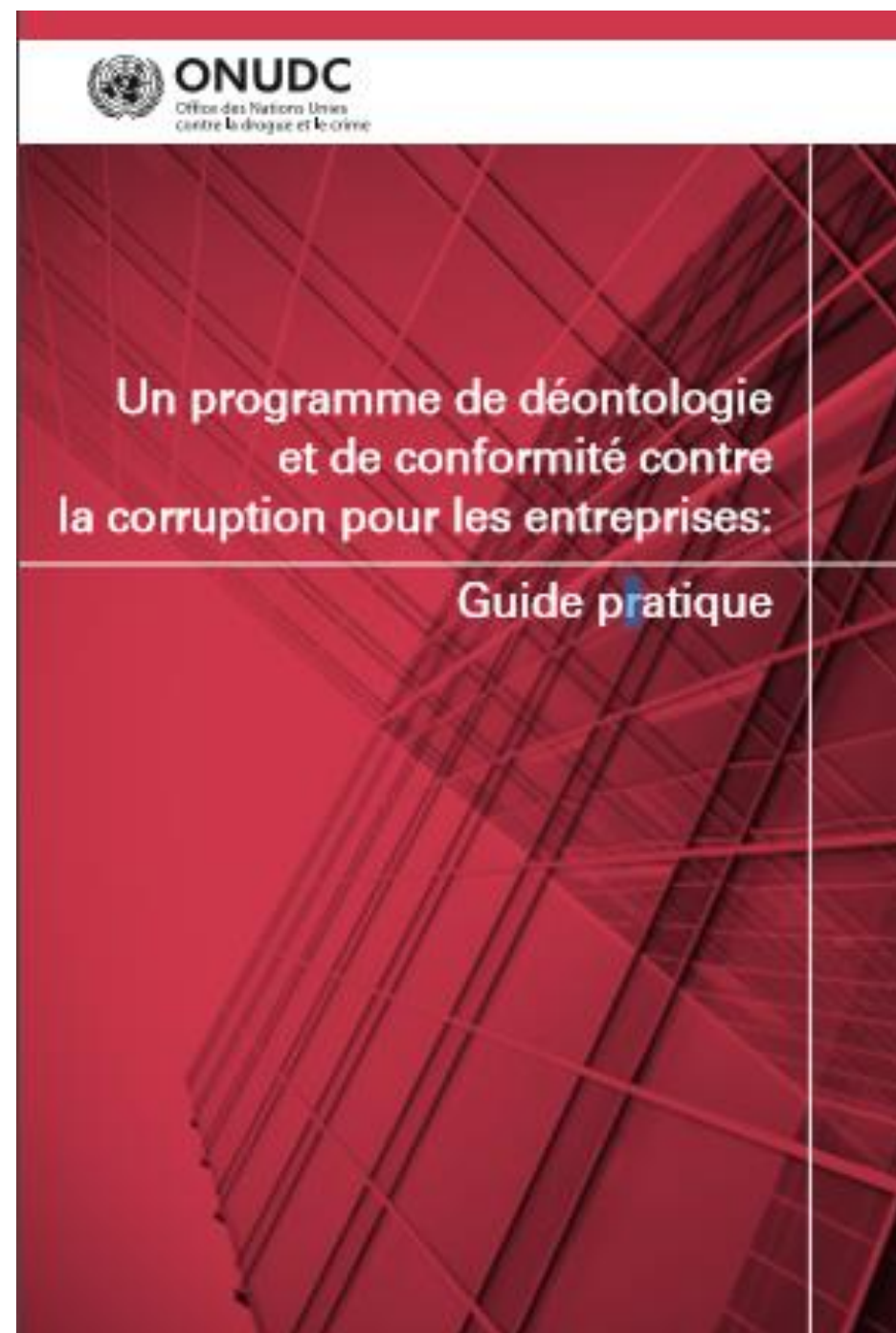
[**om**-buh dz-muh n, -men, -boo dz-, **awm**-, om-**boo dz**-muh n, -men, awm-]

1.a government official who hears and investigates complaints by private citizens against other officials or government agencies.

