GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE
LOCAL IMPACT

International Corruption Hunters Alliance

DEC 8–10 2014

A World Bank Group meeting sponsored by the governments of Denmark, Australia and Norway
Welcome to Washington, D.C. and the third biennial meeting of the World Bank Group’s International Corruption Hunters Alliance. With the continued generous support of the Governments of Australia, Denmark, and Norway, ICHA is a unique network of dedicated enforcement authorities whose collective efforts have helped generate momentum and results in the fight against corruption. Thank you for your commitment, and I wish you a productive and inspiring meeting.

Leonard Frank McCarthy
Vice President, Integrity, The World Bank
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Welcome to the Third Biennial Meeting of the International Corruption Hunters’ Alliance. The focus of this year’s meeting is on “following the money” to combat the vast illicit outflows that are hampering economic development and poverty reduction, and on ending impunity for corruption. “Ending impunity” is intended to capture the objectives of both enforcement and accountability measures. This year we will share know-how and experiences in the use of both traditional and alternative corruption fighting approaches. We encourage you to think out of the box, to identify new and innovative tools to help you and your colleagues from around the world in our shared global fight against corruption. Sessions will include discussion of the following topics:

- The link between corruption and illicit financial flows;
- Fighting transnational bribery;
- New financial investigation techniques;
- Civil remedies and other alternatives to traditional criminal prosecution;
- Financial disclosure systems;
- International cooperation;
- Corruption prevention;
- Extractives and corruption in fragile and conflict situations;
- Whistleblower protection policies and practices;
- Collective action with the private sector;
- Investigating tax crime as a tool to fight corruption;
- Data mining for corruption hunters;
- Combating corruption in the health sector; and
- Integrity in public spending and the delivery of government services.

The schedule also includes side events on the uses of social media for fighting corruption; a Corruption Hunters Data Analytics Poster Fair; a launch of the OECD Foreign Bribery report; a presentation of the ICHA-ICONS online simulated corruption investigation training; and a roundtable discussion on good practices in digital records management for anti-corruption authorities. Other side events and opportunities for networking will be published on the event schedule (printed separately).

When the Alliance last met in June 2012 members discussed practical solutions to improve outcomes in national enforcement and international cooperation, and learnt about new technologies being used in the fight against corruption. Topics ranged from settlements in asset recovery and foreign bribery cases; measures for managing internal integrity in investigative and prosecution authorities; forensic tools for extracting evidence from electronic devices; new approaches to the quantification of bribery; and experiences in overcoming challenges in transnational corruption prosecutions. A Corruption Hunters’ Technology Expo showcased innovations by ICHA members and partners. The meeting was followed by a 2-day training (attended by 90 ICHA members) hosted by the George Washington University Law School and the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative on international corruption investigation skills and mutual legal assistance. The activities and session outcomes are documented in the 2012 report available at www.worldbank.org/integrity.

This conference is the result of the collective work of the World Bank Group’s Integrity Vice Presidency, along with the Global Governance Practice, the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative, Financial Market Integrity, the Risk, Finance and Strategy Group of the International Finance Corporation, as well as the contributions of individual experts and speakers from across the World Bank Group and around the globe. We look forward to a very productive meeting, and a learning experience for all.

Stephen Zimmermann
Director of Operations
Integrity Vice Presidency

Alexandra Habershon
Program Coordinator
Integrity Vice Presidency
Plenary Sessions

December 8, 2014 • Preston Auditorium

Opening Plenary and Keynote Speech

President of the World Bank Group, Jim Yong Kim, will open the 2014 ICHA meeting and introduce the keynote speaker, HRH Prince William, Duke of Cambridge, who will address ICHA members on the subject of wildlife crime and corruption.

Welcoming Remarks

Stephen Zimmermann, Director of Operations, Integrity Vice Presidency

Participant Polling Session

A participant polling exercise will ask ICHA members to vote on corruption challenges and priorities. Voting results will be shared instantaneously. Analysis of the results will build on the data collected at the 2012 meeting of the Alliance, and will be shared with ICHA members.

Facilitator

Francesca Recanatini, Senior Economist, Global Governance Practice
Fighting Transnational Bribery: International Perspectives

Speakers

Drago Kos, Chair, Working Group on Bribery, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
Mary Butler, Head, Kleptocracy Unit, United States Department of Justice
(Speaker TBA) US Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Fraud Section
Roger Cook, Detective Inspector, Operations, Fraud, City of London Police

Moderator

Keith Henderson, Adjunct Professor of Law, Senior Research Fellow and Director of TIGERS/CONTAC, American University School of International Service

Session Champions

David Hawkes, Head, Special Litigation Unit, Integrity Vice Presidency
Mamta Kaushal, Advisor to the Director of Operations, Integrity Vice Presidency

The payment of bribes by companies to foreign or domestic public officials has direct and damaging social and economic consequences. These result from contracts not being awarded to the most qualified suppliers; from the inflation of prices; the provision of sub-standard materials or construction to cover bribe payments; and the failure to enforce environmental safeguards. The ensuing erosion of public trust in government, and the undermining of opportunities for legitimate players in business markets are even more broadly damaging. The OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and the US and UK foreign bribery laws are now recognized as vital pillars of the global effort to curb transnational bribery. Recent assessments of their enforcement and impacts show that there is still much to be done however. The global law enforcement community—including members of the International Corruption Hunters Alliance (ICHA)—has a vital role to play in stepping up the enforcement and effectiveness of these instruments.

Transparency International’s recent assessment finds that “fifteen years after the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery entered into force, there are still 22 countries with Little or No Enforcement and eight countries with only Limited Enforcement (http://www.transparency.org/exporting_corruption).” The 41 countries that are party to the OECD Convention account for approximately two-thirds of world exports. Increased enforcement by these jurisdictions, and participation in the Convention by additional jurisdictions could yield enormous impacts, and help influence a global shift in behavior by signaling an end to impunity. Enforcement of the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and the UK Bribery Act has to date largely had an impact on companies rather than on the recipients of bribes. Recent studies by StAR and U4 have begun to examine the ways in which national authorities could make use of these instruments to help launch investigations (including parallel investigations), step up domestic prosecutions, and engage in settlement discussions or proceedings.

