Updated survey on SDC Anti-Corruption Programmes (status: November 2021)

a) Specific Anti-Corruption Programmes

Country	Project Title, Phase & Budget	Main objectives (what we want to change, where do we want to see change)	Key strategies (How we want to address corruption challenges and achieve expected change
1) Bangladesh	**Participatory Action Against Corruption: Towards Transparency and Accountability (PACTA)**, Phase 1, 01.01.2022-31.12.2026, CHF 7'050'000 Contribution agreement with Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB)	1. Citizens, including poor and marginalised women and men, are collectively able to demand and negotiate corruption-free services and entitlements. 2. Corruption is reduced in targeted institutions and sectors through reforms in laws, policies, processes, and practices. 3. The civic anti-corruption movement is strengthened in Bangladesh, with TIB's organisational evolution as a catalyst and a collaborator.	Strategic plan includes enhancing citizens' participation to raise their voice and act for reducing corruption and irregularities, promoting greater social accountability, transparency, and better public service delivery. Citizen groups, with a focus on women and marginalised groups, are mobilised for anti-corruption actions and improved service delivery. • The application 'PACTApp' is systematically used for documenting corruption incidences. • An information technology-driven monitoring and research programme is operational. • National policies are influenced. • Stakeholders are engaged through partnerships and networks. • TIB's organisational capacity is enhanced.
2) Kosovo	**Support to Anti-corruption Efforts in Kosovo**, Phase 3, 01.05.2021-30.04.2024, 2'500'000 SDC (+2'500'000 Sweden) Implementer: UNDP	Reduce corruption in targeted Kosovo public institutions, set up a functioning assets recovery system to identify and repatriate stolen assets, and more efficiently process and adjudicate corruption cases. 1. Policy, regulatory and monitoring framework on the prevention and suppression of corruption enhanced. 2. Anti-corruption institutions detect, repatriate hidden stolen assets and process corruption cases effectively.	Key interventions are the following : 1. Policy and legal anti-corruption framework implemented in gender sensitive manner 2. Anti-corruption Strategy 2020 – 2024 effectively implemented in gender sensitive manner 3. Anti-corruption Strategy and Action 2024-2028 developed in gender sensitive manner 4. Anti-corruption institutions have improved tools and capacities to issue charges 5. Successful adjudication of corruption cases

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		3. Strengthened civic engagement mechanisms to hold public institutions accountable.	6. Public institutions are more responsive and effective in resolving cases of corruption brought by the public through CSO.
3) Mozambique	**Anti-corruption and Accountability** – Entry Phase with opening phase 01.07.2018 – 31.07.2019, CHF 717'210; Estimated overall intervention 01.07.2018-31.12.2030, CHF 20'000'000	The vision of the programme is that after the end of the intervention the following main components are sustainably built up and able to maintain a constructive environment, which deters engagement in corruption practices in Mozambique. The foreseen **outcomes** are: 1. A critical mass and capacity of citizens and civil society at the national and international level in order to influence the public and the private sector towards improved transparency and integrity in the management of public affairs. 2. Strong and independent institutions able to enforce the rule of law and reduce impunity with regards to corrupt practices. 3. Established and constructive coalitions at the national, local and international level promoting accountable leadership and contributing to build a positive social fabric and citizens trust in public institutions.	The first two components will focus on fighting grand corruption at national level, with links to the international level. High-level efforts to address grand corruption will be complemented by local level efforts to fight corrupt practices that directly impact the lives of (poor) citizens, in particular youth and women. Component three will therefore focus on petty corruption at the local level. **Component 1:** Component one will be achieved through strategic collaboration with Mozambican civil society, by strengthening its ability to influence the public and the private sector towards improved transparency and integrity in the management of public affairs. Focus of advocacy will be laid on areas most at risk for grand corruption such as the natural resource value chain, public economic investments, conflict of interest, and transparency in public financial management. **Component 2:** Central obstacles hampering the promised progress in the fight against grand corruption are the continued impunity of public officials involved, the lack of a coherent strategic approach, as well as the inability of the relevant institutions to recover stolen state funds. Possible options for collaboration with State actors range from strategic collaboration with or demand-based technical assistance to the office of the Attorney General and/or its Central Office for Combating Corruption (GCCC). **Component 3:** Component three will be achieved by bringing local governments and engaged citizens together to improve and institutionalise accountability and seek to solve specific problems. Rather than focusing on exposure, a constructive approach through social accountability interventions seems more adequate at the local level in the long term. Innovative approaches and ideas on positive engagement for creating youth and women

