

Reaching Across Borders (RAB) Anti-Fraud, Bribery, Corruption, Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing (FBCMLTF or FB*) Policy

Effective Date: January 2022

Next Review Date: December 2025

Current Policy Owner: CEO and President of the Board

For all our corporate policies, please visit our website: <https://ReachingAcrossBorders.org/policies/>

Scope

1. This policy applies to all relevant persons of **Reaching Across Borders (RAB)**. Relevant persons include staff, board members, contractors, volunteers, short-term contractors, and partners; any agents of RAB.
2. **Part I** includes sections useful for and made available to all relevant persons and agents of RAB.
3. **Part II** includes sections useful for the Board and senior leadership team in responding to allegations and incidences of fraud/bribery/corruption, and for building an anti-fraud/bribery/corruption culture.
4. Definitions of **Fraud, Bribery, Corruption, Money-Laundering** and **Terrorism Financing (FBCMLTF, or simply FB*** in the below) are found in **Appendix I** of this document.
5. It is **bribery** to make unofficial payments (known as ‘grease’ or ‘facilitation’ payments) to a public official to secure or speed up a routine action to which you may feel entitled to. For example, if you pay a public official a small “fee” to speed up the issuing of a visa. More examples of **fraud, bribery, or other FB*** activities relevant to RAB are described in **Appendix II**.

Part I

Zero Tolerance

6. RAB’s position on FB* is to take a zero-tolerance approach. RAB is committed to pursuing this approach throughout its operational practices for the following reasons:
 - a) We recognize the significant risk that FB* pose to achieving our aims and objectives. Any money that is lost to FB* is money that cannot be used to accomplish our mission.
 - b) Corruption also seriously damages our reputation. The eradication of FB* in the way we operate is greatly important to securing our stakeholders’ trust and confidence.
 - c) We owe it to our communities to not condone fraud or bribery. Corruption creates unstable societies. It destroys public and business standards and forces ordinary people to use ill-advised resources in their interactions with the government and other public bodies.
7. All members of our staff and our Board, together with our volunteers and contractors, are required to sign the zero-tolerance declaration form **Appendix III** during induction and periodically (ideally, annually) after that on August 1st (the beginning of our Fiscal Year).
8. We support the application of the zero-tolerance policy by providing:
 - a) Direction and rules to establish appropriate and expected behavior.
 - b) Effective deterrents to inappropriate behavior in the form of meaningful consequences.
 - c) Prevention measures to reduce the risk of any FB* activity occurring.
 - d) Detection measures to identify any FB* activity, and, if it happens, including whistle-blower procedures.
 - e) Response measures to ensure we react well to suspicions, allegations, and proven incidents of any FB*, including protection and fair treatment for the accusers and accused.
 - f) Measurement processes to evaluate the impact and success of our anti-FB* policy and management of risk.

- g) Deliberate proactive steps to embed anti-FB* thinking into our culture, including staff training and awareness.
9. Anyone found guilty of any FB* activity will be subject to disciplinary measures, which ordinarily include dismissal, involvement of law enforcement, if applicable, and recovery of losses.

Anti-bribery and Corruption Policy

10. RAB employs all legal tactics to avoid and resist paying bribes to public officials, even if it results in denials, delays, inconvenience, and increased cost to our operations.
11. No person is authorized to pay a bribe on behalf of RAB or use RAB funds to pay a bribe.
12. Individuals are not expected to resist bribery to the point of putting themselves or others at real risk of personal harm or injury. A payment under such circumstances is considered extortion rather than bribery.

Anti-FB* Policy

13. RAB emphasizes universally, that all points in this document referring to “bribery” also extend to any other form of “corruption” and money-laundering and terrorism-financing (FBCMLTF or FB*) activities.
14. Under no circumstances shall any team member of RAB engage knowingly in money laundering or any form of financial transactions at risk of financing terrorism.