This session will feature a moderated discussion and open Q&A session on the following topics:

- What should ICHA members know about recent trends in enforcement and the projected international impacts of anti-bribery legislation?
- What should ICHA members know about the OECD Convention, and about stepping up its enforcement?
- What is the reach and what are the possible implications of the US and UK foreign bribery laws for national authorities?
- What can ICHA members do to make use of these instruments to help initiate investigations and pursue domestic prosecutions?
- What tools and techniques should national authorities be enhancing to make use of these instruments?
Linking Corruption to Illicit Financial Flows

Introductory Remarks
Sri Mulyani Indrawati, Managing Director, World Bank Group

Speakers
Jennifer Fowler, Deputy Assistant Secretary, United States Treasury
Giovanni Kessler, Director-General, European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)
Charmian Gooch, Global Witness Co-Founder, 2014 TED Prize Winner

Moderator
TBA

Session Champion
Jean Pesme, Manager, Financial Market Integrity and Coordinator, Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative

The importance of curbing illicit financial flows (IFFs) has been receiving increasing attention in recent years. While the quantification of IFFs remains disputed, they are believed to significantly exceed the inflows from aid and direct foreign investment. IFFs are both a drain on development and a symptom of corruption and underlying illegal or unethical activities that negatively impact growth and shared prosperity. Tackling IFFs is now a priority for the success of the post-2015 development agenda. A sense of urgency in addressing this problem was reflected in a special meeting of the 69th Session the United Nations General Assembly which underscored the scale and complexity of the problem, and the need for multiple actors to take action.

Finding policy and practical solutions to help curb IFFs is made more complex by the multiple sources from which IFFs derive and, for some drivers of illicit flows, by an uneven level playing-field regarding the legal status of these activities (particularly from a tax perspective) or of the outflows of assets. Corruption is a cross-cutting issue in this context, as a criminal activity in itself, and as an enabler of other underlying offenses.

To tackle the drain on development represented by IFFs, the international community needs to act both on the illegal underlying activities and on the associated money flows.

This moderated discussion will turn the spotlight on what the anti-corruption and law enforcement community needs to know about illicit financial flows, as well as on how best to mobilize information and evidence from various sources (anti-money laundering efforts, tax crime etc.) to bolster enforcement actions against corruption, its proceeds, and the illicit outflows it generates.

Senior officials will share policy and practical perspectives on the on-going global discussions on illicit financial flows as well as experiences from their jurisdictions. Global Witness will help contextualize the discussion with a view on the impacts of IFFs.
Promise or Peril in Fragile States: Governance and Corruption in the Extractives Sector

Speakers
Daniel Kaufmann, President, Revenue Watch Institute
Eddie Rich, Deputy Head and Regional Director for Africa and Middle East, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

Session Chair
Kanthan Shankar, Practice Manager, Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group

Session Champions
Ozong Agborsangaya-Fiteu, Senior Operations Officer, Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group
Vikram Raghavan, Lead Counsel, Operations Policy
Joel Turkewitz, Lead Public Sector Specialist, Global Governance Practice

Addressing conflict and fragility is high on the World Bank’s agenda for meeting the global target of ending extreme poverty by 2030. The World Bank recognizes that ending extreme poverty will greatly depend on progress made in fragile and conflict-affected situations.

The management of natural resources is one of the most critical challenges facing fragile states today. The exploitation of high value natural resources, including oil, gas, minerals and timber has often been cited as a key factor in triggering, prolonging and financing violent conflicts across the globe. Violent conflict is most likely to occur where: local communities have been systematically excluded from decision-making processes; when the economic benefits are concentrated in the hands of a few; and when burdens associated with Extractive Industries’ clash with local social, cultural, religious and environmental norms, or align with pre-existing tensions. The price paid by societies threatened by, undergoing, or emerging from natural resource-related violence is evidenced in the lives lost or touched by conflict, and amplified by fractured relationships, weakened institutions and destroyed infrastructure.
As the global population continues to rise, and the demand for resources continues to grow, high-value resources held in fragile states are becoming the next frontier for an intensified resource scramble. At least 80% of the fragile states listed by the OECD contain high-value natural resources of strategic relevance to the global economy. The harnessing of resource wealth is a mixed blessing for fragile states and post-conflict countries. On the one hand, the process has the potential to self-finance transformative development. On the other hand, it can be a “missed opportunity of tragic proportions” as these countries also have the lowest capacity to capture the multiple benefits from natural resources without triggering new sources of conflict, causing major environmental degradation or unleashing the “resource curse.”

Weak management—and the opportunities it engenders for corruption—in the natural resource sector is a key factor in triggering, financing and prolonging conflicts. As countries and companies compete at an unprecedented pace to secure exploration licenses and concessions, fragile states are particularly vulnerable to poor contract terms, non-transparent decision-making, and corruption. Corruption risks can occur at every step of the value chain, from awarding contracts to determining how to spend revenues. Yet fragile states have only one chance to get the resource transformation process right. Success potentially means stability, development, reduced fragility. Failure potentially means conflict, fragility and aid dependency in perpetuity.

To prevent this natural wealth from being pillaged and plundered in the years ahead, many fragile states are seeking international assistance to adopt forward looking and innovative policies and safeguards to protect and manage their resource endowments, including promoting transparency and accountability in revenue management, mechanisms to resolve conflicts, involve the public in decision making and ensure the fair distribution of benefits. Simply put, capitalizing on the promise offered by natural resources while avoiding the peril.