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			leadership as positive examples and drivers of change at the local level will be specifically considered.
4) Tanzania	**Anti-Corruption Support**, Phase 2, 01.04.2020 – 31.12.2024, CHF 3'940'000 Implementers are BIG/ICAR (Basel Institute for Governance / International Center for Asset Recovery) and the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB)	This project aims to foster an institutional and social environment that is increasingly adverse to corruption. The foreseen **outcomes** are: 1. To increase the PCCB's ability to gather, manage and use intelligence to inform and strengthen corruption investigations and asset recovery efforts; 2. To increase the PCCB's operational effectiveness in relation to the conduct and management of investigations of corruption investigations with an asset recovery aspect; 3. To increase the PCCB's ability to acquire proceeds of crime related court orders and the capacity to prosecute corruption investigations with an asset recovery aspect; 4. To improve engagement and interaction between the PCCB and other institutions in the wider anticorruption process.	The intervention mainly aims to increase capacity of Tanzania's anti-corruption institutions to successfully investigate and prosecute cases of corruption and recover stolen assets both domestically and internationally. Besides, this support is complemented by activities enhancing collective action and deepening understanding on behavioural change activities, based on the multimedia campaign launched in the first phase.
5) Mali	**FORCE - Programme de renforcement de la citoyenneté pour la lutte contre la corruption,** Crédit d'ouverture /Phase 1 01.02.2021- 31.01.2022	FORCE entend apporter des réponses à deux des défis majeurs de la gouvernance, que sont i) le faible exercice de la citoyenneté notamment par les jeunes et ii) l'inefficacité des mécanismes de contrôle de redevabilité. Pour ce faire, FORCE vise à renforcer l'exercice de la citoyenneté parmi les jeunes, et ainsi contribuer à la réduction de la corruption en promouvant les principes de bonne gouvernance et en facilitant un meilleur accès des citoyennes* aux services publics.	FORCE vise à (OS1) renforcer la coordination et la capacité des jeunes et des OSC pour une citoyenneté responsable, l'exercice du contrôle de l'action publique et la mise en place de mécanismes de redevabilité sociale et (OS2) à renforcer des structures anti-corruption et la mise en place d'un système transparent de gestion publique (digitalisation) pour améliorer l'offre de services publics et la mise en place d'une redevabilité financière. Pour atteindre ces effets, FORCE soutient le renforcement des capacités des actrices* clés de la société civile, afin d'accroitre l'exercice de la citoyenneté, d'améliorer le

