

**PRESENTATIONS IN THE 12TH REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF HEADS
OF ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES IN COMMONWEALTH AFRICA,
HELD IN KIGALI FROM 3RD TO 6TH MAY 2022**

OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN OF RWANDA

BOTSWANA COUNTRY PRESENTATION



**DIRECTORATE ON CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC
CRIME**

BOTSWANA COUNTRY PAPER 2022

FOR THE

**ANNUAL REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR ANTI-
CORRUPTION AGENCIES IN COMMONWEALTH AFRICA:**

Delivered by Director General: Mr. Tymon M. Katlholo

3rd – 7th MAY 2022

(Kigali Serena Hotel, Rwanda)

INTRODUCTION

This report highlights the activities that the Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime (DCEC) undertook pursuant to its mandate of a three pronged strategy of Prevention, Public Education and Investigation, which is common to most of anti-corruption agencies the world over. Consistent with our National Vision 2036 and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Botswana's RESET Agenda, to transform the country from a Low Middle Income to High Income, the strategy was re-focused to infuse performance base anti-corruption measures, as important tools not only to achieve excellence in service delivery and high productivity levels, but also to shrink opportunities for corruption.

The effect of the strategy is simply to weaken corruption through efficient, effective and prudent management systems and effective implementation of policies and national programs.

Excellence in service delivery and high levels of productivity reduce opportunities for corruption to almost non-existence, the result being zero corruption and positive impact on national development. The approach is deliberate, given that corruption can, and continues to impact negatively on the country's economy and thus constitute a major hindrance to socio-economic development and sustainable realisation of the country's legitimate aspirations.

The DCEC, amongst others, implement the following performance tools to enhance its strategy towards zero tolerance to corruption: Quality management system, result based monitoring and evaluation; risk assessment and management and last but not least, public outreach programs.

These programs are pro-active in nature and are deliberately designed to augment the parallel investigation strategy which is a reactive mechanism, and inherently a very slow process.

Following the outbreak of COVID-19, the Directorate was encumbered in part, by the fact that its services are not classified as “essential services” and therefore COVID-19 restrictions impacted negatively on its operations.

Consequently, in this report the Directorate sets out the achievements as well as challenges it faced in the light of Covid19.

COMBATING CORRUPTION: OUR APPROACH

Research has proved that reliance on the police as the only institution relied upon to combat crime (corruption included) has proved to be inefficient, hence the establishment of institutions such as the DCEC. Similarly, reliance on anti-corruption agencies as the only institutions responsible for combating corruption has of late proven to be inefficient.

Hence the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and other international instruments envisage an all-inclusive anti-corruption strategy that necessitate all sectors of society to join hands in the fight against corruption.

Such approach includes: Private Sector, Public Service, Civic Society and the General Public working together to combat corruption. This is the approach that the DCEC modelled its anti-corruption strategy on, which approach, inter alia, infuse ethics and integrity in the management systems of organizations to enhance the fight against corruption. This approach is intended to infuse corruption prevention mechanism in the DNA of administrative systems across economic spectrum.

Our experience in the fight against corruption has taught us that corruption is a product of leadership failure; and by leadership here I mean not only at the top of the hierarchy with a capital “L” but also in a more modest sense throughout organizations.

Ethical leadership is premised on philosophical moral foundation (attitude) upon which decisions and behaviour are based. Without moral foundation, behaviour will fluctuate as circumstances and personal preferences change; this would then mean that decisions are made based on the circumstances and personal preferences, which creates instability as managers would have no clear understanding of what the leader expect of them.

Consequently, the fight against corruption must begin from the leadership angle in terms of a Political Will, good governance and promotion of integrity and good ethical behaviour; and for our purpose, everyone is a leader in their own right.

CURRENT CORRUPTION STATUS

A bird’s eye-view of our newspapers and social media suggests that corruption is on the rise in Botswana; and I can confirm that indeed it is on the rise. This assessment is not based on the allegations or reports received by the DCEC but rather on the amount of money involved, sophistry and complexity of the corruption cases currently being investigated by the DCEC.

I must highlight here that the DCEC is amongst the law enforcement agencies mandated to investigate money laundering; and to that end we have established anti-money laundering unit to specifically deal with this vice. The sophistry and complexity referred to above manifest itself more profoundly in the investigation of money laundering offences.

Our observation of the reports received by the DCEC from 2014 to date, indicates a downwards trend. The DCEC is receiving less and less reports every year.

This is a source of concern for us, because we are wondering if, the public is losing confidence in our ability to deal with corruption, which may not be a good thing at all. For we need the involvement and active participation of the public in order to uproot corruption in our society.

CHALLENGES

Our ICT infrastructure is light years behind the current technological advancement to adequately support the Directorate's investigation generally. The Directorate is therefore building capacity in terms of skilled personnel and also exploring modern technology with a view of addressing its shortcoming on this front.

CONCLUSION

Let me conclude by appreciating the presence of all us here and urge us all, to collaborate with one another and support each other's request on their investigation within our respective jurisdiction. For it is only when we develop a culture of forging hands as a collective to fight corruption that we can win the fight against corruption because in that way we will lower jurisdictional boundary constraints while expediting the investigation process.

I THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

CAMEROON COUNTRY PRESENTATION

“YOUR TELEPHONE IS A WEAPON TO COMBAT CORRUPTION: USE IT!”

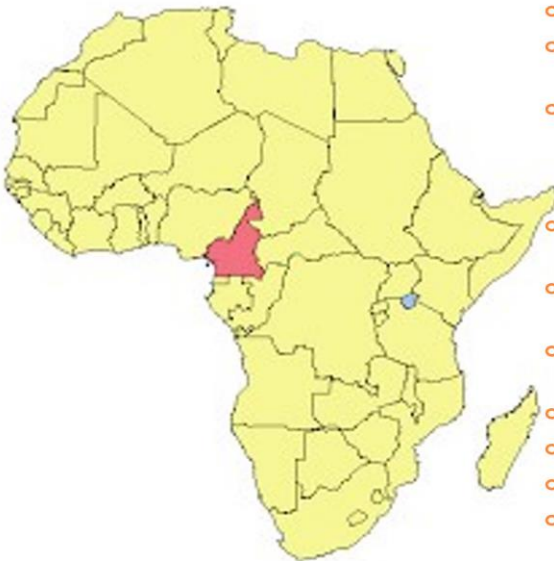
*AN INNOVATIVE PROJECT IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION
IN CAMEROON*

A Presentation by *Prof. François ANOUKAHA*
*Vice-Chairman of the National Anti-Corruption
Commission of Cameroon (CONAC)*

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*12th Commonwealth Regional Conference and Annual General Meeting (AGM)
of Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa, Kigali, Rwanda
3 – 7 May, 2022*

1. CAMEROON IN BRIEF



- Country in Central Africa
- About 25 million inhabitants
- “Africa in Miniature” due to geographical and cultural diversity
- Long coastline, forest reserves, beautiful mountains, wide plains, dry and sandy desert, vast grassfield, wide savannah...
- Bilingual (French –English are the official languages)
- 250 other national languages and as many tribes
- Member of the Commonwealth and La Francophonie
- Yaounde is the political capital
- Douala is the economic capital
- Ten Regions (two English -speaking)
- H.E. Paul Biya is Head of State

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2. CONAC IN BRIEF

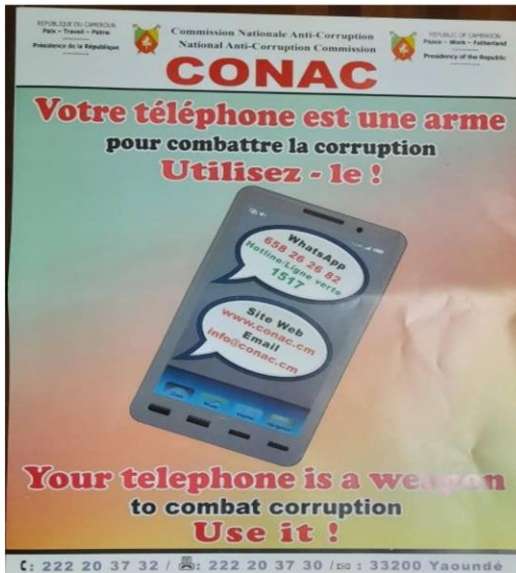


- ❖ Independent public body created by a Presidential Decree on March 11, 2006
- ❖ Main mission is to **CONTRIBUTE** to the fight against corruption
- **BY**
 - monitoring and evaluating the effective implementation of the governmental anti corruption plan;
 - gathering, centralizing and analyzing denunciations and information forwarded to it in respect of corrupt practices, deeds and facts and similar offences;
 - Conducting all studies or investigations and proposing any measures aimed at forestalling or curbing corruption;
 - carrying out, where necessary, on-the-spot controls of the execution of projects, as well as the evaluation of conditions of public contract awards;
 - disseminating and popularizing anticorruption instruments;
 - identifying the causes of corruption and proposing to the relevant authorities measures likely to lead to its eradication from all public or semipublic services.

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3. INNOVATIVE PROJECT TO FIGHT CORRUPTION

“YOUR TELEPHONE IS A WEAPON TO COMBAT CORRUPTION: USE IT!”



- **OBJECTIVE**
- Make each citizen, who owns a telephone, an actor in the fight against corruption by explaining how he/she can use the phone to better denounce acts of corruption using modern communication tools of the Commission:
 - Toll free: **1517**
 - WhatsApp **658262682**
 - Website **www.conac.cm**
 - Email **info@conac.cm**
- Launched in April 2022 in Ngaoundere, headquarters of the Adamawa Region of Cameroon

The ultimate goal

- Fight against impunity
- Push fear into the camp of the corrupt
- Increase the mass of positive actors ready to say “No” to corruption.

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4. WHY FOCUS ON THE TELEPHONE



- Nine out of ten adult Cameroonians have a mobile telephone
- One out of two Cameroonian adult uses a smart phone
- **The smart phone offers a range of services, including:**
 - the camera
 - the recorder, and
 - the audio player.
- **With the telephone, victims or witnesses of an act of corruption can:**
 - call the toll free number, 15 17;
 - take photos, record sounds and make videos as evidence of the incriminated act which they can send through WhatsApp or email, info@conac.cm.

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5. THE CAMPAIGN ENTAILS



- Carrying out a road show caravan through all the main highways of the country with stops at toll gates, villages and towns.
- Affixing posters popularizing new CONAC denunciation channels in public spaces of every town and village.
- Distribution of CONAC gadgets (bags, T-Shirts) and sensitisation materials (Newsletters) to the population.
- Broadcasting information on the media to educate Cameroonians on the proper use of their telephones to document acts of corruption;
- Broadcasting successful investigations where the corrupt are arrested and under prosecution after they were discretely filmed by users of public services and denounced at CONAC .

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6. MAIN CHALLENGES



- Mobilisation of several staff members (20 persons divided into four teams) and taking care of their out -station expenses for one week for the launching and first field work;
- Printing of lots of gadgets (5000 T -Shirts and 5000 caps for members of the caravan and for distribution);
- Printing of 10 000 posters (A3 format) to affix in public places and 30 000 (A5 format) flyers for distribution to the population;
- Acquisition of two rechargeable sound devices to facilitate mobilisation of the population on the field;
- Mobilisation of staff to quickly respond to denunciations sent through the new communication channels; and
- Need for more investigators to follow up denunciations.

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7. VISIBLE RESULTS



- By December 2022 when the campaign rounds up, CONAC will have:
- Put up 10 000 posters of A3 format and 30 000 flyers of A5 format in public places in towns and villages all over Cameroon.
- Directly sensitised over 5 million Cameroonians through the road show and over 10 million Cameroonians indirectly through the media and posters;
- Received over 300 denunciations with documented evidence through the Commission's modern communication platforms.

Already, just a few weeks into the campaign, the number of denunciations received through the WhatsApp number (658 26 26 82) has moved from nothing or a few a day to at least 10 per day and same for the email: info@conac.cm.

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8. LESSON LEARNT



- The use of modern communication facilities offered by smart mobile phones has made denunciation easy. It has also enabled some individuals to provide the first evidences to alleged acts of corruption. This has greatly eased the job of investigators who do not have to start up investigations from scratch. Investigations thus go on faster.
- Corrupt persons, most especially corrupt civil servants, are aware that they are now being watched by many. Each public service user has been made to be an active corruption fighter as he/she can discretely collect evidences of acts of corruption.
- The broadcast of successful investigations from denunciations and evidences forwarded to the Commission by users has instilled fear in the corrupt and, consequently, we hope it will lead to a drop in corruption. For, the corruption instinct is managed by greed and fear within an individual. When the feeling of fear rises (as is the case now), the desire to be corrupt drops!

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9. RECOMMENDATIONS



- The smart mobile phone is a groundbreaking technology in the fight against corruption. The use of one of its applications, the WhatsApp, has gained grounds everywhere. It is widely used today to transmit documents, sound clips and videos among persons or groups of individuals.
- Anti-graft institutions can thus encourage the general public to use the WhatsApp to reach them by:
 - acquiring WhatsApp numbers and making sure they respond promptly (interactive) to all inquiries sent through the channel;
 - having an operational email address that is consulted at least once every day;
 - encouraging victims and witnesses of acts of corruption to document evidences (text, audio, video) and forward such information to the anti corruption units alongside their denunciations;
 - ensuring that the anticorruption entity is well staffed to assure prompt followup of denunciations.

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CONCLUSION

- Anti-Corruption agencies that have not yet started using modern information and communication technologies in their daily work, most especially in receiving denunciations from the population, should strongly think of doing so.
- It is easier, cheaper and faster for the public to reach an anti -corruption agency through WhatsApp and email than through a traditional postal mail.

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION



National Anti -Corruption Commission (CONAC)

- **Headquarters:** Conference Centre, Yaounde, Cameroon
- **Tel :** (+237) 222 20 37 32 ; (+237) 658 26 26 82 (+237) 651 64 91 94
- **Fax:** (+237) 222 20 37 30
- **WhatsApp:** (+237) 658 26 26 82
- **P.O. Box:** 33 200 Yaounde
- **Website :** www.conac.cm
- **Email:** info@conac.cm
- **Call free Number:** 1517

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ESWATINI COUNTRY PRESENTATION

ESWATINI Anti-Corruption Commission



PRESENTATION BY DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OPERATIONS

Maphevu Mkhathshwa

OUTLINE

- BRIEF INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND
- INNOVATIVE WORK OR INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED
- MAIN CHALLENGES FACED IN IMPLEMENTING THE INITIATIVES.
- RESULTS OF THE INNOVATION

BRIEF INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- **Legislation**

Prevention of Corruption Act, 2006

The Prevention of Organised Crime Act,
2018

- **Mandate**

- Investigation, Education & Prevention

INNOVATIVE WORK OR INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED

A national multi-sector/multi -media communication campaign under the theme ‘**A Nation United Against Corruption**’.

VARIOUS SOURCES FOR THE CAMPAIGN

- National Development Strategy
- 2010 & 2017 National Corruption Perception Surveys
- Government Strategic Road Map 2019-2022

KEY CAMPAIGN GOAL

- Citizen participation
- Reduced new incidences of corruption
- Reduced corruption tolerance levels
- Improved public perceptions of corruption.

MODE OF DELIVERING THE MESSAGE

- Multi-media
- Billboards
- Posters and pamphlets
- Pledge as a way of commitment

MAIN CHALLENGES FACED IN IMPLEMENTING THE INITIATIVE

- Government endorsement and leadership
- Human resource
- Financing

RESULTS OF THE INNOVATION

- Citizens standing up against corruption
- Improved national corruption perceptions
- Reduced tolerance and complacency levels
- Bribery tackled in public and private service delivery
- Restoration of prestige of the entire civil service
- Partnerships and multi-sector stakeholders embracing the anti-corruption agenda

INNOVATIVE PROJECTS DONE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION AND SUCCESS STORIES

12th Commonwealth Regional Conference and Annual General Meeting (AGM) of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa.
Kigali - Serena Hotel, Rwanda-3rd -7th May,2022

**COP. MYT ADDO-DANQUAH(MRS.)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF EOCO
ACCRA - GHANA**



INTRODUCTION



Transnational Organised Crime is borderless, sophisticated, complex, cellular, networked and above all based on information-sharing. **Professor Henrietta Mensah-Bonsu**, a former Professor of Law at the University of Ghana and currently a Justice of the Supreme Court of Ghana, had this to say about Corruption:



“We all know how corruption in high places disadvantages the poor, raises transaction costs for all of us and demoralizes hard working people. What is more destructive is the approval of a petty corruption to secure advantages and benefits for ourselves on a daily basis. Who are we then to criticize others for being corrupt?”

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION



The Presentation will cover the following:

- i. Objects and Functions of EOCO
- ii. Initiatives implemented and their outcomes
- iii. Main challenges associated with the implementation of initiatives
- iv. Reflections and Lessons learnt
- v. Recommendations
- vi. Conclusion

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OBJECTS AND FUNCTIONS OF EOCO

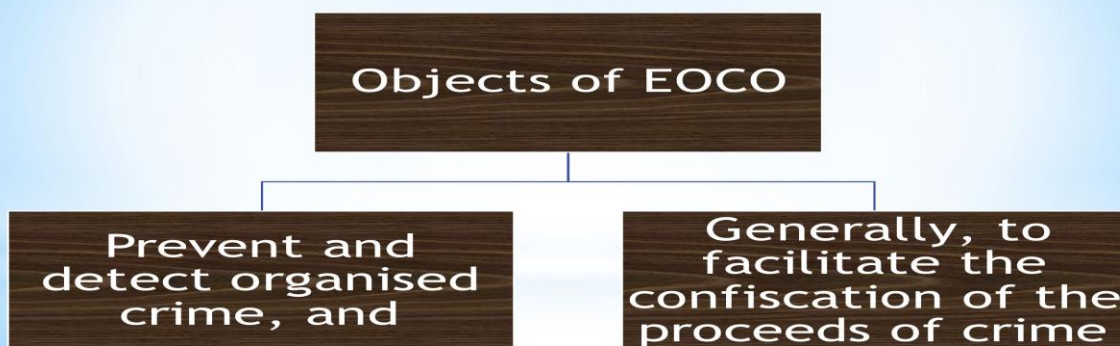


The Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO) was established by the Economic and Organised Crime Act, 2010 (Act 804), to replace the erstwhile Serious Fraud Office (SFO).

As a Specialized Agency, EOCO is mandated to monitor and investigate economic and organised crime, and on the authority of the Attorney-General, prosecute these offences to recover the proceeds of crime.

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Objects of the Office – ACT 804



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Functions of the Office– ACT 804



The functions of the Office are to

- a) Investigate and on the authority of the Attorney -General prosecute serious offences that involve
 - i. Financial or economic loss to the Republic or any State entity or institution in which the State has financial interest,
 - ii. Money laundering,
 - iii. Human trafficking,
 - iv. Prohibited cyber activity,
 - v. Tax fraud, and
 - vi. Other serious offences;

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Functions Cont'd



- (b) recover the proceeds of crime;
- (c) monitor activities connected with the offences specified in paragraph (a) to detect correlative crimes;
- (d) take reasonable measures necessary to prevent the commission of crimes specified in paragraph (a) and their correlative offences;
- (e) disseminate information gathered in the course of investigation to law enforcement agencies, other appropriate public agencies and other persons the Office considers appropriate in connection with the offences specified in paragraph (a);
- (f) co-operate with relevant foreign or international agencies in furtherance of this Act;
- (g) perform any other functions connected with the objects of the Office.

7

The above enumerated mandate of EOCO is achieved through;



- a. Monitoring, detection and prevention of Corruption and its related activities.
- b. Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption.
- c. Public Education on Corruption.

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INNOVATIVE INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY EOCO BETWEEN 2020-2022 TO ACHIEVE THE MANDATE OF THE OFFICE



1. Anti-corruption awareness
2. Flyers, Leaflets and Souvenirs
3. Hotline and Vibrant Website to the public
4. Demystification of the Office through Open fora
5. Celebration of some days in December every year as anti-corruption week

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INITIATIVES CONT'D Anti-corruption Awareness



- a. Through the activities of the Public Affairs Unit, the Office has undertaken anti -corruption awareness campaigns in 70 first and second cycle educational institutions across the various regions in the country.
- b. Again, awareness creation on the menace of corruption has been taken to local markets and lorry stations in Accra (and its environs) to sensitize the general public on the effects of the canker. The Office has also created awareness through the granting of televised interviews and appearances on radio talk show programmes which are aired in various Ghanaian languages across the length and breadth of the country.

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INITIATIVES CONT'D Flyers, Leaflets and Souvenirs



- a. The Office has printed numerous copies of leaflets outlining its core mandate, objects and functions for the appreciation of the general public.
- b. The Office has undergone some rebranding, and this has led to the embossment of its core mandate on souvenirs like key holders, cups, pens, tissue papers etc.
These souvenirs are also distributed to the general public as part of the Office's public awareness drive, with contact details of the Office embossed on same to share information.

11



INITIATIVES CONT'D

Hotline and Vibrant Website to the Public

The Office has a hotline and a vibrant website which are available to the general public for reporting cases of corruption and other forms of organised crime.



WhatsApp Hotline
+233579709066



Website
<https://www.eoco.gov.gh/>

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INITIATIVES CONT'D

Demystification of the Office through Open Fora

The Office has held several events which are aimed at demystifying its operations with regard to the fight against corruption.

These platforms also present opportunities for the Office to engage with relevant stakeholders, civil society organisations, journalists (from both the print and electronic media) as well as the general public.

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INITIATIVES CONT'D

Celebration of Some Days in December Every Year as Anti-corruption Week

The Office observes a week-long celebration to mark the National AntiCorruption week which seeks to create awareness among the citizenry on the evils of corruption.

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EOCO ON ASSET RECOVERY AND MANAGEMENT

- Section 3(b) of the Economic and Organised Crime Act, 2010 (ACT 804) statutorily mandates EOCO to “*recover the proceeds of crime*”. Section 2 (b) of Act 804 in turn provides for the confiscation of the proceeds of crime.
- The above provisions are consistent with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) which considers *the retrieval of stolen assets one of its fundamental principles*, and requires its signatories to provide a factual and legal framework for the effective cross-border recovery of assets.



ASSET RECOVERY AND MANAGEMENT CONT'D

In furtherance of the above, EOCO has been designated by the Law Enforcement Coordinating Bureau (LECOB) as the Secretariat for Asset Recovery and Management for and on behalf of all Law Enforcement Agencies in Ghana. Thus, as soon as investigations are initiated, assets are traced, located, identified and frozen to prevent their dissipation or disposal. These assets, especially the immovable properties are then inscribed with warnings to ward off encroachers.



SUCCESS STORIES OF SOME OF THE PROPERTIES CONFISCATED BY EOCO

BELOW ARE Examples of cases where the early tracing AND RECOVERING of assets led to SUCCESSFUL confiscation.

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PROPERTY CONFISCATED BY EOCO



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PROPERTY CONFISCATED BY EOCO



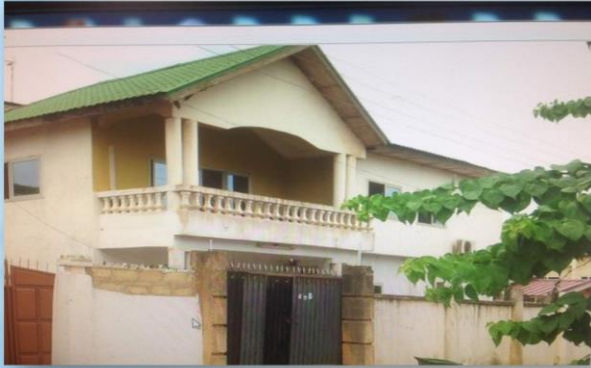
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PROPERTY CONFISCATED FROM NAYELE AMETEFE



21

PROPERTY CONFISCATED BY EOCO



22

PROPERTY UNDER EOCO INVESTIGATION



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PARTNERSHIP WITH STATE AND NON STATE ACTORS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION



- The Economic and Organised Crime Office has come to realize that the fight against corruption needs a holistic approach. As such, the Office collaborates with other Law Enforcement Agencies such as the Ghana Police Service, National Intelligence Bureau (NIB), Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC), Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) and other non-state actors such as Civil Society and Faith-Based Organisations in its fight against corruption.
- EOCO is also member of the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC) a Civil Society Organisation leading the charge against corruption in Ghana.

AREAS OF PARTNERSHIP



- Public Education and awareness on the negative effects of corruption
- The Awareness of the National Anti -Corruption Action Plan (NACAP), Ghana's blue -print in the fight against Corruption.

THE NATIONAL ANTI -CORRUPTION ACTION PLAN (NACAP)



The National Anti -Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) is Ghana's national framework to drive anti-corruption activities for the next ten years **(2015-2024)**.

The development of the NACAP is an unqualified contribution to the fight against corruption and the promotion of national development.

Under NACAP, a three pronged approach has been adopted to fight corruption through Public **EDUCATION**, **PREVENTION** and **ENFORCEMENT**.

The NACAP action plan for Ghana has Four (4) Strategic Objectives namely;



1. To build public capacity to condemn and fight corruption and to make corruption a high-risk, low-gain activity;
2. To institutionalize efficiency, accountability and transparency in the public, private and not-for-profit sectors;
3. To engage individuals, media and civil society organizations in reporting and combating corruption, and
4. To conduct effective investigations and prosecutions of corrupt conduct.

