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Department:
Public Service and Administration
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE: FIGHTING CORRUPTION AT NATIONAL
AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS**

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

**BIRCHWOOD, BOKSBURG
25 SEPTEMBER 2007**

PURPOSE OF THE PRESENTATION



- To provide an overview of the various developments affecting the fight against corruption at national and international levels
 - The compliance audit on the Public Service Anti-corruption Strategy
 - Amendments to legislation
 - The single public service project and its implications for fighting corruption
 - The appraisal of the impact of the national anti-corruption framework
 - The 3rd National Anti-corruption Summit in early 2008
 - Consolidation of the Africa anti-corruption agenda and Global Forum V
 - The OECD and UNCAC
 - The next steps

THE PUBLIC SERVICE ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY



- The PSACS was adopted by Cabinet in January 2002, based on nine strategic considerations dealing with-
 - Legislation, institutional capacity, reporting corruption and protection, prohibition of corrupt individuals and businesses, improved management policies and practices, managing professional ethics, partnerships with stakeholders, social analysis, research and policy advocacy and lastly awareness, training and education
- A thorough testing of the 78 constituent parts of the nine considerations, reveals that 28 achieved full compliance, 47 partial compliance and non-compliance in 3 parts
 - An action plan has been developed to address the partial compliance and non-compliance parts
 - Partial compliance indicates that efforts have been done but falls short of fully complying with a part
 - Areas that lack in general terms include the management of ethics, reporting corruption and research

THE PUBLIC SERVICE ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY



- Compliance audit also looked at departmental capacity, support needs and coordinating mechanism
 - Resulted in a tailored training programme for departments and provinces as well as a how-to-do guide
- The Anti-corruption Coordinating Committee was established in 2002 to serve as a coordinating mechanism on the PSACS
 - Role and functioning assessed and restructured to be more inclusive and flexible
 - Policy and legislation
 - Monitoring and evaluation
 - Regional and international cooperation
 - Training and development
 - Communication and awareness
 - Civil society and business relations

AMENDMENTS TO LEGISLATION



- Public Service Act amended to provide Minister for the Public Service and Administration with policy powers on anti-corruption, ethics and conduct
 - Deals with serious gap in legislation, allows Minister to regulate on matters such as conflict of interest, minimum anti-corruption capacity requirements, post-public sector employment
- Addressed the non-compliance matter of participation of citizens in disciplinary hearings

SINGLE PUBLIC SERVICE PROJECT



- Launched to enable seamless service delivery across three spheres and supporting back-office integration
 - Legislation, access, conditions of service, HR and anti-corruption
- Project will deliver a framework of anti-corruption norms and standards that will apply to departments and national and provincial levels and local government
 - Build on the PSACS and LGACS and greatly on the minimum anti-corruption capacity requirements
 - Accompanied by change management and communication
 - Planned 5-year anti-corruption capacity building programme to ensure orientation, ethics integration, capacity at departmental level and capacity for CJS

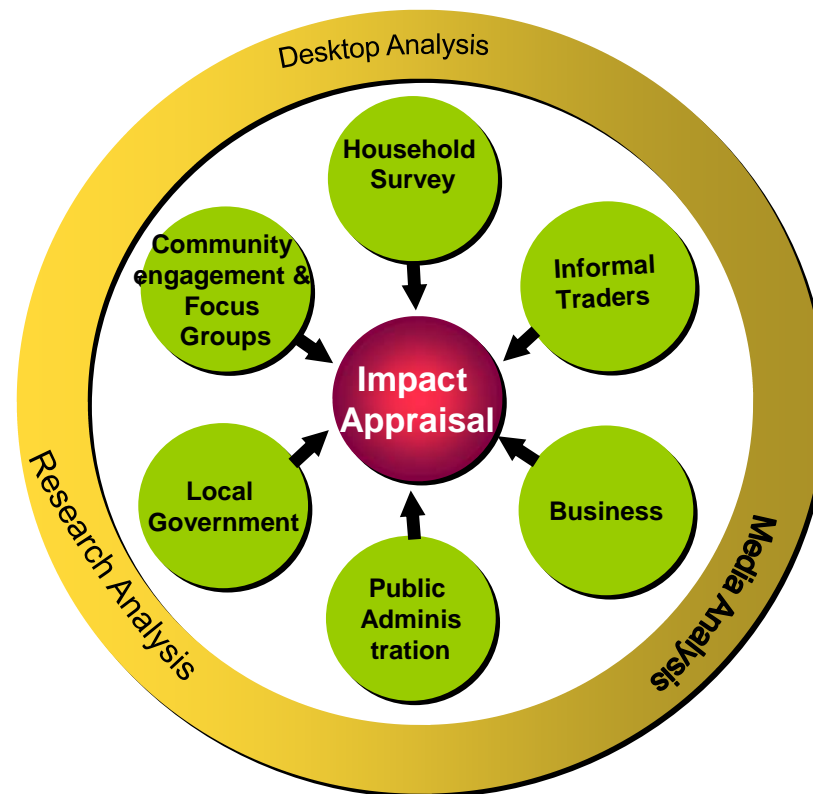
IMPACT APPRAISAL OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION FRAMEWORK