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			pilotage et l'efficacité des mécanismes de prévention, de suivi et de reddition des comptes.
6) Ukraine	**Asset Recovery and Public Integrity in Ukraine**, Phase 1, 01.12.2018 – 31.12.2021, CHF 930'000	By improving the quality and effectiveness of Ukraine's law enforcement system, this initiative aims at preventing corruption and facilitating the systematic and effective return of stolen assets that can be invested for development purposes. The impact hypothesis of this project suggests that by enhancing the technical capacities of Ukrainian law enforcement agencies, and through Switzerland's engagement in policy dialogue and judicial coordination, stolen assets will be returned to Ukraine, contributing to the development of the country and building trust in its judicial institutions and rule of law.	The capacity building approach under this project is on-the-job coaching on specific cases, as experience has shown that this is an effective way to increase the competence and knowledge of the beneficiary institutions and to improve their internal work processes and methodologies. In addition to coaching, ICAR (The International Centre for Asset Recovery) will provide structured trainings to PGO (Prosecutor General Office of Ukraine) and NABU (National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine) staff, through both on-site and e-learning modules on a range of topics including mutual legal assistance, operational analysis, interviewing skills for financial investigators, and topical courses such as virtual currencies and offshore structures. Mutual Legal Assistance and intelligence sharing at the international level are of utmost importance in building a strong case. Assistance in this area will be partially covered by on-the-job coaching, but also by better linking Ukrainian agencies internationally, for example through their participation in international policy fora and events. The support provided to ICAR shall be complemented by the cooperation with a national anti-corruption organization to monitor and report on anti-corruption reform efforts in the country. In the long run, such a civil society organization/think tank is expected to ensure an independent monitoring of asset recovery processes and later on of the use of repatriated stolen assets.
7) Haïti	**Renforcement Institutionnel pour Lutter contre la Corruption en Haïti (RILCH)**	a) Strengthening the institutional capacities in techniques to prevent and investigate corruption and to pursue and charge corrupt individuals. b) The creation of integrated investigation teams allowing close collaboration between the various actors in the investigation chain (financial	• Renforcer les capacités techniques des acteurs institutionnels impliqués dans la lutte contre la corruption dans la prévention, l'investigation et la poursuite judiciaire des crimes de corruption. • Présenter au gouvernement les projets de lois, de réforme du cadre réglementaire et le protocole anti-corruption élaborés selon l'approche basée sur les droits humains.

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	2020-2024 SDC : CHF 3'800'000 sur un budget total de CHF 18'438'281 (cofinancement) Implementer : Organisation des Etats Américains (OEA)	investigators, prosecutors, judicial police and judges). c) The participation of civil society through an observatory with the capacity to detect, monitor and denounce corrupt practices. This observatory will not only strengthen collaboration within a fragmented Haitian civil society but also its advocacy capacities. d) Compliance with and enforcement of existing anti-corruption laws and the proposal of bills to fill legal loopholes and strengthen the existing anti-corruption system. e) Improving the management of humanitarian and development funds through an integrated corruption risk management strategy aimed at identifying, preventing and punishing them.	• Mettre en place et opérationnaliser les équipes intégrées d'investigation des crimes financiers dans le système de lutte contre la corruption. • Mettre en place et opérationnaliser l'observatoire national sur la corruption avec la participation active de la société civile et du secteur privé. • Renforcer les capacités des acteurs de la société civile dans le monitorage des mesures du gouvernement dans la lutte contre la corruption. • Introduire d'innovations aux savoir-faire traditionnels à travers un accompagnement de proximité et des programmes de formation adaptés.

b) SDC Anti-Corruption Programmes in Global Cooperation

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1) OECD DAC	**Partnership with the OECD DAC to address illicit financial flows.** Phase 01, CHF 919'966	1. Improved evidence based knowledge on the links between IFF and development 2. Development of policies and partnership on IFF (including within OECD and with external actors, in priority the AU and UNECA). The evidence based work focuses on oil and gas first sales from National Oil companies to traders and on assessing the effectiveness of current transparency initiative to curb IFF.	Research (with strong political economy lens) to inform remedial actions (including what ODA programmes can do) and policies; IFF considered in its relational dimension (outflows and inflows)
2) Transparency International – Secretariat Berlin	**Partnership with Transparency International**, Phase 13, 01.12.2016 – 30.11.2021, CHF 1.6 mio	The **overall goal** is "Power is held to account for the common good". The **strategic framework 2021 – 2030** has the following **six main objectives / main areas:** 1) Protect the Public's Resources 2) Stop Flows of Dirty Money 3) Secure integrity in Politics 4) Drive integrity in Business 5) Pursue enforcement and Justice 6) Expand Civic Space for Accountability	**1) People and partners:** TI-S supports National Chapters' efforts to create public demand for accountability, as well as lead global advocacy on the role of anti-corruption in the SDGs. At the global level, TI-S leads the Movement's ongoing global advocacy on the critical role of anti-corruption in sustainable development and assist Chapters in making the SDGs a relevant advocacy tool in their country. **2) Prevention, enforcement and justice:** "Grand Corruption". TI-S will raise the profile of cases of Grand Corruption and will work to demonstrate its impact, as well as to create a legal definition with legal experts and academics and establish international legal accountability. **3) Strong movement:** TI-S will support the development and sharing of best governance and organisational standards and practices across the TI movement. TI-S will develop and implement financial management performance benchmarks and related risks assessment tods.