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC OFFICERS BASED ON UNEXPLAINED WEALTH



- a. An effective Asset Declaration regime has been put in place for Public Officers to declare their assets on assumption of Office and at the end of their tenure in compliance with the Public Office Holders (Declaration of Assets and Disqualification) Act, 1998(ACT 550).
- b. Lifestyle audit of Public Officers in accordance with the Provisions of Article 286(4) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana and Section 1(3) of Ghana's Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020(ACT 1044).

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC OFFICERS BASED ON UNEXPLAINED WEALTH – CONT'D



- c. Surcharge of corrupt public officials
- d. Naming and shaming of corrupt public officials
- e. Putting in place a watertight public procurement regime

RESULTS OF THE INNOVATIONS



- a. There is an increased awareness on the activities of EOCO.
- b. To a large extent, the workings of EOCO has been demystified due to its intensive public awareness campaigns.
- c. There is an effective intra and inter -agency collaboration in the fight against corruption.
- d. Massive awareness creation on the detection and prevention of corruption.



SOME KEY RESULTS

- a. Some officials of the Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Agency (GYEEDA)-were successfully prosecuted, convicted and sentenced for causing financial loss of **USD\$2.6 Million** to the state;
- b. A number of officials from the Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) are currently being prosecuted for procurement fraud involving the loss of about **USD\$72 Million** ;



SOME KEY RESULTS – CONT'D

- c. A former CEO of Ghana COCOBOD is currently standing trial for causing Financial loss to the state to the tune of about **GHC 217,345,289.22**
- d. The Office also undertook investigations into the procurement of 200 Ambulances by National Ambulance Services where several acts of financial impropriety were unearthed. Currently, the matter is being prosecuted before the High Court.



SOME KEY RESULTS – CONT'D

- e. The Office has also confiscated a multi-million-dollar mansion (in Accra) owned by a drug baron as part of its asset tracing and recovery efforts;
- f. Based on investigations conducted by EOCO, a former CEO of the Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC) is currently being prosecuted for embezzling the sum of **GHC500,000.00**;



SOME KEY RESULTS – CONT'D

- g. EOCO has been able to rake in revenues close to **GHC80 million** through tax recoveries obtained from local and foreign entities as well as individuals.
- h. Currently, the former CEO of Venture Capital Trust Fund and some public officials are facing prosecution for having embezzled over **GHC20 Million**. Meanwhile, several assets in relation to this case remain frozen pending the final determination of the trial.



CHALLENGES FACED IN IMPLEMENTING THE INITIATIVES

- a. There is inadequate education on issues of corruption as the National Commission for Civic Education is not well resourced;
- b. There are usually no reliable audit trails to detect corruption since Ghana predominantly operates a cash based economy.



CHALLENGES FACED IN IMPLEMENTING THE INITIATIVES – CONT'D

- c. Although there is an asset recovery regime in place, the improper house numbering system poses a great challenge in the asset location/tracing efforts of law enforcement agencies.
- d. Inadequate logistics for Law Enforcement to confront the corruption menace
- e. Public awareness on the negative effects of corruption is still low.

REFLECTIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT



- a. There is the need for effective collaboration amongst all Law Enforcement Agencies in the fight against corruption.
- b. Vibrant media to shine the light on corruption and its related offences.
- c. An effective Legal framework should be put in place to deal with corruption cases.
- d. Need for retooling and capacity building for law enforcement officers. Capacity building programmes should encompass local and international engagements to promote the adoption of international best practice in the fight against corruption.

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT COULD BE SHARED



- a. Vibrant media (Print and Electronic) to unearth corrupt practices;
- b. Effective civil society activism;
- c. Adoption of the National Anti- Corruption Action Plan (NACAP);
- d. Establishment of strong and independent institutions;
- e. There must be provision of logistical and financial support for anti-graft institutions and
- f. Political will to fight the canker of corruption

CONCLUSION



The fight against corruption needs a multi -sectorial approach and requires institutional and interagency cooperation, collaboration and coordination.

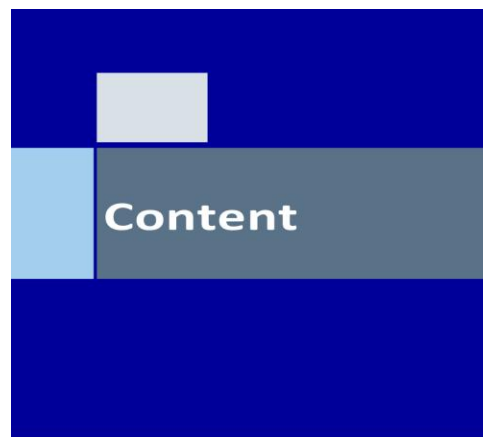
In Ghana's quest to nip the corruption menace in the bud, the following measures have been put in place.

- a. In Ghana, the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) has been set up to help reduce corrupt practices. By this, an expenditure item which does not have a budget line would be rejected under the system;



THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN GHANA-SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS & ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE (CHRAJ)



- ✓ **Preface**
 - ✓ Gratitude to organisers
 - ✓ Ghana's commitment to Conference and Meeting
- ✓ **Introduction & Background**
 - Nature and Effects of Corruption
 - Ghana's Strategic Framework
 - NACAP
- ✓ **Successes in Implementation**
 - Significant Contributions
 - Enacted Legislation to fight corruption
- ✓ **Current CHRAJ Initiatives**
 - Coordinating Role of CHRAJ on NACAP
 - UNCAC Focal Institution
 - Functions of UNCAC Focal Point
- ✓ **KAI Forum**
 - Key Accountability Institutions (KAI)
 - KAI MOU Broad Objectives
- ✓ KAI Initiatives to Ensure Effective Implementation of MOU Provisions
- ✓ Ghana Corruption Survey
- ✓ **Corruption Risk Assessment for Public Institutions**
- ✓ **SOPs for Whistleblower Protection**
 - Identified Gaps
 - Other Initiatives in the Pipeline
- ✓ **Challenges, Recommendations & Conclusion**
 - Challenges
 - Recommendations
 - Conclusion



- GRATITUDE TO ORGANISERS
- GRATITUDE TO GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF RWANDA
- GHANA'S COMMITMENT TO CONFERENCE AND MEETING

Introduction & Background

There is a global consensus that corruption remains one of the pernicious threats to sustainable development, global peace and security. We in Ghana do recognise that:

- ❖ Corruption undermines good governance and the rule of law, erodes public confidence in the merit and rewards system, fosters public sector incompetence and ineptitude, debases public morality, promotes and sustains inefficient service delivery, perpetuates poverty and ultimately underdevelopment.
- ❖ Corruption is a multi-dimensional problem and as such requires a multi-sectoral approach to fight it.

This recognition led to formulation in 2015 of NACAP



NACAP Objectives

1. To build public capacity to condemn and fight corruption and make it a high risk, low gain activity;
2. To institutionalise efficiency, accountability and transparency in the public, private and not for profit sectors;
3. To engage individuals, media and civil society organisations in reporting and combating corruption; and
4. To conduct effective investigations and prosecution of corrupt conduct.



Successes in Implementation

Since the adoption and implementation (2015-2021) of the NACAP, Ghana has made modest strides and significant contribution towards implementation and the realisation of the objectives of the UNCAC, the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (AUCPCC) and reduction of corruption in general.



Significant Contributions of NACAP

- ❖ Awareness of the evils of corruption and the mechanisms for reporting corruption, including whistleblowing, has increased.
- ❖ More institutions have either established or are establishing safe reporting mechanisms at the workplace.
- ❖ Key Revenue Collection Agencies such as Ghana Revenue Authority have been digitised.
- ❖ There has been an accelerated digitalisation and digitization of the banking and financial industry.
- ❖ Ports operations have been digitised.
- ❖ A Key Accountability Institution (KAI) Forum has been formed.
- ❖ UNCAC 2nd Cycle review on prevention and asset recovery in 2020 was also carried out.



Enacted Legislation

- ❖ Security and Intelligence Agencies Act, 2020 (Act 1030)
- ❖ Real Estate Agency Act, 2020 (Act 1047)
- ❖ Criminal Offences (Amendment) Act, 2020 (Act 1034)
- ❖ Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (Act 1044)
- ❖ Narcotics Commission Act, 2020 (Act 1019)
- ❖ Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992)
- ❖ Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2019 (Act 989)
- ❖ Payment Systems and Services Act, 2019 (Act 987)
- ❖ Office of the Special Prosecutor Act, 2018 (Act 959)
- ❖ Witness Protection Act, 2018 (Act 975)
- ❖ Ghana Deposit Protection Act, 2016 (Act 931)
- ❖ Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921)
- ❖ Public Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 914), and
- ❖ Petroleum Revenue Management (Amendment) Act, 2015 (Act 893) etc.



ROLE OF CHRAJ

Coordinating Role of CHRAJ on NACAP

- ❖ Facilitating the development of annualized implementation plans.
- ❖ Monitoring and evaluation activities.
- ❖ Preparation of annual progress reports.
- ❖ Supporting implementing partners.
- ❖ Organizing forums for dissemination of progress reports and organizing meetings of the NACAP Implementation Structures.



Functions of the UNCAC Focal Point

CHRAJ was designated as the Focal Institution for the review of the implementation of the UNCAC in 2013 and the Director, Anti Corruption appointed the "Focal Point" for the review of the UNCAC for 1st and 2nd Cycles in accordance with paragraph 13 of the Guidelines for Governmental Experts and the Secretariat in the Conduct of Country Reviews. The responsibilities of the "Focal Point" include:

- ❖ to coordinate Ghana's participation in the review of the implementation of UNCAC including being reviewed and reviewing other states parties, and
- ❖ to participate in meetings and sessions of UNCAC related bodies.

UNCAC FOCAL INSTITUTION



Implications of roles assigned CHRAJ

- CHRAJ- lead implementing agency in the fight against corruption in Ghana.
- Need for CHRAJ to fully deploy its energies in a strategic manner to ensure the successful implementation of NACAP,
- Need for CHRAJ to engage in special initiatives

Five of these initiatives are worthy of note:

SPECIAL INITIATIVES:

1. The Key Accountability Institutions Forum

KAI Forum

In March 2020, CHRAJ organized a meeting for key accountability institutions in Ghana in collaboration with the African Parliamentarians Network against Corruption (APNAC) and with funding support from the Anti-Corruption, Rule of Law and Accountability Project (ARAP) of the EU, to consider a draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between and among KAIs in Ghana. The KAIs are eleven (11) in number and are as follows:



Key Accountability Institutions

- ❖ CHRAJ
- ❖ Economic and Organised Crime Office
- ❖ The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice
- ❖ Ghana Audit Service
- ❖ Ghana Police Service
- ❖ Bureau of National Investigation
- ❖ Internal Audit Agency
- ❖ Financial Intelligence Centre
- ❖ Parliament of Ghana
- ❖ Narcotics Control Commission and
- ❖ Office of Special Prosecutor



KAI MOU Broad Objectives

1. Ensure the effective exchange of information;
2. Foster better understanding and cooperation among the KAIs;
3. Promote synergy and better co-ordination of activities;
4. Enhance capacity of KAIs to address challenges of emerging methods of corruption and crime; and
5. Minimize the potential for mandate overlaps.



KAI Protocols to Ensure Effective Implementation of MOU Provisions

KAI Forum

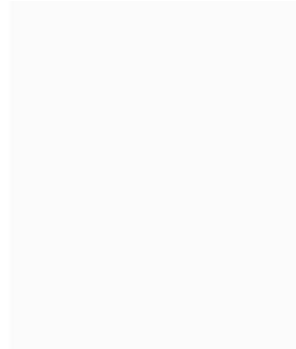
- ❖ Protocols have been formulated to guide implementation of MOU.
- ❖ An action Plan for 2022 is in the pipeline

SOME ACTIVITIES:

- ❖ In December 2021, the KAIs collectively engaged the public during the National Anti-Corruption Week on their respective mandates and how their services can be accessed .
- ❖ KAIs are also now more willing to release information relating to cases being investigated by sister KAIs.



Photo: Some members of the Forum



KAI Interaction with Public @ACT Week 2021



KAI Interaction with Public @ACT Week 2021 Launch



2. GHANA CORRUPTION SURVEY

Ghana Corruption Survey

Strategic Objective 3 of the NACAP requires CHRAJ as lead implementing agency, Ghana's National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) to conduct studies on the state of corruption in Ghana and national surveys on public perception, awareness and attitudes on corruption to inter alia provide evidence-based information to effectively address corruption and facilitate the implementation of the UNCAC, NACAP and the achievement of the SDG 16.





Ghana Corruption Survey

In 2021, CHRAJ in partnership with the GSS and with technical and some financial support from the UNODC began the first ever actual corruption survey in Ghana. So far, field work on data collection has been completed. The data analysis is also ongoing. The report on the exercise would be launched in July 2022.

GHANA CORRUPTION SURVEY

3. Corruption Risk Assessment of Public Sector Institutions

Corruption Risk Assessment of PSIs

- ❖ In line with the NACAP and the Commission's Strategic Plan, the Commission commenced corruption risk assessments of public sector institutions in Ghana in 2021.
- ❖ Currently, the Commission is collaborating with the UNODC to assist the Ghana Health Service and the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development to conduct corruption risk assessment of these institutions and develop corruption risk mitigation plans to prevent acts of corruption and plug loopholes where the potential for corruption exists.



Corruption Risk Assessment of PSIs

Three (3) separate workshops for each of these institutions have been held in this regard:

- ❖ The first in June 2021 dealt with the identification and prioritization of corruption risks in the two sectors.
- ❖ The second in September 2021 dealt with the development of risk mitigation plans, and
- ❖ The third in February 2022 dealt with the completion, review and validation thereof of the plans.

The exercise would be extended to eight more public sector institutions by 2024.



Corruption Risk Assessment Workshop



Corruption Risk Assessment Workshop



Corruption Risk Assessment Workshop



4. SOPs FOR WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION



CHRAJ is partnering the UNODC to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Whistleblower Protection in Ghana. The need for these SOPs arises from the fact that there are challenges with the implementation of the existing law on whistleblower protection i.e., the Whistleblower Act, 2006 (Act 720).



Identified Gaps in Act 720

- ❖ There are gaps in the existing law relating to mandate overlaps in respect of the 18 institutions and persons which have been identified to receive whistleblower complaints.
- ❖ Lack of transparent procedures-no provisions in the law to address expectations of whistleblowers that a fair investigation is guaranteed;
- ❖ No information on internal processes of organisations that are mandated to conduct investigations;
- ❖ Lack of coordination among the agencies responsible for investigating whistleblower disclosures
- ❖ The fear that a disclosure made to the Attorney-General may never be investigated once it involves a Minister of State or High-Ranking government official (Note the fusion of the Attorney-General and Minister of Justice in one person); and
- ❖ Lack of Regulations on Act 720. Section 30 of the Act gives a discretion to the Attorney-General to make regulations etc.
- ❖ Lack of mechanisms on how whistleblowers can report etc.



Initiatives: SOPs

- ❖ In October 2021, a workshop was held in Ghana with facilitation and funding from UNODC. Participants were drawn from some key public sector institutions.
- ❖ A Technical Committee to facilitate the development of the SOPs is being set up. This committee is to be constituted by representatives from seven organizations including CHRAJ.

Initiatives

5. CELEBRATION OF ANTI-CORRUPTION WEEK

A whole week is dedicated every year in December in Ghana to celebrate anticorruption.

Objectives:

1. To highlight efforts being made by state, civil society and private sector to address corruption.
2. To sensitise the public on the ills of corruption
3. To draw public attention to global efforts to fight corruption

The week is often climaxed with the celebration of International Anti-Corruption Day on 9th December 5.

Other Initiatives in the Pipeline



Some other initiatives in the pipeline include the implementation of the National Cultural Review (NCR) and School Integrity Project (SIP). These were launched by his Excellency the President during the High-Level Conference to mark the International Anti-Corruption Day in 2021.



Rationale for NCR and SIP

- 1. To address the challenges with value systems, mindset, attitudes and the totality of way of life in Ghana.
- 2. To inculcate in the younger generation integrity, discipline, selflessness, lawfulness and patriotism through the Introduction of Modules and Elements to highlight and strengthen good ethical values in Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Non-Formal Education
- 3. To build a culture of integrity at all levels of the Ghanaian Society etc

ACT Week High-Level Conference 2021



ACT Week High-Level Conference 2021



Challenges, Recommendations & Conclusion



The strategies implemented over the years in Ghana have not completely brought corruption on its knees due obviously to a number of challenges; the most obvious being finance.



Challenges

- ❖ Fighting corruption is costly. Presently, the main financier for the NACAP is the state. Unfortunately, the state is unable to meet all the budgetary needs.
- ❖ Reluctance of citizenry to report on acts of corruption
- ❖ Lack of sufficient political will to fight corruption
- ❖ Weaknesses in existing law relating to Code of Conduct for Public Officers
- ❖ Reluctance of implementing partners to implement and report on NACAP
- ❖ Inadequate knowledge on existing laws on corruption

Challenges



Recommendations

Recommendations

- ❖ The need to Implement a NACAP Communication Strategy to facilitate effective collaboration among implementing partners.
- ❖ Introducing a sanctions regime by naming and shaming IPs that do not implement and report on the NACAP.
- ❖ Prioritizing key anti-corruption legislation including the Conduct of Public Officers Bill, the Illicit Enrichment law and the Whistle blower (Amendment) Bill.
- ❖ The need to continue sensitization on the NACAP and the training of IPs on all NACAP related issues.
- ❖ Engage the mass media in communication in due course to disseminate anticorruption information at the grassroots level in the various Ghanaian languages through community radio stations/social media.



- ❖ So much is being done by the Commonwealth Africa Anti-Corruption Centre in providing virtual training on key thematic and emerging issues on corruption. This should continue.
- ❖ Corruption can only be fought successfully in Africa if we collaborate, share information, experiences and ideas.

Conclusion



I THANK YOU

KENYA COUNTRY PRESENTATION



Using Media as a tool in the fight against corruption and promotion of good governance in Kenya

Presented at the 12th Commonwealth Regional Conference for Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa

Kigali, Rwanda
3rd -7th May, 2022

Mr. Twalib Mbarak, CBS
Secretary / Chief Executive Officer
Ethics and Anti- Corruption Commission

TuangamizeUfisadiTuijengeKenya



Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- EACC Strategic Focus
 - High-Impact Investigations
 - Asset Recovery
 - Corruption prevention
- EACC partnership with media: Use of media as a tool to fight corruption.
- Lessons learnt-Essentials of effective media engagement.
- Challenges in media engagement.



Introduction

- **Establishment:** Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission is a **Constitutional Commission** established pursuant to **Article 79** of the Constitution of Kenya.
- **Mandate:** To combat and prevent corruption, economic crime and unethical conduct in Kenya through **law enforcement, prevention, public education, promotion of standards and practices of integrity, ethics and anti-corruption.**
- **EACC Presence:** **Headquarters** in Nairobi and in **11 Regional Offices** and **Service Desks** in over 50 Huduma Centres (Service Centres).

13/05/2022

TuangamizeUfisadiTuijengeKenya

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Strategic focus

High Impact Investigations

Criteria : **personalities involved, value involved** and **public interest**.

Aimed at causing maximum deterrence.

Asset Tracing and Recovery

Targets both **possession of unexplained wealth** and **corruptly acquired assets**.

Law permits use of **Alternative Dispute Resolution**.

Prevention

To proactively mitigate corruption through **promotion of institutional and personal integrity**.

Partnership Approach

To **enlist and maintain strategic linkages** in the fight against corruption .

13/05/2022

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EACC partnership with Media

- Some of the instances where **EACC** has partnered with the **Media Sector** to advance the anti-corruption agenda include:

- **Disruption of corruption networks:** through sharing of information with media to expose possible corruption schemes.

EACC has averted public loss of approximately **USD 330 Million** through disruption of corruption networks in the **last 5 years**.

- **Law enforcement:** Sharing of timely briefs with the media on actions taken relating to high-profile investigations aimed at building public confidence.

13/05/2022

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5



EACC partnership with Media...cont'd

- **Asset Recovery:** publicizing recovered assets and suspected unexplained wealth targeted for civil forfeiture.
- **Anti-corruption agenda-setting:** targeted publicity on contemporary topical issues on anti-corruption and good governance. E.g media discourse on temporary vacation of public office by leaders charged with corruption- ("*stepping aside*").
- **Publicity:** regular dissemination of anti-corruption milestones to bolster public confidence and support.

13/05/2022

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6



Lessons: Essentials of effective media engagement

- ❖ Targeted Capacity building for media practitioners.
- ❖ Timely sharing of relevant information and briefs.
- ❖ Action and feedback on reported matters.
- ❖ Periodic joint consultative forums with media actors for experience sharing and strategy.
- ❖ Integration of media in operations.
- ❖ Effective exploitation of ICT - Deployment digital and social media platforms. (Twitter, facebook, WhatsApp, Youtube among others).
- ❖ Media freedom in Kenya.

13/05/2022

Tuagamize Ufisadi, Tujenge Kenya

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Challenges in media engagement

- Infiltration of corrupt elements in the media sector .
- Misreporting/Inaccurate reporting .
- Fake news: Social media has become the main source of news even though it suffers the greatest trust deficit.
- Glorification of the corrupt.
- Media is expensive .

13/05/2022

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8



THANK YOU

13/05/2022

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9

LESOTHO COUNTRY PRESENTATION

THE DIRECTORATE ON CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC OFFENCES (DCEO) LESOTHO



“Combating corruption for good governance and sustainable development for Africa”

Introduction

▶ INTRODUCTION

- ▶ The fight against corruption in Lesotho cannot be addressed in a random manner, but in a systematic approach instilling the core principles of transparency and accountability. Corruption occurs in all sectors of society and not only limited to the public sector.
- ▶ As per the remarks by His Excellency Mr Antonio Guterre, United Nations Secretary General, at the high level debate on the occasion on the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations against Corruption on 23 May 2018 “The United Nations Convention against Corruption represents the fundamental recognition that corruption is neither an acceptable cost of doing business nor a necessary evil. It is a serious crime, simply unacceptable”.

STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION

LEGAL FRAME WORK

- ▶ The Government of Lesotho in 1999 enacted the Prevention of Corruption and Economic Offences Act in an effort to combat corruption, in 2006, having realised the practical shortfalls in the 1999 Act, and in an effort to enhance the fight, an amendment to the legislation was enacted to among others, provide the DCEO with more powers and isolate it from the civil service, as before then, it was still a department under the Ministry of Justice.
- ▶ In 2008, the Money Laundering and proceeds of Crime Act was enacted. This was another step in the fight against corruption, now concentrating on money laundering and proceeds of crime. This Act among others provide for a non conviction based recovery.

Strategic implementation cont.

- ▶ In 2017, the Public Procurement Amendment Regulations were enacted in an effort to further enhance transparency and accountability in public institutions when conducting business. This was upon realisation that there is more corruption in government departments when conducting business due to lack of transparency and accountability when procuring goods and services.
- ▶ The Public Finance and Management Act was also enacted mainly to regulate the conduct of Chief Accounting Officers in their usage of public monies to ensure accountability and transparency. The Act further attempts to put in place systems that ensure good governance in the public sector.

Strategic implementation cont.

▶ **Constitutional Reforms**

- ▶ The country is currently undergoing Constitutional Reforms wherein the Constitution is being reviewed. In this process, all stakeholders are being consulted from all sectors of society to have opinions on how best the country can be governed, a significant input is made to institutions of good governance namely the DCEO, Auditor General, Ombudsman, Accountant General etc. they are proposed to be constitutionalised and given necessary autonomy to execute their functions without fear or favour. The proposals also attempt to ensure transparent appointments of their heads and ensures their security of tenure which has for a long time been a challenge in their performance.

▶ **Establishment of Asset Forfeiture Unit**

- ▶ UNODC through ARINSA provided technical assistance especially on the establishment of the Asset Recovery Unit within the DCEO in April 2018 and comprises of two officials, Chief Asset Recovery Litigation Officer and Principal Asset Recovery Litigation Officer and ever since its establishment the unit was able to freeze and seize property to the value of over M30 million.
- ▶ The assistance included providing extensive training to the prosecutors in both civil and criminal asset recovery, in 2013 when Lesotho was reviewed none of these forms of technical assistance had been provided in Lesotho. The first Prosecutor was trained in 2014 and to date 8 Prosecutors have been trained.

► **Cooperation with other Agencies**

- Lack of cooperation with relevant agencies has been a challenge for a very long time. The DCEO then embarked on a strategy to resuscitate partnership with relevant stakeholders namely; the Financial Intelligence Unit, the Lesotho Mounted Police Service as well as the Lesotho Revenue Authority.
- This led to the drafting of the Memorandum of Understanding between the 4 agencies which was signed on 23 June 2021

International cooperation

- Lesotho enjoys a number of international memberships, continental and regional memberships wherein the country continues to offer and receive support from through various networks. Bilateral treaties have been entered into with various states including the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of China, being the leading business partners the country has, for both countries, there are extradition treaties and Mutual Legal Assistance treaties. Also the UNCAC plays a pivotal role as it forms a basis for requests made to other countries.

