# تطبيقات عملية

منهجية إدارة مخاطر الفساد القطاعية





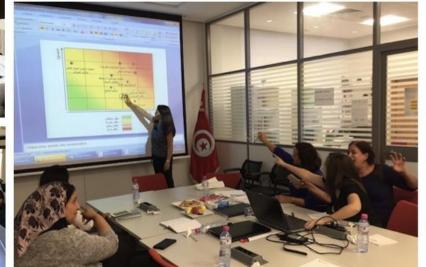














مراحل التطبيق

# Step 1: Setting the Scene Step 2: Contextualization and Scoping Step 3: Risk Assessment Step 4: Exploring Risk Treatment Options Step 5: Prioritization

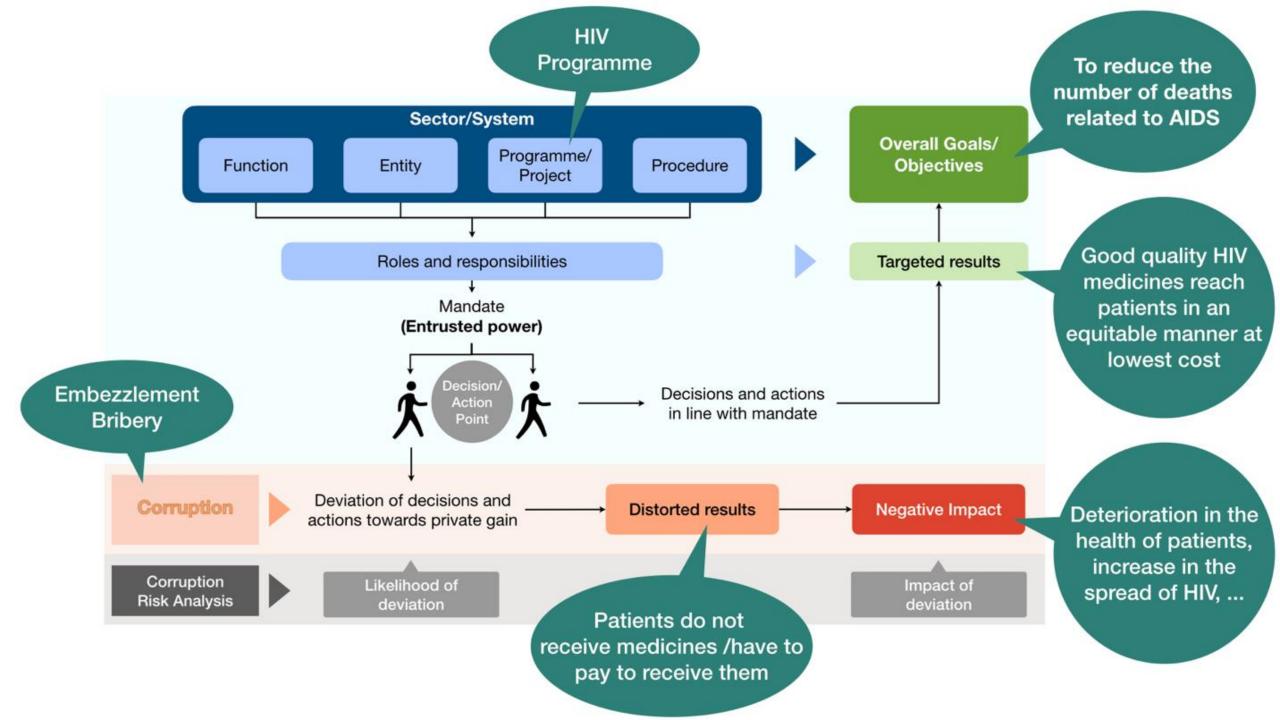
**Step 6: Planning and Implementation** 

Ongoing Activity 1: Communication and Consultation

**Ongoing Activity 2: Monitoring and Review** 

**Ongoing Activity 3: Recording and Reporting** 

مثال عن الفساد على المستوى القطاعي



مثال عن التفكيك الى "نقاط قرار"

# Patients arrive at the reception of outpatients Exit Without appointment Schedule an appointment With appointment/Not needed insured Determining self payer Register patients payment mechanism eligible for no payment Refer to physicians Let patient in examination room Physician conducts examination refer to admission Referral to Conduct procedures & procedures diagnostics follow-up Prescribe medication

مثال عن التفكيك الى "نقاط قرار"

Decision/Action Point	Potential Actor
Schedule an appointment	Receptionist
Register patients	Receptionist
Determine payment mechanisms	Receptionist/Accountant
Refer to physicians	Receptionist/Nurse
Let patient into examination room	Nurse/Nurse assistant
Conduct examination	Physician
Prescribe medication	Physician
Refer to diagnostic procedures/further interventions	Physician
Schedule appointment for diagnostic/other procedures	Receptionist/Administrator
Conduct diagnostic/other procedures	Physician /Technician
Admit patients	Receptionist/Administrator
Write medical report	Physician

