



DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE

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**DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP FORUM
IMPROVING DONOR EFFECTIVENESS IN COMBATING CORRUPTION**

Organised jointly by OECD Development Assistance Committee and Transparency International

9-10 December 2004, Centre de Conférences Pierre Mendès France, Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et de l'Industrie, Paris (Bercy)

DRAFT ANNOTATED AGENDA

This document sets out a draft agenda for the Partnership Forum on 9-10 December 2004, along with programme notes. It is still subject to change.

More information is available at www.oecd.org/dac/governance/anticorruptionforum/participants for forum participants and invitees.

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DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP FORUM
"IMPROVING DONOR EFFECTIVENESS IN COMBATING CORRUPTION"

Organised jointly by

**OECD DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE
AND TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL**

**Centre de Conférences Pierre Mendès France
Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et de l'Industrie, Paris (Bercy)**

9-10 DECEMBER 2004

**DRAFT ANNOTATED AGENDA
(subject to change)**

THURSDAY, 9 DECEMBER 2004

13:00 Security clearance and registration

13:30 Buffet lunch for Participants of the Forum and the DAC Senior Level Meeting

Welcome by the Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances, et de l'Industrie.

Session One: Anti-corruption programmes in partner countries

14:30 Building public confidence in development effectiveness through anti-corruption programmes

Chair: Kiyo Akasaka (Deputy Secretary-General, OECD)

Keynote speakers:

Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, (Minister of Finance, Nigeria)

Alexandre Randrianasolo (Director General, Budget, Madagascar)

Kamal Hossain (Chairman, Transparency International Advisory Council)

15:30 Participants' comments and questions

16:30

Marking the UN Anti-Corruption Day

Shoji Nishimoto (Director, Bureau for Development Policy UNDP)

Dimitri Vlassis (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)

Session Two: Combating Corruption

17:00-18:30 Parallel breakout groups

Group 1: Better understanding the political economy of aid and corruption

Chair: OECD country senior development official (to be confirmed)

Speakers:

Robin Hodess (Director, Policy Research, Transparency International)

Ketut Putra Erawan, (Director of Graduate School for Local Politics and Regional Autonomy, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)

- Group 2: Enhancing the role of civil society in anti-corruption work**
Chair: Miklos Marschall (Europe Regional Director, Transparency International)
Speakers:
Charmian Gooch (Executive Director, Global Witness)
Eduardo Boh6rguez, (Executive Director, Transparency International, Mexico)
Simeon Marcelo (Ombudsman, Philippines)
- Group 3: Supporting legislation on money laundering and the recovery of stolen assets**
Chair: Alan Perry (Kendall Freeman, Solicitors, UK)
Speakers:
Bernard Turner (Chairman of the Commonwealth Expert Group on Asset Recovery)
Akere Muna (Muna and Partner, Cameroon)
Discussant:
OECD country senior official to represent FATF (**to be confirmed**)
- Group 4: Building capacity to follow international conventions**
Chair: David Nussbaum (Chief Executive, Transparency International)
Speakers:
Fritz Heimann (Transparency International, US)
Dimitri Vlassis (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)
Nicola Bonucci (OECD)
- 18:30 End of breakout groups**
- 18:30-19:30 Meeting of breakout group chairs to prepare conclusions for Final Plenary**
- 20.00 Reception on for all Participants**

FRIDAY, 10 DECEMBER 2004

Session Three: Assessing donor practices and aid modalities in a corruption perspective

- 09:00 Discussion: “Does the way donors deliver their aid and assistance promote rather than prevent corruption?”**

Chair: Huguette Labelle (Chancellor, University of Ottawa, Canada)

Speakers:

Brian Cooksey (Private consultant, Tanzania)

Abdoulaye Bio Tchan6 (Director of Africa Department, IMF)

Philippe Montigny (Partner, International Development and Strategies, France)

Luc Damiba (National Anti-Corruption Network, Burkina Faso)

Participants’ comments and questions

- 10:30 Break**

Session Four: Taking Concerted Action*Parallel breakout sessions***11:00-12:30 Emerging Lessons and Principles for Government Donors****Group 5: Facilitating Access to Information****Chair:** Serge Chappatte (Deputy Director General, Swiss Development Co-operation)**Speakers:**

Valeria Merino Dirani (Transparency International, Ecuador)

Peter John Aitsi (President, Media Council, Papua New Guinea)

Group 6: Supporting partner countries' programmes to fight corruption**Chair:** Ruth Jacoby (Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden)**Speakers:**

Sanjay Pradhan (Chair, World Bank Anti-Corruption Resource Centre)

Inge Amundsen (Utstein Anti-Corruption Resource Centre, Chr. Michelsen Institute)