SUCCESS and GOOD PRACTICES

Case Study

- ❖ Lesotho Stone Case

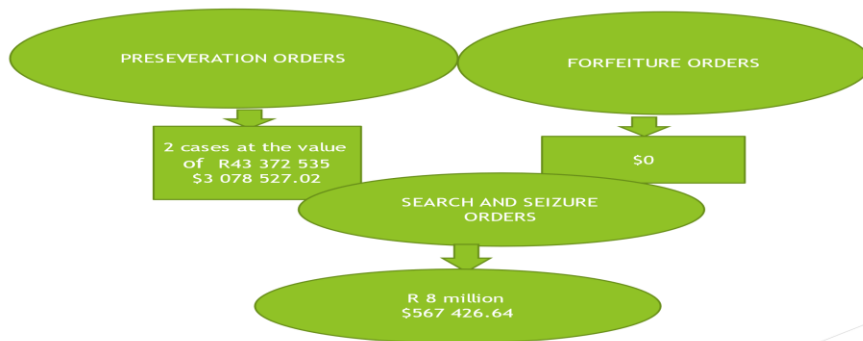


Sometime in October 2020 the DCEO lodged a preservation application involving a mining site, 2 accounts and 2 immovable property for alleged corruption by public officials and cheating of public revenue by Chinese citizens.

Victoria Hotel case



The case involved a Hotel which was used as an instrumentality to commit money laundering. However, the case was dismissed and currently noted for



CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION

- ❖ Lesotho has not had experience with joint investigative teams at the international level as there are reports of money laundering that happens in foreign jurisdictions. It is therefore vital that Lesotho builds effective relations both with the local relevant stakeholders as well as international agencies and organisations.
- ❖ Lesotho still needs further technical assistance in a form capacity building programmes for its officials as well as resources. Even though there is a unit there is only 1 officer and thus the office is not effective.
- ❖ There is no proper frame work for asset management for proper administration of seized and forfeited property.
- ❖ Lack of resources for capacity building in order to establish a dedicated competent team.
- ❖ Lack of cooperation from other key stakeholders for example the Tax Authority
- ❖ The other huge challenge which had an impact on the institutions performance is the issue of Covid -19 which came with a lot of restrictions which included national lock downs and budget constraints.

LESSONS LEARNT

- ❖ Establishment of a competent national team dealing with asset forfeiture would a highly critical initiative thus recruitment and training is needed
- ❖ Establishment of a well resourced facility for asset storage and management
- ❖ Establishment of good cooperation structures with both international and local institutions for sharing of information .

MALAWI COUNTRY PRESENTATION

INNOVATIVE PROJECTS DONE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION - SUCCESS STORIES

ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU, MALAWI

*12th Commonwealth Regional Conference and Annual General Meeting (AGM) of Heads of
Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa Kigali Marriott Hotel, Rwanda*

1

Presentation Outline

1. Introduction
2. Functions of the Bureau
3. Initiatives implemented & results
5. Reflections & Lessons learnt
6. Recommendations
7. Conclusion

2

Introduction

- The Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) is an autonomous Government institution
- The ACB was established under the Corrupt Practices Act in 1995 and amended in 2004 and 2019
- The ACB started its operations in 1998

3

Functions of the ACB

The Act mandates the ACB to prevent corruption and enforce the law against corrupt practices in Malawi.

This mandate is fulfilled through:

- (a) Corruption Prevention;
- (b) Public education;
- (c) Investigation; and Prosecution of Corruption cases

4

INNOVATIVE WORK OR INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY THE ACB IN 2021 – 2022

The Director General, ACB, P.O. Box 2437, Lilongwe. Tel: (+265) 1 770 166/167 or (+265) 888 208 963, email: anti-corruption@acbm.w.org, www.acbmw.org

1. Anti-Corruption Clinics

- The concept of anti-corruption clinic brings visibility and accessibility of ACB services to the community by being in a targeted community for a minimum period of two weeks.
- The clinic involves all operational departments (**Public Education, Corruption Prevention, Investigations, and Prosecutions**)

6

- Since ACB operates in four cities, complaints collected in all the 28 districts pile up for investigations and consequently late prosecutions. This has led to loss of trust in the effectiveness of the ACB operations.
- The Anti-Corruption clinics therefore attends to the needs of the community there and then.

Anti-Corruption Clinics activities

1. Community sensitization and awareness on corruption
2. Monitoring public service delivery (So far monitoring was done in the health and agricultural sector)
3. Public procurement audits of the local councils
4. Receiving and reviewing of corruption related complaints
5. Commencement of investigations
6. Football bonanza
7. Commencement of legal and prosecution processes

Results of the innovation

1. There is increased visibility and understanding of ACB work
2. Increased participation in the fight against corruption
3. Improved public service delivery

Reflections and lesson learnt

- Need for more coordination and collaboration with relevant stakeholders for the buy in of the concept. For example, council, politicians, CSOs, Judiciary and many others.

2. Partnering with Non-State Actors in fighting corruption

- The ACB realizes that it cannot fight corruption alone
- Under the current strategic plan (2019-2004) the Bureau will partner with Civil Society organizations specializing in governance.

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Areas of partnership

- 1. Budget tracking:** The Bureau has partnered and signed MoUs with several NGOs training them in public budget tracking. The Bureau will be monitoring these exercises and will be investigating and prosecuting in instances where criminality is established.
- 2. Community awareness:** The NGOs will be raising awareness of the evils of corruption in their locality

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Results of the innovation

- Through budget tracking, resources in the local councils are aligned to the intended beneficiaries and there is little or less room for pilferages of public resources.

Reflections and lesson learnt

- Need for a robust capacity building for the local NGOs in order for them to do the work properly.
- There is also need to identify more donors to support the NGOs.

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3. Lifestyle Audits for Public Officials

- The Corrupt Practices Act s32 mandates the ACB to inquire on any unexplained wealth by public officers
- The Bureau together with the Ministry of Justice and other stakeholders will commence lifestyle audits as a proactive measure in the fight against corruption
- Working with the Office of Public Officers Declaration, the ACB will be able to ascertain if public officers are living within their means

Results of the innovation

- Since this innovation is at its infancy the results are yet to be established.
- However, it is envisaged that corruption and embezzlement will be minimized in the public sector.

Reflections and lesson learnt

- This program requires collaboration from state agencies like the Financial Intelligence Authority, Office of Public Officers Declarations, National Intelligence Service, Police, and various other stakeholders
- It also requires a robust legal framework and political will from the highest office.

4. National Anti-Corruption Dialogue

- In a bid to strengthen and enhance collaboration in the fight against corruption in Malawi, the government through the Anti-Corruption Bureau and Ministry of Justice, and with financial support from Development Partners organized a National Anti-Corruption Dialogue which took place from 17th to 18th November 2021 at Bingu International Conference Centre, Lilongwe.

- The fight against corruption cannot be resolved through a technical approach only, but also through a **significant mindset shift** in the country, from the very upper echelons of government senior cadres, civil servants, and the general population.
- It was, therefore, critical to have a widespread buy-in to national approaches for fighting corruption, requiring a common understanding around the issues and on the actions required to make in-roads

The Dialogue centered on the following thematic areas:

1. school curriculum review;
 2. assets recovery modalities;
 3. enhancement of e-governance and digitization;
 4. establishment of financial crimes court;
 5. enactment of whistleblower legislation;
 6. effecting lifestyle audits; and
 7. exploring the ways on how to strengthen work on money laundering.
- The Bureau together with other stakeholders are currently implementing actions points which emanated from these thematic areas

Results of the innovation

1. Various players contributed ideas
2. Information was collected to be used for the mid-term review of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy II.
3. Thematic areas were identified as game changers which should be targeted in order to make strides in the fight against corruption.

Reflections and lesson learnt

- Such meetings are important as they provide for a platform for reflection, evaluation, and reforecasting efforts being done in the fight against corruption.

5. Arrests and Prosecutions

- The Bureau in the past year has managed to arrest high profile individuals including 2 sitting Cabinet Ministers. This is being highlighted because it is a huge deterrent to would be perpetrators and it dispels the perception that Anti-Corruption agencies only target those in opposition and not those in current government.
- The ACB also secured a conviction for the high-profile case dubbed 'Elections Bribery Case' in which a high-profile business mogul was arrested and prosecuted for attempting to bribe Constitutional Court Judges who were hearing an elections case.

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Results of the innovation

- Changed public perception.

Reflections and lesson learnt

- Need for political support and tone from the top.

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6. Public Procurement vetting

- The Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets Act s37 mandates the ACB to vet all single source and high value procurements
- The ACB has instituted a team comprising of officers from Corruption Prevention, Investigations and Prosecutions to do the vetting

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Results of the innovation

1. Public money being saved from corrupt deals
2. Sanity within the procurement processes

Reflections and lesson learnt

- Need for capacity building for officers in various skills and need to incorporate specialised skills within the anti-corruption agency. For example, skills in engineering etc

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7. IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY II (NACS II)

- Malawi is currently implementing the NACS II (2019-2024). This is a national policy document that propagates for a **holistic fight** against corruption.
- NACS II seeks to operationalize all efforts Government is undertaking to fight corruption to achieve Malawi's development aspirations.
- The strategy recognizes twelve pillars / sectors through which anti-corruption initiatives can be done. These sectors include **Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Local Government, Women, Youth, Media, Faith based Organizations, Civil Society, Private Sector, Academia, and Traditional Leaders.**

The Director General, ACB, P.O. Box 2437, Lilongwe. Tel: (+265) 1 770 166/167 or (+265) 888 208 963, email: anti-corruption@acbmw.org www.acbmw.org

- The implementation of NACS II is spearheaded by the **National Integrity Committee (NIC)** which has representatives from the 12 pillars. The NIC provides quarterly reports to the Office of President Cabinet & legal affairs committee of parliament on progress in the fight against corruption.

The Director General, ACB, P.O. Box 2437, Lilongwe. Tel: (+265) 1 770 166/167 or (+265) 888 208 963, email: anti-corruption@acbmw.org www.acbmw.org

Results of the innovation

1. Increased visibility of anti-corruption work
2. Increased collaboration with other stakeholders

Reflections and lesson learnt

- Implementation of national strategies requires robust coordination and involvement of various stakeholders. There is also need for support from government in terms of releasing resources for implementation.

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GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The fight against corruption should involve different stakeholders for it to make meaningful strides. Therefore, there is need to build strong partnerships and synergies.
2. Need to have up to date National anti-Corruption strategies and robust legal framework to support the anti-corruption work.
3. Need to build capacity for anti-corruption officers in all departments for them to carry out the work effectively.
4. Need to have strong political will to support anti-corruption work.

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CONCLUSION

- In the year 2021 – 22, Malawi has made strides in the fight against corruption. This is evident through the improved score on the transparency international Corruption Perception Index. Malawi moved from **30 in 2020 to 35 in 2021**.
- We believe this has been possible through these and other innovations and the support of the public. We are optimistic as a country that we will begin to see a reverse of the corruption trends in Malawi as we continue to continuously innovate and improve the way the fight against corruption.

End of presentation

Thank you so much
Zikomo kwambiri

MAURITIUS COUNTRY PRESENTATION



Independent Commission Against Corruption

Innovative Project in the Fight Against Corruption – Mauritian Success Story

Corruption Risk Management in Public Bodies – An Effective Prevention Tool

Hotline: 142 - www.icac.mu – www.facebook.com/icacmauritius - www.youtube.com/icacmu



Independent Commission Against Corruption

Corruption Prevention Mandate

- **Prevention of Corruption Act 2002**
- **Use of three pronged approach**
- **Corruption Prevention Strategy - Adoption of a Risk-based Approach**
 - Corruption Risk Management (CRM) initiative through the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Framework
 - CRM is an integral part of the framework and involves corruption risk assessments in core functions/ areas and implementation of appropriate measures to address identified risks and promote transparency and accountability in the different processes

Hotline: 142 - www.icac.mu – www.facebook.com/icacmauritius - www.youtube.com/icacmu



Corruption Risk Management Project

➤ Implementation Mechanism

- CRM driven by Anti-Corruption Committees in Public Bodies

➤ ICAC's Involvement

- Empowerment of public bodies through documentation and training
- Assistance and guidance in the conduct of CRM Exercises

➤ Sustainability of the CRM Project

- Collaboration with the Ministry of Public Service, Administrative and Institutional Reform
- Monitoring Mechanism set up in 2020 Key Performance Indicators for Public Bodies introduced by Government for implementing the project

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Corruption Risk Management Project

➤ Main Challenges/Constraints

- Lack of management commitment
- Resources
- Limited expertise and technical knowhow on CRM

➤ Results of the Innovation- International Recognition

- Framework gained international recognition- United Nations Public Service Award under the category "Preventing and Combating Corruption in the Public Service".
- Collaboration of Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) with ICAC for Development of the Corruption Risk Advisor's Certification Programme

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Corruption Risk Management Project

➤ Reflections and Lessons Learnt

- Management commitment is crucial
- Anti-Corruption Agencies must set the tone
- Close collaboration with Government is fundamental

➤ Critical Success Factors

- Political will
- Management commitment
- Capacity-building in corruption prevention
- Setting up of monitoring and evaluation mechanism
- Effective implementation of anti-corruption measures

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**THE 12TH COMMONWEALTH AFRICA ANTI
CORRUPTION AUTHORITIES REGIONAL
CONFERENCE 03RD – 07TH MAY 2022)**

THEME:
**FIGHTING CORRUPTION AS A MEANS TO ACHIEVE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA**

***INTERVENTION BY THE REPUBLIC OF
MOZAMBIQUE***

***Subject: Sanctions resulting from
failure to comply with the obligation
to declare assets by public servants***

Introduction

- The asset declaration system was introduced in Mozambique in the year 2016, with the approval of Law No. 16/2012, of 14 August, Public Probity Law (articles 57 and ss);

As public servants subject to the assets declaration system, the approved law lists political office holders by election or appointment, public managers at all levels, executives who exercise management, leadership and trust positions in the Public Administration sphere, as well as judges and prosecutors, without exception.

Introduction

With the approval of the asset declaration model by Decree No. 27/2014, of 6 June, and the *Regulation on procedures for the suspension of monthly remuneration and payment of the fine to be applied to the holder of public office or function subject to the declaration of assets and property, for those who fail to submit the declaration or submit it after the deadline*, by Decree No. 17/2020, of 15 April, the effective implementation of the declaration system followed.

Introduction

Ten years after the approval of the Public Probity Law (PPL), accumulation of experiences on the process can be seen, especially the dissemination of the legal provision, awareness of the public servants involved, progressive adherence, and more recently, the application of sanctions, a reality that we bring to this event to share as an innovation.

1. Property Declaration System

1.1. Depository Entities

- The depository entity of the declarations of assets is the Attorney General's Office;
- The Attorney General of the Republic, the Vice-Attorney General of the Republic, the Deputy Attorney Generals and the prosecutors shall deposit their declarations at the Administrative Court;
- Updating is done annually

1.2. Sanctions resulting from the lack or late declaration of assets

- Submission of the declaration after the legal deadline (Article 71 of the PPL);
- Lack and non-compliance (Article 72 of the PPL);
- Fraudulentfilling (article 73 of the PPL);
- The lack or submission of the declaration after the legally established time limits will be sanctioned with a fine corresponding to twice the monthly remuneration of the public servant; and
- It also determines the suspension of the payment of the remuneration until the obligation to deliver the missing declaration is fulfilled

1.3. Suspension of monthly remuneration and payment of the fine (Article 8 of the PPLR)

- The suspension and fine are applied to the holder of public office or function subject to the declaration of assets and property who does not deliver the declaration or delivers it after the deadline;
- The depository entities shall notify the public servant subject to the declaration of assets and property who is in default to, within 10 days after receiving the notification, remedy the default or prove the deposit;
- If the offender fails to fulfill the said obligation within the aforesaid period, the Commission of Reception and Verification shall notify the entity that processes the monthly remuneration of the offender to proceed with the immediate suspension of the remuneration and application of the corresponding fine.

1.3. Suspension of monthly remuneration and payment of the fine (Article 8 of the PPLR)

- The fine is paid by direct deduction from the civil servant's monthly remuneration, but may not exceed one third of that remuneration;
- The amount of the discount is determined on the amount of the monthly remuneration.

1.3.1. Mechanisms for suspension of monthly remuneration and discount for the payment of fines (article 10 the PPLR)

- For public servants subject to the declaration of assets and property who receive their monthly remuneration through the Electronic System for State Financial Administration (e-SISTAFE), the suspension of the monthly remuneration and the discount of the fine are carried out by the Ministry of Economy and Finance;
- For public servants subject to the declaration of assets and property who exercise functions in decentralised entities, organs or institutions of the indirect administration of the State and other institutions, and who do not receive their monthly remuneration through e-SISTAFE, the suspension of their monthly remuneration and the discounting of the fine shall be carried out by the persons in charge of the sector that processes and pays their remuneration

2. Use of the fine

The discounts from the fines administered constitute revenue for the Treasury and are channelled to the respective Directorate of the Tax Area, by the 10th day of the month following that in which the tax was withheld.

3. The complaint (Article 13 of the PPLR)

- If the public servant subject to the declaration of assets and property does not agree with the sanction applied, he or she may lodge a complaint with the President of the Reception and Verification Commission of the place where he or she deposited the declaration within 15 days from the date of notification;
- The President of the Reception and Verification Commission shall decide on the complaint within 10 days from the date of notification.

4. The criminal procedure

Persistent non-compliance, after due notification to the offender and expiry of the time limits set for its regularization, constitutes a crime of disobedience punishable by dismissal and disqualification from holding positions or functions for 5 years (Article 72 of the PPL and Article 15 of the PPLR).

5. Statistical data

5.1. Public servants subject to the declaration of assets

- 2020 - 36.093;
- 2021 - 56.394.

5.2. Declarations received

- 2021 - 54.854.

5.3. Defaulting public servants

- 3.820 have failed to submit a declaration (2021), of which:
 - a) 2880: have failed to submit the initial declaration (2021);
 - b) 409: have failed to submit the updating statement;
 - c) 531: failed to submit a declaration after cessation of duties (2021); and
- 370: lodged the declaration upon notification(2021).

5.4. Cases filed

- 2020: 11.088 declarations were filed;
- 2021: 18,117 declarations were filed.

5.5. Sanctions applied (violation of articles 71 and 72 of the PPL)

- Notified 9.228 public servants (defaulting, depositors outside the deadline and in irregular situations);
- 3.254 public servants sanctioned ;
- Filed 04 (four) criminal cases; and
- 14,936,297.00MT (fourteen million, nine hundred and thirty-six thousand, two hundred and ninety-seven) resulting from the sanctions applied.

5.6. Complaints lodged

- 1,547 complaints were filed and several requests for the fine to be waived.

6. Reflections and lessons learned

- a) The application of sanctions results in an increase in the number of deposits, which is also the result of publicising the Public Probity Law and raising the awareness of civil servants through lectures;
- b) After the beginning of the application of sanctions, particularly from the year 2018, a considerable evolution can be noted with regard to the number of declarations deposited; and
- c) there is a notable improvement in terms of compliance with the deadlines for filing the declaration of assets, particularly at the level of updating and as a result of the cessation of functions, which shows a change in the behaviour of the public servants concerned.

7. Challenges

- Need for reducing the mobility of permanent members of the reception and verification committees, which results from the nature of their duties;
- Need for speeding up the notification of public servants subject to declaration, for late or missing declarations, in order to prevent delays in the regularisation of non-compliance situations
- Need for improving communications on the transfer of declarants, in order to prevent situations of duplication and submission of declarations in Reception and Verification Commissions in different provinces;
- Need for training of members of the Reception and Verification Commissions

8. Recommendations

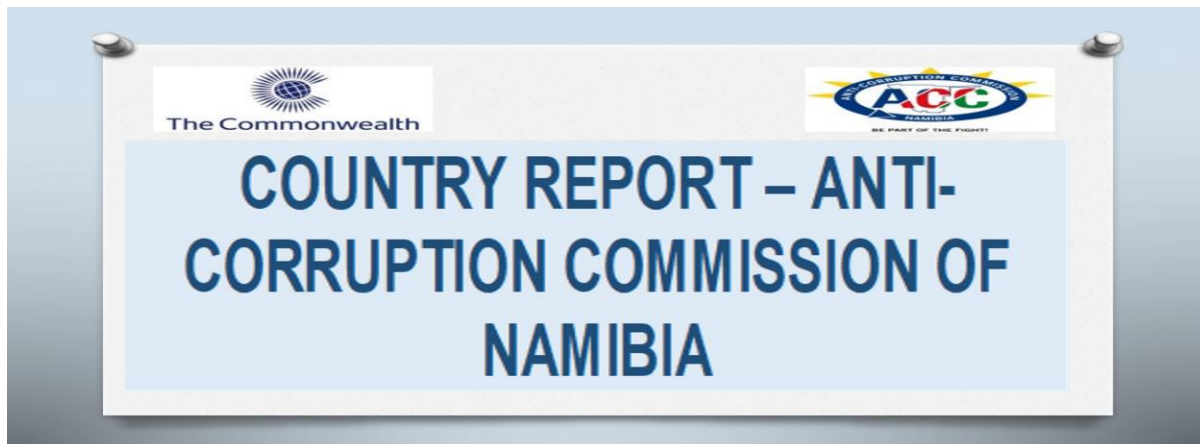
- The need to establish an electronic declaration system, with a pilot phase beginning this year for certain public servants via the e-SISTAFE platform;
- It is necessary to continue to disseminate the Law of Public Probity, in particular the Asset Declaration System, by giving lectures to Human Resources Managers;
- Consolidation of coordination and collaboration with other State institutions, for the purposes of improving the organisation of the database on the matter and identification of public servants who commit offences

8. Recommendations

c) For a truly effective implementation of the Public Probity Law in the fight against corruption, coordination with the relevant State institutions is necessary, in particular the Centre for the Development of Financial Information Systems, the Civil Registry, the Automobile Registry, the Commercial Registry and the Land Registry, as well as the banking institutions.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH
KIGALI, 04 MAY 2022

NAMIBIA COUNTRY PRESENTATION



INTRODUCTION

- o Namibia's efforts in the fight against corruption.
- o Innovative measures initiated and implemented in different sectors.
- o The development of National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2021-2025, its strategic objectives as well as the implementation plan.

INNOVATIVE MEASURES

- o Investigation of alleged corrupt practices.
- o Establishment of the Forensic Investigation Division.
- o Access to Information Bill.
- o Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA) and System Examination.
- o Ethics and Integrity Training
- o Development of the Second National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan.

INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED CORRUPT PRACTICES

- ACC in consultation with other law enforcement agencies as well as prosecuting authority signed a Memorandum of Cooperation in terms of which a taskforce team comprised of all parties was formed.
- Namibia has experienced crimes including money-laundering, illicit offshore accounts in maritime sector, whereby millions of dollars are channelled outside the country in exchange for illicit fishing quotas allocation.

INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED CORRUPT PRACTICES

- During 2021, the Commission had 463 backlog corruption cases for investigation and only a total of 163 cases were fully investigated. Covid-19 impacted negatively on investigation, due to lockdowns.
- The number of finalised cases has also picked up to 300 of the backlog cases.
- No reports of alleged corruption involving emergence procurements of Covid-19 materials such as masks and vaccine were received.
- Attributed to public procurement law which promotes for transparency and accountability by procurement committees even in times of emergency.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FORENSIC INVESTIGATION DIVISION

- Division forms part of the Directorate of Investigations.
- The main functions of the division are to carry out digital forensic analyses.
- Analyses includes imaging computers (Encase) and Cellular Phones (UFED/Cellebrite).
- Financial Analyses includes as well bank records (CFIS).

ACCESS TO INFORMATION BILL

- o Access to Information Bill is at the final stage of being passed into a law.
- o The Bill has been tabled in Parliament and is now at Committee stages in the National Assembly.
- o Hopefully it will be passed into a law and enters into force without much delay.
- o It may contribute to more transparency and accountability.

CORRUPTION RISK ASSESSMENT (CRA) AND SYSTEMS EXAMINATION

- o The Anti-Corruption Commission implemented two main preventative measures in public institutions.
- o Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA) and Systems Examination.
- o Directorate responsible for corruption prevention successfully managed to conduct a total number of 20 CRAs.
- o It further conducted (10) monitoring and evaluation of corruption risk mitigating plans in public institutions. ACC continues engaging the institutions by monitoring the progress made in implementing the mitigating plans.

ETHICS AND INTEGRITY TRAINING

- o Ethics and Anti-Corruption Training Guide for Offices, Ministries and Agencies (OMAs) developed.
- o ACC conducted training to more than 40 public institutions in Namibia.
- o The main purpose of this training is to strengthen a culture of integrity, trust and highest standard of ethics and to further facilitate a trustworthy public service.
- o The Commission developed Guidelines for Systems Examination, envisaged to serve as a complementary tool in assessing corruption risks in institutions through extensive examinations and probes.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN 2021-2025

- o ACC coordinating institution of the national anti-corruption policy, led the successful process for the development of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan 2021-2025 (NACSAP).
- o The central objectives of the Strategy are to curb corruption and strengthen good governance.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES(PILLARS)

1. Increasing the level of political accountability and transparency.
2. Preventing corruption in O/M/As, Public Enterprises, Regional Councils, Local Authorities and Traditional Authorities.
3. Strengthening efforts to deter corruption.
4. Conducting extensive anti-corruption education.
5. Enhance measures and increase accountability to prevent corruption in the private sector.
6. Engaging civil society, non-governmental organizations and the media in combating corruption.
7. Preventing corruption and promoting accountability in the sports fraternity.
8. Enhance engagement and participation of youth in anti-corruption initiatives.