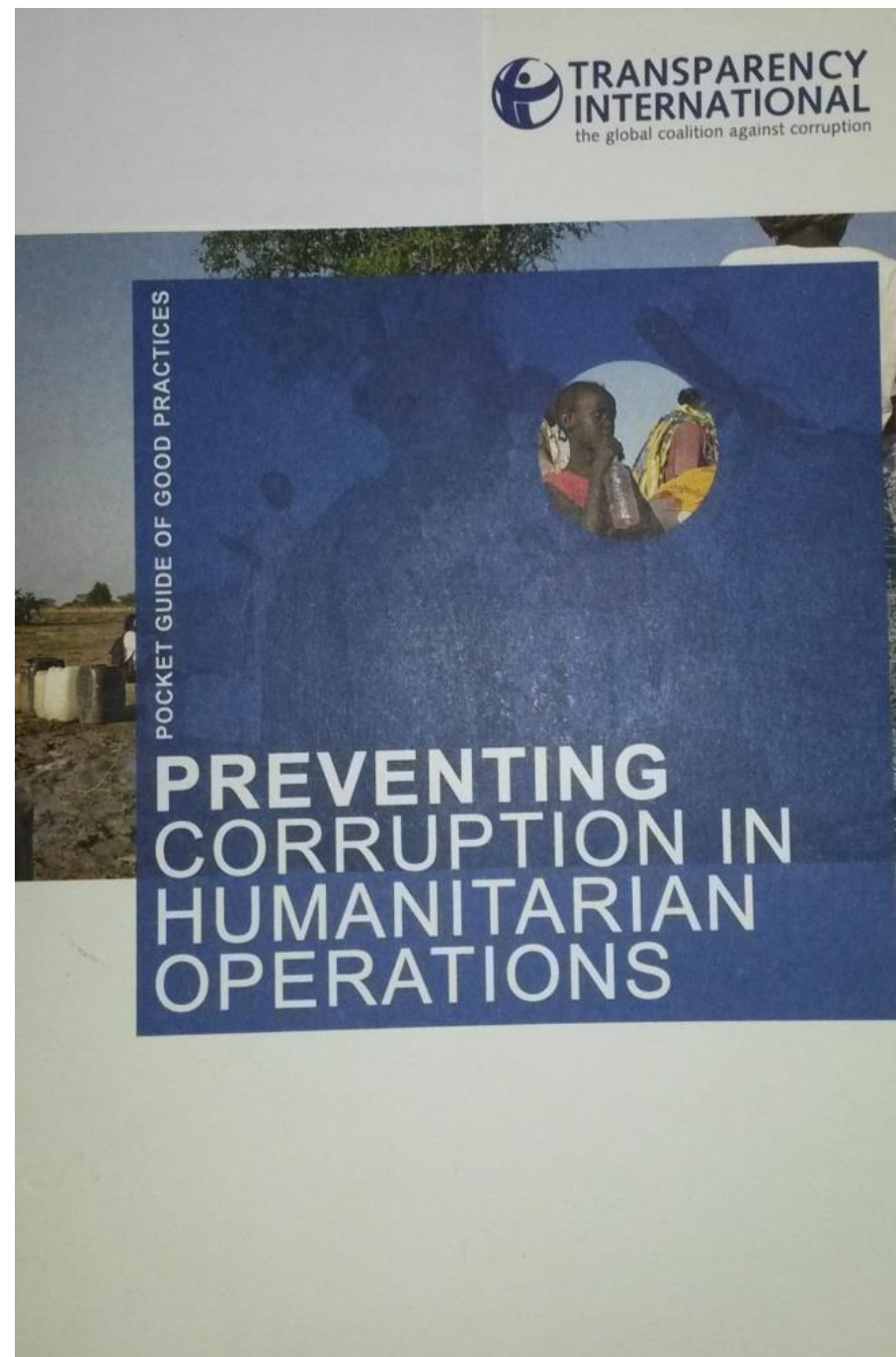
2.a person who investigates and attempts to resolve complaints and problems, as between employees and an employer or between students and a university.