Gifts and Entertainment

15. Gifts and entertainment should never be used or allowed to influence business decision-making.
16. When offers of gifts and entertainment are made or accepted in situations where they are inappropriate, they can look like, or may be, bribes. They can expose us to accusations of unfairness or even break the law and can put our reputation for ethical behavior at risk.
17. Positive, healthy, normal business practices can include accepting and making offers of gifts and entertainment, which develop and maintain positive and strong business relationships. We should be able to accept and make offers of gifts and entertainment only when they are appropriate; i.e., when they:
 - a) are proportionate in the context; and
 - b) do not create any sense of expectation or obligation on the recipient or the giver.
18. The following gifts may never be offered or accepted and will always be deemed inappropriate.
 - a) Cash of any amount
 - b) Any gift with a value exceeding \$50 (or equivalent in local currency)
 - c) Any entertainment worth more than \$100 (or equivalent in local currency)
 - d) Any gifts or loans from existing suppliers or prospective suppliers while a tender process is underway
 - e) Any gifts or loans to staff involved in supplier selection decisions (eg, procurement officer or member of procurement committee)
 - f) Entertainment involving gambling, anything of a sexual nature, or exploitation of others.
19. Under no circumstances shall it ever be allowed to request a gift or entertainment.
20. In some circumstances, an element of judgment is required to decide whether a gift is appropriate or not. If any staff or board member is in any doubt, they should consult a leadership team member (the CEO or the President of the Board) and obtain written permission before accepting or offering a gift.
21. The following circumstances imply the giving or receiving of a gift or entertainment offer may be appropriate:
 - a) The giving/receiving of the gift/entertainment strengthens a genuine business relationship.
 - b) The gift/entertainment does not constitute an attempt to apply undue influence and does not create an undue obligation.
 - c) The gift/entertainment is given/accepted in the open rather than in secret.
 - d) The gift/entertainment is given to celebrate a recognized cultural event or holiday.
 - e) The gift/entertainment is given to the organization or a group/department rather than an individual.
 - f) The gift/entertainment is branded marketing materials (pens/notebooks etc).



- g) The value of the gift or entertainment is not excessive or abnormal in a social context.
- h) The timing of the gift or entertainment is not suspicious.
- 22. The following circumstances imply the giving or receiving of the gift or entertainment may be inappropriate:
 - a) The timing, nature, or circumstances of the gift means it could be perceived as an attempt to influence a business decision.
 - b) The value of the gift is excessive in the circumstances.
 - c) The receiver feels obligated, or the giver feels entitled.
 - d) The gift is given/received in secret.
- 23. If any staff or Board member is offered an inappropriate gift, they should politely decline it and inform their manager or President of the Board.
- 24. In the event that declining an inappropriate gift in the moment might be culturally inappropriate or embarrassing, it should be returned within no less than a week, with appropriate documentary evidence to prove that the gift was returned.
- 25. In the event that an inappropriate gift is received publicly, steps should be taken to restore RAB 's reputation, in addition to returning the gift.
- 26. In the event that inappropriate gifts are received without consent (such as courier deliveries, bank, or mobile money transfers), these should be declared immediately using the appropriate declaration form. Steps should be taken to return the gift or notify authorities if money laundering is suspected.
- 27. Inappropriate gifts received by employees and subsequently declared should not be received into the organization's funds – rather they should be returned in all cases.
- 28. Appropriate gifts, given to the organization as a whole, or to a particular team, should normally be enjoyed or shared by all relevant staff members (eg, gift basket or flowers). Where an appropriate item is not easily sharable, it should be raffled off by random and transparent means.

Reporting (Speaking Up)

- 29. RAB's policy on speaking up is designed to build confidence to report genuine concerns about fraud, bribery, or other types of misconduct. For many cases of misconduct, someone reporting it is the only way it can be discovered and dealt with.
- 30. A genuine concern is sincerely felt and based on information the reporting person believes to be true or trustworthy. Upon further investigation, a genuine concern may or may not turn out to be true. The motivation of the person reporting a genuine concern is not relevant to its definition as a genuine or not.
- 31. A false accusation is when the reporting person knowingly fabricates information or reports information, they know to be false.
- 32. RAB has zero tolerance to anyone who is found to have willfully and deliberately abused a speaking-up or whistle-blower procedure to knowingly make false accusations. Appropriate disciplinary measures will be taken.
- 33. A genuine concern should be reported when there is evidence or a strong suspicion of misconduct in any kind of FB* activities.
- 34. Concerns may be reported, either in person or by email, using any of the following whistle-blower "lines":
 - CEO (at Raiza@ReachingAcrossBorders.org)
 - President of the Board (at Ernst@ReachingAcrossBorders.org)
 - The Board of Directors (at Board@ReachingAcrossBorders.org)
- 35. All relevant persons are strongly encouraged to report genuine concerns. They should report as much detail as possible, including who/when/where, and how/whether they have evidence for the basis of their suspicion.
- 36. Concerns may be reported anonymously, but people are encouraged to give their name and/or contact details. It is easier to investigate allegations when follow-up questions with the reporting person is possible.