STRUCTURE FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THE STRATEGY

- o The Parliamentary Committee serves as the oversight body at Parliament level, of the Strategy implementation by ministries and other public institutions.
- o A National Steering Committee monitors the overall implementation of the Strategy. It comprises representatives of all sectors.
- o Clusters serves as a platform for tracking progress, members mainly include implementing institutions' accounting officers and technical staff members.
- o The Strategy Regional Forums are at the regional operational level. This is platform for sharing information and engage stakeholders at regional level.
- o ACC serves as the Secretariat of NASCAP.

PARTNER EXCHANGE, PEER-TO-PEER ENGAGEMENTS

- o Namibia has participated in the Peer-to-Peer Learning Alliance of Anti-Corruption Authorities sponsored by the GIZ Sector Programme Anti-Corruption and Integrity.
- o Other countries namely, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania also participated in the same peer-to-peer learning exercise, our officials have immensely benefited from the exchange of experiences.
- o Namibia in collaboration with GIZ hosted the member countries in Windhoek, on 25-29 April 2022 with the objective to learn from each other.

ACC STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- o The Commission has drafted its simplified strategic management guidelines.
- o The objective is to help senior and middle managers of ACC to better understand and appreciate strategic planning systems.
- o Strategic planning is part of the Performance Management System, which Public Service of Namibia has initiated, and it is aimed at transforming the Public Service, including ACC into a result driven organisation at all levels.

CHALLENGES

- o Inadequate capacity in terms of skills and personnel.
- o Staff turn-over a contributing factor to shortage of personnel.
- o Limited budget, partly due to economic decline.
- o Poaching of ACC officials by other organizations, especially financial institutions.
- o Delays in obtaining evidence from some institutions and foreign authorities, especially where corruption is linked, among others, to money-laundering and illicit financial flows.
- o Delays of finalizations of cases in courts, due to various factors such as full court-rolls, constitutional rights of suspects (hiring and firing of lawyers), interlocutory court proceedings.

CONCLUSION

- o The Commission has been achieving remarkable gains in both investigations and corruption prevention programs using limited resources.
- o The benchmarks conducted with our counterparts, either face to face or virtually, have been good lessons from which ACC officials richly benefited.
- o The Commission deeply appreciates contribution by Commonwealth Secretariat, because our officials continue benefiting from trainings offered by CAACC.

Thank you

NIGERIA COUNTRY PRESENTATION BY ICPC

ICPC: FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND INSTILLING INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS AND STANDARDS .

By

ABBIA UDOFIA

DIRECTOR, SYSTEMS STUDY AND REVIEW

INDEPENDENT CORRUPT PRACTICES AND OTHER RELATED OFFENCES COMMISSION (ICPC)

NIGERIA

3 MAY, 2022.

OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Mandate
- Preventive tools
- Impacts
- Collaborations
- Conclusion

MANDATE

- The Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) was established by the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act 2000.
- The core mandates of the Commission include: **Enforcement** through Investigation and Prosecution; **Prevention** through System Study and Review and Corruption Risk Assessment, and **Public Education** through enlisting Public Support in Combating Corruption.

ENFORCEMENT -2019-2021

- Prosecutions - 243
- Convictions - 66
- Recoveries - assets worth N166.5 billion between 2019 and 2021.
- N81.23 billion in 2019,
- N82.57 billion in 2020 and
- N2.703 billion between January and September 2021.
- The Commission also recovered cash totaling N34.346 billion and US\$1.62 million between 2019 and 2021.

Enforcement (Law and Order) has its drawbacks and not an all sufficient tool.

PREVENTION MANDATE

- Through prevention, the ICPC focuses on the **individual** behavioral change through public education and enlightenment; **public systems** (studying skewed and crooked public systems and procedures to eliminate corruption); and **institutions** - directing compliance to statutes, policies, directives, rules, regulations etc
- While enforcement is attractive to the public in the short term, prevention in the long term is cost effective, people oriented and sustainable.

PREVENTIVE TOOLS

- System Studies and Review - past and current weaknesses
- Corruption Risk Assessment - potential vulnerabilities
- Anti-Corruption and Transparency Units (ACTUs) in Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).
- Ethics and Integrity Compliance Scorecard in MDAs.
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- National Ethics and Integrity Policy (NEIP)

SYSTEM STUDY & REVIEW

- ICPC System Study and Review examines public processes, practices and procedures to mitigate corruption vulnerabilities
- SSR studies the management structures, internal controls, operational procedures, culture and stakeholder perceptions of public agencies to identify corruption loopholes to drawing up guide for correction of identified red flags.
- The Commission's System Study and Review of personnel and capital votes of MDAs resulted in savings of N261 billion to the government between 2019 and 2021 (i.e N89 billion in 2019; N147 billion in 2020 and N25 billion in 2021).
- The review of personnel and capital votes also reduces abuse of budget padding, ghost workers etc

SYSTEM STUDY AND REVIEW

- In 2019 ICPC reviewed 208 agencies funded from the public treasury and it found that there were **huge surpluses of personnel cost after the payment of salaries and wages**. Based on these findings, about **N42 billion unspent surplus allocation was blocked based on the Commission's advisory to government**.
- In **2020**, due to reported high corruption on nominal rolls through surpluses of personnel cost after payment of salaries, the Commission advised the Hon. Minister of Finance, Budget and National Planning to **mop-up N147 billion through the negative warrant**, to forestall further misapplication of excess funds found in MDAs account.

IMPACTS

- System studies **promotes structural changes** in the operations of the government particularly reducing cost of governance.
- ICPC's periodic advisories assist government in **utilization of budget, better value for money, improved project completion, service delivery and public awareness generally on budget integrity and project performance**.
- ICPC studies have **positively impacted the selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects by the executive and legislative arms of government**.
- ICPC University System Study and Review (USSR) led to the **Shut down of 120 illegal degree awarding Centres**.

ETHICS AND INTEGRITY COMPLIANCE SCORECARD

- The Ethics and Integrity Compliance Scorecard (EICS) is one of the Commission's preventive tools.
- Drawn from the institutional or organisational model of fighting corruption by checking Organisational compliance to rules, standards, laws etc.
- The Scorecard **measures** and **strengthens** organizational ethics and integrity culture and standards compliance in MDAs.
- The MDAs are assessed in areas of Management Culture and Structure, Financial Management Systems and Administrative Systems.
- Outcomes of the deployment form the basis of some of the recommendations from ICPC to both the government and the MDAs on areas that require intervention and necessary improvement.

ETHICS AND INTEGRITY COMPLIANCE SCORECARD

- Creates a platform for comparing and analyzing weaknesses that make MDAs susceptible to corruption
- Monitors and evaluates MDAs and determines their level of compliance with institutional ethics and integrity requirements;
- Enables MDAs to self-evaluate and utilize the feedback for future improvement and internally drive the fight against corruption
- Presents ICPC with a tracking diagnostic tool to monitor system risks and vulnerabilities and direct management and leadership of concerned agencies to take appropriate steps to check them.

ETHICS AND INTEGRITY COMPLIANCE SCORECARD

Notable findings include:

- Violation of the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2007
- Default on tax remittances and statutory deductions
- Failure to submit audited accounts to the Office of the Auditor General of the Federation and Public Accounts Committee.
- Absence of ACTU (internal anti-corruption units) and whistleblowing mechanisms suggest poor Management support of anti-corruption campaign
- Not conducting Systems Studies and Review (SSR) or Corruption Risk Assessments (CRAs) and therefore do not explore measures to mitigate institutional weaknesses and vulnerabilities.

ETHICS AND INTEGRITY COMPLIANCE SCORECARD

- The Commission has deployed the scorecard in about 1,000 MDAs between 2019 and 2021.
- Deployed in 280 MDAs in 2019, 352 MDAs in 2020 and 360 MDAs in 2021, currently deploying in 360 MDAs for 2022.
- The ICPC will continue to intensify its advocacy to MDAs on the importance of producing Strategic Plan, conducting System Study and Review and Corruption Risk Assessment to assist in institutionalizing integrity, accountability and appropriate preventive measures to diminish and mitigate corruption.

TACKLING SEXUAL HARASSMENT INITIATIVE

- Focuses on the prevention of sexual harassment in tertiary and secondary institutions in Nigeria to address the issue of sexual gratification and abuse of office by officials of educational and other institutions
- **Capacity building workshops for investigators and prosecutors on prevention of Abuse of Office and Sexual Harassment in Secondary and Tertiary Institutions**
- Public Engagement and Interaction with Civil Society Organisations on Sexual Harassment in Secondary and Tertiary Institutions, and
- **Identifying and examining existing laws, policies, systems and practices on Sexual Harassment with a view towards identifying gaps and submitting proposals for filling these gaps.**
- Collaborating with educational institutions to **draft and produce Codes of Ethics and Conduct against Abuses and Misconducts**
- Prosecution of indicted officials as deterrence to other criminals and clean the System

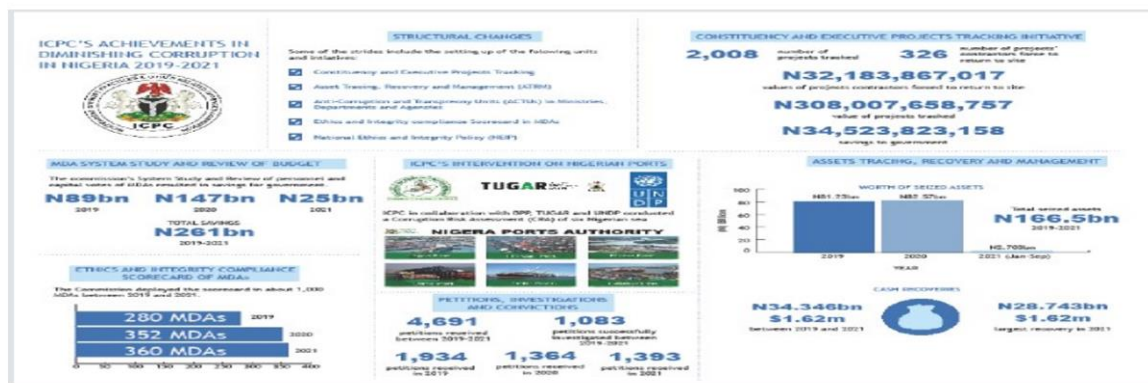
CONSTITUENCY AND EXECUTIVE PROJECTS TRACKING INITIATIVE

- The Commission established the Constituency and Executive Projects Tracking Initiative in 2019 to ensure Value for Money for the Nigerian people and full execution of projects to specifications within the budget cycle.
- (CEPTG) initiated in collaboration with the Nigerian Institute of Quantity Surveyors (NIQS), media and civil society.
- Between 2019 and 2021 ICPC has tracked over 2,000 projects worth over N300 billion under the Initiative.
- The Initiative's monitoring across the six geopolitical zones of the country has contributed to curtailing diversion of public funds and reduced the phenomenon of uncompleted or abandoned projects across the country.

S/N	DESCRIPTION	2019 - 2021
1	Number of Projects Tracked	2,008
2	Number of Projects' Contractors Forced To Return To Site	326
3	Value of Projects Contractors Forced To Return To Site (N)	32,183,867,017
4	Value of Projects Tracked (N)	308,007,658,757
5	Savings to Government (N)	34,523,823,158

BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE - DEVELOPMENT OF NEIP

- The ICPC promoted the National Ethics and Integrity Policy in 2020 to enhance citizens' commitment and public support for the anti-corruption effort.
- The policy is meant to revitalize personal responsibility – ethics and integrity in national development.
- The policy has been and is still being popularized amongst key stakeholders -traditional rulers, religious leaders, business community, civil society and the media.
- An action plan and consequence management templates have been developed and gradually being implemented across the country to enlist citizen support and for sustainability of the anti-corruption effort.



INTER AGENCY COLLABORATION AGAINST RETAIL CORRUPTION

- ICPC in collaboration with certain security and law enforcement conducts enforcement operations including arrest and prosecution of persons involved in road bribery and corruption and others whose activities negatively impact the economy and the common man.
- The Commission also collaborates with relevant institutions and conducts intelligence and sting operations in the education sector to check corruption in university admission examinations and corrupt practices by on-line fraudsters in preparation of research projects etc.

CONCLUSION

- The ICPC believes these measures are complementary to enforcement action
- These transformative measures are cost effective and sustainable in the fight against corruption
- The Commission under the current board and Management is not resting on its oars in effectively fighting corruption in Nigeria in fulfillment of the ICPC mandate

Thank you

NIGERIA COUNTRY PRESENTATION BY EFCC

RESTRICTED



**COUNTRY PRESENTATION ON INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES
IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION**

BY THE
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRIMES COMMISSION (EFCC)

PRESENTED AT
**12TH COMMONWEALTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE AND ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING (AGM) OF HEADS OF ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES IN AFRICA
KIGALI, RWANDA**

by
Abdulsheed Bawa, CFE, CAMS
Executive Chairman,
Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, EFCC

3 – 7 MAY 2022

RESTRICTED

CONTENT

- ✓ INTRODUCTION
- ✓ MANDATE OF THE COMMISSION
- ✓ FUNCTION AND POWERS OF THE COMMISSION
- ✓ INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES TAKEN BY THE EFCC UNDER THE NEW LEADERSHIP TO CURB CORRUPTION
- ✓ OUTCOMES/IMPACT OF THE INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES
- ✓ CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING THE INNOVATION
- ✓ LESSONS LEARNT
- ✓ PERFORMANCE STATISTICS
- ✓ CONCLUSION



INTRODUCTION

- ❖ Economic and Financial Crimes is defined by the EFCC Establishment Act as non-violent criminal and illicit activity committed with the objective of earning wealth illegally either individually or in group or organized manner... ”
- ❖ The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) was established in 2002 by an Act of the National Assembly. Subsequently the 2002 was repealed in 2004 for effectiveness. Confers on all officers of the commission, the same powers, authorities, privileges (including power to bear arms) as are given by law to members of the Nigerian Police. I am particularly happy to share with you all on how we are **Leveraging on Technology to Ease Economic and Financial Crimes Reporting as a Veritable Tool in the Fight against Corruption in Nigeria.**



Photo Credits: Ovinuchi Eijohuo on Unsplash.



VISION:
A Nigeria free of Economic and Financial Crimes

MISSION STATEMENT:
To eradicate Economic and Financial Crimes through
Prevention, Enforcement and Coordination

CORE VALUES:
Integrity, Professionalism, Courage and Collaboration



MANDATE

The EFCC is charged with the responsibility of enforcing the provisions of all economic and financial crimes laws, including:

- ❖ The Money Laundering (Prohibition) Act, 2004
- ❖ The Advance Fee Fraud and Other Fraud Related Offences Act, 1995 as amended in 2006.
- ❖ The Failed Banks (Recovery of Debts) and Financial Malpractices in Banks Act, 1994
- ❖ The Banks and other Financial Institutions Act, 1991 as amended in 2020.
- ❖ Miscellaneous Offences Act, 1983
- ❖ Terrorism Prevention Act, 2011 as amended in 2013
- ❖ Any other law or regulations relating to economic and financial crimes, including the Criminal Code or Penal Code



FUNCTIONS

- ❖ The enforcement and the due administration of the provisions of this Act;
- ❖ The investigation of all financial crimes including advance fee fraud, money laundering, counterfeiting, illegal charge transfers, futures market fraud, fraudulent encashment of negotiable instruments, computer credit card fraud, contract scam, etc.;
- ❖ The co-ordination and enforcement of all economic and financial crimes laws and enforcement functions conferred on any other person or authority;
- ❖ the adoption of measures to identify, trace, freeze, confiscate or seize proceeds derived from terrorist activities, economic and financial crimes related offences or the properties the value of which corresponds to such proceeds;



FUNCTIONS CONT'D

- ❖ The adoption of measures to eradicate the commission of economic and financial crimes
- ❖ The adoption of measures which includes coordinated preventive and regulatory actions, introduction and maintenance of investigative and control techniques on the prevention of economic and financial related crimes;
- ❖ The examination and investigation of all reported cases of economic and financial crimes with a view to identifying individuals, corporate bodies or groups involved; the determination of the extent of financial loss and such other losses by government, private individuals or organizations;
- ❖ The movement of proceeds or properties derived from the commission of economic and financial and other related crimes;



SPECIAL POWERS

Section 7 of the EFCC Act empowers the Commission to:

(a) Cause investigations to be conducted as to whether any person, corporate body or organization has committed any offence under this Act or other law relating to economic and financial crimes;

(b) Cause investigations to be conducted into the properties of any person if it appears to the Commission that the person's lifestyle and extent of the properties are not justified by his source of income.



INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES TAKEN BY THE EFCC UNDER THE NEW LEADERSHIP TO CURB CORRUPTION



A New Compact with Nigerians

- ❖ In its efforts to be a world-class, responsive and responsible anti-graft agency having as its guardrails, professionalism, integrity, transparency and accountability;
- ❖ The EFCC introduced measures to complement its enforcement mechanisms and mitigate vulnerabilities that facilitate crime occurrence.
- ❖ Furthermore, we had committed to making the EFCC an intelligence-driven agency;
- ❖ Accordingly, we have proceeded to harnessing the skills of a well-trained and motivated workforce, leveraging on the support of stakeholders and partner both home and abroad, to deliver on the vision of a Nigeria free from all forms of economic and financial crimes;
- ❖ This is what led to the development of the **Eagle Eye App innovation.**



THE EAGLE EYE APPLICATION

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- ❖ The EFCC having understood the dynamics of economic crimes and corruption acknowledges that the devastating issues are systemic and only a multidimensional approach will diminish such crimes.
- ❖ Paradigm Shift on mode of Investigation through Invigorated Approach
- ❖ The EFCC launched an online crime reporting application for ease of reporting economic and financial crimes



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EAGLE EYE APP CONT'D

- ❖ **A unique initiative**
 - ✓ First of its kind by any Law Enforcement Agency in Nigeria.
 - ✓ A product of ingenuity by a Staff of the Commission being an application that was conceived, designed and developed by the EFCC
- ❖ **A new experience**
 - ✓ In information sharing and crime reporting between the public and the EFCC.
 - ✓ It eliminates direct person-to-person interface in the reporting process and guarantees anonymity, which is an added incentive to effective whistle blowing.



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EAGLE EYE APP CONT'D

- ❖ Seamlessly reporting App for Nigerians and Non-Nigerians
- ❖ Enables reporting of live pictures of properties suspected to have been fraudulently acquired with proceeds of crime of suspected properties
- ❖ Effective tool in reporting cases of Money Laundering through Real Estate
- ❖ Ensures no hiding place for the corrupt in Nigeria.





HOW THE EAGLE EYE APP WORKS

Step 1: Download and install Application from either Play store or Apple store for Android and ios devices respectively

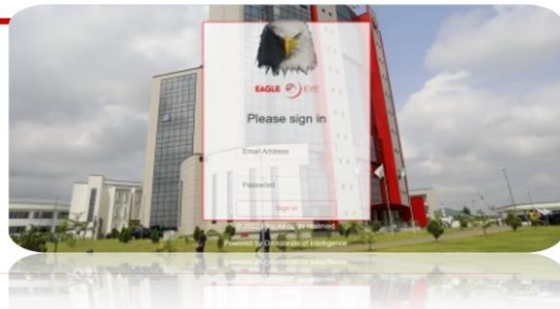
Step 2: Launch Application on device , Take live pictures directly from Application or upload from gallery regarding incidence you wish to report, also inputting relevant report information and optional informant details

Step 3: Hit the "Submit Button" and report is send , displaying a success message.



HOW THE EAGLE EYE APP WORKS CONTD.

- ❖ The Eagle-Eye Application is fully managed internally
- ❖ It has a web dashboard where submitted reports are received, reviewed and analyzed into actionable intelligence.
- ❖ The gateway to this dashboard is through a secured login point



OUTPUTS OF THE INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES

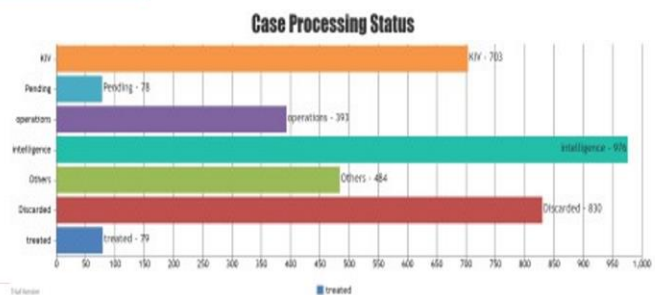
TOTAL NUMBER OF IOS AND ANDRIOD DOWNLOADS



OUTCOMES OF THE INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES

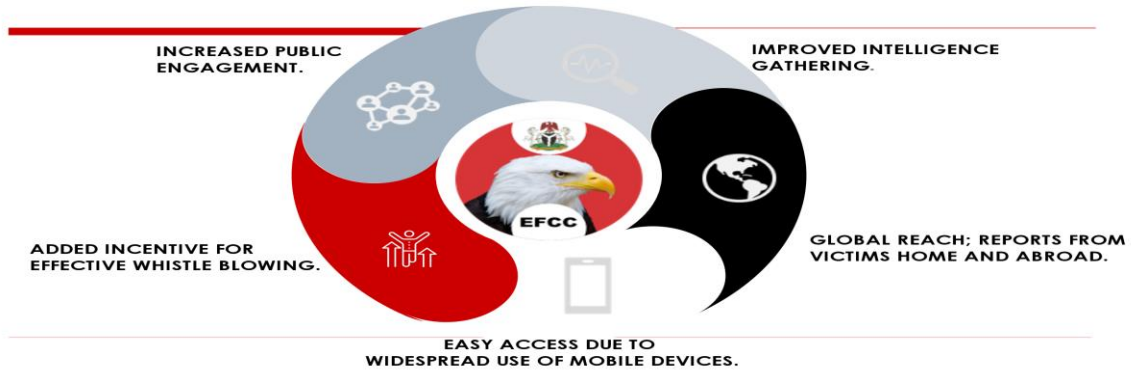
❖ **Case Processing Status** generates statistics based on the action taken regarding a particular report if report was:

- ✓ KIV (703)
- ✓ Pending (78)
- ✓ Operations/Treated (393)
- ✓ Intelligence (976)
- ✓ Others [not EFCC-related] (484)
- ✓ Discarded (830)





IMPACT OF THE EAGLE EYE APP



CHALLENGES FACED IN IMPLEMENTING THE EAGLE EYE APP INNOVATION

- ❖ **Botnet by attackers;**
 - ✓ Cyber criminals trying to gain remote un-authorized access using malware
 - ✓ to discredit the application
 - ✓ all attempts have failed as the application is a hybrid and not one data bridge has been recorded.
- ❖ **False Claims that the:**
 - ✓ App is no doubt a threat to every criminal syndicate as most make false publications that the
 - ✓ Worried that the App enables the Commission to access and monitor all phone transactions if downloaded, this is to discourage people from using the app so as to defeat the aim it was intended for



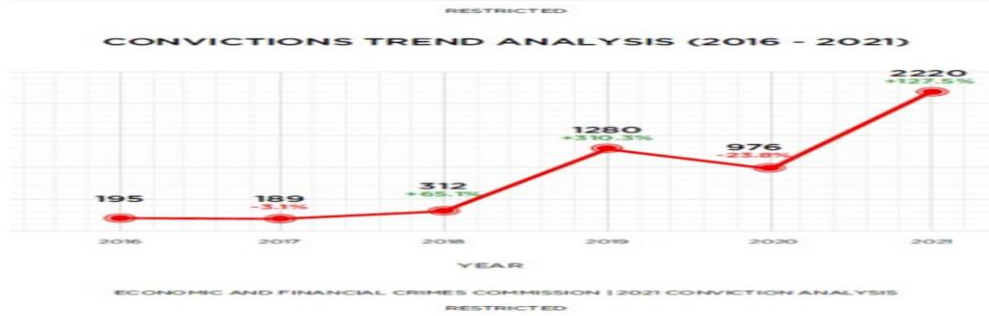
LESSONS LEARNT

- ❖ Increased zeal in the public especially the youth who are ICT-compliant to report corruption cases
- ❖ Igniting the interest of the younger population of Nigeria showing more interest in the fight against corruption.
- ❖ Increased reporting of corruption cases across the whole spectrum of Nigerian societies
- ❖ Some cases reported do not fall under the mandate of the EFCC hence the need for LEA's to adopt similar initiative
- ❖ A law-enforcement agency that is intelligence-driven and repositioned to deploy cutting-edge technology to fight economic and financial crimes.
- ❖ Intelligence led-investigations that denies the perpetrators of the crimes, access and the liberty to enjoy stolen wealth, by ensuring that the benefit is taken away from the crime as a form of deterrence.