مثال عن تحديد وصياغة "النتائج المشوهة"

# Decision/Action point Deviated Decisions/Actions

**Schedule an appointment** Delaying/accelerating /denying the appointment

**Register patients** Register under another name or ID number

Register for a specific physician

**Determine payment** Deny right for financial coverage

mechanisms Enroll as financially covered or as exempt from payment

Bypass payment

**Refer to physician** Direct to specific physician

Let patient in Delay/accelerate entrance

**examination room** Divert to specific physician

**Conduct examination** Denying/delaying/ accelerating the essential service to the patient

Providing unnecessary or inappropriate services

Providing low quality service

Requiring extra payments

Decision/Action point	Deviated Decisions/Actions
Prescribe medication	Prescription of a more expensive alternative of the medicine Prescription of unnecessary medicine Prescribing low quality medicine
Refer to diagnostic procedures/ further interventions	Referral to unneeded procedures Referral to more expensive alternatives or to providers outside the facility Referral to a low-quality service Referral to specific brand/ name as an unjustified promotion
Admit patients	Delaying/accelerating admission Admission in higher quality e.g. private room
Write medical report	Omitting information from the report Misrepresenting information in the report

مثال عن قياس "الأثر"



# **Impact**

Magnitude of the distorted outcomes of the deviation at the decision/action point combined with the frequency of occurrence at the decision point &/or across similar decision points

very weak weak medium strong very strong

Area of Impact	Examples that can affect this area of impact
Quality	The registration committee accepts a bribe and registers a low-quality ineffective vaccine allowing it on the market
	A procurement officer accepts the purchase of low-quality ultrasound machines from a company owned by his wife
	An inspector writes a report in favor of a facility because the manager is her cousin, even though the quality was found to be low during the inspection
	An officer issues a license for a physician even though he has poor qualifications and does not fulfill the requirements because he gets a recommendation from a senior official to favor him
Access	A mother is forced to pay a bribe to get her child into the hospital, limiting her access to the service
Equity	A politician directs subsidized medications to his own ethnic group to favor them and gain their political support, which makes the medications unavailable to other groups
	A vaccine is distributed to powerful and rich people limiting its availability to lower socioeconomic classes

Area of Impact	Examples that can affect this area of impact
Human capital	An under-qualified manager is appointed to a hospital because she is a relative of a senior official  A highly qualified nurse is not employed in the hospital because she refuses to yield to a sexual bribe to a manager
Finance	A physician prescribes unneeded expensive medications to patients because he is sponsored in fancy trips by the pharmaceutical company  An inventory keeper embezzles medications  A procurement officer settles an agreement with direct order to a company at a much higher price than if it were done through a tender and receives a bribe  A minister sets a policy for building several hospitals that are not needed in favor of a relative owning a construction company  Salaries are transferred to the accounts of an HR manager through accounts for ghost employees

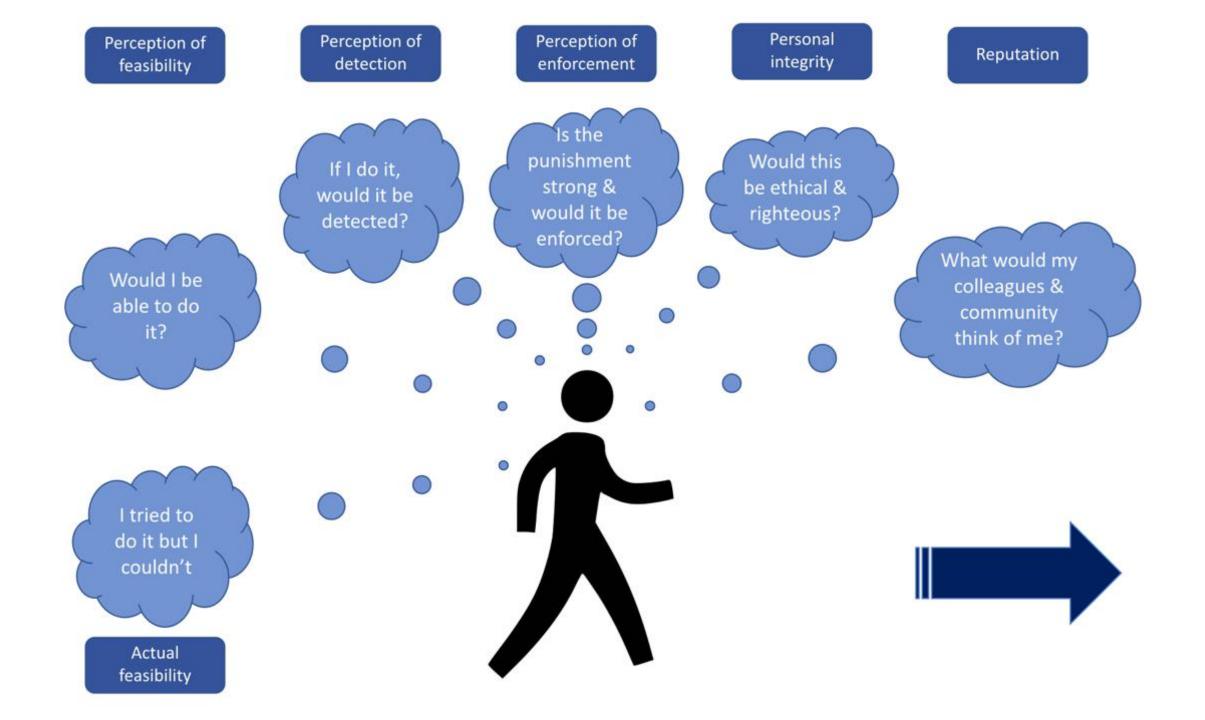
Area of	Examples that can affect this area of impact
Impact	
Environment	An inspection officer allows hazardous material to go out of the hospital in regular
	garbage without safety precautions in exchange for a bribe
Competitive	A registration unit delays the registration files of vaccines from several companies except
ness	one
	A company offers physicians kickbacks to keep prescribing and promoting its medicines
	against other medicines of similar quality and price
	A procurement committee puts out tight specifications only fitting one company
Trust	Widespread corruption in public hospitals undermines the trust of its patients