4. Matériel recommandé

Guides pratiques



Manuels





About the I Speak Out Now! campaign

Launched by the Office of the Inspector General of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the I Speak Out Now! campaign is designed to encourage staff and grant implementers to denounce fraud, abuse and human rights violations in the programs we finance. Our objective is to improve the quality and timeliness of the information that we receive so that we can intervene earlier to prevent minor irregularities from escalating into major wrongdoing. On this e-learning platform, you will find out more about the different kinds of wrongdoing. At any time you can report to us through our safe, confidential and free channels. Speak out now to save lives and fight corruption!



eLessons

5-minute eLessons on different kinds of wrongdoing



eLesson 1
Coercion



eLesson 2
Collusion



eLesson 3
Corruption



eLesson 4
Fraud



eLesson 5
Human rights violations



eLesson 6
Product issues

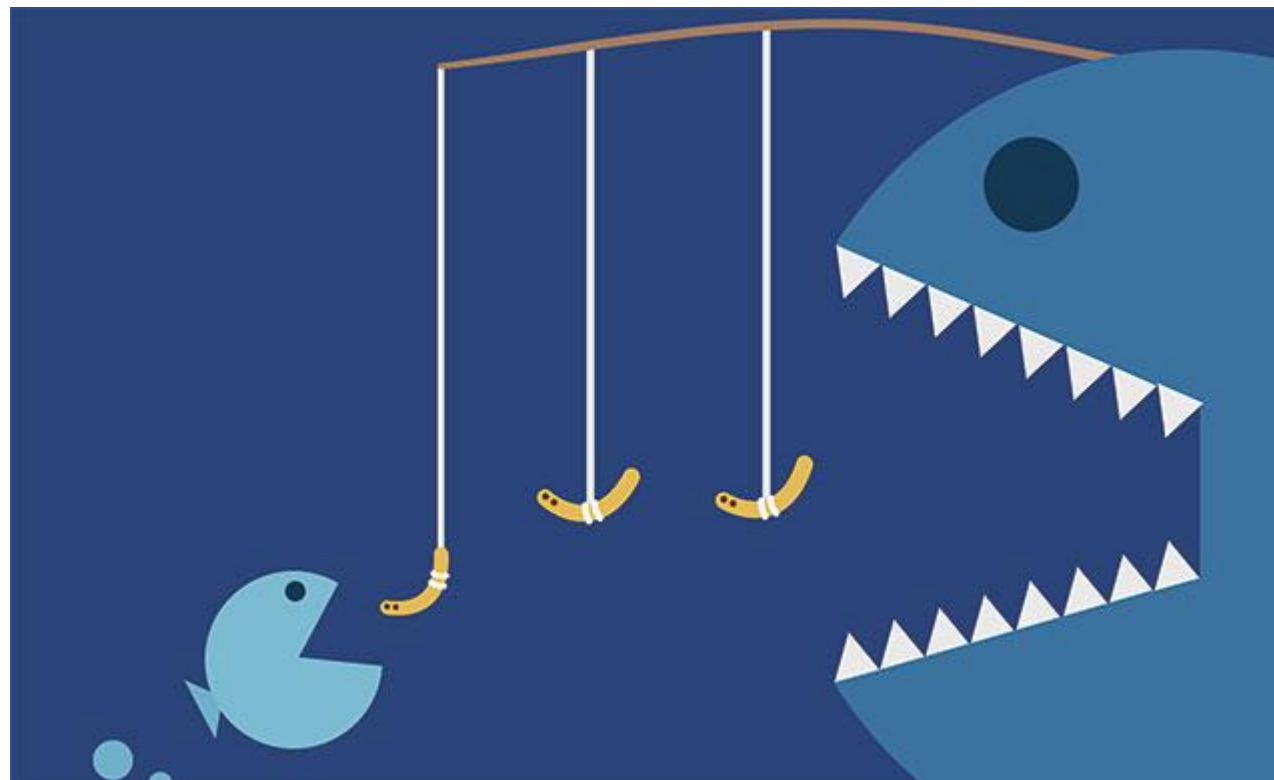
UNODC e-learning



<http://thefightagainstcorruption.unodc.org>

What's your fraud IQ?

By Andi McNeal, CPA



<http://www.journalofaccountancy.com/issues/2016/sep/fraud-iq-quiz-employee-fraud.html>



<http://www.u4.no/training/>

Self-paced online course

Managing corruption risks in development cooperation

Test your skills

Have you got what it takes to manage corruption risks while still keeping your reputation?

Test your understanding in a simulated programme – where every decision counts!

Start now



- A 45-minute kick-starter course in anti-corruption
- Start, stop, and continue when you want
- Test your understanding in a simulated programme where every decision matters
- Pass the assessment and print your certificate

Blogs et sites web

GAB | The Global Anticorruption Blog

Law, Social Science, and Policy

The FCPA Blog

News and commentary about white-collar crime, enforcement, and compliance



GIR

Just Anti-Corruption Investigator's Guides Benchmarking ▾

Global Investigations Review - The law and practice of international investigations