This session will feature a moderated discussion with expert practitioners to share lessons with ICHA members about:

i. The types of corruption risks that exist in the extractives sector;
ii. Where the opportunities for corruption arise in the extractives value chain, and
iii. Possible approaches and opportunities for addressing and mitigating these risks.

Time permitting, broader governance questions will also be considered, such as what is the best way to share wealth generated by the extractive industries between the national government, local administrations and host communities? How can governments with weak negotiating positions and capacities get fair deals from investors for their resources? What can the private sector do to contribute to and be sensitive to the dynamics in fragile context? What are the various levers that can help facilitate a more open process and what is civil society’s role in that regard?
Not Just Jail: Civil Lawsuits and Other Options to Remedy Corruption

Speakers
Kossy Bor, Senior Finance Specialist, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Kenya

Speaker – facilitators and Session Champions
Jean Pierre Brun, Sr. Financial Sector Specialist, Financial Market Integrity
Robert (Bobby) Delonis, Sr. Litigation Specialist, World Bank Integrity Vice Presidency

Corruption hunters are familiar with the traditional criminal law remedies of arrests and prosecutions. But these remedies are limited in scope, and for a variety of reasons, are often not easily utilized.

This session will consider anti-corruption enforcement in a wider frame, discussing a broader set of potential remedies that may not be traditionally used to investigate and prosecute corruption. The first part of the session will survey available options and alternatives to criminal-prosecution approaches—such as civil service actions, initiatives by supreme audit authorities, or commercial regulatory tools. Facilitators will invite participants to share approaches and suggestions, drawing on experiences from their home jurisdictions. The objective of this discussion will be to document a range of options as well examples of approaches that have been tried whether successfully or not.

The remainder of the session will be used to share with participants the findings of a recent publication: “Public Wrongs, Private Actions: Civil Lawsuits to Recover Stolen Assets.” The author of the report and an expert practitioner will present a hypothetical case study to introduce and explore some of the practical and legal considerations that arise in the use of civil actions to seek asset recovery and/or compensation of damages caused by corruption offenses.
Reducing the Risk of Corruption within Public Administration

Speakers
Giovanni Tria, President, National School of Public Administration, Italy
Jaroslavs Strelcenoks, Director, Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau, Latvia
Hyoung-kook Kim, Director, Protection & Rewards Division, Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC) South Korea

Chair/Moderator
Joel Hellman, Chief Institutional Economist, Governance Global Practice, World Bank

Session Champions
Francesca Recanatini, Senior Economist, Governance Global Practice
David Bernstein, Lead Public Sector Specialist, Governance Global Practice

This session will present a selection of experiences of how practitioners have tried to address the challenge of changing a culture of impunity and managing the risk of corruption within public administration, with a focus on a few innovative approaches that have been implemented in middle income and more advanced economies.

Practitioners will share their agencies’ experiences with programs that build on key principles used to address corruption: transparency, accountability and participation (TAP). These experiences include administrative mechanisms, specialized training, collection of new data on public sector performance, and close collaboration among public agencies. The common thread among the activities discussed is the attempt to operationalize the TAP concepts, focusing on concrete tools and measures that can help civil servants within the public administration reduce the risk of corruption, change the existing culture of impunity and monitor results.

• A senior official from Latvia will present the experience of this country after 10 years of work by the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau, with a special focus on collaboration and coordination among government agencies in support of anti-corruption preventive work;
• The President of Italy’s National School of Public Administration will discuss a comprehensive training program and the creation of a peer-to-peer facility for civil servants to support the implementation of the recently passed law on anti-corruption;
• A Director of South Korea’s Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC) will share their experience in promoting integrity and transparency in public administration using performance measures.

This session will offer participants new tools and approaches for reducing and preventing corruption in public administration with a focus on changing the existing culture of impunity, and empowering civil servants through knowledge, collaboration and data collection.
Data Mining for Corruption Hunters: Sources, Methods and Opportunities

Speakers
Marina Walker Guevara, Deputy Director, International Consortium of Investigative Journalists
Mihaly Fazekas, Co-Founder, Corruption Research Center Budapest
Alvaro J. Riascos Villegas of the Universidad de los Andes in Bogota, Colombia
Eric Rozier, Assistant Professor, University of Cincinnati

Chair
Sheila Coronel, Director, Stabile Center for Investigative Journalism, Columbia University

Session Champions
Elizabeth Wiramidjaja, Senior Investigator, Integrity Vice Presidency
Alexandra Habershon, Program Coordinator, Integrity Vice Presidency
Joel Turkewitz, Lead Public Sector Specialist, Global Governance Practice

Corruption fighters everywhere are waking up to the potential of open data, big data, and data analytics to transform the way anti-corruption authorities can detect, investigate and more effectively monitor corruption risks in development financing, public spending and government contracts.

This session will present a range of data sources and data mining approaches by and for practitioners, and explore emerging uses of data analytics and visualization to identify corruption risks. ICHA members will then learn about a selection of data mining sources and methods, with a view to considering how to use these tools in their own jurisdictions.

The panel will be chaired by Sheila Coronel, Director of the Stabile Center for Investigative Journalism at the Columbia School of Journalism, who will provide an introduction to open data and the growing impact of data analytics in holding governments and institutions accountable.

