



United Nations Development Programme

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Conference of the Arab Anti-Corruption and Integrity Network

Session 5

Strengthening Integrity in Public Service Delivery: Mainstreaming Sectoral Challenges in National Anti- Corruption Strategies

**“Towards the contextualized use
of sectoral assessment tools”**

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Objectives of session

- Appreciating the importance of sectoral approaches (?)
- Appreciating the importance of diagnostics
- Key elements of most common sectoral diagnostic methodologies
 - Vulnerability to corruption assessments
 - Public expenditure trackings surveys (PETS)
 - Citizen report cards

Importance of diagnostics

- What does it mean that there is corruption in a particular sector?
 - where does corruption exist?
 - what are the forms?
 - what gaps/loopholes permit corruption?
 - how serious is the problem?
- Unless you understand the problem, you cannot identify the appropriate intervention.

Sectoral diagnostic assessments

Analysis and evaluation of:

- regulatory framework
- application of rules in practice: situation *de facto*
- business processes (dis-aggregation)
- risks and vulnerabilities
- delivery of outputs (services)
 - value for money
- enabling environment (“political economy”)

Example of methodology: Vulnerability to corruption assessment

Approach: dis-aggregate and assess

- identify the business processes in sector:
 - map of sector “value chain” in production and delivery of outputs
 - map of actors involved
- evaluate gaps/risks in each step
- analyze sequence and evaluate gaps/risk in links *between* steps
- identify appropriate measures to close gaps/
minimize risks

Example of findings: Drug procurement policies

Stages	Problems at each stage	Remedial actions
1. Manufacturing	Substandard drugs	Random inspections
2. Registration	Weak legal framework / producers pay officials to register substandard drugs	Publication of registration processes/ education to identify substandard drugs
3. Selection	Under or over inclusion of drugs in the country's essential drug list	Media coverage of selection committee mtgs / public criteria for membership (Col)
4. Procurement	Bribes for advantages during tenders/ biased quantity and specifications	Clear procurement criteria/ separate staff for technical vs contract decisions
5. Distribution	Warehouse theft	Electronic monitoring of vehicles to transport drugs/ assess if drugs are delivered
6. Prescription/ disbursement	Pharmaceutical companies influence physicians	Separate the role of doctors from pharmacists

Example of methodology: Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS)

Approach: track the flow of funds from center to end recipients to identify leakages

- Funding flow
 - What funds go to schools from what sources
 - Who approves allocations at various stages
- Structure of service delivery:
 - numbers of students
 - numbers of teachers, qualifications, absenteeism
 - quality of facilities, including learning tools
 - data on school spending and sources of funding
 - oversight mechanisms (inspections)

Example of methodology: Citizen Report Cards

Approach: service users (citizens') feedback

- Questions asked:
 - How satisfactory are specific public services?
 - Which aspects are satisfactory and which are not?
 - What are the direct and indirect costs of services?
- Results obtained (maternity wards in Bangalore):

Purpose of pmt	% having paid	average pmt (INR)
Obtaining medicines	11	94
Obtaining a scan	38	176
Blood test	13	21
Urine test	7	21
Delivery of baby	48	361