Comptes twitter

- U4 Anti-Corruption
- Transparency Int'l
- UNODC
- FCPA

@U4_ACRC

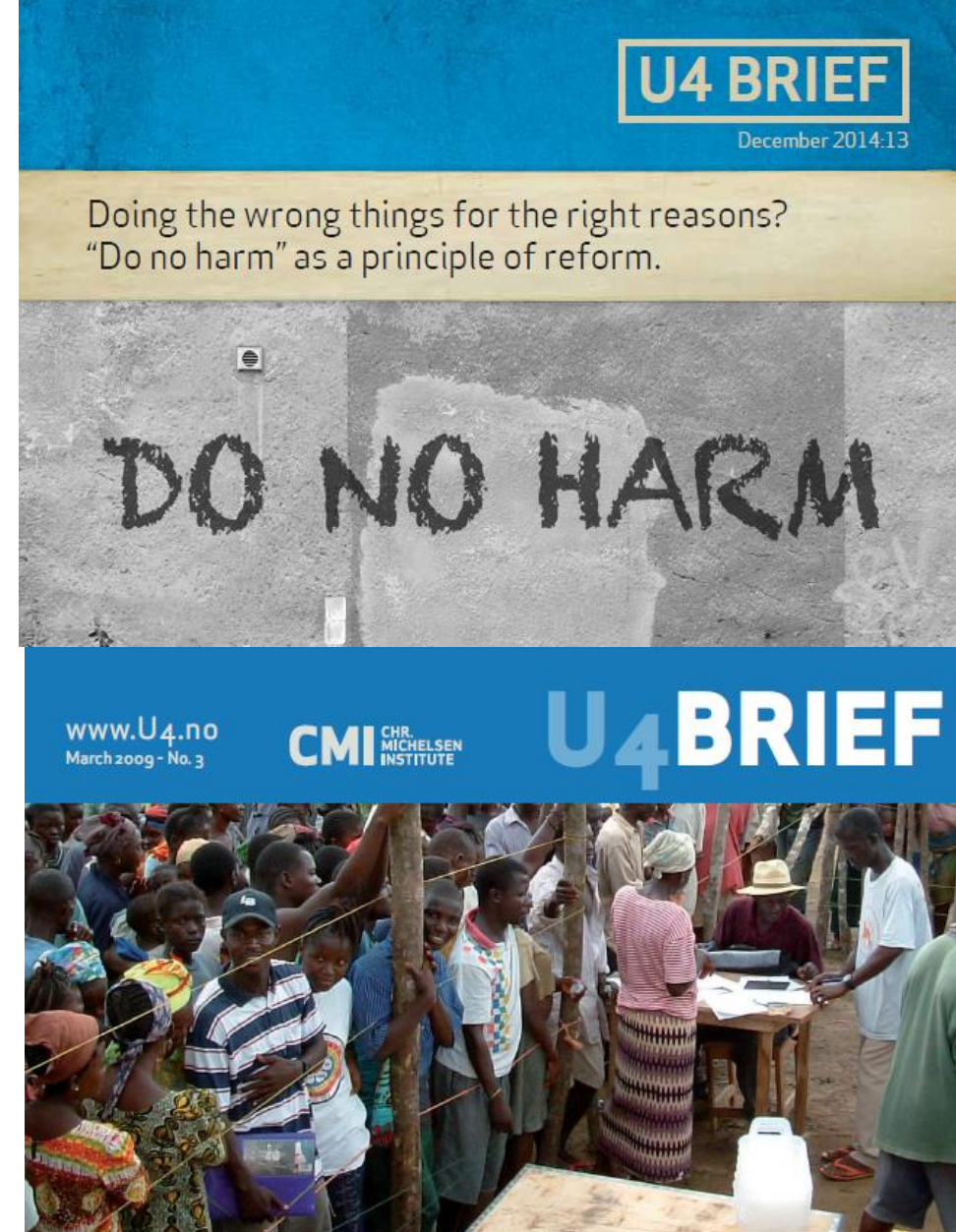