37. RAB will address any concerns raised with the reporting person within 48 hours, assuming contact details have been provided.
38. Information about the speaking up lines will be made available:
 - a) On our website: <https://ReachingAcrossBorders.org/policies/>
 - b) On a poster displayed in the office

Supporting Reporting Persons

39. RAB has zero tolerance to any form of retaliation against reporting persons (aka “whistle-blowers”).
40. All relevant persons who report genuine concerns will be properly protected and supported.
41. Details of any allegations or suspicions raised should be recorded on a **Fraud, Bribery, and Misconduct Report Form**, see: **Appendix VII**, and submitted to the CEO or President of the Board.
42. RAB commits to take the support of whistle-blowers seriously by:
 - a) Taking care not to underestimate or disregard the risk that a reporting person may be exposed to, or the level of fear or anxiety they may be experiencing.
 - b) Appointing someone with responsibility to support the reporting person; eg, their manager.
 - c) Providing the support person with relevant information to share with the reporting person unless they are a member of the Fraud Response Team.
 - d) Assuring the reporting person that their concern is being handled and taken seriously.
 - e) Explaining that their identity will be protected to every extent possible but cannot be guaranteed.
 - f) Answering questions as appropriate, providing emotional support, but not sharing confidential information with the reporting person.
 - g) Informing the person of any decision to investigate or not, investigation outcome, and actions taken.
 - h) Taking necessary steps to ensure the safety of any reporting person, even if there is a cost implication, in cases where the person experiences or fears retaliation or harassment.

PART II

The Fraud Response Team (FRT)

43. Once a concern has been reported or otherwise identified, the responsibility to respond to that allegation will fall to the **Fraud Response Team (FRT)**.
44. The FRT will be convened by the CEO, the President of the Board, or a member of the Board of Directors, if the Executive Director is involved. The FRT shall comprise of three individuals from the Senior Leadership Team or Board of Directors.
45. Any relevant person implicated in an allegation may not be a member of the Fraud Response Team.
46. The roles and responsibilities of the FRT are to:
 - a) Update the Fraud & Bribery Register in **Appendix IX**.
 - b) Document meetings, decisions, and learning
 - c) Maintain confidentiality, esp., concerning the reporting person and the accused of alleged misconduct
 - d) Ensure the reporting person is supported and protected from harm
 - e) Take urgent steps to protect assets or information as needed
 - f) Communicate with donors and manage other internal/external communications, as appropriate
 - g) Conduct preliminary investigations
 - h) Decide whether or not to conduct a full investigation
 - i) Set up the Terms of Reference and/or contract for the investigation
 - j) Act on the findings of the investigation
47. The FRT shall use the checklist in **Appendix VIII** as a reference of the issues to consider when responding to an allegation of misconduct.



48. A case file shall be opened to preserve all emails, meeting minutes, reports, and other information relevant to the case. The file should be held in a safe and secure place.
49. All reported or otherwise identified allegations, suspicions, or concerns should be brought to the attention of the Board. It is imperative to maintain confidentiality but providing updates about actions taken until the issue is closed.

Reporting FB* Activities to Donors

50. RAB takes its contractual and fiduciary responsibility to report any FB* to donors very seriously.
51. The FRT's duty for communicating with donors should include the following actions:
 - a) Appoint a donor contact person to channel all communication with the donor with respect to the suspected fraud or bribery.
 - b) Consult the donor agreement concerning the terms and conditions about reporting suspected fraud or bribery and ensure that they are met. If in doubt, communicate within 48 hours if the fraud may impact a particular donor's funds.
 - c) Protect the identity of the suspect and reporting person. Avoid sharing any confidential details.
 - d) Reassure the donor by explaining the process being followed to handle the allegation.
 - e) Confirm verbal communications in writing.
 - f) Keep the donor updated with progress and the outcome of the investigation.
52. The full investigation report or disciplinary report should not be shared with the donor unless required to do so, and if so, only in an anonymous form.
53. Fraudulent losses that donors disallow can only be financed from unrestricted funds.

