

ANTI-CORRUPTION HELPDESK

PROVIDING ON-DEMAND RESEARCH TO HELP FIGHT CORRUPTION

OVERVIEW OF CHAPTER ACTIVITY ON TEACHING ANTI-CORRUPTION

QUERY

Could you provide us with a list of youth anti-corruption courses throughout the Transparency International movement?

PURPOSE

We are building the new Transparency International Summer School on Integrity website and we wanted to map all existing similar efforts within the movement to share with our audience.

CONTENT

1. Overview of initiatives
2. Examples of teaching anti-corruption
3. References

CAVEAT

This answer draws on a previous Helpdesk answer titled: *Overview of Chapter Activities with Youth* (28 June 2013). Although the author has attempted to provide a comprehensive list of initiatives, it should be noted that the list is not exhaustive.

SUMMARY

This answer provides an overview of the initiatives conducted by Transparency International to engage youth in the fight against corruption through anti-corruption courses.

A significant number of activities have been undertaken by the Transparency International movement in all regions, in recent years. These initiatives range from summer schools and integrity camps, to integrating anti-corruption courses in the realm of academia and school pedagogy.

////////////////////////////////////

Author(s)

Samira Lindner, Transparency International,
tihelpdesk@transparency.org

Reviewer(s)

Marie Chêne, Transparency International

Date

31 January 2014

1 OVERVIEW OF INITIATIVES

One of the priorities of Transparency International's 2015 Strategy is to "develop greater resistance against corruption among youth and strong commitments by current and future leaders to stop corruption" (Transparency International 2011). Chapters across the movement have taken a variety of approaches in teaching anti-corruption and anti-corruption-related material in order to foster attitudes that do not tolerate corruption.

As can be seen in the past and present examples listed below, chapters work closely with various stakeholders that are in close contact with youth, including universities and schools, as well as with youth and directly to promote role models and "make integrity a competitive advantage in society" (Transparency International 2011).

Summer schools

To date, two chapters – Lithuania and Portugal – have initiated summer schools. The aim of summer schools is mainly to provide an intensive education on corruption and anti-corruption in a short amount of time. Depending on the summer school, participants range from students to civil servants, and are taught practical knowledge on how to combat corruption, combined with key skills to empower them.

Integrity camps

The objective of integrity camps is to give young people and young leaders from various sectors the tools and incentives to become active supporters of open and responsible governance, and to mobilise their peers. Similar to summer schools, integrity camps bring together a variety of participants, from students and academics, to activists and journalists, to civil servants.

Anti-corruption courses

Some chapters such as Argentina, Russia or Morocco, have worked on incorporating anti-corruption into university courses and into the academic realm. These approaches vary in their scope and extent to which they are included into the institutional structure of the university. In addition, there are some courses that are also open to professionals, in particular those that are essential in the fight against corruption.

Teaching anti-corruption in schools

A variety of chapters such as Chile, Italy, Pakistan or Thailand, have attempted to bring anti-corruption-related pedagogy into primary and secondary schools. Chapters have had to be creative in preparing the material, as there is a lack of tested and tried models and lesson models to draw on (Transparency International 2013). Most daunting is the approach of incorporating anti-corruption in the national curriculum, which has an added difficulty due to the necessary buy-in of national governments (Transparency International 2013).

2 EXAMPLES OF TEACHING ANTI-CORRUPTION

National Chapter	Initiative	URL/Contact
Summer schools		
<p>Transparency International Lithuania</p>	<p>The Transparency International Summer School on Integrity addresses the subject of corruption and how to fight it. Organised together with Mykolas Romeris University in Lithuania and the Transparency International Secretariat, the 2013 summer school brought 140 participants from 60 different countries to Vilnius. The Summer School targets students, graduates and young professionals and is led by anti-corruption professionals, with English being the language of instruction. University students earn 6 ECTS credits upon successful completion of the course.</p> <p>Participants of the summer school learn about the causes of corruption and practical ways in which societies can become more transparent and accountable. The programme is divided into three modules: public sector, private sector and civic empowerment. The programme also introduces students to “web 2.0” online tools and provides a media training.</p>	<p>http://transparencyschool.org/</p>
<p>Transparency International Portugal</p>	<p>The Lisbon National Integrity Summer School consists of an advanced course aimed at understanding corruption and how to fight it. The course is devoted to public officials, business people and private sector employees, civil society activists, journalists, university students and other stakeholders interested in eradicating corruption and promoting transparency.</p> <p>The course covers governance institutions responsible for fighting corruption, the causes and effects of corruption, and undertakes a comparative study of governmental and non-governmental, public and private, domestic and multilateral tools designed to curb corruption and promote transparency worldwide. The course is taught in Portuguese and includes expert seminars, group discussions, and research labs. Participants will be expected to draft an integrity work plan that fits their individual needs and professional contexts.</p>	<p>http://corruptionresearchnetwork.org/resources/frontpage-articles/a-debate-on-integrity-and-the-crisis-of-corruption/?searchterm=portugal</p>
Integrity camps		