- Early achievements around anti-corruption (2002/03 CCA)
 - Revealed systems weaknesses, specially around hard data and risk profiles, but also policy gaps
- Monitoring and Evaluation projects (2005/6)
- New policy objectives
 - Government-wide Monitoring & Evaluation System
 - Integration of second economy into the first economy
 - Vulnerability of poor communities
- Significant changes:
 - Extending target provinces to include Free State
 - Inclusion of small and medium enterprises in the business survey
 - Informal traders
 - Inclusion of local government
 - Engaging local communities through CDWs
 - Anti-Corruption Impact Appraisal covers number of areas: Services: Policing, Home Affairs, Health, Basic Services: (housing, sanitation, water and electricity)
- Results will inform policy processes and inter-sectoral initiatives

IMPACT APPRAISAL OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION FRAMEWORK

Figure 1

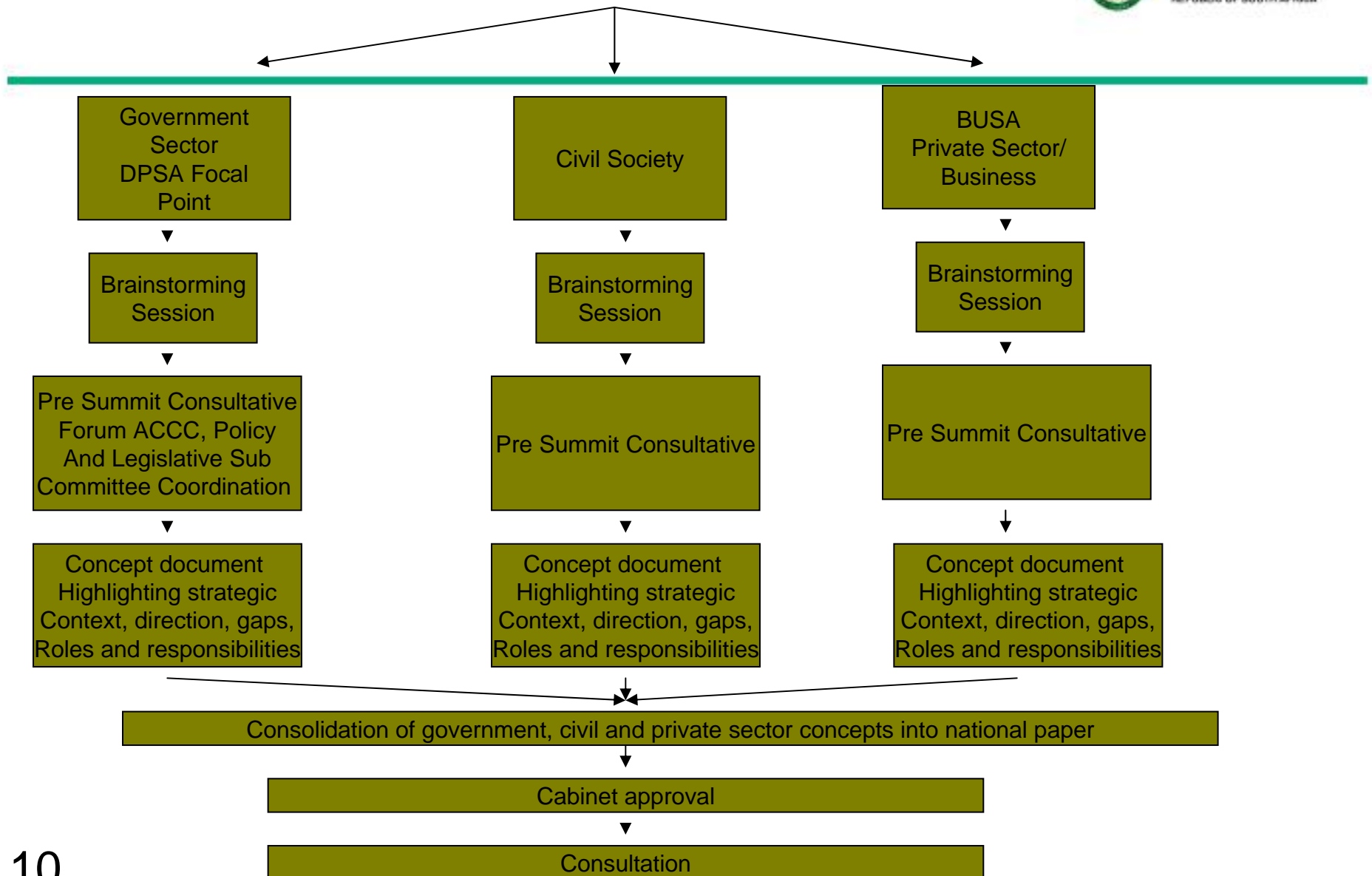


3rd NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION SUMMIT



- The National Anti-corruption Forum will convene 3rd National Anti-corruption Summit in early 2008
 - Theme: Towards a national integrity system
 - Draws on outcomes of the Africa and Global Forums that calls for reasserting traditional communal, egalitarian and democratic values and to ensure that these values form the basis of a national integrity system
- Process leading up to Summit will allow public sector to examine its systems and roles

MAPPING OF THE Pre-Summit process of the National Anti Corruption Forum



THE AFRICAN AND GLOBAL FORUMS



- South Africa co/hosted the 2nd Meeting of Pan African National Anti-corruption Bodies, the Africa Forum on Fighting Corruption and the Global Forum V on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity between March and April 2007
- The work in this area is directly related to the national objectives of-
 - Fighting corruption
 - Discharging our national obligations
- Africa Forum attempted to-
 - Bring together African partners in the substantive preparations
 - Consolidate Africa's anti-corruption efforts
 - Showcase African good practice examples
 - Develop a common understanding of corruption
- GFV attempted to-
 - Infuse the global debates with the African understanding
 - Redirect the global debates and agenda
 - Show our commitment to supporting multi-lateral processes and in particular the UNCAC's implementation process

THE AFRICAN AND GLOBAL FORUMS