- Marina Walker Guevara, Deputy Director of the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) will discuss open source data troves relevant to corruption investigators, particularly the Offshore Leaks Database Project which provides public access to data on more than 100,000 shell companies, trusts and funds created in offshore;
- Dr. Mihaly Fazekas, co-founder of the Corruption Research Center Budapest—winners of the 2014 U4 Proxy Challenge [hyperlink—http://www.u4.no/articles/the-proxy-workshop/] on Indicators of Corruption—will present a methodology for identifying indicators of institutional corruption which they developed by analyzing large volumes of public, administrative data in Hungary;
Example of corruption risk modeling through data analytics

Investing bidding patterns

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Legend:
- Yellow: Winning bid
- Orange: Losing bid
- Green: Faulty bid

Integrity Vice Presidency
The World Bank

- Professor Álvaro J. Riascos Villegas of the Universidad de los Andes in Bogota, Colombia, will present recent work he has undertaken mining administrative government data in the health sector in Colombia to detect anomalous or potentially fraudulent claims and transactions, and will present plans for a new project he is developing in partnership with Colombia’s Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) to detect money laundering risks using Government Treasury data;

- Professor Eric Rozier of the University of Cincinnati College of Engineering and Applied Science—who has been helping the World Bank develop data mining tools and methodologies to detect possible indicators of collusion and corruption in World Bank financed projects—will present a methodology for the examination of procurement and investigation data using public data from the city of Chicago, USA. He will also introduce the ICHA 2014 Anti-Corruption Data Analytics Poster Fair, to be held immediately following this session in the World Bank atrium.
Protecting Whistleblowers: What Does It Mean? What Can Be Done?

Speakers
Carla Salazar, General Secretary, Comptroller General’s Office, Peru
ICHA panelist TBA
Nicola Bonucci, Director for Legal Affairs, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
Elsa Gopala Krishnan, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, UNODC

Chair
Claudia Dumas, President and CEO, Transparency International USA

Session Champions
Alexandra Habershon, Program Coordinator, Integrity Vice Presidency
Joel Turkewitz, Lead Public Sector Specialist, Global Governance Practice

The need for effective mechanisms to incentivize and protect whistleblowers in corruption cases is gaining attention internationally. International organizations, NGOs and think tanks are publishing studies of existing legal frameworks, and there is a growing body of advice on good practices for facilitating internal reporting by employees of public and private sector organizations. A question that often remains unaddressed is how to address the particular risks or obstacles faced by external ‘citizen whistleblowers’. Private citizens or public sector employees who want to report corruption to the authorities often do not know that reporting channels exist or where to find them, and may feel concerned about the possibility of retaliation—including physical and economic harm—if their identity is made known. How to facilitate reporting and how to protect such whistleblowers from possible retaliation are questions that many jurisdictions are now considering.

The United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) calls for all states parties to develop “measures and systems to facilitate reporting” as well as “measures to provide protection against unjustified treatment for any person who reports in good faith.” Helped by the momentum provided by the UNCAC, anti-corruption authorities around the world are working to strengthen their reporting mechanisms and—in many cases—are exploring ways of implementing new or proposed whistleblower protection laws. Recent guidelines on internal whistleblower systems and public interest disclosure laws—including those published by the OECD and Transparency International—provide a useful framework for these discussions. This session will explore some of the practical and policy implications and challenges of meeting these objectives, and will seek suggestions and ideas from panelists and the audience. A moderated discussion with panelists from jurisdictions with recent experience in addressing these questions, and a senior official from the OECD, will be followed by questions and input from the audience.

Challenges to be discussed include:

- What is meant by whistleblower protection?
- What are some of the challenges in implementing protections?
- Can rewards or bounties enhance the impacts of whistleblower systems?
- What are some of the emerging practices in reporting tools and technologies?
- What valuable lessons can be applied from OECD countries and recent public interest disclosure laws to more challenging corruption reporting environments?
- Should anonymous reporting be allowed or encouraged?
- How can anti-corruption authorities build the trust and engagement of citizen whistleblowers to enhance the impact of reporting channels?
The Role of Integrity Compliance and Collective Action in Making the Private Sector a Partner in the Fight Against Corruption

Speakers
Andreas Pohlmann, Pohlmann & Company, Germany
Billy Jacobson, Partner, Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, USA
ICHA panelist TBA
Piyush Sharma, Deputy Compliance Officer, Hess Corporation, USA
Cecilia Müller Torbrand, Chair, Maritime AC Network and Legal Counsel, A.P. Møller – Mærsk Group A/S, Denmark

Moderator
Galina Mihklin-Oliver, Director, Strategy and Core Operations, World Bank Group Integrity Vice Presidency

Session Champions
Galina Mihklin-Oliver, Director, Strategy (INTSC)
Rohil Hafeez, Manager (CRKIA)
Judith Pearce, Lead Operations Officer (MIGEI)
Lisa Miller, Integrity Compliance Officer (INTSC)
Jonathan Shapiro, Integrity Compliance Officer (INTSC)
Anna Pinto Hebert, Senior Operations Officer (INTSC)
Bart Stevens, Senior Communications Officer (INTSC)
Benjamin Herzberg, Senior Operations Officer (GGP)

The private sector is a key partner in ensuring the success of anti-corruption efforts. Integrity compliance standards, combined with effective collective action, are key tools in enabling the private sector to play this important role and enable greater public-private partnership in this effort. This is recognized in the emerging global standards and practices relating to integrity of the private sector (e.g., UK Bribery Act; the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act; UNCAC; OECD Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics and Compliance; ICC Rules on Combatting Corruption; PACI Principles for Counteracting Bribery; World Bank Group Integrity Compliance Guidelines; APEC Anti-Corruption Code of Conduct for Business; Transparency International Business Principles for Countering Bribery). The adoption of these standards by an increasing number of private entities is a catalyst for increased transparency, greater vigilance, more effective risk mitigation, and closer collaboration with enforcement authorities, including through more timely disclosures. Recognizing the importance and cost of such efforts, some public authorities are developing specific incentives to promote the adoption of such standards, ranging from immunity to mitigation credit to deferred prosecution. In addition, public and private entities are working to promote collective action in which integrity pacts are playing an important role.