2016-2021 CONVICTIONS TREND ANALYSIS




Conclusion

- ❑ In conclusion, we have seen that the EFCC has been able to utilize technology and system enhancement in its operations to pursue its mandate which is evident in the successes recorded.
- ❑ Furthermore, the key innovative feature of The Eagle Eye app is the utilization of the strength of the general public in the fight against corruption in Nigeria.
- ❑ Therefore, as crimes evolves, it is important for law enforcement agencies to devise innovativeways of meeting new challenges.
- ❑ Finally, it is our hope that at the end of this conference, our shared experiences will complement our collectiveresolvein "**Combating Corruption for Sustainable Development in Africa.**"




Thank you all for your kind attention!

RWANDA COUNTRY PRESENTATION



Republic
of Rwanda



**RWANDA COUNTRY PRESENTATION FOR
THE 12TH REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF HEADS
OF ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES IN
THE COMMONWEALTH AFRICA**

OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN OF RWANDA

1

Presentation Outline

1. Background
2. Vision, mission and values of the Office of the Ombudsman
3. Institutional mandate
4. Public Awareness
5. Prevention and Education
6. Declarations
7. Innovations
8. Key issues during covid-19
9. Activities during Covid -19
10. Lesson learnt in the fight against corruption
11. Conclusion

I. BACKGROUND

The Office of the Ombudsman is an independent Public Institution established in 2003 by the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 revised in 2015 in its article 139. It is governed by the Law n° 54/2021 of 29/08/2021. The Office of The Ombudsman submits the annual report to the President of the Republic and to Parliament, both Chambers. The Office of the Ombudsman is a hybrid institution: Ombudsman and Anti-Corruption Agency.

II. VISION, MISSION AND VALUES OF THE OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN

VISION:

A corruption and injustice free **Rwanda**

MISSION:

Leading the Fight Against Corruption through public education, prevention and law enforcement

VALUES:

Integrity, Accountability, Excellency and Professionalism

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III. INSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

1. Prevent and fight injustice and corruption;
2. Receive and verify annually declaration of assets from persons determined by the law and of political organisations;
3. Monitor the implementation of policies and strategies aimed at preventing and fighting injustice and corruption.
4. Advise the Government on the establishment and promotion of policies and strategies to prevent fight and punish injustice and corruption.

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INSTITUTIONAL MANDATE (cont'd)

5. Advising the Government on the establishment and promotion of policies and strategies to prevent fight and punish injustice and corruption.
6. Reviewing and deciding on injustice and corruption complaints that are not resolved by relevant organs.
7. Instill in the Rwandans values that consist in resisting, preventing, avoiding and fighting injustice and corruption.
8. Establishing contacts and cooperate with regional and international institutions having similar responsibilities.

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IV. PUBLIC AWARENESS

Number of Public Awareness Programmes	Radio/TV	IEC Material Produced	Other (Elaborate)
2019-2020	86/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umuvunyi Magazine • Keyholders • Umbrellas • Leaflets • Ti-shirts • -Jerseys • Banners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-corruption and Anti - injustice mobilization by Music Performance show (with message of preventing & fighting against injustice and corruption) • Weekly Radio Serial Drama • Public Education Session(Outreach programmes)

7

PUBLIC AWARENESS (Cont.)

2020-2021	137/ 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umuvunyi Magazine • Keyholders • Umbrellas • Leaflets • Ti-shirts • Jerseys • Banners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-corruption and Anti-injustice mobilization by Music Performance show (message of famous artists on preventing & fighting against injustice and corruption) • Biweekly Radio Serial Drama
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V. PREVENTION AND EDUCATION

The Office of The Ombudsman has prevention programmes that are the following:

1. Operational Audits
2. Anti-corruption week and celebration of International Anti - Corruption Day
3. Celebrating African Anti-corruption day

The Office of The Ombudsman has education programme that include the following:

1. Outreach programme
2. Trainings and sensitization of different categories of people

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Some pictures of anti-corruption campaigns



Citizens attended the anti-corruption campaign organized by the Office of the Ombudsman

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Number of Prevention and Education Programmes	Number of Prevention and Education Programmes
2019-2020	107
2020-2021	39

The programmes include the education in schools and anti-corruption clubs.

Basing on the above table, the number of prevention and education programmes decreased in the fiscal year 2020/2021 due to COVID-19 preventive measures.

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Some pictures of activities of anti -corruption clubs



Youth anti-corruption march

Trainings for anti -corruption clubs

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VI. DECLARATIONS

Nature of Declaration	Required to declare	Number of Declarations Received	Not declared
Movable and immovable assets	2019-2020: 12,866	12,855	11
	2020-2021: 13,313	13,276	37

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VII. INNOVATIONS

The Office of the Ombudsman of Rwanda has done different innovative activities include but not limited to:

- Establishing the Anti -corruption committees in the Public and private Institutions. So far, 287 institutions/organs have set up Anti -Corruption Committees in public institutions, 5 in private sector and 1 of International Organization.
- Organizing Competition of Journalists on Anti -Corruption (Anti-Corruption Journalism Awards).
- Organizing Competition of Artists in producing Anti - corruption Songs.
- Anti-corruption community mobilization through drama performance.
- Etc.

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INNOVATIONS (Cont.)

1. Anti-corruption Committees

Mandate:

- to assist in establishing special strategies of preventing and fighting corruption;
- to make an analysis of the functioning of that institution/organ with an objective of finding out if there are loopholes of corruption (Corruption Risk Assessment);
- to put loopholes of corruption in writings (Corruption Risk Register);
- to indicate way forward in solving those loopholes of corruption;
- to prepare activities of sensitization aiming at preventing and fighting corruption in that institution or organ;
- to follow up and provide information on acts of fighting corruption;
- to make a close follow up of services suspected to be characterised by loopholes of corruption (Corruption Transaction Risks Monitoring);
- to provide advice on reinforcing strategies of preventing and fighting corruption in the functioning of those institutions or organs.

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INNOVATIONS (CONT.)

2. Competition of journalists

- The Office of The Ombudsman organizes annually a competition of Journalists who investigated and reported on corruption cases. The competition is organized in 4 different categories: Radio, TV, Print and Online Category.
- The Awards include professional equipment's journalists.

3. Competition of Artists

- This Year, The Office of The Ombudsman organized the Competition of Artists who produced the songs related to Anti - corruption and Anti -injustice.
- 5 best songs were awarded and the Office of the Ombudsman uses them in citizen mobilization in preventing and fighting corruption and injustice.

4. Drama performance

- The Office of The Ombudsman conducts citizen mobilization in fighting against Corruption through community drama performance.
- The Office of the Ombudsman produces a weekly radio drama.

5. Advisory Council Against Corruption and Injustice

- The Office of The Ombudsman coordinates and monitors all activities of Advisory Council against Corruption and Injustice from National to Decentralized entities levels (District and Sector levels)

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INNOVATIONS (Cont.)

Online innovations

- Online systems with the Asset declaration System used by the Office of The Ombudsman (ODAS).
- Good Service Delivery System (GSDS)

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VIII. KEY ISSUES DURING COVID19

- The Pandemic changed the way activities were carried out by the Office of The Ombudsman. The following were the issues encountered:
 - The Physical outreach programmes , trainings and sensitizations could not be performed.
 - Citizens could not physically reach out to the Office of the Ombudsman.

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IX. ACTIVITIES DURING COVID19

- During the pandemic, The Office of the Ombudsman adopted new measures and strategies to accomplish its mission by strengthening online tools:
- Toll Free: 199 and SMS: 1990, email of The Ombudsman Office: ombudsinfo@ombudsman.gov.rw,
- The Office of the Ombudsman's online platforms to receive citizens' complaints,
- Webex platform was used to ease the online meetings.
- The Office of The Ombudsman also communicated with citizens during this period of pandemic through Radio and TV program sessions.

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X. LESSON LEARNT IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

- It is of paramount importance to focus on prevention, education, collaboration as well as monitoring and evaluation while preventing and fighting against corruption.
- Engagement of citizens is substantial in the anti - corruption journey.

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XI. CONCLUSION

- No Country is immune from corruption and Governments need to work together and with Partners from business and civil society to tackle corruption successfully;
- The political will and leadership committed to eradicate corruption should be considered as bedrock in the fight against corruption;
- We should put more efforts on prevention rather than enforcement and promote good service delivery and national values in the corruption prevention .

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**Thank you for
your kind attention**

SEYCHELLES COUNTRY PRESENTATION



**ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION SEYCHELLES
COMMONWEALTH RWANDA 3-7 MAY 2022**

**May De Silva
Commissioner**

ACCS: Anti-Corruption Commission Seychelles. 3rd Floor KB Emporium, P.O Box 1456, Victoria, Mahé, Republic of Seychelles, T: +248 4 326 061, www. accsey.com



About ACCS

Anti-Corruption Commission of Seychelles (ACCS)

- Established under the **Seychelles Anti-Corruption Act, 2016 (as amended August 2019, March 2020, April 2020, December 2021)**
- A self-governing, neutral and independent merged with the Public Officers Ethics Commission in April 2021

ACCS: Anti-Corruption Commission Seychelles. 3rd Floor KB Emporium, P.O Box 1456, Victoria, Mahé, Republic of Seychelles, T: +248 4 326 061, www. accsey.com



Mandate (Anti-Corruption Act, 2016)

- Investigate offences relating to corruption as well as money laundering
- Detect
- Prevent (including declaration of assets by public officers)
- Prosecute

ACCS: Anti-Corruption Commission Seychelles. 3rd Floor KB Emporium, P.O Box 1456, Victoria, Mahé, Republic of Seychelles, T: +248 4 326 061, www. accsey.com

INNOVATIVE WORKING

WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU HAVE A TEAM OF 12 INVESTIGATORS AND YOU NEED TO CATCH THE BIGGEST KLEPTOCRAT IN THE COUNTRY, WORTH OVER \$1 BILLION?

ACCS: Anti-Corruption Commission Seychelles, 3rd Floor KB Emporium, P.O Box 1456, Victoria, Mahé, Republic of Seychelles, T: +248 4 326 061, www. accsey.com

THE PROBLEM

- 4 year old institution
- Limited resources
- Everybody knows everybody
- An impatient public
- An untouchable kleptocrat

ACCS: Anti-Corruption Commission Seychelles, 3rd Floor KB Emporium, P.O Box 1456, Victoria, Mahé, Republic of Seychelles, T: +248 4 326 061, www. accsey.com

Businessman arrested at Pointe Larue

A well-known businessman was arrested at Pointe Larue upon landing on the island of Mahé. Upon contacting the Police Department, they confirmed it to be Mr. Mukesh Valabhji. The Presidency's office stated that no comments can be made at this time. Richard Barrett of Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) affirmed that FIU did not work the accounts on FIU's records. He said that ACCS is not at liberty to comment on the situation at this point.

TODAY in Seychelles was unable to get further statements as to the reasons behind the arrest, but yesterday but will proceed to follow the story and bring you the latest updates.

Charles Hammond

Assets

Mukesh Valabhji's Luxury Hotel Resort and Spa, Six Senses Zil Pasyon account frozen

Six Senses Zil Pasyon employees contacted TODAY to inform us that the luxury resort's accounts had been frozen, and they were unsure and concerned about their job security.

by K. Glenfron

The hotel was established in September 2016 to which Mukesh Valabhji is an investor along with other international investors. He was arrested late November of this year in connection with the missing US\$50 million investigation.

TODAY reached out to the hotel for a comment on the situation and they had felt it unfair that the workers would have not been getting paid as they "traditionally would have by the 22nd."

"We were supposed to have our accounts unfrozen by Friday (December 17), but that didn't happen, we'd like to pay our employees by the 22nd, as we do every month, and in order for that to happen, they need to release our money that the employees have worked hard for and contributed in the hotel throughout the year."

Continued on page 9



Six Senses Resort

Emporium, P.O Box 1456, Victoria, Mahé, Republic of Seychelles, T: +248 4 326 061, www. accsey.com



Arrest

Ex-First Lady Sarah Rene arrested

TODAY confirmed with its sources that the ex-First Lady, Mrs Sarah Rene was arrested yesterday morning.

by E. Chang-Thom

In a press release sent by the Anti-Corruption Commission of Seychelles (ACCS) they affirmed that they had made an arrest on Friday 20th November 21 as part of the ongoing investigations into the disappearance of US\$50 million provided to government of Seychelles by investment in Abu Dhabi in 7-year-old woman, a civilian, was arrested yesterday with the Seychelles just before her arrest and is currently. Enquiries are continuing before a decision is reached regarding applications for further custody which would take place before the court on 20th November 2021.

Another press communication sent by the Police yesterday afternoon confirmed the arrest of a woman in connection to the missing US\$50 million. This is the third woman arrested in this case.

Whilst both communications do not mention Mrs Rene, TODAY managed to confirm that it is indeed her, and that she is being held at the Central Police Station.

Mrs Rene is the wife of the former President, the late Mr Albert Rene.



Mrs Sarah Rene, wife of former President, the late Mr Albert Rene

MEDIA



THE SOLUTION

- Collate sufficient evidence
- Litigation funding or not?
- Present case to budget decision makers
- Secure budget
- Outsource work to law enforcement and legal professionals

ACCS: Anti-Corruption Commission Seychelles, 3rd Floor KB Emporium, P.O. Box 1456, Victoria, Mahé, Republic of Seychelles, T: +248 4 326 061, www. accsey.com

SETTING UP A MULTI-AGENCY EVIDENTIAL TEAM

- Court deadlines after arrests
- Over 100,000 documents to sift
- 507 electronic devices seized
- Signed MOU'S with partners

ACCS: Anti-Corruption Commission Seychelles, 3rd Floor KB Emporium, P.O. Box 1456, Victoria, Mahé, Republic of Seychelles, T: +248 4 326 061, www. accsey.com

LOCAL PARTNERS – financial/fraud investigations

- Central Bank of Seychelles
- Financial Services Authority
- FIU
- Financial Crime Investigation Unit (FCIU)
- Internal Audit Department
- Seychelles Revenue Commission

ACCS: Anti-Corruption Commission Seychelles, 3rd Floor KB Emporium, P.O. Box 1456, Victoria, Mahé, Republic of Seychelles, T: +248 4 326 061, www. accsey.com

Evidential Team (contd)

- Team led by World Bank Resident Advisor
- FIU secondee
- Assisted by three ACCS Investigators
- Total 9 officers assigned in sifting work
- Digital Forensics Lab

ACCS: Anti-Corruption Commission Seychelles, 3rd Floor KB Emporium, P.O Box 1456, Victoria, Mahé, Republic of Seychelles, T: +248 4 326 061, www. accsey.com

DEALING WITH UNKNOWNNS

- Staff sickness (covid related)
- Equipment failure
- Unexpected 'side' cases
- Media

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Concluding Points

As a leader, you have the power and responsibility to create a culture of anti-corruption. Be Innovative and Lead by example.

- Be a person of integrity, responsible, transparent & accountable

Good tools will empower you and others to reduce corruption

- Creation and enforcement of policy & procedures



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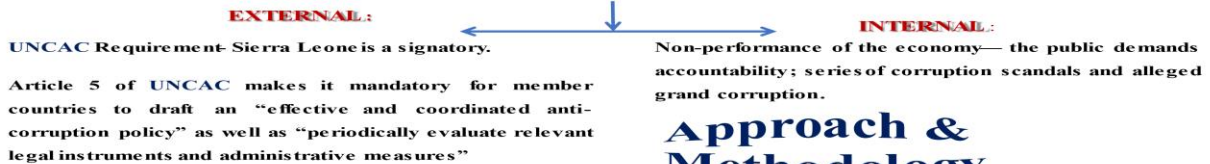
SIERRA LEONE COUNTRY PRESENTATION

Sierra Leone's Innovative Approach to Fighting Corruption: The National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2019-2023



PARAMETERS FOR NACS

The basis for Sierra Leone's National Anti corruption strategies is both External and Internal.



Approach & Methodology

The strategies are the results of series of deliberations and consultations conducted with the public and private sectors, the business and media communities, NGOs, anti-corruption experts and politicians. In addition, a number of recommendations and reviews from international initiatives were also taken into account during the drafting of the NACS. Seven members Technical Expert Team dialogued with and engaged various stakeholders all round the country. The TET as per the TOR submitted four deliverables as follows:

- Detailed Inception Report including Work Plan
- Stake holder Consultations & Dialogue Report
- Draft NACS & Implementation Action Plan
- Final NACS
- Implementation Action Plan

SIERRA LEONE'S NACS JOURNEY



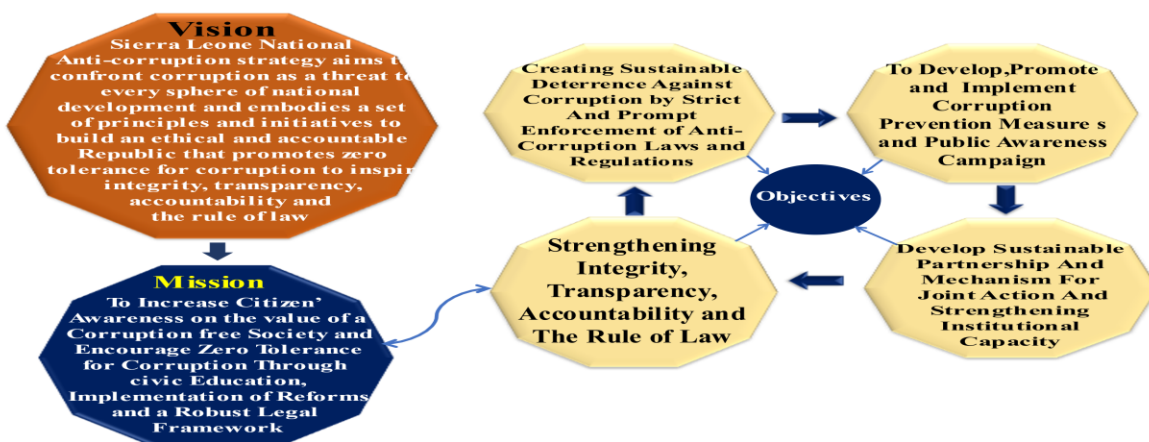
SOME OF THE KEY ISSUES FACED BY SIERRA LEONE IN HER FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION ARE

- Interference of Politicians in Government Administration and Finance
- Lack of Leadership and Political Will
- Independence of Legislative and Enforcement Bodies
- Lighter Punishment for Corruption Offenders
- Implications on Economic Stability
- Lack of Monitoring and Enforcement
- Limited Adoption of Technology in Fighting Corruption
- Lack of Public Support and Confidence

Outcomes of the Dialogue & Consultation

Key findings- The stakeholder consultations confirmed

- Corruption is all pervasive and deeply entrenched
- Corruption is systemic and grand
- Corruption is largely socially accepted as a norm and regarded as inevitable.
- Many people do not understand the damage corruption does to the national economic, social and cultural fabrics of the society
- There is little evidence that people feel guilty about their own role in corruption.
- In terms of grand or mega corruption, stakeholders perceived the scale of corruption to be highest in political corruption, development projects, procurement (including the public-sector corporations) and the bank loan write-offs.
- Stakeholders were more concerned about petty and middling corruption.
- The lack of sustained political will
- Delay in budgetary allocation to MDAs and Local Councils creates room for corruption.
- Delay in payment of salaries and poor conditions of service are major causes of corruption across the country.
- Political interference and influence undermine the efficiency of public institutions in dispensing their duties.
- Delay in full devolution of selected functions of MDAs to local councils undermines effective and efficient monitoring of key deliverables of MDAs.
- Disinclination of some citizens to identify themselves with the fight against corruption festers corruption.
- Lack of digitized system to manage and monitor strategic information on procurement, customs, human resource, government revenue and contracts creates a thriving environment for corruption.
- Improper management and monitoring of donor funds have caused a lot of duplication of activities and funds. Most activities funded by donors are also funded by the government.
- Lack of adequate collaboration among integrity institutions including the ACC in the fight against corruption.
- Interference into the judiciary by the executive continues to be a major cause of corruption in the country. The appointment of judges by the president tends to compromise the independence of the judges and the execution of their sacred role in the fight against corruption.



Strategic Pillars

The National Anti-Corruption Strategy is Built on the Following Eight Strategic Pillars, Which Are Mutual Supportive And Can Deliver The Vision And Each Pillar Has Several Measures These Pillars Are

Pillar 1	Strengthen and enforce anti-corruption laws through exemplary punishment of offenders	7 Measures
Pillar 2	Improve Transparency in Government, business and civil society sectors	11 Measures
Pillar 3	Improve the integrity of citizens and public institutions to ensure fair, effective and efficient use of resources	6 Measures
Pillar 4	Support citizen empowerment in the fight against corruption, including increased support for whistle blowers	6 Measures
Pillar 5	Develop sustainable partnership with stakeholders to reduce corruption and improve the integrity management	3 Measures
Pillar 6	Strengthen oversight and governance mechanism in the public sector	6 Measures
Pillar 7	Strengthen the resourcing, cooperation and independence of dedicated anti-corruption agencies	5 Measures
Pillar 8	Build specific programmes to reduce corruption and improve integrity in sectors particularly sectors vulnerable to corruption	8 Measures

ANTI-CORRUPTION TOOLKIT

The recurring themes of the strategy are mirrored in a core set of measures– these form the anti-corruption toolkit, and are summarised below.

- **Institutional AntiCorruption policies**MDAs should be encouraged to develop their own Anti-corruption policies with regard its employees, suppliers and other third parties;
- **Integrity pledges**a set of promises made publicly by a group, typically government ministers, to a common overseer, whereby any failure to perform the promise entails resignation from the group.
- **Codes of conduct** a set of ethical standards to which institutions adopting the code will adhere in order to demonstrate their commitment to eliminate corruption from their activities.
- **Conflict of interest provisions**a law, regulation or rule of business prohibiting participation in decision making whenever private interests might be present in the performance of public duties.
- **Integrity pacts** an integrity pact is a formal no-bribery pact made by a group of related stakeholders (e.g. contractors tendering for procurement contracts) whereby they set open and verifiable undertakings not to engage in corruption of any kind.
- **Whistle-blower protection Legislation** key mechanism to overcome the culture of tolerance of corrupt practices, people must be provided with the means to report responsibly any abuses of power or acts of corruption
- **Vigilance units** groups appointed throughout the public sector with responsibility for verifying compliance with integrity pacts, codes of conduct and anti-corruption rules and procedures.
- **Integrity testing**: random checks on those in vulnerable positions.
- **Citizens Charters** set out the public services a government agency will offer and how it will respond to members of the public.
- **Service delivery surveys and report cards** publicised reports of tests of anti-corruption standards and targets, based on verified surveys, which departments will welcome as recognition of due performance and justification of appropriate resources.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

This is based on the following strategic principles which have proven critical in reform programmes worldwide :

- **"Political leadership"** – setting the tone at the top:- early and continual visible signs of political endorsement from the highest level, so that everyone in Sierra Leone can see the extent of commitment to the success of NACS;
- **"think big" and "start small"** – the implementation plan schemes a series of reforms across all MDAs and private sector, so that each will complement the other over time, providing the required horizontal accountability ; giving priority to achievable, early, low cost actions which can demonstrate prompt and visible results ("quick wins");
- **Scale quickly** ” i.e. build on early success by expanding from these quick wins to encourage the adoption of effective reforms by other MDAs and private sector. Change management strategies and tactics tailored to the context, will enable rapid and sustainable change..

Results of Approach

1. Deepening Non-Conviction Based RECOVERIES

- Unprecedentedly, the ACC has been able to recover domestically over Le 35 Billion (Over \$3,000,000.00) Cash of lost fund through corruption and corrupt practices and returned to the People of Sierra Leone for the provision of social services; with ADDITIONAL 8 Billion Leones already committed to be recovered in the next one year.
- Three tranches of Le7.5B, Le7.5B and one tranche of Le8 Billion each of the recovered amount presented to President with some money with us for future return to the state.

Conviction Rates

- Prosecutions are now moving faster and investigations covering all spheres of public life with no room for impunity.
- Very high conviction rate from an average of 4 -5 per year with many acquittals to up 90% conviction rates
- Reduction in backlog of cases and increase in new prosecutions.
- Approaches for Plea bargains and voluntary guilty pleas now very frequent.
- Recoveries from fines have also increased exponentially with fines per count jumping from Le30M before now to as high as Le250M per count.
- Custodial Sentences without a fine now used often.

Mainstreaming the fight

1. Mainstreaming of Anti-corruption Issues into the public sector and the development of services Charters. This was an EU funded project that gave a clear road map on the activities carried out by each MDA's especially service delivery institutions.
2. Embedding Integrity management Committees (EMC's) in key MDA's as an integrity Check body within.
3. Strengthening the Pay-No-Bribe reporting Platform and ensure swifter action.
4. Targeted public education programmes, enlisting the media, the judiciary and the Civil Society.