<p>Transparency International Cambodia</p>	<p>As part of its core strategic goals to engage citizens and young people in creating demands for transparency, better social accountability and social justice, the chapter organised its first youth camp on “Youth Empowerment for Transparency and Integrity” in January 2013. This camp was aimed at raising awareness about transparency, integrity and the causes and consequences of corruption on politics and economic development of Cambodia. Youth and potential young leaders from youth organisations, high schools and universities across Cambodia were invited and encouraged to apply to participate in this youth camp. Youth leaders were coached to disseminate what they have learnt from the camp to their peers in their respective provinces.</p>	<p>http://ticambodia.org/index.php/whatwedo/event/youth-camp</p>
<p>Transparency International Papua New Guinea</p>	<p>The chapter organises the annual Mike Manning Youth Democracy Camp, which focuses on instilling a higher level of integrity in society as stated in Papua New Guinea’s constitution. The camp’s concept was initiated by the chapter in 2008 as a way of dealing with the declining faith in democratic processes and rule of law due to rampant and unchecked corruption and poor governance in the country.</p> <p>The camps recruits and targets likely future national leaders and puts them through what is in essence a first year law, economics, political science and media degree in ten days through an intensive set of presentations, skill building sessions and leadership scenario simulations.</p>	<p>http://www.transparency.org.pg/index.php/projects/archives/Empowering-youth-today-to-lead-tomorrow</p>
<p>Towards Transparency (Vietnam)</p>	<p>A youth leadership training camp was held from 31 October to 3 November 2012 in Hanoi and Hoa Binh Province. The training camp was specially designed for 20 core members of Youth Box Channel – a youth integrity initiative supported by Transparency International, Towards Transparency and Hoa Sen University. Leading up to the training camp, a series of individual coaching, mentoring and online trainings were held to develop Youth Box into a fully autonomous team. Whilst the preceding coaching and online trainings focused on personal development, the training camp emphasised teambuilding and practical skills such as effective communication, advocacy planning and campaigning.</p>	<p>http://archive.transparency.org/regional_pages/asia_pacific/transparency_international_in_vietnam/activities/promoting_youth_integrity/previous_events</p>
<p>Academic anti-corruption courses</p>		
<p>Poder Ciudadano (Argentina)</p>	<p>The chapter in Argentina developed a “Judiciary Clinic” through which law students from public and private university analyse Advocacy and Legal Advice Center (ALA) cases once a week during one semester. The aim is to get students sensitised on corruption issues and make them contribute to the fight against corruption. In exchange for their help, students get credits for their university degree.</p>	<p>http://poderciudadano.org/que-hacemos/justicia/</p>

<p>Transparency International China</p>	<p>The chapter heads the National Universities Integrity Research and Education Society to develop the Integrity Curriculum for students throughout the country and to promote integrity culture in all universities. As part of this programme, a student association on integrity research was established at Beijing University in 2005, the first of its kind in China. The society aims to promote anti-corruption research in Chinese universities, provide policy guidance and develop anti-corruption curricula. It is currently working on developing anti-corruption curricula for courses in construction engineering, finance, banking and medicine. The society now has 30 members.</p>	<p>http://archive.transparency.org/regional_pages/asia_pacific/about/east_asia/china</p>
<p>La Fondation Héritage pour Haiti (LFHH)</p>	<p>Transparency International's chapter in Haiti encourages the participation of youth in the fight against corruption by providing motivation, training and tools. In 2012 they conducted training sessions for more than 200 young people and created 14 youth committees against corruption in public and private universities in Port-au-Prince and for community-based youth organisations from other regions.</p>	<p>Contact: heritagehaiti@yahoo.com</p>
<p>Coalition for Accountability and Integrity - AMAN (Palestine)</p>	<p>AMAN and CHF International West Bank and Gaza carried out an Anti-Corruption Training programme, launched in December 2006. The programme was a twelve month transparency and accountability project for Palestinian youth in the West Bank and Gaza aiming to provide them with an understanding of corruption and how to combat it through transparency, accountability, and integrity.</p> <p>The chapter developed a university course on corruption and created a virtual library so that the public can access books, articles and other materials on corruption available online, and publish a newsletter to raise awareness on corruption, transparency and accountability.</p>	<p>http://archive.transparency.org/newsroom/in_focus/2007/youth_and_corruption</p>
	<p>The chapter also prepared an educational course entitled "Transparency, Accountability, Integrity and Fighting Corruption" for university students. The course has been integrated the curriculum of several universities in Palestine. In addition, the chapter also developed a special "Teacher Handbook/Guide" as a tool to assist professors who teach the course.</p>	<p>http://www.aman-palestine.org/en/projects/540.html</p>
<p>Transparency International Russia</p>	<p>The chapter, together with the <i>National Research University – Higher School of Economics</i>, have created an interdisciplinary laboratory for anti-corruption policy (LAP HSE), which allows for undergraduate and graduate students to discuss corruption issues. The chapter also regularly teaches anti-corruption courses in a number of other universities in Moscow and other Russian cities, such as St Petersburg and Novosibirsk.</p>	<p>http://transparency.org.ru/en/news/lap-hse</p>

