

## Joint responses to corruption

Well thought through collective donor responses to corruption are crucial in order to effectively react and communicate with partner countries when incidents occur. The ACTT supported the effort of producing a study of donors' practical responses to corruption, which also outlines opportunities, constraints and incentives to render them more effective collectively.

The following publications are examples of ACTT work in this area:

- [A collective donor response to corruption: Why does it matter and how to construct it? \(2012\)](#)
- [Working more effectively towards collective donor responses to corruption \(2010\)](#)
- [Setting an agenda for collective action \(2007\)](#)

## Future priorities

The ACTT benefits from its members range of views, different profiles, modes and levels of engagement in anti-corruption work. Some member countries work mainly at the domestic level supporting partner countries' authorities and civil society in their fight against corruption. Others have started to increase their attention to the international components of corruption, also addressing the international drivers of corruption. The Task Team strives to keep a balance in the portfolio of work and make sure that it is contributing in a variety of ways to members' needs in terms of support to their anti-corruption work.



Access to information related to the ACTT can be found at [www.oecd.org/dac/governanceandpeace/governance/aboutgovnet.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/governanceandpeace/governance/aboutgovnet.htm)

THE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE:  
ENABLING EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT

## GOVNET'S ANTI-CORRUPTION TASK TEAM

The GOVNET<sup>1</sup> Anti-Corruption Task Team (ACTT) brings together OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) members to support policy makers, donors and developing countries to better fight corruption. It also promotes efforts to strengthen the coherence of donor approaches supporting developing countries in implementing the **UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)**.



1. GOVNET is a body of the Development Assistance Committee that was set up in 1995 to foster the effectiveness of donor assistance in support of democratic governance in developing countries, through a forum to exchange lessons, identify good practices and develop analytical tools. See <http://www.oecd.org/dac/governance-development/44637282.pdf>

## Objectives and target group

GOVNET's work on anti-corruption dates back to 1996 when OECD donors first introduced anti-corruption provisions in their procurement agreements funded through bilateral development aid, following the OECD-DAC 1996 Recommendation on Anti-Corruption Proposals for Aid-Funded Procurement. The ACTT was created under GOVNET to provide anti-corruption advisers with a space to discuss and examine the challenges of working on anti-corruption in the context of developing countries. It has drawn on the collective experience of DAC members as well as the knowledge developed within other OECD directorates working on anti-corruption.

The overarching objective of the Task Team is to **support policy makers in their effort to fight corruption in developing countries**. This is done through the development of knowledge products and the provision of a forum for discussions and sharing of experiences. It is also the Task Team's objective to keep abreast of developments in the area of anti-corruption and bring these to the attention of members.

The Task Team's main audience is composed of DAC members' advisors whose portfolios include anti-corruption and integrity. It is chaired by one or two of its members, working in close contact with the OECD Secretariat to deliver on the work plan. The Task Team benefits from the engagement of external stakeholders beyond the DAC. This includes multilateral development agencies, research centres and non-governmental organisations pursuing anti-corruption work.

## Main areas of work

Across time, the ACTT's work has concentrated around three main themes: 1) Policy coherence, 2) Supporting the fight against corruption in developing countries, and 3) Joint donor responses to corruption.

## Policy coherence

The global economy and other international influences have a powerful effect on governance and corruption within developing countries. This has led ACTT members to understand and appreciate the need to address corruption as a phenomenon not only shaped by domestic forces but also by many 'international drivers'. An overarching theme in donors' work to fight corruption is policy coherence - ensuring that policies outside of the development field contribute to or, at least, do not undermine development goals. For this purpose, ACTT has maintained links across the OECD with actors interested in addressing the supply side of corruption, for example in international business transactions, government procurement or money laundering. This work aims to inform the ACTT's members through knowledge products and events. In 2010, the OECD started to track OECD members' efforts to trace, freeze and return illegally acquired assets to the developing world.

ACTT's work on illicit financial flows has grown due to the increased international integration of economies, which in turn has opened up the borders and opportunities for corruption.

The following publications are examples of ACTT work in this area:

- [Few and far: The hard facts on stolen asset recovery \(2014\)](#)
- [Illicit Financial Flows from Developing Countries: Measuring OECD Responses \(2014\)](#)
- [International Drivers of corruption: A tool for Analysis \(2012\)](#)
- [Tracking Anti-Corruption and Asset Recovery Commitments \(2011\)](#)



## Supporting developing countries' fight against corruption

In 2003, the [Principles for Donor Action in Anti-Corruption](#) were developed in an effort to understand how donors can ensure that they collectively support country-led anti-corruption strategies and that aid programmes themselves do not foster corruption. In the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, donors committed to lending greater support to developing countries' anti-corruption efforts, aligning with country-led initiatives, and promoting local ownership of anti-corruption reforms. The objectives of the Paris agenda have been shaping donors and partner countries' relationships since then, with progress being assessed in Accra (2008), Busan (2011) and a new Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation emerging in Mexico (2014)<sup>2</sup>. Many of the initiatives of ACTT are related to this area.

- [Communiqué : First High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation \(2014\)](#)
- [Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation \(2011\)](#)



2. <http://effectivecooperation.org/>