مثال عن قياس "الاحتمالية"

## Likelihood

The overall collective assessment of the two opposing forces: the drivers and the restraints

very weak weak medium very strong strong **Drivers** Restraints Social/Peer pressure Abuse of Feasibility entrusted Ethnic, family & social relationships power Political relationships Perception Perception **Economic turmoils** detection enforcement Financial hardships Scarcity of resources Regulatory & procedural hurdles Personal Reputation integrity Perceived high return



الأطراف المؤثرون في عملية المساءلة والمحاسبة

# By Owner/ Governing Body

- Board of directors oversight
- Internal control
- Internal audit
- Reporting lines
- Policies and procedures
- Segregation of duties
- Disclosure policies
- Conflict of interest management
- Automation/Information management
- IT governance
- .....

# By Independent Regulators

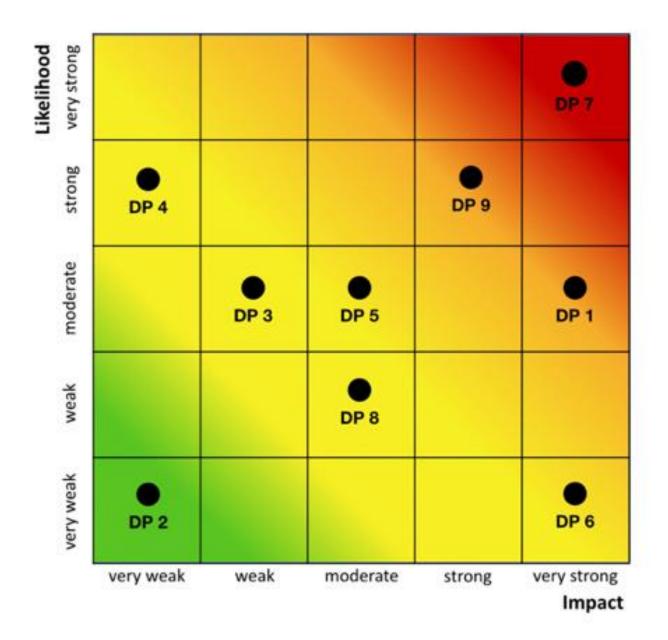
- Licensing bodies
- Quality assurance bodies
- Financial regulatory authorities
- Anticorruption agencies
- ......

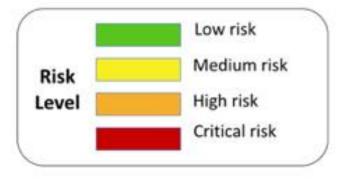


# By Other Stakeholders

- CSOs
- Watchdogs
- Unions
- Media
- .....

مثال عن "خارطة المخاطر"





تحديد الأولويات

### Prioritization

#### Risk level

### Examples

- Addressing all decision points which have critical and high risk profiles
- Accepting corruption risks at decision points with low risk profile
- Accepting corruption risks at decision points with high impact and low likelihood with close observation

#### Risk evaluation

#### Examples

- Prioritizing some points despite the fact that they are of low or medium risk profile over other points due to low tolerance level to corruption in them
- Integrating certain national or organizational priorities
- Political choices and priorities

#### Risk treatment options

### **Examples**

Weighing risk response based on

- Feasibility and applicability
- Technical complexity
- Time span
- Capacity and resources needed
- Complexity of implementation
- Expected stakeholder positions
- Return and cost-effectiveness
- Potential negative/positive impact on risk level in other points or on other risks

هيا بنا الى العمل ...