A panel of private sector representatives and ICHA members will share their experiences with developing and implementing integrity compliance standards and collective action initiatives. The objective of the discussion is to enable the audience to understand the increasing role of integrity compliance and collective action in promoting private-public partnership in the fight against corruption. Active audience participation will be sought.
Combating Corruption in the Supply Chains for Medicines and Medical Devices

**Speakers**
Mick Deats, Group Lead, SSFFC Surveillance and Monitoring, Essential Medicines and Health Products, World Health Organization (WHO), Switzerland
Martin Cinnamond, Team Leader, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Switzerland
Aba Hamilton-Dolo, Oversight Commissioner/Education and Prevention, Anti-Corruption Commission, Liberia
Joseph Fitzgerald Kamara, Commissioner, Anti-Corruption Commission, Sierra Leone
Michael Cummings, Special Agent, Senior Operations Manager, Office of Criminal Investigations, FDA USA

**Chair**
Galina J. Mikhlin-Oliver, Director, Strategy and Operations, Integrity Vice Presidency, World Bank Group

**Discussant**
Matthew Stephenson, Professor of Law, Harvard Law School

**Session Champions**
Steve Burgess, Senior Operations Office, Integrity Vice Presidency
Andreas Seiter, Senior Health Specialist, GNHDR
Virginia Papanikolaou, Consultant, Integrity Vice Presidency

Every year, governments invest vast amounts of money in the health sector to promote, restore and maintain citizens’ health. The purchase of drugs and medical products, the acquisition of medical equipment and the provision of health services constitute a significant part of these investments. Corruption can seriously undermine these efforts. Corrupt practices in the supply chain for medicines and medical devices, for example, can result in death, prolonged illness and suffering, as well as massive financial losses. For example:

- **The theft and diversion of medicines** for private gain can lead to shortages in public clinics; and fake and sub-standard drugs can harm health, and even kill;
- **High-level corruption** leads to excessive prices for medicines and medical products or to manufacturers “cutting corners” on quality in order to remain profitable;
• **Low-level corruption** impacts the poor, reducing the quality and access to basic health services and eroding public confidence in healthcare providers.

Fraud and corruption impact negatively on the confidence of citizens and funding agencies, further endangering the supply of resources.

In this session panelists will discuss how to tackle integrity risks in medical procurement and supply chains. The discussion will focus in particular on (a) corruption risks identified in the supply chains of specific pharmaceuticals, and (b) risks inherent in delivering emergency medical aid, with a focus on the current Ebola epidemic. Participants will share their experiences in investigating, prosecuting and countering fraud and corruption in the health sector, and offer suggestions on how to prevent such integrity risks.

This session has three objectives—(a) to raise awareness of problems being found in medical supply chains and focus on the “enabling” role of corruption, (b) exchange experiences in investigating and prosecuting health sector fraud and corruption, and (c) consider practical solutions that can promote international collaboration and support national efforts to promote integrity in health.

The session will also introduce the audience to a newly formed Geneva-based Steering Committee, and will invite interested agencies to join a special, enforcement-related working group being established with members from the World Health Organization, Global Fund and other entities, to help tackle the issue of integrity in the Health Sector.
Overcoming Barriers in Asset Recovery: Have we made progress?

Speakers
Camelia Bogdan, Judge, Bucharest Tribunal, Romania
Filip Pronin, Deputy Director of the Financial Investigations Department, State Financial Monitoring Service, Ukraine
Debra LaPrevotte, Investigator, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), United States
Olaolu Adebowale, Director of Operations, Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) Nigeria
Ian Comins, Chief Operating Officer, EFG Bank, Cayman Branch

Facilitator
Larissa Gray, Senior Financial Sector Specialist, Finance & Markets, World Bank Group

Session Champions
Larissa Gray, Senior Financial Sector Specialist, Finance & Markets
Francesco Clementucci, Consultant, Financial Market Integrity and Integrity Vice Presidency

StAR estimated in 2011 that only $5 billion in stolen assets had been repatriated in the previous 15 years, a fraction of the $20–40 billion estimated to have been stolen each year over the same period. This huge gap demonstrated that a number of barriers still hindered the asset recovery process, despite early hopes that the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) could address them. Working with asset recovery practitioners, StAR identified 29 barriers—legal, operational and institutional—and recommended actions for overcoming them. The findings were published by StAR as the Barriers to Asset Recovery.

Since 2011, the Arab Spring and the Ukraine crises have brought issues of corruption and asset recovery to the front of the international agenda. Panelists will explore how the landscape has changed in light of recent cases.

This session will equip participants with an understanding of some of the barriers they are likely to encounter in the asset recovery process and, applying the good practices of other countries, how they might try to address them. The panel will extract examples and good practices from both developed and developing countries, as well as the perspectives of the various actors involved in the asset recovery process—the judiciary, prosecution, law enforcement, and financial intelligence units.
Financial Disclosure by Public Officials: Valuable Anti-Corruption Data at Your Fingertips

Speakers
Alfredo Popritkin, Director, NGO of Financial Auditors, Former Court Specialist, Supreme Court of Argentina.
Seth Jaffe, Chief, Ethics Law & Policy Branch, Office of Government Ethics, USA
Deborah Bortot, Chief of the Presidential Nominations Branch, Office of Government Ethics, USA.

Moderators and Session Champions
Ivana Rossi, Senior Financial Sector Specialist, Financial Market Integrity/STAR
Francesca Recanatini, Senior Governance Specialist, Governance Global Practice

Financial Disclosure by public officials is an important element in the fight against corruption and can contribute to building a climate of integrity in public service. Financial disclosure systems are receiving increasing attention and recognition among anti-corruption practitioners and policymakers as they combine both prevention and detection in a single tool.

Financial disclosure data have the potential to trigger an investigation and to provide supporting evidence for an on-going one. It can help detect incompatibilities, abuse of power, illicit wealth and can even provide useful leads to trace assets. Its potential uses keep expanding. However, in many countries the use of Disclosures could be expanded and more systematic. The session will focus on highlighting the experiences of practitioners from different regions that have used Financial Disclosures in investigations of unethical behavior, conflict of interest, and corruption related offenses. The panel will put special emphasis on “how” disclosures were used to support investigations, providing practical recommendations to the audience.