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3) **U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Center** (CMI - Christian Michelsen Institute in Bergen (Norway)	**Support to U4 – Anti-Corruption Resource Centre,** Phase 2 01.12.2018 - 31.12.2021 SDC: CHF 1'250'000 Total with co-financing: CHF 8'710'000	U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre is a recognised competence and research centre promoting the work on the nexus anti-corruption and development. Supported by a broad donor platform, U4 provides development practitioners with up to date knowhow. For SDC, fighting corruption is an important priority and the assurance of adequate competence is therefore essential. U4 work reinforces Swiss bilateral and multilateral efforts to implement SDG 16 on peaceful, just and inclusive societies.	U4's overall goal and long term vision is to contribute to the reduction of the harmful impact of corruption on sustainable and inclusive development to the benefit of people negatively affected by corruption. 1) U4 partner agencies apply acquired knowledge and competence for the development of informed policy and strategy changes, as well as for their anti-corruption interventions and political dialogue in partner countries, at the global level. 2) In countries where U4 and its partner agencies are active, domestic stakeholders engage more in enhancing their anti-corruption efforts and in assuming their respective responsibilities accordingly. Activities include: i) Knowledge production (for ex. thematic research, briefs) ii) Innovation products (new approaches for tackling corruption) iii) Capacity development (online training; thematic events) iv) In-country workshops and presentation in international fora ("convening and facilitation")

4) **ICAR – International Centre for Asset Recovery / Basel Institute on Governance**	**Partnership with ICAR**, Phase 7, 01.01.2021 – 31.12.2024, CHF 2.9 mio Total core-contribution 2021 – 2024 approx. CHF 12 mio.	ICAR's **long-term main goals** are: - to strengthen the legal, technical and practical capacities of countries to recover stolen assets, resulting in countries becoming increasingly more self-sufficient in doing so. -to promote the international asset recovery agenda, through the publication of global asset recovery issues and the support to global asset recovery fora such as the "Lausanne" and "Addis process" ICAR is pursuing two specific **outcomes**: 1) ICAR partner countries have more effective anti-corruption systems that deliver sanctions and recover assets. 2) ICAR contributes to the development of stronger laws and international standards to make asset recovery more efficient	**a. Case Advice** Practical advice is given to law enforcement agencies in the investigations of complex, mostly international corruption and money laundering cases with an asset recovery element. ICAR will expand its work with embedded experts. **b. Training/ Capacity Building** ICAR's training team applies unique training methodology allowing the development for country-specific training modules. ICAR's face-to-face trainings have been proved to be relevant for practitioners due to their hands-on format and level of customization. **c. Legal and Po/icy Work** ICAR partner countries introduce state of the art investigative tools, legal instruments and/or policies and procedures in support of more effective asset recovery. **d. Global policy dialogue, tools and research** Further strengthen global policy dialogue by providing high quality research and tools.
5) **StAR – Stolen Asset Return Initiative (StAR)** A joint initiative of the World Bank and UNODC	**Partnership with StAR WB Trust Fund** Phase 02 15.10.2021 – 30.06.2023 CHF 0.76 mio	**Overall Goal and Outcomes:** Contribute to the systematic and timely recovery and return of stolen assets to their countries of origin, by providing the facts, tools and know-how related to asset recovery and by facilitating the multilateral and bilateral cooperation of interested states and entities. Domain Policy influencing: - Advocate for and contribute to intern. standards to address asset recovery challenges - Connect practitioners on asset recovery	StAR intervenes through the following strategies and areas: **a.** Know/edge and policy development support both country engagement and advocacy and policy influence. **b.** Partnerships contribute to country engagement and influence policy, by wider dissemination of StAR's knowledge products. c. Communication helps effectively disseminate StAR's knowledge activities, experience and results (via media, StAR blog, Twitter account and articles; "StAR Quarterly").

