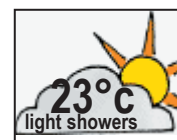




IACC update



DAILY NEWS FROM THE 12TH INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION CONFERENCE



Dr. Ana Cecilia Magallanes Cortéz, Integrity Awards winner 2006

Transparency International honours hero in the fight against corruption

An emotional ceremony capped the first day of the 12th IACC as Transparency International presented its 2006 Integrity Award to Dr. Ana Cecilia Magallanes Cortéz, in recognition of her extraordinary courage in bringing down the criminal organisation of Alberto Fujimori and Vladimiro Montesinos.

One of Peru's most respected prosecutors, Dr. Magallanes was the leading force in the prosecution of some 1,500 members of the network of corruption. Her work led to the arrest of the highest profile figures in Peru's organised crime, including Fujimori himself, and helped initiate the recovery of more than US \$250 million in stolen assets for the citizens of Peru.

"Dr. Magallanes' investigations brought her up against a government that used disappearances and murder to quell dissidents. This courageous and determined judge risked her life to cleanse Peruvian society," said Proetica, TI's chapter in Peru. "Dr. Magallanes is a shining example of integrity, courage and professionalism. She is an inspiration for millions of Peruvians."

"Stamping out corruption requires more than tools and programmes. When heroes inspire us to greatness, we can change the lives of millions for the better," said Transparency International Chair Huguette Labelle. "The courage and personal integrity of Dr. Magallanes should inspire us all to work harder."

Transparency International created its Integrity Awards programme in 2000 to honour the bravery and determination of individuals and organisations around the globe whose selfless acts have helped curb corruption. Past winners include journalists, civil society activists and whistleblowers who investigate and unmask corruption, often at great personal risk.

Many past winners of TI's Integrity Awards have continued in their fight against corruption, have taken on new challenges; many have also had their courageous actions recognised in other ways. To read profiles of past winners and where they are now, go to the November issue of TI's newsletter [Transparency Watch: www.transparency.org/newsletter](http://www.transparency.org/newsletter).

Did you know?

There are 33 volcanoes in Guatemala. Of these, four are active volcanoes: Fuego, Pacaya, Santiaguito and Tacaná. Pacaya has been in an active phase since 1965, and erupted last in August. It lies to the south of Guatemala City.

Today's Programme

09:00-11:00 Plenary II
State for sale: Corruption and embedded networks of influence

11:30-14:00 Workshops II *

- 2.1. Lessons from the implementation and monitoring of the OAS convention (Onix)
 - 2.2. Gendered impact and approach to combating corruption (Jade/Bronce)
 - 2.3. Non-renewable resources and local sustainable development (Oro/Esmeralda)
 - 2.4. Informal relations and corruption (Asturias)
 - 2.5. Infrastructure and project financing (Izabal)
 - 2.6. Institutionalised processes contributing to corruption (Amatitlan)
 - 2.7. Defence procurement reform (Atitlan)
 - 2.8. Civil society initiatives (Peten Itza)
- Special session: Knowledge sharing to fight corruption (Obelisco-Independencia)

14:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-17:30 Workshops III *

- 3.1. Making UNCAC monitoring work (Onix)
 - 3.2. Health and corruption (Jade/Bronce)
 - 3.3. Corruption in the water sector (Oro/Esmeralda)
 - 3.4. Building solid political finance regimes (Asturias)
 - 3.5. Taking stock of Integrity Pacts (Izabal)
 - 3.6. Strategies in grassroots campaigning against corruption (Amatitlan)
 - 3.7. Transparency and management of public security (Atitlan)
 - 3.8. Monitoring governance at the local level (Peten Itza)
- Special session: investigating corruption in multiple jurisdictions (Obelisco-Independencia)

18:00-19:30 Special plenary sessions

The World Bank anti-corruption strategy (Esmeralda/Bronce)

Corruption in the extractive industries (Oro/Jade)

21:00-24:00 Networking evening (Palacio Nacional de la Cultura)

*Workshop names have been shortened from their full titles



José Miguel Insulza, Secretary General of the Organization of American States

IACC Update (IU) spoke with José Miguel Insulza (JMI), Secretary General of the Organization of American States, following the IACC's opening plenary.

IU: Have you personally experienced corruption? Have you ever been asked for a bribe?

JMI: Well I have never been asked for a bribe because I couldn't pay one- I don't have so much money. And as a public official, no one has ever offered me a bribe. But years ago, when I was a private citizen, bribery was common in several cities of Latin America; where a „mordida“ was the usual alternative to traffic tickets. But as

OAS Secretary General speaks about corruption

a public official I have never experienced this.

IU: Is it this personal experience with corruption that motivates you to fight corruption?

JMI: No. I'll tell you what motivates me. There are some big problems in our societies. To modernise the states of Latin America, to improve the delivery of the state towards the people, you need transparency. The role of government is to make society more transparent. We have to give everyone more information so that corruption can be discovered when it occurs.

IU: The OAS declared 2006 the Inter-American Year against Corruption. What are the successes of this year? What gains did you make in the fight against corruption?

JMI: It was a year of evaluation and of cooperation. We have completed the first round of evaluation of the OAS Convention. It was also a big year for elections in Latin America: 13 presidential elections and 26 elections in total. This was another success; they have been transparent and competitive.

IU: The first round of the follow-up

Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption is finished. What have you learnt?

JMI: I think we still have a long way to go with fighting conflict of interest and developing international co-operation. We don't have much co-operation in fighting corruption among countries.

IU: What needs to be improved? We are not just there to monitor, but to follow up as well. We have to see if our recommendations are being carried out. There have been suspicions that at the OECD may not fully fund monitoring of its anti-bribery convention. Is this the case at the OAS?

JMI: This is not a problem. Getting money for monitoring is not a problem. Getting money for cooperation, for supporting countries to follow up on our recommendations, for example to improve government procurement, is another thing.

The IACC will host a workshop on Lessons from the implementation and the monitoring of the OAS conventions today from 11:30-14:00 in Onix.

Corruption in humanitarian assistance hurts the neediest

Humanitarian assistance can be vulnerable to corruption because of the circumstances in which it is delivered.

Yesterday's workshop on Corruption in humanitarian assistance: Lessons from anti-corruption strategies focused on identifying recommendations to ensure that society's most vulnerable people receive the full benefit of assistance pledged to them.

Recommendations targeted donors, humanitarian providers, civil society and government. Donors should increase their operationalisation coordination efforts to avoid duplication of projects; humanitarian agencies should commit to independent audits and local monitoring of projects; and governments and humanitarian providers should establish complaint mechanisms so that benefi-

ciaries have somewhere to report suspicions of corruption.

A strong role for civil society was also identified, for example, to help with independent monitoring and to press for increased and effective information sharing, so that beneficiaries know what they are meant to receive. According to panellist Paul Harvey of the Overseas Development Institute, "A beneficiary who knows what they are meant to receive, from which organisation, and can complain to an independent body if they don't get it will help reduce corruption."



« We often see that countries of the developed world are not able to understand the difficult situation of poor countries trapped in the framework of the illegality of political clientelism or the clientelism of organised crime. These systems of clientelism reproduce corruption. »

Eduardo Stein, Vice President of the Republic of Guatemala

For help with:

Logistics(computer problems, problems with technology for workshops, lost badges or meal tickets), contact the IACC organising company in the Cafetal I.

12th IACC programme (workshops, plenary sessions, social activities), contact the IACC staff in the Cafetal II.

Computers, internet access and photocopiers are available free of charge in the Salón Próceres.

For questions or comments about this **newsletter**, contact Amber Poroznuk at: aporoznuk@transparency.org