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English only

Implementation Review Group

First resumed fifteenth session

Vienna, 28 August–6 September 2024

**Statement submitted by International Institute for Child
Protection, a non-governmental organization in consultative
status with the Economic and Social Council***

The following document is being circulated in accordance with paragraph 1 (i) of resolution 4/6 of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and rule 17, paragraph 3 (b), of the rules of procedure for the Conference.

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STATEMENT ON ACTIVITIES AND IMPACT IN THE WORK OF IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW GROUP: FIRST RESUMED 15TH SESSION (UNODC)

Statement prepared by:

**Public-Private Integrity an NGO in Consultative Status with UN ECOSOC since 2011
(Formally: International Institute for Child Protection)**

Date: August 1, 2024

Introduction:

The UNCAC and its implementation verification mechanism have been the subject of various promotional activities since 2013 by Public-Private Integrity (PPI), an NGO that has had special consultative status with UN ECOSOC since 2011. Through this, we teamed up with other like-minded interested organizations, built a network and participated in several online and offline anti-corruption training and workshops. Our efforts are based on our commitment to anti-corruption strategies and we are proud of our role in the fight against corruption.

The organization has made a significant contribution to operationalizing anti-corruption measures that highlight best practices, despite numerous capacity gaps and funding accessibility. With the support of the UNCAC coalitions, the organization produced a parallel paper for civil society covering Chapter V: Asset Recovery and Chapter II: Prevention in their entirety. The participation of civil society organizations and government authorities in this process is expressly encouraged in our activities. The organization's operations are guided by Article 13 of the UNCAC, a practice that has proven beneficial in our work, particularly when it comes to data collection, analysis and networking.

Main tasks examined:

1. Anti-Corruption Initiatives:

In both print and online media, the organization has launched a number of public education campaigns to inform people about UNCAC. Due to lack of financial resources, the organizing

team was unable to organize training and workshops for public and private sector representatives and members of civil society.

2. Transparency and Accountability Projects:

The organization has been collaborating consistently with government agencies to enhance the influence of transitional justice on corruption within post-conflict public service reform. The focus has been on integrating the values and features of UNCAC, specifically Chapter II Prevention and Chapter V Asset Recovery. Through dedicated policy advocacy, significant endeavors have led to substantial policy adjustments that bolster anti-corruption initiatives while upholding accountability and transparency.

3. Ethical Leadership Programs:

Despite numerous obstacles, leadership development is an important component of the organization's anti-corruption initiative, which aims to prepare future leaders to implement UNCAC. Currently, no leadership exercises have been conducted by the organization.

4. Social Justice Initiatives:

The organization has worked with members of the National Assembly and government organizations to address gaps in anti-corruption laws through its Civic Engagement Initiative. The organization had proposed amending and or introduce laws to strengthen the reputation and remedies of corruption victims as best practices, with an emphasis on seeking redress. In addition, the establishment of a register of beneficial owners is required.

5. CSO Parallel Report:

The civil society organization has prepared a comprehensive parallel report on the implementation of UNCAC Chapter II Prevention and Chapter V Asset Recovery. This report highlights achievements, points out weaknesses and makes recommendations for additional work.

6. Lobbying Efforts:

We are making significant efforts to encourage the government to revive the second UNCAC review process by lobbying the Cabinet and the National Assembly. At the moment the second cycle IRM it is standing still.

7. Need for financial and technical support:

We request grants and financial support from UNODC to continue and expand the organization's operations. This funding allows us to run extensive public insights campaigns. Plan additional training and workshops. Improve the way we interact with government organizations. We are increasing our efforts to advocate for policy and provide comprehensive anti-corruption initiatives.

In addition, we need technical guidance to improve our lobbying and discussions with policy bodies such as government agencies. This support will help us work effectively with

stakeholders and advocate for needed reforms.

8. Difficulties:

One of our biggest problems is that most people do not know about the missions and activities of UNODC, UNCAC and its mechanisms. This inequality makes it harder for us to organize the public to support us and have a greater impact.

9. Impact:

Our work has improved governance and increased policy changes. We are pleased with the progress we have made and remain steadfast in our commitment to promoting an open and integrity society.

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