Phil Mason (Department for International Development, UK)

Barbara Turner (Policy and Program Co-ordination, USAID)

Group 7: Improving Procurement and Public Contracting**Chair:** Stefan Oswald (Deputy Head, Financial Affairs Department, BMZ, Germany)**Speakers:**

Anne Muxart (Deputy Chief, Office of International Monetary and Financial System, MINEFI, France)

Henry Malinga, (Chief Director, National Treasury, South Africa)

Juanita Olaya (Programme Manager for Public Contracting, Transparency International)

12:30 Lunch*Final Plenary***14:00 Reports and conclusions from breakout sessions****14:30 Moving Ahead****Chair:** Michael Roeskau (Director, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD)**Speakers:**

Mark Pieth (Chair, OECD Anti-Bribery Working Group)

Surya Nath Upadhyay (Chief Commissioner, Commission for Investigating Abuse of Authority, Nepal)

Peter Eigen (Chairman of the Board, Transparency International)

Participants' comments and questions**16.15 Summary and concluding remarks**

Richard Manning, Chair, OECD Development Assistance Committee

PROGRAMME NOTES

Background Information

1. In the light of extensive on-going international efforts to combat corruption, the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and Transparency International (TI) have organised this Development Partnership Forum. The purpose of the Forum is to improve donor effectiveness in combating corruption. This theme will be addressed by focusing on three inter-related objectives of the Forum:

- to improve donor action in supporting anti-corruption programmes in partner countries;
- to assess donor practices and aid modalities in a corruption perspective;
- to take concerted action.

2. The Forum is organised around these three themes, with plenary sessions and parallel breakout groups. The breakout groups will draw on the ongoing work of Transparency International and the broad range of work across the different directorates of the OECD. The Forum will bring together political leaders and senior officials from governments, civil society and the private sector in OECD countries and non-OECD countries in different regions, bilateral donors, multilateral organisations, international NGOs, and national anti-corruption organisations. About 150 people will attend the Forum.

3. The host of the Forum is the French Ministry of Finance, which has provided the excellent facilities of the *Centre de Conférences Pierre Mendès France* (Bercy, Paris) for the Forum.

Session 1: Anti-corruption programmes in partner countries

4. The purpose of the opening session of the Forum is to set out an understanding of anti-corruption programmes in partner countries, involving a range of actors. Combating corruption is an ongoing responsibility for government, non-state actors, civil society, and the private sector. This is the case in both OECD countries and partner countries, whether developing countries or emerging economies.

5. The theme of the first plenary is “**Building public confidence in development effectiveness through anti-corruption programmes.**” The goal of this plenary is to consider the links among development effectiveness, anti-corruption activities and regaining public confidence. Until recently, there had been a decline in aid, associated with reduced public confidence that official development assistance had an impact on development. The reduction in public confidence was the result of several factors, but prominent among these factors was the perceived impact of corruption in partner countries.

6. Keynote speakers in the first plenary include Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, (Minister of Finance, Nigeria); Kamal Hossain (Chairman of the Transparency International Advisory Council), and Alexandre Randrianasolo (Director General, Budget, Madagascar).

7. As 9 December is the UN Anti-Corruption Day, the Development Partnership Forum will mark the first year of the UN Anti-Corruption Convention and there will be two guest speakers, Dimitri Vlassis from UNODC, Vienna and Shoji Nishimoto from UNDP, New York.

Session 2: Combating corruption in partner countries

8. This session aims to understand better the way in which partner countries are trying to combat corruption. There will be particular focus on assessment of corruption in a development context and on the

efforts of civil society and non-state actors to support the implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions. How might the international community support these efforts? The session is composed of four parallel breakout groups.

Group 1: Better understanding the political economy of aid and corruption. The group will consider the efficacy of different assessment techniques and indicators to study and measure corruption being developed by various organisations, including TI, OECD Public Governance and Territorial Department (GOV) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa.. This will range from global to national assessments and will include specific research studies and country case studies, such as work on the political economy of Indonesia. What are the implications of these research results and assessment methods for different aid modalities and conditionality?

Group 2: Enhancing the role of civil society in anti-corruption work. The goal of this group is to understand the role that civil society can play in raising awareness of corruption and increasing pressure on government and the private sector. The group will consider the range of civil society actors, the interaction with governments and multilateral organisations, and the legitimacy of civil society organisations' role in fighting corruption. The group will also discuss advocacy and ways that civil society can monitor corruption.