Public Sector Reforms

- as a major deliverable, in collaboration with the judiciary, a special anti-corruption division of the High Court has been set up within the judicial structure.
- This court now has five (5) specialized judges with primary responsibility separately to hear and determine cases charged by the ACC with greater efficiency, speed, and accuracy.
- It will unclog the pile up of cases in court and drastically reduce the time corruption cases will take to be prosecuted.
- The new progressive and very strong anti-corruption law increases the minimum punishment for major corruption offences to a minimum of five (5) years or a fine of not less than Le50,000,000.00 (Fifty Million Leones);
- strengthens protection of those who assist the Commission - witnesses, informants and whistle blowers;
- allows the Commission to either prosecute corrupt public officers or recover from them all monies they misappropriate plus a minimum of 10% interest and a mandatory exclusion from holding public office for not less than 3 years;

Reforms Continued

- allows the Commission to proceed with trial of accused persons and convict them in absentia; shifts the evidential burden for offences involving offering or receiving an advantage (bribery);
- allows the Commission to appeal against sentences that are deemed lenient or disproportionate to the offence charged.
- Widens the scope of corruption with respect to Offering and Soliciting an Advantage to include accepting, obtaining or receiving an advantage;
- Reduces the pool of categories of public officers who are required to declare their assets

Reforms Continued

- Reduces to three (3) months the hitherto yearlong requirement for Public Officers to file asset declaration upon leaving office;
- Provides for administrative sanctions for Public Officers who fail to submit their Asset Declaration Forms as and within the time prescribed by the Act including withholding their salaries, suspension from public service after 3 months and removal from public service after 6 months (the last two do not apply to offices for which removal from office is prescribed by the Constitution; but their salaries can be withheld);
- Provides clear Punitive Measures for public officers who knowingly record false, inaccurate or misleading information;
- changes the interval for declaring assets from annually to bi-annually to give room for analysis and proper tracking;
- dispenses with need for Commissioners of Oath to attest Asset declaration forms and replaces it with Penal Affirmation either electronically or personally; and creates room for the digitization of the declaration process and regime.

Reforms Continued

- Vests in the Office of the Commissioner power to direct that contracts may not be proceeded with where the Commissioner, **in concurrence with the Chief Executive of the National Public Procurement Authority**, has reason to believe that a contract is not in the national interest (having corrupt elements which are clearly defined in the Act).
- Adds severe consequences for a public officer who proceeds to sign the contract having received the Commissioner's notification including imprisonment and a hefty fine after summary trial.
- It also creates a clear power for the commission to investigate examination malpractices with punishment including 5 years imprisonments for culprits who engage in, aid, abet, counsel or procure it; etc.

Reaction of Indexes

- Sierra Leone has now passed the Millennium Challenge Corporations' Control of Corruption Scorecard from a failing position of 49% in 2017 to a respectable pass of 71% in 2018; 79% in 2019; 81% in 2020 and now 83% 2021!
- Afro Barometer Corruption Prevalence dropped from over 70% in 2015 -2017 to an all-time low of 43% in 2018 and now at 40% in 2020;
- and according to Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index, Sierra Leone moved 15 spaces up in the CPI rankings from 131 in 2017 to 115 in 2021.
- Also, based on research by Independent Researchers known as IGR who put together the Bio - meter capturing realization of the President's Manifesto promises, the fight against corruption received 80% approval by the citizens.

Reaction of Indexes Cont'd

The Center for Accountability and the Rule of Law working with the Public Finance Management Consortium's 2019 Survey Confirmed the following:

- 91% of persons have heard about the ACC- this is positive, showing enormous public education and public relations work across board.
- 69% believe that prosecution is the most effective way for ACC to fight corruption.
- 91.3% of respondents hold the view that ACC have been and is creating the greatest impact in the fight against corruption.

Implementation Risks and Assumptions

- **Delay in devolution of MDAs to District councils** Some of the actions in the plan can be achieved by the District councils if the full devolution of MDAs to District councils comes into effect.
- **Funds needed to implement the actions** will be mobilized by the central government to ensure full implementation of actions recommended in this plan. Considering the expenditure and the revenue generated by the central government, funding of some of the actions will be a challenge
- **Consecutive governments uphold political will for the effective and efficient implementation of actions over the 5-year period** Change in government and governance brings along changes in priorities this might affect the implementation of the actions
- **Good governance and the rule of law will continue to be reinforced** through free, fair and credible elections in the country. Failure to uphold democratic governance will dampen the implementation of this plan.
- **Ownership of the Implementation Action Plan by each Sierra Leonean, head of MDAs, Councils and all other stakeholders in the Sierra Leone developmental process is critical to the success of this implementation plan.**



For Your Attention!



COMMONWEALTH

03 May 2022



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MEASURES ADOPTED TO PREVENTING AND TACKLING COVID 19 CORRUPTION

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Establishment of Fusion Center



- When the Covid-19 pandemic started and lock down came into effect on the 26 March 2020, the President of the Republic of South Africa His Excellence Cyril Ramaphosa announced the relief funds and directed government departments, state entities and municipalities to set aside funds to procure the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for employees.
- The risk of corruption was identified on the procurement of PPE and one of the pro-active measures by SIU was to motivate and secure a proclamation that will cover all the PPE allegations on procurement irregularities which was approved by the president for SIU to investigate all the PPE's irregularities which is Proclamation R.23 of 2020 authorizing the SIU to investigate allegations of corruption in the procurement of Personal Protective Equipment for the COVID-19 pandemic.

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ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FUSION CENTRE



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Measures adopted in preventing and tackling Covid-19 corruption

South Africa established Fusion Centre in order to provide a framework for law-enforcement to collaborate in prevention, detection and responding (investigate, prosecute and recovery of assets) to allegations of corruption or related activities in respect of the South African government's relief interventions to counter the detrimental economic and social impact of the Covid -19 pandemic.

The **establishment of the Fusion Center** is underpinned by the following principles:

- Multi-agency approach to ensure collective effort and proper integration .
- Effective coordination and collaboration of the efforts .
- Co-location of the human resources .
- Flexibility,agility and operational adaptability
- Transparency in the sharing and exchange of information
- Accurateand shared identification/ targeting of entities for investigation.
- Safeguarding the confidentialityand securityof sensitive information.
- Intelligence and prosecutiondriven investigations

5



Establishment of Fusion Center

- It was established in order to provide an immediate response by law-enforcement and corruption fighting agencies to incidences of alleged corruption, fraud, abuse or maladministration.
- In line with the proposed national anti-corruption strategy, a four pronged approach was adopted which consisting of:
 - **Prevention,**
 - **Detection,**
 - **Investigation, and**
 - **Resolution.**

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Four pronged approach adopted

<p>PREVENTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the scope of the Covid-19 timeframe the law-enforcement focus on prevention on risk identification, conveying information to deter wrongdoing and proactive reporting to enhance detection efforts. 	<p>INVESTIGATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is critical to institute immediate and parallel investigations to fast track any matters and to have a central database of all cases. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Criminal investigations. – Administrative Investigations (Maladministration). – Financial Investigations .
<p>DETECTION</p> <p>The focus is on improving the chances of detecting wrong doing before it happens . This include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Early warning – Big data analytics – Ensure speedy sharing of information 	<p>RESOLUTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure efficient and effective referrals and quick response processes towards asset recovery and prosecutions. This include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prosecution – Freezing of Assets – Recoveries

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THE ROLE OF THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL



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COMPOSITION OF SPECIAL TRIBUNAL

- The Special Tribunal was established by the President of South Africa under s 2(1)(b) of the Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunals Act 74 of 1996 (the SIU Act).
- The Special Tribunal consists of a judge, including a retired judge of a High Court, as Tribunal President. S7(1) SIU Act.
- Additional members of the Tribunal may be appointed in terms of S7(3).

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POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL

- S 8(2): A Special Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to adjudicate upon any civil proceedings brought before it by a SIU in its own name or on behalf of a State institution or any interested party as defined by the regulations, emanating from the investigation by the SIU.
- **The Special Tribunal has the power to S8(2) a-c to:**
 - (a) issue suspension orders, interlocutory orders or interdicts on application by such Unit or party;
 - (b) make any order which it deems appropriate so as to give effect to any ruling or decision given or made by it; and
 - (c) make any order which it deems appropriate as to costs

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ORDERS, APPEALS & IMPACTS

- S8(7) states that Any party may appeal against a ruling, decision or order of a Special tribunal to the Provincial Division of the Supreme Court which has jurisdiction and such an appeal shall be deemed to be an appeal against a decision by a single judge of the Supreme Court.

IMPACTS

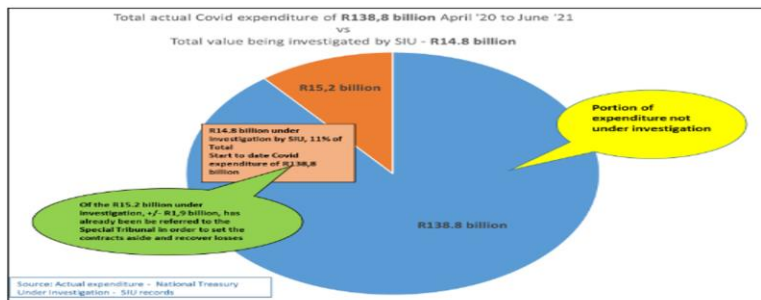
- The establishment of the Special Tribunal has resulted in an increase of legal outcomes.
- All matters instituted in the Special Tribunal are case managed by a judge which ensures speedy adjudication of matters.
- To date 46 matters have been issued in the Special Tribunal to a value of R6.9bn.

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VALUE OF COVID -19 SPEND VS VALUE UNDER INVESTIGATION BY THE SIU AND VALUE REFERRED TO THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL



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PPE INVESTIGATIONS



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Summary of COVID-19 Investigations observations

COVID-19 Investigation Observations

- Collusion (SCM officials, Bid Committee Members, Service Providers, etc.)
- Deviation & emergency procurement abuse
- Inadequate and/or gaps in the systems and processes
- Use of Transversal Contracts not considered
- National Treasury COVID-19 Procurement Instructions & Guidelines ignored
- PPE service providers pre-determined and some were not registered on CSD
- Cover quoting & splitting of bids to meet delegation threshold
- Goods and services supplied were not aligned with CIPC and CSD records
- Product supplied did not meet specifications
- Inflation of prices / overpricing

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UPDATE FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR CONFERENCE REPORT



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VULNERABILITY SECTOR ASSESSMENT



SIU as the Convener of Programme 4 has identified vulnerable sectors to fraud and corruption through collaboration with other ACTT stakeholders, informed by AG and SCOPA reports.

Vulnerable Sectors to incidents of fraud and corruption



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Conclusion

The fight against corruption in South Africa is intensifying and necessary impact is being made

There is heightened multisectoral (civil society, business, government, religious leaders, etc.) collaborations to fight corruption

There is more focus on ensuring that whistleblowers are adequately protected against threats

Education and awareness initiatives are being implemented to ensure that there is more focus on corruption prevention

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TANZANIA COUNTRY PRESENTATION





The Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau and Tanzania Scout Association Strategy to Educate Youth

A presentation to the 12th Commonwealth Regional Conference and Annual General Meeting (AGM) of Heads of Anti – Corruption Agencies in Africa Kigali Serena Hotel, Rwanda on May 3 – 7, 2022

By:
Mrs. Neema M. Mwakalyeye,
Deputy Director General,
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CONTENTS

- 1.0 INTRODUCTION
- 2.0 APPROCH USED
- 3.0 AREAS OF COLLABORATION
- 4.0 NOTABLE RESULTS
- 5.0 CHALLENGES
- 6.0 REFLECTIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT
- 7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

2



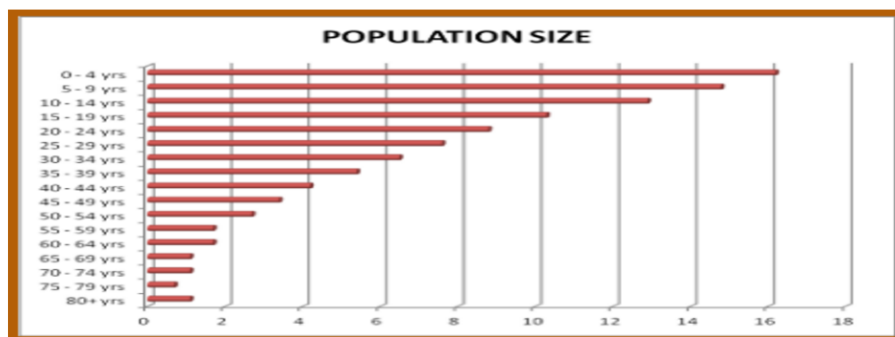
1.0 INTRODUCTION

- ❖ This strategy was developed in 2019, after the establishment of partnership between, the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) and Tanzania Scout Association (TSA).
- ❖ The partnership is driven by:
 - i. Focus on Prevention and
 - ii. Extending reach in formal and informal settings

3



1.1 Youth Involvement†



Source: National Bureau of Statistics : Census, 2012



Youth Involvement....

In Tanzania, Youth are crucial in all aspects of development. They form:

- ❖ the largest segment of the population;
- ❖ an essential component of the human capital and
- ❖ a group most vulnerable to corruption



1.2 Why Scout

- ❖ Extends beyond the formal setting of schools
- ❖ Centered on inculcating moral values to young people
- ❖ Has expansive network in Tanzania
 - ❑ **With 18,782** clubs in Tanzania (*PCCB has about 15,243 Clubs*)



2.0 APPROACH USED

PCCB and the Tanzania Scouts Association (TSA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to work together



Source: PCCB, 2020: Inauguration of the Program by the former the Minister of State, Presidents' Office Public Service Management and Good Governance Hon. Capt. (Rtd) George Mkuchikaon 2 March, 2020.

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3.0 AREAS OF COLLABORATION

- ❖ Raising Awareness of Fraud and Corruption among Scouts;
- ❖ Empowering Scouts in reporting corruption mostly as Whistleblowers;
- ❖ Training of Trainers;
- ❖ Development of publications;

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AREAS OF COLLABORATION...

- ❖ Development of Media and Social Media content;
- ❖ Mobilizing funds for joint activities; and
- ❖ Creating and implementing Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) mechanisms.

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4.0 NOTABLE RESULTS OF THE INNOVATION

a) Development and Publication of a Training Manual



Top Cover of the Training Manual (Source: PCCB, 2021)

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NOTABLE RESULTS OF THE INNOVATION

a) Development and Publication of a Training Manual...



CP. Salum R Hamduni, DG PCCB handing a Training Manual Booklet to The Scout Patron H.E. Samia Suluhi Hassan – President of the URT (Source: PCCB, 2021)

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NOTABLE RESULTS OF THE INNOVATION...

b) CAPACITY BUILDING: Training of Trainers (TOTs) national wide



Regional Bureau Chief of Mara Region with Scout Team after the Training of Trainers – Mararegion (Source: PCCB, 2021)

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NOTABLE RESULTS OF THE INNOVATION...

TAKUSKA CUP that brings together youths from both anti-corruption clubs and scouts in sporting activities



Various pictures showing youth from Scouts and Anti-Corruption Clubs participating in sports (Source: PCCB, 2021)

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NOTABLE RESULTS OF THE INNOVATION...

c) Improved relations with strategic stakeholders

- ❖ Ministry of Education, Science and Technology ;
- ❖ President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities ;
- ❖ Good Governance and Reforms Department (State House);
- ❖ Tanzania Institute of Education (TET) and
- ❖ National Kiswahili Council (BAKITA).
- ❖ Women Fund Tanzania Trust (WFT-T)

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5.0 CHALLENGES

- ❖ Reliable funds
- ❖ Lack of baseline data
- ❖ Geographical location of Tanzania in terms of size. (Square Meters 947,303)

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6.0 REFLECTIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT

- ❖ Political will can yield especially where resources are scarce
- ❖ Stakeholders' engagement remains a critical aspect in anti-corruption efforts
- ❖ Using of existing structures can yield better results

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7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS



The case of PCCB and TSA partnership is something that can be emulated in other countries with minor modifications, taking into consideration the cultural context.

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THANKS FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION

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UGANDA COUNTRY PRESENTATION



12TH COMMONWEALTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (AGM) OF HEADS OF ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES IN AFRICA

HON. BETI KAMYA TURWOMWE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF GOVERNMENT
INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT



BRIEF INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Inspectorate of Government of Uganda (IG) is a creation of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda with mandate to

- Promote and foster strict adherence to the rule of law and principles of natural justice in administration of public resources
- Promote good governance in public offices
- Stimulate public awareness about the values of good governance and constitutionalism,
- To foster the elimination of corruption, abuse of authority and abuse of office

In order to operationalize those functions, a robust legal and administrative framework which includes constitutional, statutory and executive action has been put in place.



INNOVATIVE WORK OR INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTED

In his Keynote Address during the 9th Commonwealth Regional Conference that took place in Kampala in 2019, H.E. the President of Uganda Gen. Museveni noted that corruption was mainly due to a population that was not empowered with knowledge that they were actually the victims of corruption through its effect on social services due to them. The President appealed to ACA's to lure the victims of corruption to join the struggle by reporting culprits engaging in corruption.



INNOVATIVE WORK OR INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTED

True, for too long, corruption has been fought by six-figure-salaried politicians and technocrats, in chauffeur-driven top of the range vehicles, with comprehensive health insurance policies for themselves and their families, in air-conditioned boardrooms and 5-star hotels plus Business Class seats on airplanes. What would such people know about the pain of corruption? In fact, some of them could be beneficiaries and perpetrators of corruption!



INNOVATIVE WORK OR INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTED

Following are innovative work and initiatives implemented by the IG since the last conference in Kampala in 2019:

- Conducted a Cost of Corruption Survey in Uganda which revealed that the country could be losing up to UGX 20 T (Approx USD 5.6B) per year in corruption
- Giving corruption a face to facilitate the war against it by the public
- Established channels of reaching out to the grassroots population to sensitize them on the cost of corruption and its effect being the political, religious and cultural structures which are well established and very active in Uganda



INNOVATIVE WORK OR INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTED

- Instituted an aggressive public sensitization campaign
- Identified and published names and identities of 183 accounting officers of public institutions with the highest budgets
- Amended the Leadership Code Act in 2021 to include ALL people who earn a salary from Government. This increased the number of people required to declare their income, assets and liabilities to the IGG from 25,000 to 380,000



MAIN CHALLENGES FACED IN IMPLEMENTING THE INITIATIVE

- Funding
- Despondency – the population watch corruption levels rising and the disparity in quality of life between the political class/technocrat and the grassroots population and believe that leaders have no interest in combatting corruption. They think that there is no political will to fight corruption because they do not see any “Big Fish” arraigned before Court, they see only silverfish!
- Corruption has come to be accepted as a way of life!
- Fear for security of life by implementing officials



RESULTS OF THE INNOVATIONS

- Figures of the Cost of Corruption survey have circulated widely and are often quoted in many fora
- The IG has engaged the political structure in the Executive, Parliament, Local Governments, IRCU & Cultural leaders
- Through engagements with the Executive and Parliament, the IG's budget for FY 2022/3 has been boosted by 30%
- The IG is receiving more whistle-blower accounts of corruption and illicit wealth acquisition



5. REFLECTIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT

- Involve grassroots in the war vs corruption, it is their war
- Continue to enhance inter agency synergies
- Continued participation in Regional and International Anti-Corruption efforts



RECOMMENDATIONS THAT COULD BE SHARED

- Constantly engage policy makers for budgetary increments with facts and figures
- Engage the grassroots; they are the victims of corruption so the war vs corruption is their war



12TH COMMONWEALTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (AGM) OF HEADS OF ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES IN AFRICA

ZAMBIA COUNTRY PRESENTATION



PRESENTATION BY ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION ZAMBIA ACTING DIRECTOR-GENERAL SILUMESI MUCHULA

12TH COMMONWEALTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR ANTI-CORRUPTION
AGENCIES IN AFRICA
3-7 MAY, 2022
KIGALI, RWANDA

PRESENTATION LAYOUT



- BACKGROUND OF THE COMMISSION
- MANDATE OF THE COMMISSION
- INNOVATION OF 2021
- EXPECTED IMPACT OF THE INNOVATION
- CONCLUSION

BACKGROUND



- The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) was established through an Act of Parliament 40 years ago (1982).
- Initially to combat corruption in the public sector.
- Over the years, a number of changes have occurred on the legal framework, giving the ACC mandate to combat corruption in both public and private sectors.
- ACC is the lead agency in the fight against corruption in the country.
- Other governance and oversight institutions exist to supplement the graft fight in Zambia.

MANDATE OF THE COMMISSION



Investigations and
Prosecutions



Corruption
Prevention



Public Education

INNOVATION



• ANNUAL INTEGRITY AWARDS

- Background - 2004 National Governance Survey Report revealed a high prevalence rate of corruption at points of service delivery in public institutions.
- ACC's information also shows that fraud, manipulation of systems, misuse/conversion of public assets, conflicts of interest and poor work culture are all rife in Zambia's public institutions.
- In addressing this concern, ACC's research showed that formation of Integrity Committees (ICs) could be an effective way to institutionalizing corruption prevention.

INNOVATION BACKGROUND CONTINUED



- The objective of the IC programme is to **enhance institutional performance by making anti-corruption and integrity the way of life in service delivery** by every public and private institution.
- It is now law that all public institutions should form Integrity Committees as a measure of preventing corruption (Section 6 (1)(iv) of **Anti-Corruption Act no.3 of 2012**).

ANNUAL INTEGRITY AWARDS



• Rationale

1. To provide a **self-reflective mechanism** to help **enhance Integrity development efforts in respective institutions.**
2. To recognise & encourage ICs that are performing well to continue on the same trajectory.
3. To encourage ICs that may not be performing well to emulate those doing well or to strive to do well.
4. To set a benchmark / baseline for monitoring improvement, over time, in the performance of ICs.

ANNUAL INTEGRITY AWARDS



• RANKING

The following categories to rank ICs are considered;

1. **Best Performing IC – overall**
2. **Best Performing IC – Leadership**
3. **Best Performing IC - Organizing for Integrity Development**
4. **Best Performing IC – Innovation**
5. **Best Performing IC – Best Practice**

ANNUAL INTEGRITY AWARDS



- Summary of Ranking Considerations
- **Overall** -Measures the overall performance using an aggregate score, taking into account of Innovation, Organizing for Integrity Development, Leadership and Best Practice documents.
- **Leadership** -Assessing the **general commitment of leadership** being provided by management of the institution to which an IC belongs.

Integrity Committees(ICs) guidelines require CEOs to effectively monitor the implementation of their ICs.



ANNUAL INTEGRITY AWARDS

Organising for Integrity Development

- This category measures the institution's commitment to integrity development through; IC induction training, sensitisation on existence of the IC, employee induction, and engagement of fulltime secretariat for the IC.

Innovation :

- This category measures the **unique initiatives** / activities that are implemented by an IC, that supersede the standard IC guidelines.
- The category also focuses on the ability to implement IC activities amidst the Covid 19 pandemic.



ANNUAL INTEGRITY AWARDS

Best Practice: Measures the **best practice documents put in place to prevent corruption.**

Some documents under consideration are:

Gift and Benefits policy, gift register, conflict of interest policy (guidelines), code of ethics, HR policies, whistleblower policy, and customer service charters.



ANNUAL INTEGRITY AWARDS

- The ICs are ranked according to their performance which is determined using **31 indicators**, where each indicator has a total possible score of 5 allocated to it.
- The ICs are ranked according to their percentage score, out of **155 total possible score for all indicators.**
- **The higher the score the better the rank.**
- **Institutions with the same score share the rank.**

ANNUAL INTEGRITY AWARDS



- It is important to state that the ranking of ICs is not in any way aimed at causing embarrassment to the ICs not performing well but is an attempt to reinvigorate the zeal to strive towards excellence and improvement in the performance of ICs.

EXPECTED IMPACT OF THE AWARDS



- Improved service delivery in both public and private institutions.
- Enhanced transparency and accountability in public service delivery.
- Prudent utilization of public resources.
- Improved access to basic services by the general public.
- Reduction in incidences of corrupt practices at points of service delivery.

CONCLUSION



- Any country that is interested in delivering goods and services to its people in a cost effective, efficient and timely manner needs to consider ways of promoting ethics, integrity and professionalism.
- The fight against corruption needs methodical approaches to supplement the punitive aspect.
- Implementation of holistic approaches maybe the answer to fighting the big elephant in the room.

THE END

- I Thank you for your attention



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**STRENGTHENING ASSET RECOVERY, A WEAPON TO FIGHT AGAINST
CORRUPTION, BY DR. UGIRASHEBUJA EMMANUEL**

**STRENGTHENING ASSET
RECOVERY, A WEAPON TO
FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION
IN AFRICA**

**Presented by Dr.
UGIRASHEBUJA Emmanuel
Minister of Justice/Attorney
General
Kigali, on 03rd May, 2022**

**COMMONWEALTH VALUES AND
PRINCIPLES**

1. Democracy
2. Human rights
3. International Peace
4. Tolerance, respect and understanding;
5. Freedom of expression
6. Separation of powers;
7. Rule of law;
8. Good Governance;
9. Sustainable Development;
10. Protecting the environment;
11. Access to health, Education, Food and shelter,
12. Gender equality;
13. Importance of young people in the Commonwealth;
14. Recognition of needs of vulnerable states;
15. The role of civil society

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- I. Asset recovery fundamental principles of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and of African Union Convention on Prevention and Combating Corruption (AUCPCC);
- II. National Mechanisms and Strategies of Asset Recovery

I. ASSET RECOVERY FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF UNCAC AND OF AUCPCC

Definition

- *“Asset Recovery is a process that includes the tracing, freezing, confiscation and return of illicitly acquired assets”*

Asset recovery measures

- Prevention and detection of transfers of proceeds of crime (art 52 UNCAC)
- Direct recovery of the property (art 53 UNCAC)
- Recovery of property through international cooperation (art 54-55 UNCAC)
- Return and disposal of assets (art 57 UNCAC)
- Laundering of the proceeds of corruption (art 6 AUCPCC)
- Confiscation and seizure of the proceeds and instrumentalities of corruption (art 16 AUCPCC)

Direct recovery of property

- **State parties shall be permitted to:**
 - ✓ Initiate civil action in another party's courts to establish ownership of property acquired through corruption
 - ✓ Confiscate proceeds or property, the value of which corresponds to that of such proceeds derived from offenses and repatriation of such proceeds

Direct recovery Cont'd

- **Courts shall be permitted to:**
 - ✓ Order corruption offenders to pay compensation to another state party
 - ✓ Freeze or seize the instrumentalities and proceeds of corruption pending a final judgment
- **Courts/Competent authorities shall be allowed to:**
 - ✓ Recognize in confiscation decisions another party's claim as legitimate owner of property

Confiscating proceeds of crime

- International cooperation for purposes of confiscation upon request from another state party;
- Domestic freezing, seizure and confiscation;
- Necessary legal framework required;
- Bona fide third parties

II. NATIONAL AND STRATEGIES OF MECHANISMS AND RECOVERY

Mechanism and strategies

The recovery mechanism provides for mechanisms to recover all judgment debts including court ordered charges in all court cases (Not limited to cases of mismanagement, corruption and embezzlement):

1. Inventory of judgment on assets

- ✓ When a judgment on assets is delivered; it is recorded in the Database of judgment debtors. This helps in identifying and monitoring debtors (especially after getting full identifications) who have paid, failed to pay and those not able to pay.