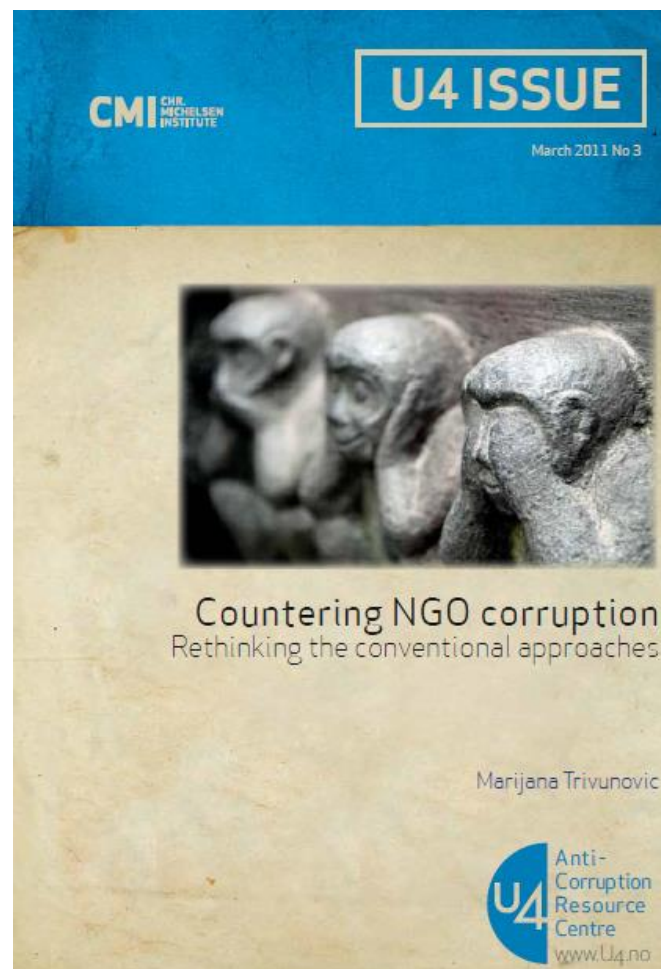
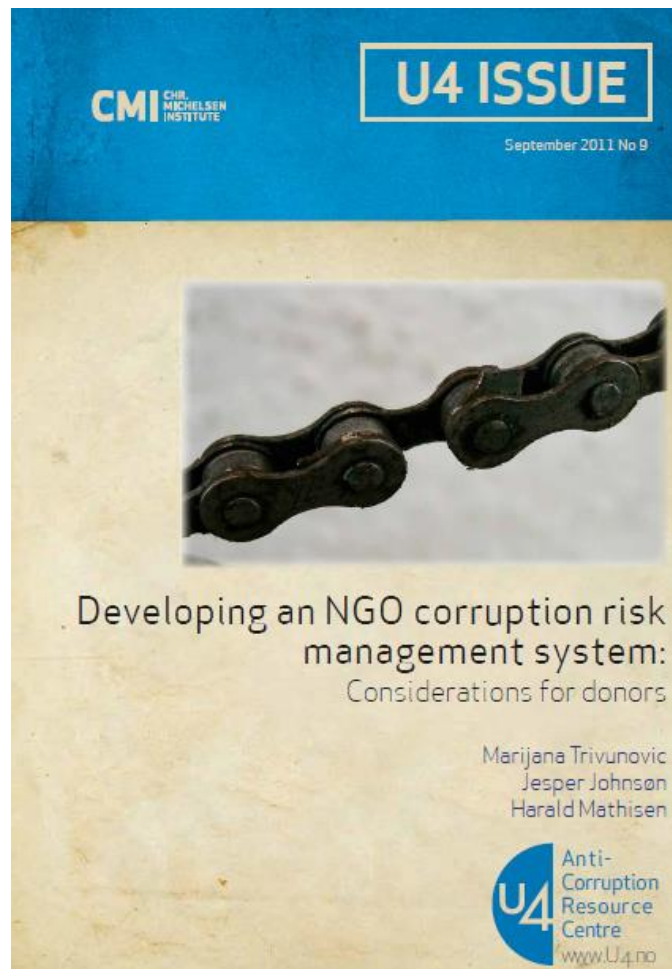
@anticorruption