Other anti-corruption courses

Participación Ciudadana (Dominican Republic)	In 2005, the chapter, with support from USAID, initiated a project to train young political party leaders between the age of 18 and 45. The Chapter worked in collaboration with the Universidad Iberoamericana, to develop a curriculum on democracy and good governance, to organise conferences and seminars, to ensure follow-up to the course and to provide access to relevant documentation. The course was offered in 6 regions of the country.	http://www.pciudadana.org/detalle/proyecto/programa_de_formation_y_gerencia_politica-12
Proética (Peru)	In 2008, Transparency International's chapter in Peru started a National Anti-Corruption School, in collaboration with the Andean Commission of Jurists (CAJ) and the Press and Society Institute (IPYS). The school was rolled out annually and included a one-week in-class training in the city of Lima, followed by 14 months of mentoring of anticorruption initiatives including: virtual follow-up, supervisions on the field and eventual further workshops on the different areas. Participants came from universities, journalism, civil society etc. They all received a certificate upon completion. The project was funded by USAID, SIDA and the Open Society Institute.	http://www.redanticorrupcion.pe/

Teaching anti-corruption in schools

Transparency International Bosnia and Herzegovina	The chapter has been working on developing teaching material for pupils 12 and up. This will be used in several schools in Bosnia. Up until recently, the chapter used this teaching material to teach teachers as part of its "Education on ethics and anti-corruption" programme.	Contact: Ivana Korajlic (ikorajlic@ti-bih.org)
Chile Transparente	The chapter's work on bringing issues of integrity and responsibility into the curriculum began in 2006. Chile Transparente devised 32 different kinds of teaching materials for pupils from 8 to 15 years of age in order to insert content on ethics and civics into existing language and history classes. In 2012, the anti-corruption-related content was included in the classroom teaching. Since then, the chapter has reached over 1,500 public school.	http://www.chiletransparente.cl/wp-content/files_mf/1347631210LibroPromoviendovaloresciudadanosenlaescuela.pdf
Transparency International Greece	The chapter published a book addressed to children of the ages of nine and older titled "What Alkis gained and Lakis lost", aimed at promoting the concept of transparency and integrity to young generations through an interesting story, illustrations and a series of educational material (included in the book). Recently, the chapter received formal approval by the Ministry of Education to distribute books in public schools.	Contact: tihellas@otenet.gr

<p>Transparency International Italy</p>	<p>Since 2002, the chapter in Italy has developed a number of educational projects in high, middle and elementary schools. The project "A path towards legality – my school adopts TI-Italy" is an analysis of the phenomenon of corruption through different perspectives, according to different school subjects (sport, law, literature, mathematics, geography). It develops an interactive approach for students to better understand corruption and aims at encouraging young generation to take action.</p>	<p>http://www.transparency.it/Att_Ti.asp?id=insegnareEtica</p>
<p>Transparency International Lithuania</p>	<p>As part of the Chapter's work on youth integrity, TI Lithuania visited almost 20 schools all over the country, in 2011 and 2012, organising movie projections and discussion various corruption-related topics such as academic integrity, civic responsibility and ending corruption in sport. The chapter remains available for schools who want to invite them to organise an event for the students/pupils.</p> <p>Transparency International Lithuania's youth initiative "Honesty is important" also uses election simulation to involve young people in Lithuania in a dialogue on transparency, ethics, accountability and integrity.</p>	<p>http://transparency.lt/initiatives/youth-education/</p>
<p>Transparency International Pakistan</p>	<p>The chapter focuses on teaching children early on about the negative impacts of corruption and bribery. The chapter highlights the problems caused by corrupt behaviour and encourages children to act against it. For this purpose, the chapter has developed the "Child's View of Corruption" programme, which uses seminars, lectures, art and debates to teach youth about corruption in education.</p>	<p>http://www.childsviefocorruption.com/index.php</p>
<p>Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Libertad Ciudadana (Panama)</p>	<p>The Campaña de Promoción de Valores Democráticos (Campaign of Promoting Democratic Values), developed with support from the European Union, aims to promote democratic values by teaching children and youth about democracy and civic freedoms to children and youth.</p>	<p>http://www.libertadciudadana.org/valoresdemocraticos.html</p>
<p>Transparency International Thailand</p>	<p>The chapter in Thailand, in collaboration with partner organisations, launched its "Growing good anti-corruption" campaign in 2009, developing teaching manuals for children between the age of 6 and 14, story books, songs, videos, art activities and games etc.</p>	<p>http://archive.transparency.org/regional</p>