Mechanism and strategies Cont'd

2. Identification of the judgment debtors

- ✓ Collect full identifications of judgment debtors from different institutions; data related to residential addresses, ID numbers, parents, locations, registered immovable and movable properties.

3. Publishing judgment debtors

- ✓ A list of judgment debtors is recorded every quarter and published on MINIJUST website for everyone to access it.

Mechanism and strategies Cont'd

4. Registration of debtors in the Credit Bureau-TransUnion Rwanda

- ✓ The credit bureau registers debtors so that upon consultation, banks are able to identify all the debtors and to measure the risk index and the integrity status of the person they are dealing with

5. Reminder notices

- ✓ Reminder notices are sent to debtors for reminders and information to pay their obligations

Mechanism and strategies Cont'd

6. Voluntary payments

- ✓ The debtor contact the respective judgment creditor to agree on modalities of payment of the judgment debt

7. Installment plans

- ✓ A debtor who is experiencing financial difficulties has an opportunity to negotiate a settlement in installments

Mechanism and strategies Cont'd

8. Caveat

- ✓ The creditor submits a request to the Registrar of land titles and the Tax Administration, in order to prevent any transfer of the immovable property and Motor vehicles respectively, belonging to the debtor

9. Compensations, set-offs and reconciliations

- ✓ In case GoR has a commercial contract with a judgment debtor, they can arrange on how GoR as a judgment creditor, can withhold their payments and compensate the debt. This should however be reflected in a payment contract

Mechanism and strategies Cont'd

10. Adverts and awareness campaigns

- ✓ The campaigns through tv, radio broadcasting and public education campaigns focus at informing the public on the negative effects of forced executions

11. Forced execution procedures

- ✓ The use of legal means and forcibly execute judgment debts such as tax refund garnishments, wage/salary garnishments, auctions, bank account garnishments

Mechanism and strategies Cont'd

12. Partnering with stakeholders

- ✓ National Identification Authority
- ✓ Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority
- ✓ Rwanda Revenue Authority
- ✓ Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration
- ✓ Rwanda Social Security Board
- ✓ Debtors' respective employers

Thank you for your kind attention

THE EFFECTS OF NON-CONVICTION-BASED ASSET RECOVERY IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION, BY PROFESSOR BOLAJI OWASANOYE

The Effects of Non-Conviction - Based Asset Recovery in Fighting Corruption

By
Prof Bolaji Owasanoye, SAN
Chairman,
Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC)
Nigeria

Introduction

- Corruption like Covid 19 is a global as well as national problem present in both developed and developing countries but the level of pervasiveness and response differ.
- Estimated financial costs of corruption at national and global levels differ with various estimates that put the cost at \$1 trillion for corruption globally.
- The Nigeria Corruption Index 2020 conducted by the ICPC underscores the importance of fighting corruption
- **“Discovered or reported cases of corruption do not reflect the full picture of grand corruption in the country. The reasons for this include the instinct to preserve personal, communal and other relationships between the perpetrators and the people who are in the best position to report the incident in issue.” ACAN, Nigeria Corruption Index: Report of a Pilot Survey (2020)**

Global anti-corruption architecture

- **The global community has committed to fighting corruption through instruments like:**
 - USA- Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) first distinct anti-corruption legislation**
FCPA confers universal jurisdiction where an entity conducting business in the USA or through their financial system or in the US dollar is involved in acts of corruption
 - UN Convention Against Corruption**
 - African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (AUCPCC)**
 - OECD Convention on Combating of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials**
 - Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption**
- **Asset recovery is just one among several tools for fighting corruption**

International Legal Framework for Asset Recovery

UNCAC-Arts, 51-57

- Arts 53-57 details mechanisms of recovery
 - Criminal and civil forfeiture proceedings
 - compensation;
 - Disgorgement of profits; and
 - criminal fines
- Art. V of UNCAC generally deals with asset recovery, while Art. 53 (a) specifically permits non -conviction-based asset recovery

AUCPCC Arts. 16, 17, 18 & 19(3)

- Art. 19(3) is legal basis for asset recovery and return
- Art. 1 makes unexplained wealth “illicit enrichment” and “proceeds of corruption” recoverable
- Art. 16(1) permits interim forfeiture measure; and
- Art. 16(2) limited in scope because it require proof of offence (Art. 16(2) is probably suitable for civil law African jurisdictions)

Statutory framework for fighting corruption in Nigeria

- **Major anti-corruption legislations includes:**
 - a. **The Police Act 2020;**
 - b. **The Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act 2000;**
 - c. **Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (Establishment) Act 2002;**
 - d. **The Electoral Act;**
 - e. **Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal Act;**
 - f. **Fiscal Responsibility Act**
 - g. **Public Complaints Commission Act**
 - h. **Public Procurement Act 2007;**
 - i. **Recovery of Public Property (Special Provisions) Act;**
 - h. **Advance Fee Fraud and Other related Offences Act, 2006;**
 - i. **Money Laundering (Prohibition) Act2011 (as amended);**
 - j. **Terrorism (Prevention) (Amendment) Act 2013;**
 - k. **Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit Act, 2018;**
 - l. **Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, 2018.**
 - m. **National Agency for the Prohibition of trafficking in Person Act;**
 - n. **National Agency for Drugs Administration and Control Act; etc**

Summary of statutory mandate of the ICPC

- **Section 6, ICPC Act**
- **Enforcement of ICPC Act and any other law prohibiting corruption;**
- **To examine practices, systems and processes of public bodies to prevent fraud and corruption (by system studies and reviews; conduct corruption risk assessment; deploy ethics and integrity scorecards on MDAs)**
- **Public education and enlightenment**

Legal framework for asset recovery in Nigeria

- Forfeiture of illicit assets is conducted through conviction and non-conviction-based modes under various legislations which include-
- Section 44(b) of the 1999 constitution the extant constitution of the land recognises civil forfeiture. Other extant laws with specific provisions are -
 - a. Section 3 of the Failed Banks Recovery of Debts and Financial Malpractices in Banks Act;
 - b. Sections 337-339 Administration of Criminal Justice Act, 2015;
 - c. Sections 37-48 ICPC Act
 - d. Sections 33, 34, and 36 National Drug Law Enforcement Agency Act;
 - e. Sections 168, 169, and 173 Customs and Excise Management Act;
 - f. Section 29 and 34, Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (Establishment) Act;
 - g. Section 23(2) of the Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal Act;
 - h. Recovery of Public Property (Special Provisions) Act 2004; etc.

Procedure for civil forfeiture in Nigeria -ICPC Act

Under the ICPC Act

Powers of officers of the Commission to seize property during investigation (ss 37 & 38 ICPC Act);

Under section 48 of the Act, the Chairman of the Commission may apply ex -parte to a Judge for interim forfeiture of property seized during investigation where there is no prosecution or conviction for an offence under the Act.

The application shall be made before the expiration of 12 months of the seizure of the property.

The Commission shall convince the court that "such property had been obtained as a result of or in connection with an offence under sections 3 to 19" of the ICPC Act.

Because the procedure envisaged by section 48 and 49 of the ICPC Act is civil in nature, the burden on the Commission is not proof beyond reasonable doubt but on the balance of probabilities.

- The Judge may issue an order directing that a notice be published in the Federal Gazette and in at least two national newspapers requiring any person who claims to be interested in the property to appear and show cause why the property should not be forfeited to government. If after the expiration of the notice the Judge is satisfied that the property was acquired in contravention of sections 3 to 19 of the Act and that there is no bona fide purchaser for value interested in the property, the Judge may order final forfeiture of the property.
- Where no application for final forfeiture is made within 12 months of seizure, the property shall be released to the person from whom it was seized.

Procedure for civil forfeiture in Nigeria - Advance Fee Fraud Act

Civil forfeiture procedure under section 17 AFF Act involves two stages:

A High Court may order interim forfeiture of property if the Court is satisfied upon an ex parte application by the Commission (EFCC or ICPC) that the property is unclaimed or reasonably suspected to be proceeds of unlawful activity.

the person in possession of the property or person interested shall be notified by service of the interim order and publication, as the court shall order, to appear before the court within 14 days to show cause why the court should not make a final order of forfeiture of the property in favour of the Federal Government of Nigeria.

At the expiration of 14 days of the notice or publication, parties shall be heard upon motion on notice filed on behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria for final forfeiture.

Recent Developments on NCB forfeiture in Nigeria

- Nigeria's Supreme Court has in some landmark cases endorsed NCB forfeiture and reverse burden of proof in Nigeria - Gabriel Daudu v FRN (2018) 10 NWLR (Pt. 1626) 169; (2018) LPELR -436337 (SC); Dame Patience Jonathan v FRN (2019) LPELR-46944 (SC);
- All interim forfeitures or freezing of accounts made pursuant to ICPC Act, NDLEA Act, EFCC, Advance Fee Fraud and other Fraud Related Offences Act are not in conflict with Ss. 36 and 44 of the 1999 Constitution.
- The Supreme Court has affirmed that the Advance Fee Fraud and Other Fraud Related Offences Act were enacted in line with UNCAC wherein non conviction based forfeiture was legalized
- Nigeria's NASS recently passed a POCA that takes the use of NCB beyond reasonable doubt and affirms the judicial position.

Benefits of non-conviction-based asset recovery

- Speed (under section 17 AFFA, for instance, an adept Judge can conclude proceedings within one month)
- Liberty of person in possession of assets not in issue and it does not offend fundamental rights or constitutional safeguards
- Proceeding is against property not the person
- Proof is on the balance of probabilities
- Reverse burden of proof
- Ease of asset recovery takes the profits out of crime thereby promoting deterrence
- Civil forfeiture is advantageous in countries with dysfunctional criminal justice systems
- Dispossession of illicit wealth from criminals is sufficient punishment to dissuade others. It is "taking the profit out of crime"
- Does not prevent later prosecution of suspect

Limitations of asset recovery in fighting corruption

- Utility of non conviction based asset recovery can be muted where offender remains in public office to accumulate other illicit assets
- Where all illicit assets are not traced, retention of other assets undermines public confidence
- Public perception is that NCB without imprisonment is not fully deterrent of wrongful conduct however data and experience indicate that in democratic systems especially those with weak criminal justice administration NCB gives the state leverage

What AU Members Should Do

1. Implement CAPAR Standards

- Common African Position on Asset Recovery- CAPAR was adopted in February 2020 by AU Heads of Government
- CAPAR covers five pillars viz –
 - Detection and Identification of assets
 - Recovery and Return (for assets outside jurisdiction)
 - Management and utilisation of assets for public good
 - Cooperation and partnerships
 - cross cutting issues such as protection of whistleblowers, capacity building etc.

What AU Members Should Do.

2. Implement Thabo Mbeki Report

1. Implement the low hanging fruits of the Mbeki Panel Recommendations viz
 - Establish specialized asset forfeiture/recovery units locally and within AU structure
2. Comply with Art 4 (1) and Art 20 (1) of AUCPCC, by providing required information in compliance with AU Executive Council Decision **EX.CL/Dec.951** by designating a national authority and criminalizing acts of corruption
- 3. COMBINE DIPLOMATIC, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL FORFEITURE MECHANISMS FOR ASSET RECOVERY NOT JUST DIPLOMATIC MEASURES**
4. Involve CSOs and media (local and international) in advocacy for asset recovery and asset return
5. Establish transparent mechanisms for management and use of returned assets

What AU Members Should Do.

3. Advocate Model Template for International Asset Return

- Demand transparent parameters and where necessary timetable for return of asset to Africa including stolen artefacts. This is to eliminate “musical chairs” in asset return
- Advocate application of common standards of governance on use of returned assets rather than divide and rule negotiations on country -by-country basis.
- Apply common standards of simultaneous demand for sanctions against principal actors and middlemen/facilitators of corruption in Requesting and Requested States

Conclusion

- Non-conviction-based asset recovery is a potent tool for denial of the fruits of wrong-doing as well as recovery of illicit wealth
- Civil forfeiture is a viable alternative to criminal forfeiture
- ACAs need to improve capacity in Investigation especially asset tracing to ensure maximum impact of NCB asset forfeiture
- It is suggested that efforts should be made to capacitate anti-corruption agencies to improve investigation and prosecution alongside civil forfeiture
- Serious efforts should be made to address dysfunction in the criminal justice system
- Improved public education is required on the utility of civil forfeiture to anti corruption efforts

IMPACT OF CORRUPTION ON GOOD GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA, BY DR. USTA KAITESI



▶ IMPACT OF CORRUPTION ON GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA



Dr. KAITESI Usta
Chief Executive Officer
RWANDA GOVERNANCE BOARD



SCOPE

1. A reflection on Africa: Where we are and we are going
2. Understanding Governance
3. Corruption
4. Accountability through assessments
5. Conclusion and recommendations



A REFLECTION ON AFRICA

The resources of Africa

- 30% of the world's mineral reserves,
- 8% of the world's natural Gas
- 12 % of the world's oil reserves;
- 40% percent of the world's gold
- 90 % of world's chromium and platinum
- 65% per cent of the world's arable land (Source: UN Environmental Program)

Corruption in Africa

- Corruption undermines Africa's security, creates economic damage and violates human rights.
- Africa loses through illicit financial out flows equivalent to 1.3 trillion dollars-
- Illegal migration of citizens seeking greener pastures elsewhere

Agenda 2063

- Africa's aspiration are clear
 - Aspiration 3: An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, Justice and the rule of law
 - Aspiration 4: A peaceful and secure Africa:
- A prosperous Africa must based on:
 - Good governance, democracy, social inclusion and respect for human rights, justice the rule of law are necessary pre-requisite for a peaceful and conflict free Africa.
 - Capable institutions and transformation leadership

UNDERSTANDING (GOOD) GOVERNANCE

WORLD BANK

Good governance

- ▶ The process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced;
- ▶ The capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies;
- ▶ The respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them.

IMF

Good governance

- ▶ Ensuring the rule of law, improving the efficiency and accountability of the public sector and tackling corruption for economic prosperity.

UNITED NATIONS

Good governance

- ▶ Participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive, and follows the rule of law.

GOOD GOVERNANCE Cont'd

“Good governance rests on both the character and competence of national leaders. Unfortunately for Africa, many of its leaders have been more intoxicated by the privileges of power than humbled by the responsibilities of governance.”

The Chandler Institute of Governance 2022



RWANDA'S GOVERNANCE

ENSURE GOOD GOVERNANCE THAT IS UNDERSTOOD AS:

- Accountability, transparency and efficiency in deploying scarce resources.
- Centered on Citizen participation and inclusiveness.
- Having the Rule of law that supports and protects all its citizens without discrimination.
- Social and economic transformation towards rapid development.

CORRUPTION

- The African Union “Convention on the preventing and combating corruption” acknowledges that corruption undermines accountability and transparency as well as socio-economic development on the continent.
- Corruption undermines the legitimacy of government, democratic values, human rights and respect for the rule of law
- Corruption is an hindrance of good governance
- Corruption undermines the security infrastructure hinders investment and wastes scarce resources,
- Corruption costs the health sector for Africa greater than what is needed for global universal health coverage

Ensuring Good Governance and Anti-Corruption

Office of the Ombudsman:

- Leads the fight against corruption;
- Leads the fight against injustice;
- Enforces assets declaration. The Office of the Ombudsman submits reports to both Chambers of the Parliament.

Rwanda Investigation Bureau- RIB:

- Prevents, detects, investigates and responds to current and emerging crime threats through the use of modern technology and building partnership in order to uphold the rule of law.

Rwanda Governance Board -RGB:

- Leads research works on governance;
- Monitors institutional performance, service delivery and governance practices.

National Human Right Commission - NHRC:

- Promotes and protects human rights;
- Monitors the respect for human rights.

Rwanda Public Procurement Authority - RPPA :

Monitors & regulates practices of public tenders.

Office of the Auditor General - OAG:

The OAG annually audits compliance and finance management. OAG submits reports to both Chambers of the Parliament.

ABOUT RWANDA GOVERNANCE BOARD

- **Monitor compliance** with good governance principles and service delivery across public and private institutions as well as CSOs;
Research:
 - Conduct research on governance
 - Explore citizens' perception with service delivery
 - Disseminate the findings to inform action and policy
- **Home Grown Solutions:** to preserve, protect and promote the use of home-grown solutions in Rwanda
- **Register NGOs, FBOs and POs** and monitor whether their operations comply with the law
- **Media Sector:** to promote the media sector and provide advice on its operations;
- **JADF Coordination:** to coordinate and follow up the Joint Action Development Forum activities

ENABLING ACCOUNTABILITY: ASSESSMENT TOOLS



- The Citizen Report Card (CRC)
 - CRC is a public audit tool where citizens provide feedback on service delivery;
 - The 11th NLR resolved that 10% of District Imihigo Evaluation will be attributed to CRC as a reflection of citizen evaluation: 5% for satisfaction at 5% and 5% for participation in governance.



- The Rwanda Governance Scorecard (RGS)
 - The RGS is a quantifiable index that gauges the state of governance in Rwanda.
 - Its purpose is to generate credible and reliable data on governance

RGS: THE ANTI-CORRUPTION PILLAR

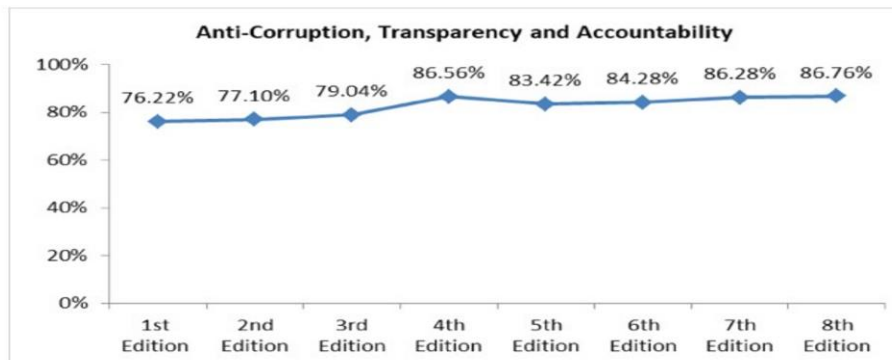


**ANTI-CORRUPTION,
TRANSPARENCY AND
ACCOUNTABILITY**

86.77%



PERFORMANCE OF ANTI-CORRUPTION, TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY SINCE THE 1ST RGS EDITION



The core of influence is

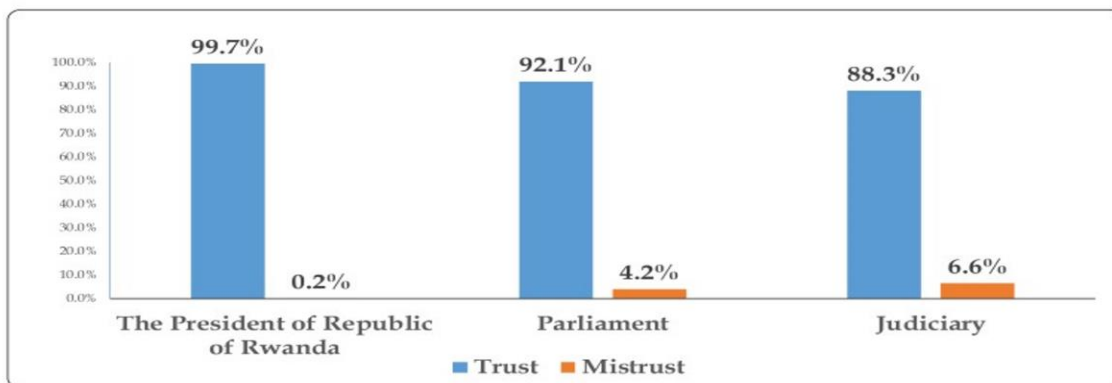
TRUST

You cannot lead without it

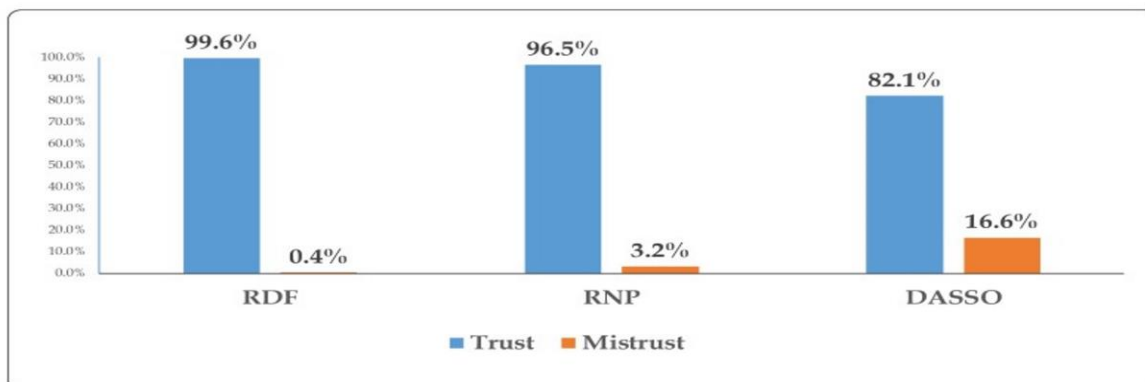
Building Trust in Leadership

- A decisive factor in building a strong and prosperous nation is trust. Trust is the oxygen of strong nations.
- The goal of governance should be the constant expansion of trust across all levels of society.
- Trust fosters greater investment, innovation, entrepreneurship, and economic growth.
- Trust and prosperity are tightly correlated, higher trust results in greater access to (and lower cost of) capital and investment.
- , increasing the level of trust in government is always a top priority. Clear property rights, a strong rule of law, and effective anti-corruption systems all help.
- Good laws and rules are one thing, and compliance standards are another.

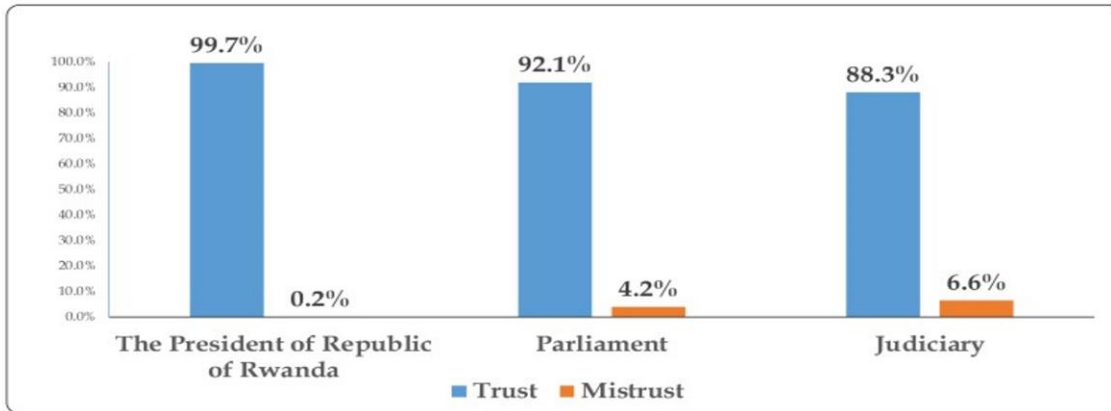
CITIZENS' TRUST IN LEADERSHIP



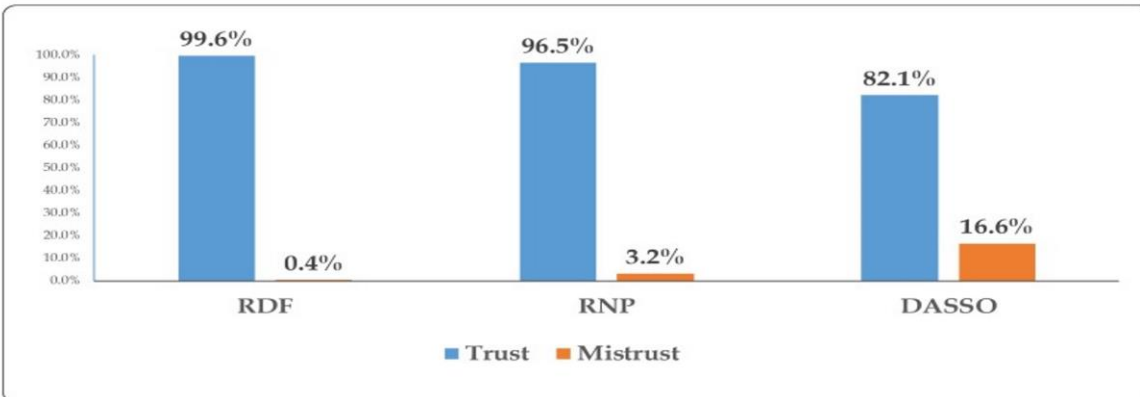
CITIZENS' TRUST IN SECURITY ORGANS



CITIZENS' TRUST IN LEADERSHIP



CITIZENS' TRUST IN SECURITY ORGANS



CHANDLER GOOD GOVERNMENT INDEX 2022: ANTI-CORRUPTION INDICATOR: CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF THE ABUSE OF PUBLIC POWER FOR PRIVATE BENEFITS.