@UNODC

@FCPA

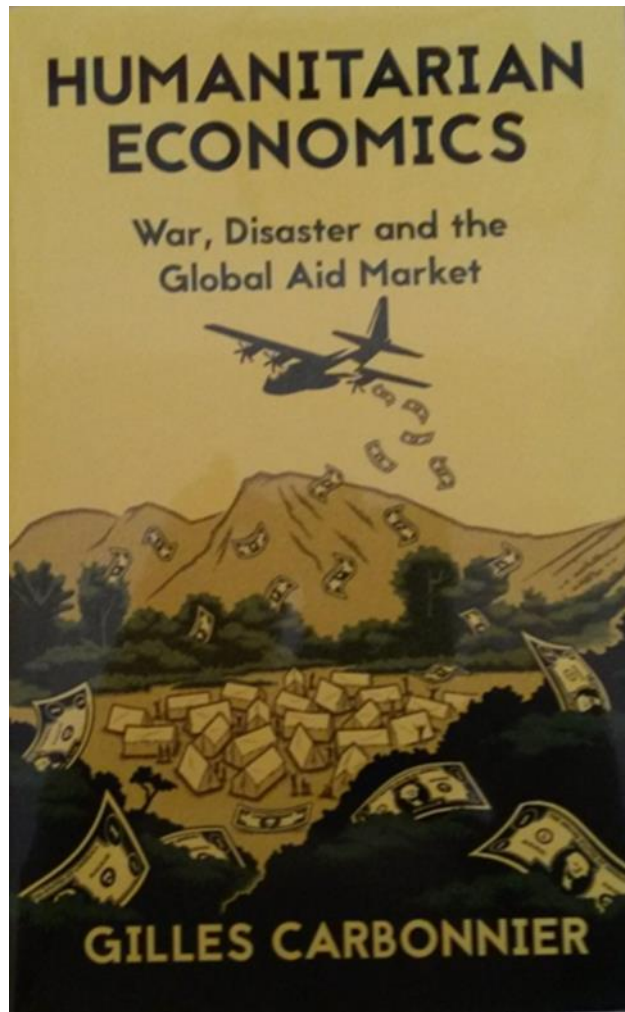


Articles

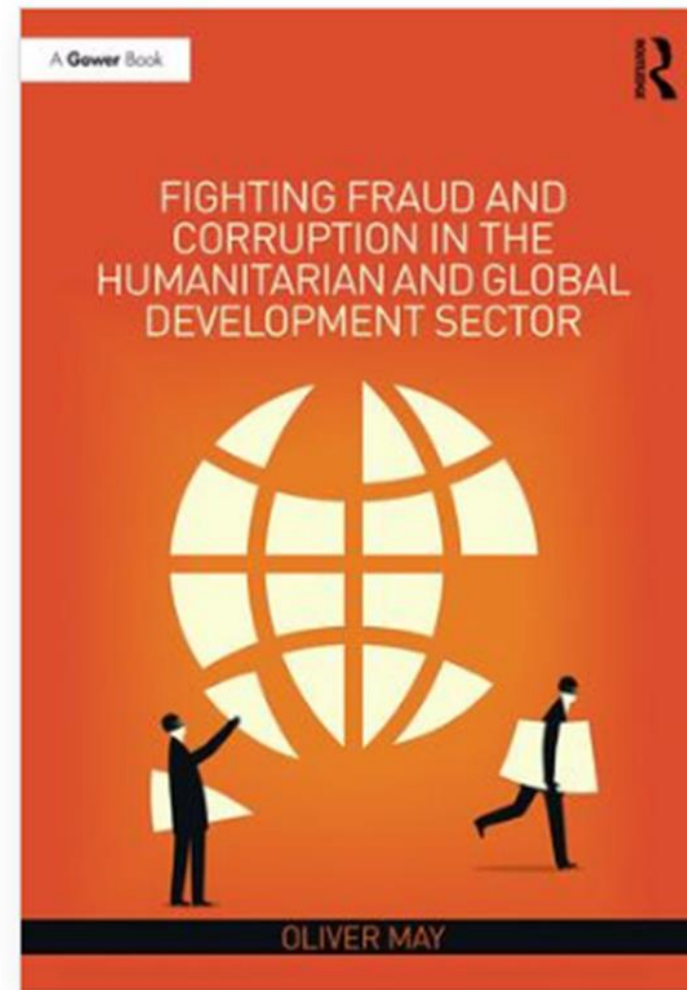


Confronting corruption in humanitarian aid:
Perspectives and options

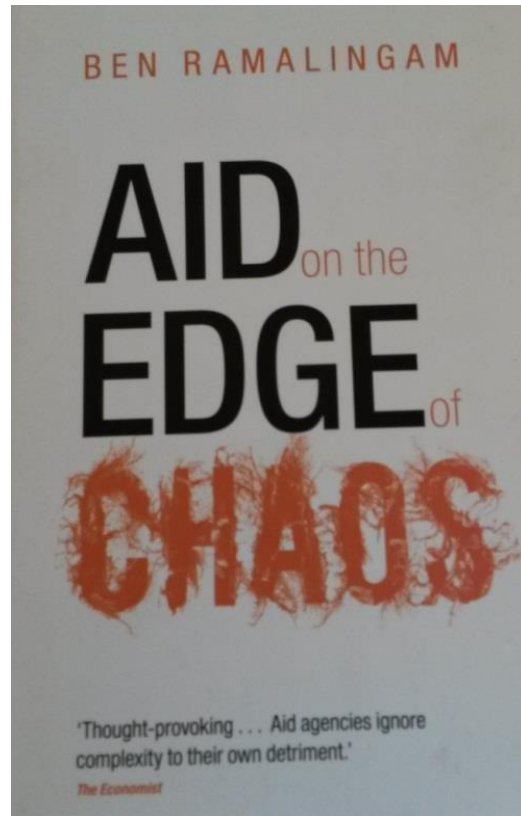
Humanitarian crises that call for international solutions Does humanitarian response add to