Conducting Investigations

54. The purpose of investigating is to gather evidence and facts to establish whether suspicions or allegations are true, and whether any proven incidents are isolated or more widespread.
55. All investigations should be impartial, thorough, timely, and confidential.
56. Any relevant persons investigated will be considered innocent until proven guilty. False or mistaken accusations are not uncommon.
57. All reported allegations/suspicions of misconduct shall be investigated. This includes cases where:
 - a) There is a belief that the genuine concern may have been reported due to malicious motives.
 - b) The allegation relates to attempted fraud or bribery.
 - c) The accused staff member has since left the RAB.
58. The FRT may decide not to investigate in exceptional cases where a reported allegation or suspicion:
 - a) Is frivolous, trivial, or has clearly arisen from a misunderstanding.
 - b) Is wholly unbelievable, i.e., there is no conceivable way the facts it related to could have occurred.
 - c) If there is insufficient information to investigate.
59. Investigations may be carried out by in-house staff, senior staff from another country office, an internal auditor (which may be an outsourced function), an audit firm, donor, or a specialist investigation firm, depending on the case.
60. Investigators should be objective and unbiased, thorough, able to maintain confidentiality, competent in investigative techniques, empowered with sufficient seniority and confidence, honest, and independent of any possible subsequent disciplinary process.
61. The FRT should set clear terms of reference for the investigator including background, allegations made, the scope of investigation, and the timeline for expected work and reports.
62. Care should be taken not to compromise evidence. This may include:
 - a) Two full backups of hard drives/electronic files, one copy to be left untouched; the other to be used for the investigation.
 - b) Keeping documents in the order they were filed in. If documents are removed, take a note of where they were located.
 - c) Adding hole punches to or writing comments on documents that may be admitted as evidence.

63. The following factors should be considered when deciding whether or not to suspend staff:
 - a) Could the staff member's presence result in the risk of loss or damage to evidence, influencing witnesses, or interfering with the investigation in any way?
 - b) Would the impact on other staff or operations be excessive?
 - c) Are there local labor laws regarding the maximum length of any formal suspension?
 - d) Have other alternatives been considered, such as requiring them to take leave?
64. The legal and other rights of interviewees should be considered when conducting interviews during an investigation. This may include ensuring that:
 - a) All interviews are completely and accurately documented.
 - b) There is a complete ban on coercion or coercive techniques.
 - c) The assistance of a translator is provided if necessary.
 - d) The date, time, and location of interviews are, unless required, within office hours.
 - e) The interviewees' wish or right to have a witness or lawyer present is respected as appropriate.
65. A formal documented investigation report should be submitted to the FRT, according to the agreed timing, which outlines the case's findings, facts, and conclusions.
66. The investigation report should make recommendations about weaknesses. It should avoid making any recommendations associated with disciplinary consequences.

Reporting and Acting on Findings of Investigations

67. The FRT will agree on the appropriate actions to be taken in light of the findings of an investigation.
68. Where fraud is collusive and involves more than one staff member, junior employees should never be used as a scapegoat to protect more senior employees.
69. The FRT may choose to offer concessions to witnesses who are prepared to give information or evidence about other staff, provided the evidence is proved correct and leads to disciplinary action against those other staff.
70. Once receiving the investigation report, the FRT may choose to take the following actions, as appropriate to the case:
 - a) Take legal advice
 - b) Pass the matter to the Board of Directors to take action against guilty individuals, in accordance with the disciplinary policy, which should usually be dismissal.
 - c) Organize appeal hearings in accordance with disciplinary policy in case of individuals' appeal.
 - d) Clear the reputations of those accused but found innocent of wrongdoing.
 - e) Recover losses from individuals
 - f) Prosecute in courts of law – if applicable
 - g) Make improvements to internal control systems to ensure that similar frauds do not happen again
 - h) Implement recommendations from investigation report
 - i) Communicate with donors, staff, and public – as necessary
 - j) Discuss with donors wrt the treatment of fraudulent losses, making a repayment if required.
 - k) Initiate the revision of budgets and cash flow forecasts – as applicable
71. All decisions and actions of the FRT shall be documented and filed on an incidence file.
72. A one-page summary of the case (allegation, response, and outcome) should be prepared, shared with the board, and filed on the front of the incidence file.