Group 3: Supporting legislation on money laundering and recovery of stolen assets. This group will raise awareness of ongoing initiatives in this area and explore the links with the UNCAC. Attention might also be given to the recovery of corruptly acquired assets. In particular, the group will consider the opportunities and constraints in formulating a "model outline of legislation" in these fields, which could be helpful in overcoming capacity limitations in partner countries.

Group 4: Building capacity to follow international conventions. The goal of this group is to explore existing international and regional conventions including monitoring mechanisms, and to review implementation and capacity building. A consideration for the group is how donor governments might co-ordinate their actions and align with national efforts, including the private sector, in support of the international framework. The group might also explore ways to strengthen the linkages between the OECD and UN conventions.

Session 3: Assessing donor practices and aid modalities in a corruption perspective

9. Issues relating to donor procurement and corruption preoccupy both donors and recipients. Furthermore, some critics of aid allege that some donor practices have an impact on increasing corruption in partner countries. While some critics use the stories of corruption to question the whole development enterprise, others are more concerned with the lessons to be learned to improve development effectiveness. Donor agencies may have made efforts to protect their aid grants and loans from corruption but, to be credible with the critics of aid practices, donors must do better by considering the impact of their practices on development prospects in partner countries.

10. This session takes up these issues in the form of a discussion of the question: "**Does the way donors deliver their aid and assistance promote rather than prevent corruption?**" On the one hand, Brian Cooksey (TI-Tanzania) will put the case that donor activities, especially certain policies and aid modalities, can promote corruption. Abdoulaye Bio Tchané [Director, Africa Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF)] will argue that the international regulatory framework acts to limit opportunities for corruption. Key witnesses, with experience of donor practices and corruption, are called to aid the investigation of the possible links and causes by providing their individual experiences of specific situations. These witnesses are drawn from civil society and the private sector in an OECD country, a developing country and an OECD country.

11. The format of the discussion will allow opposing points of view and contentious facts to be presented. It will also provide the basis for the next session that looks at how the international community can improve its performance.

Session 4: Taking concerted action

12. This session aims to reach conclusions about actions that can be taken by the international community to support partner countries' efforts in combating corruption. There will be particular focus on the ways that donors can improve development effectiveness by taking account of the risks of corruption in their aid programmes. The session is composed of four parallel breakout groups followed by the final plenary.

13. The parallel breakout groups will discuss "**Emerging lessons and principles for government donors.**" These groups will share the lessons learned by OECD member countries, the multilateral agencies and NGOs in their anti-corruption efforts. The discussions will also consider the concerns about the possible links between aid and corruption that were raised during the debate in session three. Each of the group discussions will aim to suggest ways to move forward for further discussion in the final plenary.

Group 5: Promoting access to information. The goal of this group is to understand the role of access to information in the fight against corruption both in OECD countries and partner countries, and to review some current best practice. The group will highlight recent work undertaken by TI and will present the experience of the Media Council in Papua New Guinea in promoting access to information.

Group 6: Supporting anti-corruption programmes. The goal of this group is to review good practice in donor support to partner countries' anti-corruption activities. The group will consider the lessons that have emerged from medium term experience with anti-corruption programmes supported by multilateral and bilateral donors (specifically the World Bank, the Utstein Group, and USAID). The group will also review work by the OECD DAC Network on Governance (GOVNET) in developing principles for donor action in anti-corruption.

Group 7: Improving procurement and public contracting. The goal of this group is to explore the impact of corruption in public contracting on development programmes in partner countries. In particular, the group will consider the special risks to aid funds. The group will review emerging principles in procurement and public contracting arising from a roundtable in South Africa and a global forum in Paris (OECD) and the ongoing work on public contracting by TI.

14. Plenary discussion. **Moving ahead.** The purpose of the Forum is to improve donor effectiveness in combating corruption. This theme was addressed in earlier sessions by focusing on improved donor action in supporting anti-corruption programmes in partner countries and assessing donor practices and aid modalities in a corruption perspective. Following on from the lessons that emerged in the plenary sessions and breakout groups, the Forum will consider the ways in which the international community can move ahead in the fight against corruption. The discussion will be framed by Peter Eigen (Chairman of the Board, TI), Mark Pieth (Chair, OECD Anti-Bribery Working Group), and Surya Nath Upadhyay (Chief Commissioner of the Commission Investigating Abuse of Authority, Nepal). Each of these speakers represents different parts of the international community engaged in the fight against corruption, and will provide their reflections on the lessons learned in the Forum and propose next steps that have emerged from the discussion in the Forum. Finally, following a discussion of all Forum participants, Richard Manning (Chair, OECD DAC) will sum up the Forum conclusions, the implications for the work of the Development Assistance Committee, and how co-ordination of the work of different constituencies might be maintained by the OECD.

12 November 2004