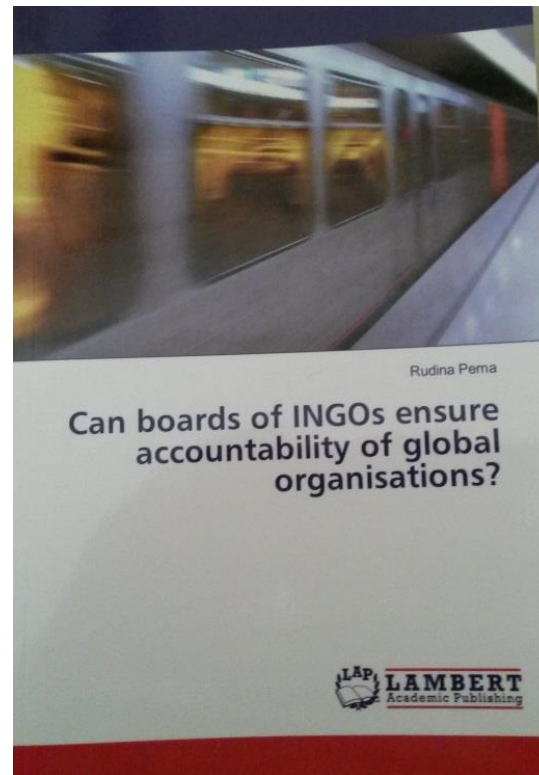
2015



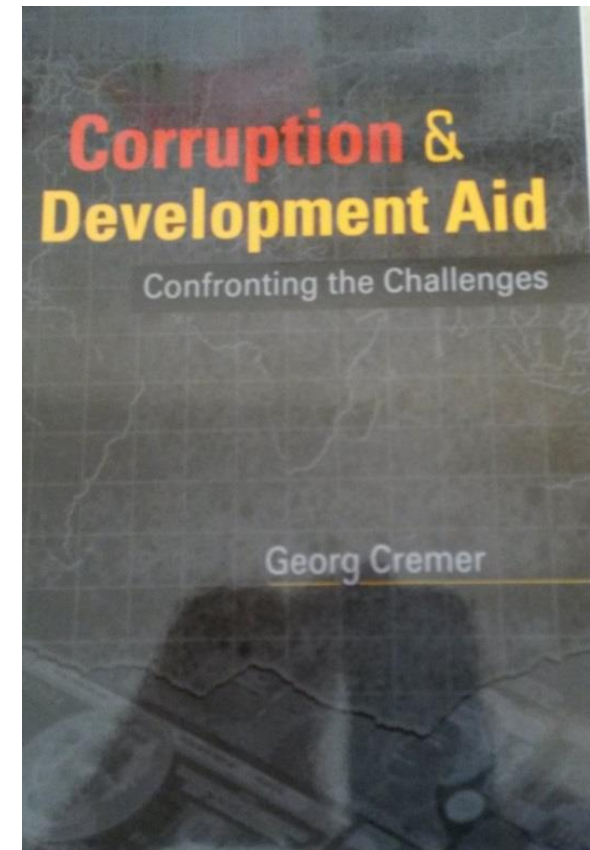
2016



2008



2016



2008

Videos

“We all have a stake in fighting corruption”



See video 2'

An other perspective: Witness, “Repenti”, Collaborator , “Why we say yes”,
Richard Bistrong (Former FCPA Violator & FBI/UK co-operator) (7’36)



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Evènements

Célébration de la Journée Internationale contre la corruption – 9 Décembre





November 12-18, 2017

Merci

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