Induction, Training, and Awareness

73. All relevant persons should receive training in the following elements (starred items at induction):
 - a) Definitions of fraud and bribery, with relevant examples
 - b) Relevant sections of this policy (zero tolerance, conflicts, gifts, speaking up) *
 - c) Reporting suspicions: What to report? How to report? *
 - d) Confidentiality and protection
 - e) Signing declarations (code of conduct, conflict of interest, zero tolerance, etc) *

- f) Fraud triangle and zero tolerance principle
 - g) Role play reporting a fraud to explore associated emotions
 - h) Building confidence to report by explaining key steps of how reported suspicions are handled, eg, FRT commissions fair and unbiased fact-finding investigation, and appropriate is action taken.
74. In addition, the following topics should be covered by every manager (starred items should be addressed as part of the manager’s induction):
- a) What to do if someone reports a suspicion to you *
 - b) Maintaining confidentiality *
 - c) Supporting and protecting people who speak up *
 - d) Communication with donors, staff, public, suspect/s, and the reporting person *
 - e) Roles and responsibilities of the FRT
 - f) Documentation (incidence report and fraud register)
 - g) Investigations
 - h) Actions to take after an investigation
75. Refresher training will be organized for all staff at least every two years.
76. CEO or Director of the Board will monitor to confirm everyone has received appropriate training.
77. **Part I** of the Anti-FB* policy shall be available from our website, stored in a shared location on the organization’s server, and emailed to all staff at induction and before trainings.
78. In addition, **Part II** of the Anti-FB* policy shall be shared with, and accessible to all relevant managers.
79. Day-to-day awareness of Anti-FB* culture will be encouraged by displaying Anti-FB* posters in the office.

Disciplinary Process

- 80. Where evidence of fraud or bribery is discovered, RAB’s disciplinary policy (see RAB’s Recruitment and Employment policy) should be followed.
- 81. Per RAB’s Zero Tolerance Policy practice, the usual outcome for committing or attempting to commit fraud or bribery or deliberate abuse of the speaking up lines will be dismissal.
- 82. In the event of collusion or coercion, consideration may be given to a degree of leniency if it results in information against a more senior staff member.

Grievance Process

- 83. If staff feel they have been treated unfairly during a fraud or bribery response, they may take recourse in line with the Grievance Procedure Policy.

Contracts

- 84. All standard staff contracts should include a clause that allows RAB to terminate the agreement with immediate effect if the employee commits any act of gross misconduct, including fraud, bribery, or theft.
- 85. RAB supplier application form or contract should overtly discourage any form of misconduct.
- 86. Any sub-contract or partner grant agreement should include the following clauses:
 - a) RAB awards grants and contracts on a free and fair basis, without requesting or accepting any payment or favor. If a partner is requested for any kind of payment or favor as a condition or implied condition for being awarded a grant or contract, the partner should contact the CEO (Raiza@ReachingAcrossBorders.org) and the Director of the Board via (Ernst@ReachingAcrossBorders.org) immediately.
 - b) The partner must notify RAB as soon as they become aware that any FB* activity is likely to have occurred which may impact the project and/or funds of RAB.
 - c) The partner is responsible for refunding any fraudulent losses.

Our Corporate Policies

RAB's corporate policies, collectively, are listed on the organization's official website's **policy page**: <https://ReachingAcrossBorders.org/policies/> these include:

- a. Recruitment & Employment policy;
- b. Anti-Fraud, Bribery, Corruption, Money-Laundering, and Terrorism Financing policy;
- c. Child Safeguarding policy;
- d. Procurement policy;
- e. Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation policy;
- f. Grievance Procedure policy;
- g. Disciplinary Procedure policy;
- h. Conflict-of-Interest policy;
- i. Privacy policy;
- j. Code of Conduct policy; and
- k. Confidentiality Agreement.

All staff of RAB, including, volunteers, contractors, consultants, full-time as well as part-time and temporary employees are expected to have read and comply to these policies. This, of course, also includes the RAB management team and Board members.