	<p>The chapter also organised a youth debate contest amongst high school students on the subject of Democracy and Good Governance to provoke young debaters to think carefully about true democracy. In the lead-up to the contest, participants attended workshops where they learnt about the various types of corruption and techniques to improve public speaking and reasoning. Students from eight schools in Bangkok and Nakornprathom debated topics such as “democracy is about more than elections” and “morals and ethics versus law: which is more important to curb corruption?”</p>	<p><u>pages/asia_pacific/about/south_east_asia/thailand</u></p>
<p>Forum Civil (Senegal)</p>	<p>Forum Civil has developed a project aiming at educating youth about integrity and citizenship. To achieve this goal, the chapter visited a number of schools to train teachers and assistants about integrity and democracy, created a website targeted to young people about democracy and citizenship and helped 12 schools set up Integrity Clubs.</p>	<p><u>http://forumcivil.net/programme-bgl-ca</u></p>
<p>Trinidad and Tobago Transparency Institute</p>	<p>Trinidad and Tobago Transparency Institute developed educational material to be distributed and used in schools. The material explains what corruption is by using examples that are understandable for children, such as the construction of a football field in the school. It also describes what can be done to fight corruption, who Transparency International is and encourages children to act with integrity and to resist corruption.</p>	<p>Contact admin@transparency.org.tt</p>
<p>Transparency International Vanuatu</p>	<p>Since 2004 the chapter has worked to improve civic education in schools. It launched the first civic education manual in French and English for schools throughout the country. This move was welcomed by the Ministry of Education, which invited the chapter to participate in its taskforce on developing civic courses for the new educational curriculum. Transparency Vanuatu is now a member of the task force preparing for a new curriculum with the Ministry for Education, which will introduce civic education courses in schools around the country. The manual was reprinted in 2011 and it is hoped to be included in the curriculum in further years.</p>	<p><u>http://archive.transparency.org/regional_pages/asia_pacific/about/pacific/vanuatu</u></p>
<p>Transparencia Venezuela</p>	<p>The “Integridad escolar: creciendo como ciudadanos” (School integrity: growing as citizens) project teaches children on anti-corruption in order to be active citizens. Transparencia Venezuela trains gave training to 840 primary school students during four months in 2012 on anti-corruption and transparency. The programme “Promoting Integrity in Schools” focuses on developing personal and collective ethics at early stages of children’s lives. Teachers, students and the community were involved in the project. The chapter developed a manual on integrity and citizenship for schools.</p>	<p><u>http://transparencia.org.ve/que-hacemos/educacion-anticorrupcion/programa-integridad-escolar/</u></p>

<p>Towards Transparency (Vietnam)</p>	<p>In October 2011, Transparency International and Towards Transparency, together with the Vietnam Youth Education Support Center (4T) organised a Training Workshop on Essential Knowledge about Anti-Corruption for 30 young volunteers in Hanoi. Using this knowledge, the young volunteers carried out extra-curricular integrity education lessons in schools in Hanoi. Originally piloted between December 2011 to April 2012 at Nguyen Sieu Primary School, lessons were then delivered at Nam Trung Yen Secondary School. The young volunteers were responsible for designing and facilitating integrity lessons at the school and also engaging other youth as volunteer facilitators. Around 1,000 students from Nam Trung Yen Secondary School received non-formal integrity education.</p>	<p>http://archive.transparency.org/regional_pages/asia_pacific/transparency_international_in_vietnam/activities/promoting_youth_integrity</p>
--	--	--

3 REFERENCES

Transparency International. 2011. *Strategy 2015*, http://www.transparency.org/files/content/ourorganisation/TI_Strategy_2015.pdf

Transparency International. 2013. *Global Corruption Report: Education*. Oxon: Earthscan by Routledge. http://www.transparency.org/gcr_education

“Anti-Corruption Helpdesk Answers provide practitioners around the world with rapid on-demand briefings on corruption. Drawing on publicly available information, the briefings present an overview of a particular issue and do not necessarily reflect Transparency International’s official position.”