The objective of this session is to provide participants with a new perspective on financial disclosure data and to equip them with an understanding of their potential use in investigations. The panel will engage in an open dialogue with participants to encourage discussions on alternative uses of the data, methodologies for analysis, first-hand experiences and challenges faced.
**Integrity in Public Spending and Service Delivery: What Role Can the Private Sector Play?**

*Speakers*

Lee Tashjian, Special Assistant to the Chairman, Fluor Corporation, USA  
Jennifer Rodger, Executive Director, Center for the Advancement of Public Integrity, USA

*Chair*

TBC

*Session Champions*

Francesca Recanatini, Senior Economist, Global Governance Practice  
Joel Turkewitz, Lead Public Sector Specialist, Global Governance Practice  
Rohil Hafeez, Manager, Integrity Risk & AML/CFT, International Finance Corporation

The role of the private sector as an active player in the fight against corruption has not been analyzed and understood enough within the Anti-Corruption community. And yet efforts by business people and leaders to support governments in reducing corruption are multiplying around the world.

This session will present selected experienced on how practitioners from the private sector and law enforcement agencies have collaborated to develop new tools to combat corruption. Three practitioners will discuss a variety of programs that build on the key principles used to address corruption (transparency, accountability and participation, or TAP, and that involve private sector actors for their successful implementation. In particular, the session will share the experience of The Fluor Corporation, which has been active in promoting the role of businesses in promoting integrity and addressing corruption. This will be complemented by the experience of organizations that have developed initiatives aimed at supporting a more active role of the private sector in the fight against corruption and by colleagues from law enforcement agencies that have worked closely with business people.

The common thread across this discussion is the novel approach to the private sector as an active agent in support of the fight against corruption. This panel will offer participants a new approach to fighting corruption and changing the existing culture of impunity, by empowering the private sector through knowledge and collaboration.
Developments in Financial Investigation Techniques: Use of NodeXL for Social and Financial Network Analysis

Speaker
Marc A. Smith, Chief Social Scientist, Connected Action Consulting Group, USA

Facilitators and Session Champions
Lisa Bostwick, Senior Financial Sector Specialist, Financial Market Integrity
Ryna Ferlatte, Senior Forensic Accountant, Integrity Vice Presidency

Financial and social network analysis is increasingly essential in complex corruption investigations. This analysis is frequently aided by sophisticated commercial software programs, which may require significant financial and training investments by agencies. This session explores the capability of NodeXL, a free open source application for Microsoft® Excel® for the visual display and analysis of networks. NodeXL was developed by a team at Microsoft Research led by Dr. Marc A. Smith, now Chief Social Scientist at Connected Action Consulting Group.

During the session, Dr. Marc A. Smith, will introduce NodeXL and explore the value of network analysis and its applications to identifying corruption. Examples of network analysis will be provided and participants will be encouraged to discuss how they have employed network analysis in their own past cases. The NodeXL application will be briefly introduced and participants will have the opportunity to use NodeXL using a sample data set. The session will identify free or cost-effective training programs available over the internet, publications, or on-site programs.

The objective of the session is to provide participants of an introduction to a free, open-source application for network analysis in complex corruption investigations.
Tax Investigations: A Secret Weapon for the Corruption Hunter?

Speakers
Eric Hylton, Executive Director, International Operations, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Criminal Investigations, USA
Allen Catherine Kagina, Commissioner General (former), Uganda Revenue Authority
Dr. Ruediger Reiff, Chief Prosecutor and Director, Office of the Berlin Prosecutor General, Central Anti-Corruption Office, Berlin, Germany

Chair
David Hawkes, Head, Special Litigation Unit, Integrity Vice Presidency

Case Presenters
Dorji Thinlay, Director, Anti-Corruption Commission of Bhutan
Morten Bohm, Head of Projects, Danish Customs and Tax Administration

Session Champions
David Hawkes, Head, Special Litigation Unit, Integrity Vice Presidency
Marijn Verhoeven, Tax Cluster Lead, Governance Global Practice
Erik Feiring, JPO, Preventive Services Unit, Integrity Vice Presidency

The 1997 OECD Anti-Bribery Convention stopped the widespread practice of tax deductions for foreign bribes. This created a dilemma for bribers: They could declare their bribes under other (mis-)labels to continue deducting them from their taxes or they could use off-the-books money and accounts to pay the bribes. Both alternatives opened perpetrators up for investigations and prosecutions for tax evasion and other offenses. Anti-Corruption investigators can take advantage of this by expanding investigations into crimes in the vicinity of corruption like tax evasion, money laundering, fraud, embezzlement, extortion or participation in organized crime. Specialized anti-corruption enforcement agencies, however, can be limited in their endeavor to investigate collateral crimes by mandate, data access, political environment or capacity; although some of the collateral crimes are less politically sensitive and easier to prove. New, holistic approaches are therefore in demand.

The objective of this session is to equip participants with an understanding of how tax data and related investigations can be used to fight corruption more effectively. The discussion will explore the mandate of anti-corruption authorities on tax cases, how to build successful collaboration between anti-corruption and revenue authorities and how to access and use tax data for corruption hunting. The session will draw on the experiences of seasoned experts from anti-corruption and revenue authorities. The Head of INT’s Special Litigation Unit and formerly a senior public prosecutor in Germany will lead the panel conversation. Selected ICHA participants will present cases based on their experiences from the frontlines of crime fighting.
Stalking Wildlife and Forestry Corruption with Science, Intelligence, and the Rule of Law

Speakers
Samuel Wasser, Professor, University of Washington, USA
Varun Vira, Chief of Analysis, C4ADS, USA
Robert Fahlman, Formerly Director General, Criminal Intelligence, Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Paula Caballero, Senior Director, Environment, World Bank

Moderator
William B. Magrath, Lead Natural Resource Economist, Rural Development and Natural Resources

Session Champions
William B. Magrath, Lead Natural Resource Economist, Rural Development and Natural Resources
Valerie Hickey, Senior Biodiversity Specialist, World Bank Group
Simon Robertson, Senior Forensic Data Officer, Integrity Vice Presidency

Crimes against natural resources and the environment are a serious threat to sustainable development and are facilitated by corruption. Prevention, investigation and prosecution of these crimes is obstructed by the specialized features of natural resource management that are not well understood in law enforcement and anti-corruption agencies, by a lack of appreciation of the significance of the harm they incur, and by the entrenched and politically well-connected special interests that benefit. This session will expose participants to why it is important to consider prioritizing wildlife and forestry crime when investigating corruption and to examples of techniques for analyzing patterns of natural resource crime, understanding the political economy of resource linked corruption, and ways of addressing corruption through preventative strategies.

