GAP

Open and Participatory Government

A municipal anticorruption learning program for clients

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The World Bank Institute

SHORT TIMELINE ON GAP PROGRAM

- Caracas workshop to develop case studies from 330 candidates to 1 case (Campo Elias)
- Durban workshop to identify case studies and prepare first Africa Course
- Extracting lessons from case studies of Porto Alegre and La Paz
- Learning by teaching developing knowledge base, FAQ, alumni network and case studies
- First Philippines DL course
- Evolving modalities of learning from Face to Face to Video to e-learning and radio

CORRUPT GITTES

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO CURE AND PREVENTION

ROBERT KLITGAARD RONALD MACLEAN-ABAROA H. LINDSEY PARRIS



OBJECTIVES:

- To provide public servants and civil society with tools that are useful in creating good governance
- Create a practical strategy for corruption control, adapted to the needs of the institution
- Share experiences to discourage corruption in public administration
- To support state and local governments in their institutional reform processes, by designing strategies for fighting corruption and facilitating the exchange of experiences

GAP - LAC

STRATEGIES:

- To adjust anti-corruption plans, using working groups to develop initiatives on open and participatory government
- Create a Latin American network and community of learning for exchanging experiences in fighting corruption

TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COURSE:

- X Visit http://tecvirtual.itesm.mx/gap
- × Sign up for the course
- Access to the course: Passwords are sent by email to the participants before the start of the course

THE CURRENT DIDACTIC STRATEGY FOR LAC

- Currently 10 online modules for a total of 30 hours; 20 hours to prepare the final project
- The participant has an active role in the learning process, and is in charge of his or her own learning, through readings, reflections, interaction with tutors and fellow students, research, and exercises
- ✤ The participant then applies this new knowledge in the professional life

THE CURRENT DIDACTIC STRATEGY FOR AFRICA

- 14 hour radio program in partnership with association of local government in Ghana, Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya
- The participant has an active role in the learning process, and is in charge of his or her own learning, through a simple workbook
- The participant shares with participants lessons learned and manner in which knowledge will be applied

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GAP MODULES

- 1. Introduction: How to improve governance in order to combat corruption
- 2. Diagnostics
- 3. Information systems and use of technology
- 4. Information systems, transparency, and citizen participation
- 5. Government transparency: Harmonizing accounting systems
- 6. Accountability instruments
- 7. Independence and control of the discretionary aspect of public functions
- 8. The good citizen
- Towards the design of a practical strategy for corruption fighting



TOOLS FOR CORRUPTION CONTROL

- Information Systems and Transparency
- Control of Arbitrary Discretion
- Accountability
- Citizen Participation, Strengthening Civil Society

- Administrative Reform
- Financial Management Reform
- Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

SUMMARY OF GAP ANTICORRUPTION COURSES

	Participants	Projects	Offerings
GAP Federal LAC	3,359	499	5
GAP Municipal y Estatal - LAC	1,781	209	4
CAD module in LAC courses	15 000		10
GAP module in LAC courses	15,000	-	10
GAP AFRICA Video	80	20	1
GAP Africa – Radio	300 (5,000)	ongoing	i
GAP – Philippines	60	10	1

* Countries involved: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela

SELECTED PROJECTS FROM MUNICIPAL GAP (209 PRODUCED)

- * "Towards a more efficient and transparent contracting system in the municipal government of La Paz, Bolvia" Bolivia
- "An operating system for transparent acquisitions" Tapachula, , Chiapas, Mexico
- "Public security as an economic and social factor in the municipality of Corregidora: A practical case of corruption fighting" – Corregidora, Mexico
- "Organization and transparency in public health in the municipality of Tapachula" Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico
- * "The "total clarity program" of the de municipal administration of Juarez, Chihuahua" Mexico
- "Transparency and discretion in municipal public works" Leon, Guanajato, Mexico
- * "Administrative modernization of the municipality of Reynosa: towards a quality government" – Mexico
- "A strategy to strengthen citizen trust in governmental institutions" Coban, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala
- * "Social auditing as an instrument to channel citizen participation in the municipalities of Guatemala" – Guatemala City, Guatemala
- "Arbitrary prudentiality in government accountability" Zacapa, Guatemala

SOME LESSONS

- Demand driven is more effective
- Resistance to participation is strong but can be overcome (Guatemala)
- National entities are hesitant (Brazil)
- Link with Bank projects can be extremely helpful (Mexico)
- While approach and "toolkit" can be standardized entry point and level of engagement is defined by local government

SOME LESSONS

- Political commitment is indispensable
- Surveys are useful for raising awareness and for designing, monitoring, and evaluating reforms
- Deficient regulation creates confusion, increases arbitrary discretion, and encourages corruption
- Public perceptions of wrongdoing contribute to corruption
- Information is essential for accountability, transparency, and participation

BRAINSTORMING

- Identify Partners in MENA
- Identify Local Government Association to work with the WBI
- Identify Good Practices in the Region

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THANK YOU