- The recommendations of the 2nd Pan African Meeting, the Africa Forum and the Global Forum need to be implemented and integrated with our work
- Quick assessment of the show significant work in the areas of -
 - Regional and interstate cooperation
 - Design and implementation of a total national integrity system
 - Stronger partnerships between the state and non-state sectors
 - Improvements in our monitoring and evaluating capacity
 - Strengthening our asset recovery and repatriation capacity but recognising we need to share our good practice
 - Strengthening our national agencies and cooperation amongst them
 - A greater emphasis on training and research
- Full details of the outcomes of AFFC and GFV and their implication for South Africa to be discussed by NACF
- With regard to the establishment of the Advisory Board, South Africa as the Chair of the Bureau of the 2nd Pan African National Anti-Corruption Bureau will assist the AU Commission with the setting-up of the Board and also to institutionalise the outcomes of AFFC and GFV into the work of the AU Commission
- Are taking responsibility to finalise the next host and to convene an expanded IOC to consider and make recommendations on the future of the Global Forum process in relation to the UNCAC and other cooperative frameworks
 - This would require that we conduct and facilitate global discussions

OECD and UNCAC



- **UNCAC**
 - 11th country to ratify and we comply with the mandatory requirements
 - Continue to play leading role
 - Generally in the inter-governmental working groups, particular interest in asset forfeiture and monitoring and evaluation
- **OECD**
 - 37th country, 1st African country
 - Political, economic and technical benefits
 - In our Phase 1 review, up for discussion in June 2008
 - Assessment of questionnaire for Phase 1 indicates that the gaps in our system will relate to the following areas:
 - Communication and awareness
 - Engagement with sector specific stakeholders such as internal and external auditors.

NEXT STEPS



- Whilst ongoing work continues, we know that the following outputs will cause refinement of anti-corruption policies and systems:
 - Consultation phase on the framework of norms and standards (SPS)
 - Appraisal of the impact of the national anti-corruption framework
 - Process and paper for the 3rd National Anti-corruption Summit
 - Workplan emanating from the Africa and Global Forums
 - UNCAC self-assessment process
 - OECD Phase 1 process
- These inputs to the policy making and implementation process will filter through to operational levels in organs of the state

THANK YOU