An initial presentation will address the global and national significance of environment and natural resource crime and the need for law enforcement strategies especially aimed at the pursuit of sustainable outcomes. This will highlight the development justification for improved environmental law enforcement and the need for international cooperation and collaboration.

Two presentations will focus on understanding the specific case of elephant poaching and elephant ivory trade. One presentation will discuss new developments and applications of genetics-based forensic analysis of ivory as a tool for understanding illegal ivory supply chains. A second presentation uses traditional methods to merge data from multiple sources to analyze ivory supply chains. In both cases, results are described and utilized to propose strategies for controlling smuggling.

A final presentation will discuss a World Bank-led assessment of the broad challenge of instituting a viable global criminal intelligence architecture to support efforts against environment and natural resource crime. The presentation will focus on the governance and financial challenges raised by the Global Public Good character of environment and natural resource law enforcement.
The Role of Enforcement Authorities in Preventing Corruption

Speakers
Conchita Carpio Morales, Ombudsman, Philippines
Susana Silva Hasembank, Coordinator, AC Committee (CAN), Peru
Paulus K. Noa, Director-General, Anti-Corruption Commission, Namibia
Rudiger Reiff, Chief Prosecutor and Director, Central AC Office, Berlin, Germany

Moderator
Nancy Boswell, Director, US & International AC Law Program, American University

Session Champions
Galina Mikhlin Oliver, Director, Strategy, Integrity Vice Presidency
Joel Turkewitz, Lead Public Sector Specialist, Global Governance Practice
Anna Pinto Hebert, Senior Operations Officer, Integrity Vice Presidency
Francesca Recanatini, Senior Public Sector Specialist, Senior Economist, Global Governance Practice
Bart Stevens, Senior Communications Officer, Integrity Vice Presidency

Prevention is a key pillar of effective anti-corruption efforts. This is recognized by the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), which sets out extensive provisions on the ways and means for preventive measures in the public and private sectors, and for the establishment by States Parties of “Preventive anti-corruption body or bodies.” While most enforcement authorities and specialized Anticorruption Agencies (ACAs) include prevention within their core mandate, there is a wide variation in how agencies approach these objectives. For example, some focus on generating and disseminating knowledge about the prevention of corruption, while others play a role in the formulation of corruption prevention policies and the monitoring of their implementation. Some focus primarily on the public sector, while others are partnering with non-state actors (including the private sector, civil society organizations, communities, and individuals) in pursuit of their preventive efforts. There is also some rethinking of traditional preventive approaches, with an increasing reliance on technology-based tools to expand their preventive reach. The goal of this session is to provide an opportunity for an exchange of practical knowledge and experiences among agencies active in the preventive area. It will be informed by the results of the ICHA mini-survey completed in advance of the conference on the role of enforcement authorities in corruption prevention.

Some of the topics that will be discussed include:

- What are the greatest challenges agencies face when implementing their preventive mandate?
- What are the critical factors for the success of preventive functions?
- Which specific tools and activities have been most successful, and why?
- How do agencies resolve any tensions between investigative and preventive mandates?
- How can agencies most constructively partner for prevention with other government agencies and non-state actors?
- How can the impact of prevention activities be captured and measured?

ICHA members from enforcement authorities and specialized ACAs will address some of these questions with examples from their jurisdiction. The moderator will then seek active participation from the audience.

Participants will gain an understanding of the broad range of options, approaches, and practical challenges of carrying out prevention activities from within enforcement agencies.
Side Meetings

Side meetings listed below are open to all ICHA members. Please consult the schedule (printed separately) for time and location, and for details of additional side meetings.

Tuesday December 9

The Voices of Corruption Hunters in Social Media

Speakers

Julie DiMauro, Contributing Editor, The FCPA Blog (http://www.fcpablog.com/julie-dimauro/)
Jessica Tillipman, Assistant Dean for Field Placement; Professorial Lecturer in Law, The George Washington University Law School (http://www.law.gwu.edu/faculty/profile.aspx?id=1899)
Matthew Stephenson, Professor of Law, Harvard Law School (http://hls.harvard.edu/faculty/directory/10845/Stephenson)

Moderator

Jeremy Andrew Hillman, Director, Corporate Communications, World Bank

Session Champion

Dina El Naggar, Senior Communications Officer, Integrity Vice Presidency

This session will introduce social media as an effective platform for connecting and engaging anti-corruption leaders with advocates and citizens to bring higher prominence to issues and challenges around integrity compliance, ethical behavior and the rule of law. Panelists will demonstrate—through their blogging experience and other examples—how the voices of corruption hunters in social media can amplify the anti-corruption momentum and accelerate progress in the implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and of national laws.

ICHA participants will hear varied perspectives on the powerful impact social media can contribute to their work by connecting them to some of their key stakeholders. and more importantly by promoting and raising awareness of their successes and challenges, and of the issues that are of concern to the public. With the popularity and credibility of social media, especially among young people who represent more than half of the population in many countries, it is a missed opportunity not to rely on this continuously evolving platform to drive results and undo some of the misperceptions regarding anti-corruption authorities and their efforts.
ICHIA 2014 Anti-Corruption Data Analytics Poster Fair

• World Bank Atrium
• December 9, 2014, 12:30–4:30

Exhibitors
Data scientists working for universities, NGOs and think tanks, and with the World Bank, will exhibit posters on their anti-corruption data analytics projects.