Appendix I: Glossary of Terms, Definition

- **Attempted fraud or bribery:** An unsuccessful effort to commit fraud or bribery.
- **Bribery:** The unlawful act of offering or receiving any gift, loan, fee, reward, or other advantage (taxes, services, donations etc.) to or from any person as an inducement to do something which is dishonest, illegal or a breach of trust, in the conduct of one's duties.
- **Corruption:** The abuse of entrusted power for private gain.
- **Embezzlement:** To steal money that people trust you to look after as part of your work.
- **Entertainment:** Invitations to attend events with a social aspect, such as meals and conferences, and entertainment events including shows or games, which are offered free of charge or at reduced rates.
- **Error:** An accidental mistake, for example, in a calculation or a decision.
- **Extortion:** Act of utilizing one's access to a position of power or knowledge, either directly or indirectly, to demand unmerited cooperation or compensation due to coercive threats.
- **Fraud:** The act of intentionally deceiving someone in order to gain an unfair or illegal advantage (financial, political, or otherwise).
- **Gift:** Goods, services, or cash offered to or by staff or board members, or their friends, family, or associates, at free or preferential rates. Unpaid loans are considered gifts for the purposes of this policy.
- **Money Laundering:** The concealment of the origins of illegally obtained money, typically by means of transfers involving foreign banks or legitimate businesses.
- **Negligence:** Failure to give care or attention, especially when this causes harm or damage.
- **Nepotism:** Form of favoritism based on familial relationships whereby someone in an official position exploits his or her power or authority to provide a job or favor to a family member, even though he or she may not be qualified or deserving.
- **Public Official:** Any person holding legislative, executive, administrative, or judicial office, whether he/she is appointed or elected, permanent or temporary, paid or unpaid.
- **Robbery:** The crime of taking money or property illegally, often by using threats or violence.
- **Theft:** The crime of stealing.

Appendix II – Examples of Fraud and Bribery

The following are examples of fraud and bribery relevant to RAB’s context. The list is by no mean exhaustive.

- A grant officer requires or accepts kickbacks from partners for grant awards or payment remittances.
- A staff member submits fake receipts in an expense claim.
- A manager requires payment for authorizing an expense claim.
- A staff or board member fails to disclose a conflict of interest with a partner, supplier, or another staff member.
- A staff member bribes an auditor to ignore or fails to report an audit finding.
- A staff member colludes with a supplier to get a kickback on overpriced goods or services.
- A Finance staff member records transaction in the accounting records they know to be false.
- A Finance staff member knowingly posts entries to incorrect codes to conceal fraudulent payments.
- A staff member driving on RAB business makes an unreceipted cash payment to a traffic officer to avoid a traffic offense fine, whether or not the expense is charged to RAB.
- An unofficial payment is made to a Government Officer to access work in a particular district.
- An unofficial payment is made to the police or judiciary to facilitate the release from detention or dropping of charges against a RAB employee or board member.

Appendix III – Zero Tolerance Declaration Form

Zero Tolerance Declaration

New employees should complete this form when they join the organization and by all employees before August 1 each year.

I, _____, understand that RAB has a zero-tolerance policy on fraud and bribery.

I understand that fraud includes a wide range of dishonest behaviors, including theft, making false statements, falsifying data, and using, property that does not belong to me for my own purposes and without permission.

I understand that bribery includes a wide range of dishonest behaviors, including accepting or paying kickbacks and making unofficial payments to public officials.

I understand that at RAB:

- Fraud and bribery are never acceptable.
- All activities that RAB undertakes in furthering its mission must be done with integrity.
- Resources must be protected and maximized for the benefit of our beneficiaries.

Any employee found to have committed fraud or bribery will be subject to serious disciplinary action or termination of employment.

I understand that RAB strongly encourages me to speak up and report any genuine concerns or suspicions of fraud or bribery, sexual misconduct, harassment, or illegal acts in the workplace.

I understand that I can report those suspicions verbally or in writing by contacting:

- The CEO
- The Executive Director

I understand that I may report anonymously, but I am encouraged to give my name to make the investigation possible.

Signed:

Name:

Date

Appendix IV – Conflict of Interest Declaration Form

Conflict of Interest Declaration Form

This form should be completed before **August 1st** each year (that is, the beginning of RAB's Fiscal Year) by all members of the Board, Senior Leadership Team members, and any staff members in finance (accounting), procurement, and HR roles.

Your name:

Your position:

I understand that a conflict of interest arises if an employee or a board member has an interest, relationship, or friendship that could, or could be seen to, interfere with their ability to decide an issue in the best interests of RAB.

I understand that the existence of a conflict of interest does not constitute a breach of policy, so long as it is declared, so that it may be properly managed.

I have been shown a list of current board members, staff members, suppliers and partners, which is attached to this declaration.