		Domain Country Engagement:	
		- Assist countries to enact sound asset recovery laws and to set up effective asset recovery institutions - Build capacity in countries to conduct asset recovery cases - Facilitate international cooperation on asset recovery Domain Knowledge and Innovation - Collect and disseminate information on asset recovery efforts and cases Analyze and advertise asset recovery trends and developments	
6) Global Programme Water	**Water Integrity Network** (WIN), phase 4, 01.01.2020-31.12.2024, CHF 2'983'000	Promoting integrity and fighting corruption in the water sector: The Water Integrity Network (WIN) combines global advocacy, regional networks and local action in order to promote increased transparency and integrity in the water sector. WIN's goal is for water integrity to become a common principle and practice in the water sector. WIN's work aims to empower right holders to claim better water management and equitable and sustained access to water and sanitation, and to hold duties bearers accountable. SDC supports WIN to actively advocate for better water governance and fight against corruption, and for the implementation of its global strategy, the Multi-Country Water Integrity Programme (MCWIP) and the development of a Learning & Leverage platform.	Together with its partners and international, regional and national multi-sector actors, WIN aims to put water integrity on the agenda of the global water sector. **a.** Continuation of water integrity initiatives in Guatemala, Kenya, Mozambique and Nepal: to strengthen capacities of governments to oversee and manage quality water services with integrity. It will also help communities and civil society advocate to improve WASH policies and demand better services. **b.** Supporting Swissbased organizations and partners to mainstream water integrity in their approaches, with the required knowledge and capacities.

7)	**Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), Global**	NRGI, Advancing good governance in resource rich countries, 2020-2023, CHF 1'500'000, phase 2.	Developing countries rich in oil, gas and minerals achieve sustainable and inclusive development; their people receive lasting benefits from extractives and experience reduced harms.	NRGI works along **four strategic outcomes**: 1) Licensing and fiscal systems are transparent, fair and help countries maximize the revenues available for development spending (*getting a good deal*); 2) Extractive sector revenues are managed in ways that serve long-term public interest and the economic sustainability of public finances, rather than short-term political or private agendas (*managing revenues*); 3) Resource-rich countries advance rather than hinder the transition to cleaner energy (*navigating the energy transition*); 4) Governments and companies conduct sector operations in ways that reduce opportunities for corruption and capture, and anticorruption actors tackle extractive sector corruption more effectively (*addressing corruption and state capture*). NRGI delivers applied research, data and analysis[1], policy advocacy, capacity development (including online and on site courses), technical assistance and convenes actors. **NRGI balances its engagement across countries where there is openness to reform** and significant change is possible in the short-term, **with more challenging contexts** where the likelihood of immediate success is lower but NRGI's contribution is potentially more decisive and the impact for citizens more significant in the long-term. NRGI puts specific **emphasis on the rigor, accessibility, relevance and independence of its research**. NRGI invests in **long term partnership with civil society organisations in partner countries**.

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[1] NRGI currently manages four data platforms: the resource contracts, the resource project (mandatory payment disclosure); the resource data (overarching data base for background information); the national oil company database. The 2017 Resource Governance Index (RGI) is expected to be updated (81 countries) in 2021, provided funding is available.