ICHIA members are invited to join the data teams in the atrium, view the posters, listen to brief presentations, and ask questions about how data analytics works and how these techniques and opportunities could help them achieve anti-corruption objectives in their jurisdictions.

Posters & Presenters

It’s Who You Know: The Importance of Co-bidding Networks
Dr. Eric Rozier, University of Cincinnati, in partnership with the World Bank Integrity Vice Presidency

What’s in a Name? Company Name Disambiguation Methodologies
Dr. Eric Rozier, University of Cincinnati, in partnership with the World Bank Integrity Vice Presidency

What Does Corruption Look Like?
Francis Gagnon, Elisabeth Wiramidjaja and Alexandra Habershon Ph.D., World Bank Integrity Vice Presidency

Using Big Data to Evaluate Public Procurement Performance
Dr. Mihaly Fazekas, Corruption Research Center Budapest

World Bank Group Finances Open Data and Apps
Dr. Julia Bezgacheva, Open Finances, World Bank Group

Detecting Anomalous Data in Health-Care Service Records
Dr. Álvaro Riascos, Universidad de los Andes in Colombia

Detección de Datos Atípicos en Registros de Proveedores de Salud
Dr. Álvaro Riascos, Universidad de los Andes in Colombia

Analysis of Crime Data within the Transit System in Bógota, Colombia
Andrés Villaveces MD MPH Ph.D., Epidemiologist, Consultant for the World Bank Group

Data Analytics Poster Fair Organizers
Elizabeth Wiramidjaja, Senior Investigator, Integrity Vice Presidency
Alexandra Habershon, Program Coordinator, Integrity Vice Presidency
Francis Gagnon, Consultant, Integrity Vice Presidency, World Bank
Wednesday December 10

Launch of the OECD Foreign Bribery Report

The OECD Foreign Bribery Report—launched on December 2nd—seeks to illustrate the crime of foreign bribery in real terms. It ‘measures’, for the first time, the crime of transnational corruption based on analysis of data emerging from foreign bribery enforcement actions concluded since the entry into force of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in 1999. This session will present and discuss the findings of the report. Copies of the report will be made available and can be found at www.oecd.org.

Presenter
Nicola Bonucci, Director for Legal Affairs, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Discussants
Stephen Zimmermann, Director of Operations, Integrity Vice Presidency, The World Bank
Tim Dickinson, Co-Chair, Anti-Corruption Committee, International Bar Association (IBA)

Moderator
Pascale Dubois, Chief Suspension and Debarment Officer, Office of Suspension and Debarment (OSD), World Bank Group

Presentation of the ICHA-ICONS Online Simulated Corruption Investigation Training Platform

Presenters
Jack D. Smith, Professorial Lecturer, George Washington University Law School
Tom Lasich, Professorial Lecturer, George Washington University Law School
Jayne Nucete, Associate Director, ICONS Project, Center for International Development and Conflict Management, University of Maryland

Developed by the World Bank’s Integrity Vice Presidency (INT) in partnership with instructors from the George Washington University Law School and simulation experts from the University of Maryland ICONS program, “Operational Skills for International Corruption Hunters” guides teams through a simulated investigation that involves a complex financial corruption scenario, asset tracing, money laundering, confiscation of illicit proceeds, evidence organization and trial preparation. A module on using open source information provides handy tips on making the most of the internet.

Tailored for the needs of ICHA members to replicate real-world investigative actions and decisions, this online 40-hour training program combines team work to solve a simulated corruption investigation, video lectures, hands-on tasks such as the creation of an evidence log, and real-time interactions with expert instructors. The course has been piloted in French and English with agencies in the Africa Region. The team is now developing the course platform in Spanish.

This session will provide an overview and introduction to the simulated investigation training program. All ICHA members who are interested in having a team from their agency participate in this free training are encouraged to attend.
Digital Records Management: Good Practices for Anti-Corruption Authorities

Speakers
Anne Thurston, Director, International Records Management Trust
Anders Hjorth Agerskov, Lead Specialist, Integrity Vice-Presidency, World Bank Group
Victoria Lemieux, Senior Public Sector Specialist, Global Governance Practice, World Bank Group
Anti-Corruption Authority representative, TBA

Moderator
Arun Arya, Senior Public Sector Management Specialist, Governance, World Bank Group

Session champions
Victoria Lemieux, Senior Public Sector Specialist, Global Governance Practice, World Bank Group
Anders Hjorth Agerskov, Lead Specialist, Integrity Vice-Presidency, World Bank Group
Simon Robertson, Senior Forensic Data Officer, Integrity Vice-Presidency, World Bank Group
Ekaterina Vladimirovna Lysova, Consultant, Integrity Vice-Presidency, World Bank Group

Records are the clearest and most durable evidence of any government’s policies, operations, decisions, and activities. They should provide the fundamental basis for corruption prevention and for building integrity in public spending and the delivery of government services. Anti-corruption investigations cannot proceed if records cannot be accessed because they are lost, destroyed, disorganized, or because they do not have integrity. Chronic records management problems represent a fundamental barrier to enforcement and accountability measures. And yet, this high-risk issue is rarely discussed and is not being addressed strategically. The problems encountered in managing records in a paper environment continue in many countries. As digital information systems replace paper-based systems, digital records must supply the evidence needed for anti-corruption investigations to hold governments and public officials accountable. Unfortunately, the likelihood of being able to access digital records diminishes rapidly from the point that they are created. This is a significant gap and a crucial component of the agenda for ending impunity.

This session will begin with a panel presentation by expert speakers with direct experience of the impact of weak records systems on corruption prevention, detection, and investigation.
ICHA Steering Group

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