I hereby declare that I have no known personal or business relationships or interests with any other team member, board member, current supplier, or contractor, except for:

Name	Nature of relationship
1.	
2.	
3.	

I further state that I will declare any conflict of interest arising during the year as soon as I become aware of it.

Name:

Sign:

Date:

The signed form should be filed on a conflict's declaration file, with a copy on the personal file. The individual may retain a copy of the lists if they wish.

Appendix V – Recruitment Conflict of Interest Declaration Form

Recruitment Conflict of Interest Declaration Form

This form should be completed by anyone involved with access to the relevant recruitment selection tools or involved in the selection process.

Position being recruited:

Your name:

Your role in the selection process:

I hereby declare that I have been shown a complete list of the applicants for the above position and that I do not personally know any of them except for:

Name	Nature of Relationship
1.	
2.	
3.	

I further declare that I have not and will not provide any assistance, favour, or guidance to any applicant during the selection process.

Name:

Sign:

Date:

The signed form should be filed on the recruitment file, with a copy on the above-named staff member's personal file.

Appendix VI – Declaration of Conflict-of-Interest Form

Conflict of Interest Declaration Form

This form should be completed by any staff or board member who becomes aware of a conflict of interest arising during the year. It should be filed as soon as the individual becomes aware of the conflict.

Name:	
Position:	

I understand that a conflict of interest arises if an employee or a board member has an interest, relationship, or friendship that could, or could be seen to, interfere with their ability to decide an issue in the best interests of Reaching Across Borders (RAB). I understand that the existence of a conflict of interest does not constitute a breach of policy, so long as it is declared, so that it may be properly managed.

I hereby declare the following conflict of interest:

Name of person or organization	
Nature of conflict	
Date conflict arose	

Sign:

Date:

To be completed by Leadership Team member:

Actions taken to mitigate risk of above declared conflict:

Name:

Sign:

Date:

The signed form should be filed on a conflict's declaration file, with a copy on the personal file.



Appendix VII – Fraud, Bribery & Misconduct Report Form

Fraud, Bribery & Misconduct Report Form

The information contained within this form is highly confidential. Only authorized persons should have access to the form and the information recorded here. This form must be securely stored.

This form should be completed by a line manager, Senior Leadership Team member, or board member who has received a report about suspicion of fraud, bribery, or misconduct.

1	Date report made	
2	Who reported (name and job title)	
3	Date/s of incident/s triggering suspicion	
4	Nature of suspicion	
5	Suspect (name and job title)	
6	Evidence/witnesses (if any)	
7	Estimate of Loss	
8	Other relevant information	
9	Completed by Name:	
10	Job Title/Org:	
11	Signature:	
12	Date:	
13	Received by Executive Director Signature:	
14	Date:	

Appendix VIII – Allegation or Concern Response Checklist

Checklist – Responding to an Allegation or Concern

The Fraud Response Team is responsible for deciding the appropriate course of action on a case-by-case basis, in line with the policy. This checklist is a reference only. Issues to consider:	✓
1. Obtain relevant facts from the reporting person	
2. Re-assure the reporting person their concern will be handled in confidence	
3. Document details on standard fraud incidence report	
4. Inform the Country Director or equivalent	
5. Record incidence in Fraud Register	
6. Convene the Fraud Response Team	
7. Ensure urgent safeguarding of assets / evidence	
8. Decide whether to investigate	
9. Obtain legal advice	
10. Communicate with the Head Office	
11. Communicate with the donor	
12. Communicate with, and consider rights of, the accused	
13. Communicate with the reporting person	
14. Communicate with staff or the public?	
15. Decide whether or not to suspend the staff member	
16. Provide support to the reporting person	
17. Appoint and engage investigator with clear terms of reference	
18. Conduct investigation	
19. Report to the police (may be necessary to acquire evidence)	
20. Take corrective action to right any wrongs in this incident	
21. Take preventative action to prevent similar incidents in the future	
22. Document and act on any other learning from the case	

Appendix IX – Fraud & Bribery Register

Fraud & Bribery Register

Fraud & Bribery Register									
<i>Strictly Confidential</i>									
Complete after first meeting of the Fraud Response Team					Complete after investigation				
Method of discovery /report form number	Nature of suspicion	Donor informed?	Members of Fraud Response Team	Will there be an investigation?	Who conducted the investigation	Outcome of investigation	Estimated loss? Was loss recorded?	Corrective action taken?	Donor informed?