THE TOP 10 AFRICAN COUNTRIES ON ANTI-CORRUPTION INDICATOR

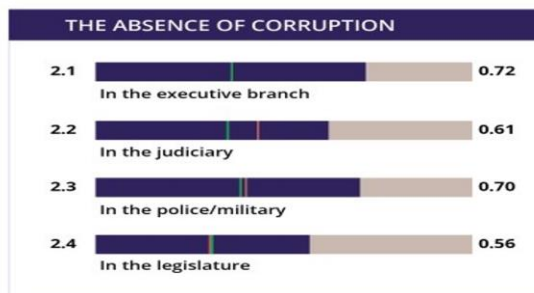
Country	Global Rank	Global Score
Mauritius	38 th	0.576
Rwanda	53 rd	0.500
Botswana	57 th	0.493
Morocco	64 th	0.477
South Africa	70 th	0.452
Senegal	71 st	0.433
Tunisia	72 nd	0.424
Ghana	73 rd	0.417
Egypt	74 th	0.414
Namibia	76 th	0.413

THE 10 LEAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES ON ANTI-CORRUPTION INDICATOR

Country	Global Rank	Global Score
Zimbabwe	103 rd	0.262
Nigeria	102 nd	0.284
Mali	101 st	0.303
Mozambique	99 th	0.310
Zambia	98 th	0.329

▶ GLOBAL: THE RULE OF LAW INDEX: THE ABSENCE OF CORRUPTION

- Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain
- Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain
- Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain
- Government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain



II. CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

Rwanda's overall ranking in corruption perception index



Source: Corruption Perception Index

Corruption perception index measures the perception of corruption in the public sector from different countries around the world. It is produced by Transparency International.

Conclusions and Recommendations

IMPACT OF CORRUPTION ON GOOD GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA

- According to the report, corruption persist in Africa.
- The last positions were taken by majority African countries which imply that there is still a gap among African countries in terms of establishing strong mechanisms to fight corruption.
- It is also observed in other reports such as the corruption perception index by Transparency international, whereas African countries have the highest levels of perceived corruption generally.
- A number of African countries have constantly improved their anti-corruption mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- In addition to laws against corruption, the adoption of digitalization of services is promising in terms of curbing the corruption curve.
- Enhancing the implementation of national policies and anti-corruption strategies for the effective public service delivery.
- There is need to develop an African or regional index that helps track corruption trends, given the African reality.

MURAKOZE

COMBATting CORRUPTION FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA, BY PROFESSOR EDWARD HOSEAH

“COMBATting CORRUPTION FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA” PROF. EDWARD G HOSEAH

12th Commonwealth Regional Conference of Heads of
Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa Kigali Serena Hotel,
Kigali, Rwanda 3– 7 May 2022

INTRODUCTION

- Corruption is a transnational phenomenon that affects all societies rich and poor. Corruption threatens development because stability and peace of societies are at stake. Corruption undermines the institutions and values of democracy, ethical values and rule of law. There is no good governance where corruption is rampant.
- Countries who oppose corruption must come together and figure out how best to tackle the scourge and cooperate to prevent the inroads of corruption.
- Through the UNCAC, countries have been able to develop measures to prevent and combat corruption because we all need good governance and sustainable development especially in Africa as corruption has hit badly the continent.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.
- No poverty, zero hunger, good health and well being, quality education and gender equality, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure, reduced inequalities, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life below water, life on land, peace, justice and strong institutions, and partnership for the goals
- The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

CORRUPTION DIAGNOSIS AND CHALLENGES

- Countries have committed to prioritize progress for those who're furthest behind. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls.
- The creativity, knowhow, technology and financial resources from all of society is necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context.
- As ACA in Africa, you lead the process of prevention and combating corruption.
- The following are critical issues to consider and find answers:
 - 1) evaluate the country's experience in combating corruption
 - 2) are there gaps in the laws against corruption?
 - 3) are the laws enforced effectively?
 - 4) do the aca have sufficient resources and skills? Are you able to retain skilled investigators and prosecutors? Do courts conversant with corruption offences?

LINKAGE BETWEEN CORRUPTION AND DEVELOPMENT

- 5) are the anti corruption strategies realistic?
- 6) is there a political will that enhances the ability of ACA to combat corruption?
- 7) does the peer review mechanisms under the UNODC helped state parties to clearly see where the problems are and how to fix them?
- Surveys carried out over time indicate the level of corruption in the country for example transparency international corruption perception index, world bank business environment survey, global competitive survey by the world economic forum, local NGO equipped with the capacity to carry out corruption diagnosis surveys, help to detect petty, administrative and grand corruption.
- The results link well in addressing development and how the citizens are affected by social service delivery and impact on economic development.

LINKAGE BETWEEN CORRUPTION AND DEVELOPMENT

- The extent to which governments through the ACA guided on how to reduce the level of corruption and stimulate economic development in the country.
- Quantitative data would compare the recorded value of imports and exports between country a and country b and derive the level of corruption in customs services. The time spent to clear a cargo at the port would estimate the incentive to encourage bribery.
- Implementation of the right to information legislation

PRIORITIZATION AND SEQUENCING

- Corruption is multifaceted problem that require a comprehensive multi prong approaches and solutions.
- Failure to priorities renders the strategic document sterile and you don't know where to start.
- In selecting priority list you have to consider: 1) the significance of the problem targeted (the amount of harm does to society and citizenry) 2) the likely effectiveness of the proposed reforms in reducing the problem 3) the expected costs of the proposed reform not only budgetary or economic but political capital and technical capacity.
- Most importantly is not the magnitude of the problem of corruption rather the intended reform that reduces the problem that feed on development of the society. Nonetheless, the sequencing should have regard to the overall anti-corruption strategy and policy considerations.

SPECIFIC EXAMPLE OF A PRIORITY ATTACK ON CORRUPTION - EDUCATION

- UNESCO, UNDP and Transparency International have disclosed that corruption infects every level of education in insidious ways. From the sale of grades to purchase of degrees to the demand of sexual favors in return for pass mark.
- Corruption undermines national development. Politically to stamp out corruption in education is more likely to draw support from citizenry because it is for their best interest providing high quality education to their children is a high priority.
- Such a priority area has grip to citizenry and can be supported and reduce the level of corruption and hence feed in development and good governance.

COORDINATION AC STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATIONS

- Experience indicate that you need a coordination authority that can impact on implementation of the ac strategy.
- Depending on the circumstances of each country. The coordinator must have the authority over any Ministry/ Agency of government to comply.
- Strategically the coordinator must be in position of authority to direct any MDAs to prioritize the agreed intervention to reduce corruption.
- There should be periodical feed back to the citizenry on the progress registered in the fight against corruption. For example, An AC Forum that brings all stakeholders together learn and respond to the reforms taken place and suggested reforms for the future to ensure there is ownership of the AC Strategies..

INTEGRITY AND ETHICS



CONCLUSION

- Corruption undermines development and antithesis to good governance.
- AC strategies are key to pursue the scourge of corruption. Partnership with all stakeholders (Public, Private Sectors, Civil Society, and Media) is important to make the strategy relevant.
- Reduction of corruption is aspiration to all human kind to realize SDGs.
- Prioritizing and sequencing targets and areas of interventions is extremely useful to yield the results expected.
- Periodic sharing information and priority interventions against corruption through AC Annual forum is germane to engage and get the support of the citizenry.
- Integrity and ethical values are the cornerstone for achieving sustainable development and good governance.

UNODC'S NEW REGIONAL APPROACH TO ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTIVITIES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, BY JENNIFER SARVARY BRADFORD



Global Programme against Corruption

Commonwealth Conference
Kigali, 2-7 May 2022

2021: The Year of Anti-Corruption

UN Common Position

UNGASS Political Declaration



Current Platforms



Resolution 9/4

Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption at regional levels



New Regional Approach to Fighting Corruption



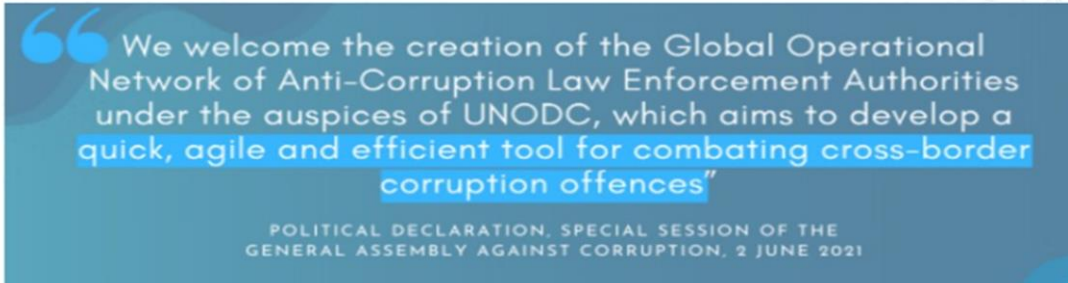
Globe Network

An introduction

<https://globenetwork.unodc.org/>

Globe Network: Background

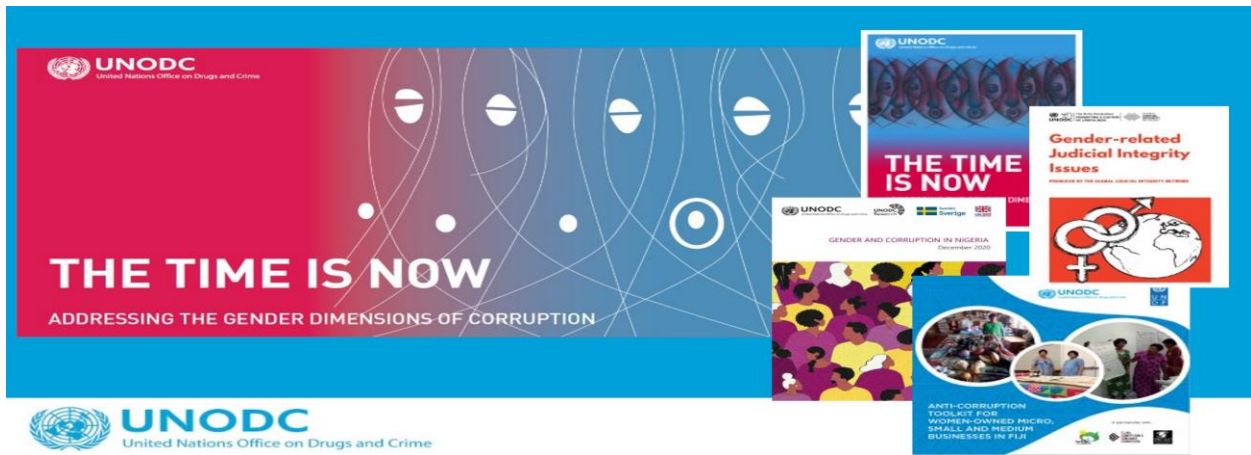
- Riyadh Initiative
- UNGASS Political Declaration in June 2021.
- Official launch high-level side event on the margins of the UNGASS- 3 June 2021



Why join the Globe Network?

- Access a **global network** of anti-corruption practitioners
- Meet with counterparts to build **trusted relationships**
- Discuss **specific case** obstacles and identify a way forward
- Share international **good practices**
- Discover the **latest trainings, tools and techniques**

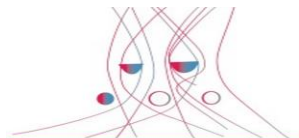




Other UNODC guidance and initiatives



- ✓ Consolidate and build on outcomes from UNGASS and COSP 2021
- ✓ Strengthen and expand delivery at all levels, including through regional hubs
- ✓ Continue to mainstream key cross-cutting themes in our anti-corruption work
- ✓ Strengthen global networks and partnerships, within the UN system and beyond

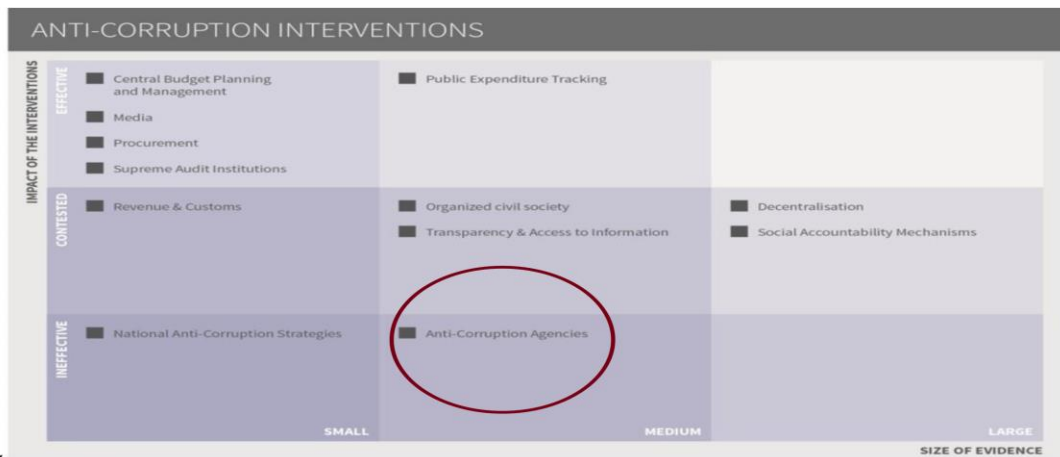


THANK YOU!

- <https://globenetwork.unodc.org/>
- <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/gender/gender-and-corruption.html>
- <https://grace.unodc.org/>
- <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/safeguardingsport/index.html>
- <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/wildlife-and-forest-crime.html>
- <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/publications.html>



HOW TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS: STRATEGIC PROGRAMING FOR ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES, BY DR. HADY FINK



Source: DFID 2015: 84

Agenda

1. What is success for an ACA?
2. How can an ACA achieve success?



Why is success a challenge for ACAs?

- **Fighting Corruption is a difficult task**
 - Measuring: lack of data
 - Understanding: difficulty of establishing causality
 - Curbing: perpetrators resist reform
- **ACAs are perceived as unsuccessful**
 - Global scale: 2020: 171 ACAs in 114 countries
 - There is (very) little systematic research and data
 - Typical lifecycle: great enthusiasm at setup followed by disappointment



ACAs should actively pursue “success”

- **ACA must prove its value**
 - Usefulness: not self-evident, not substantiated by research or data
 - No performance indicators directly linked to the nature ACA work
- **Vertical accountability**
 - Higher authorities: ACA spends resources well & achieves its mandate
 - General public: ACA’s work is improving the lives of the people
- **Elements of success outside the sphere of influence of ACAs**
 - Institutional setup: must be commensurate with objectives
 - Country context: impacts ACA’s chances of success
 - Perceptions matter, but cannot be controlled



Agenda

1. What is success for an ACA?
2. How can an ACA achieve success?

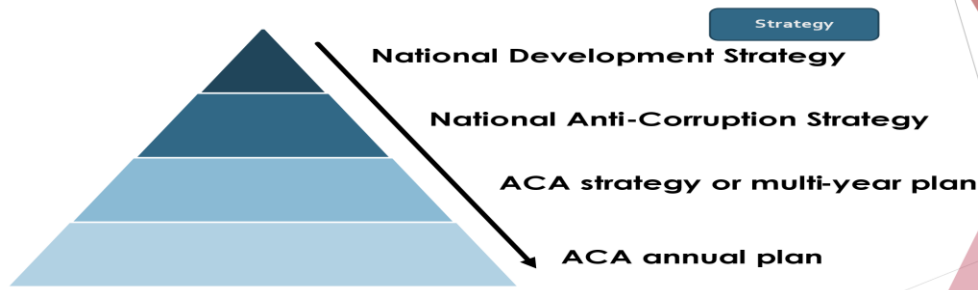


Four-step approach to achieving success

1. **Strategy**: Objectives are clear, explicit, and attainable
“What are we trying to achieve?”
2. **Implementation**: path to success is defined, realistic, appropriate
“How are we going to achieve it?”
3. **Data**: activities produce results and evidence
“Are our programs implemented as planned and do they yield the intended results?”
4. **Communication**: improvement is visible, attributed to ACA’s work
“Are relevant stakeholders aware of improvements and consider them a result of our activities?”



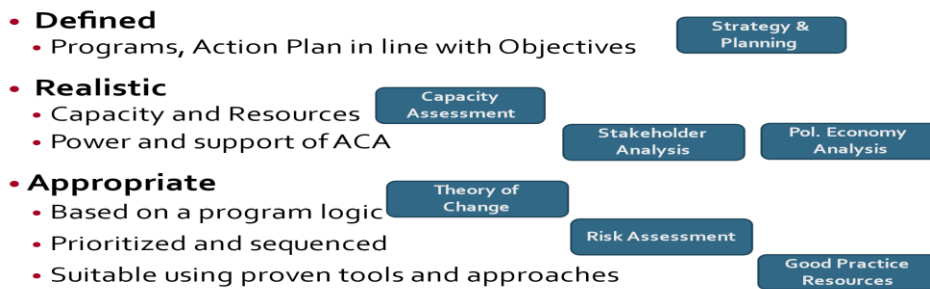
1. Objectives: clear, explicit, attainable



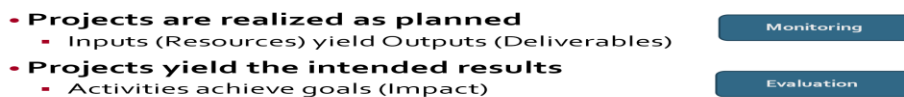
Example: Thailand



2. Implementation: path to success is



3. Data: activities produce results & evidence



Monitoring and Evaluation

	Monitoring	Evaluation
Timing	Ongoing : continuous examination via data collection	One time : once, after conclusion (and mid-term)
Objective	Is the program on track: are we doing what we planned to do? Take action to improve performance	Did we achieve our goal? Provide evidence for and understanding of success or failure and learn from it
ACA Performance	Implementation : on time, on budget, according to plan	Accountability : achieve mandate, gain public support Learning : improve performance



4. Communication: tell your own good story

- **Data-based evidence demonstrates**
 - ACA spends funds wisely, according to plan (monitoring)
 - ACA effectively achieved objectives (evaluation).
- **Publicity: “one of the basis of survival”**
 - Downwards accountability requires effort
 - Provide information (tell your own success story)
 - Engage stakeholders
 - Create a brand



Summary

1. **Strategy**: *“What are we trying to achieve?”*
2. **Implementation**: *“How are we going to achieve it?”*
3. **Data**: *“Are our programs implemented as planned and do they yield the intended results?”*
4. **Communication**: *“Are relevant stakeholders aware of improvements and consider them a result of our activities?”*



Partnership for Transparency

- **Organization** founded in 2000, US-based, volunteer-driven (over 100 international development experts, former World Bank staff)
- **Global Network**: affiliates in Africa, Asia, Europe, and India.
- **Work**: innovative citizen-led approaches to improve governance, and the rule of law, and to reduce corruption.
- **Partners**: cooperate with CSOs around the world to improve the design and execution of development projects
- **Track record** collaborated with 162 civil society partners in 54 countries to complete more than 250 projects



PTF support for ACAs

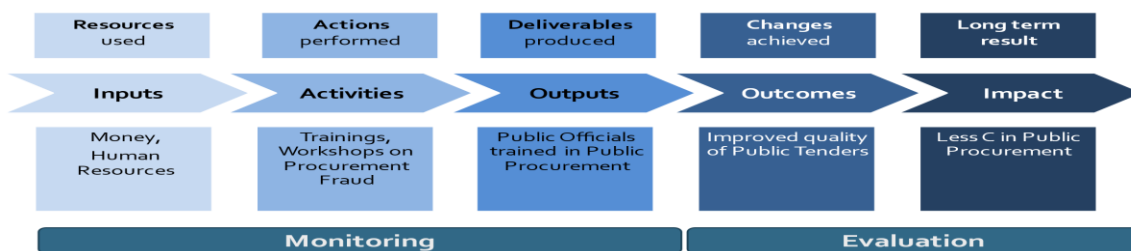
- **Commonwealth Africa Anti-Corruption Center (CAACC)**
 - MoU for trainings: M&E, Stakeholder engagement
- **Strategic Programming for ACAs**
 - 2022 project: hoping for your interest and support
- **Future projects**
 - Capacity building stakeholder engagement (especially CS), M&E including indicators, strategic programming
 - In-country workshops
- **Partner for ACAs**
 - Not profit driven
 - No own agenda



Contact

Dr. Hady Fink
 Partnership for Transparency Europe
hfink@ptfund.org
www.ptfeurope.org
 @PTFund

Narrative: Theory of Change



Short term approach

- Identify high risk areas or topics of interest to the public.
- Focus on petty corruption
- Prioritize prevention over enforcement
- Proactively manage expectations by setting realistic goals



**ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SDGS: FIGHTING CORRUPTION WITH DATA, BY
CHRISTINE OWUOR**

**ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SDG'S:
FIGHTING CORRUPTION WITH
DATA**

**12TH COMMONWEALTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR HEADS
OF ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES IN AFRICA, KIGALI, RWANDA,
3 - 7 MAY 2022**

CHRISTINE OWUOR



WORLD BANK GROUP
Governance

OUTLINE

- ① **Impact of Corruption**
- ② **Introduction to the World Bank Approach to Fighting Corruption**
- ③ **Data and Analytics: Next Level in the Fight Against Corruption**
- ④ **Reflections for the Future**
- ⑤ **World Bank Anti-Corruption Plan**

IMPACT OF CORRUPTION

- **Most African countries fall significantly below the global average score on the CPI Index with several examples of:**
 - ✓ **State Failure: Instability, conflict, poverty**
 - ✓ **Erosion of Public institutions**
 - ✓ **Diversion of resources that would have been used for development:**
 - AU report (2022): annual cost of corruption is US\$ 150 billion (compared to US\$ 22 billion the continent gets in aid)
 - IMF (2016) estimates the annual cost of bribery globally as US\$ 2 Trillion (i.e. 2% of global GDP)
- **Corruption has contributed to the non-achievement of the MDGs and may threaten achievement of the SDGs**- weak governance and mismanagement etc.
- **Corruption fatigue is setting in:** *“ This is Africa!” What impact for all the investments in anti-corruption? What will ever change?*

Introduction to the World Bank Approach to Fighting Corruption

- ☉ **Shared Global Vision: WBG Goals, AU Development Agenda Plan, SDGs** –“ ending poverty, peace and prosperity, economic growth” etc.
- ☉ **The WBG has been working to mitigate the pernicious effects of corruption in client countries for more than 20 years.**
- ☉ **Corruption is multi-dimensional- cause and effect of corruption needs interventions at local, sectoral, national, regional and global levels.**
- ☉ **Corruption comes in many forms and is constantly evolving:** (i) bribes for service delivery (to do or not do a routine service) (ii) unfairly determines the winners of government contracts; and (iii) state capture (distorting how institutions work and who controls them).

Introduction to the World Bank Approach to Fighting Corruption

- ☉ **Existing anti-corruption mechanisms in use include:**
 - ✓ **Providing Technical Assistance, funding and Advisory Services and Analytics** to strengthen governance systems to mitigate against corruption
 - ✓ **Each project is assessed for Financial Management, Procurement and Governance Anti-Corruption risks** and mitigative actions implemented as part of implementation plans
 - ✓ **Dedicated independent unit -Integrity Vice Presidency** responsible for investigating allegations of fraud and corruption
 - ✓ **Public complaints mechanisms for each project**
 - ✓ **Companies found to have engaged in misconduct are debarred (over 1000 to date)**
 - ✓ **Implementation of the Anti-Corruption Guidelines form part of legal agreement/ financing agreement**

Introduction to the World Bank Approach to Fighting Corruption

More recently, it has become evident that fighting corruption requires:

- ⊙ **Granular information about nature, prevalence and vulnerabilities in the public service**
- ⊙ **Empirical evidence**
- ⊙ **Use of latest/advanced technology to capture, analyze and share data to prevent, detect and deter corrupt behaviour.**

Data and Analytics: Next Level in the Fight Against Corruption

Radical Shift to Digitize and Automate Systems/ E-governance : Integrated Payroll and Personnel Data Bases, Human Resource and Information Systems, IFMIS, E-Procurement, beneficial ownership registers , E-service one stop shop platforms, I-Tax, Integrated Customs Management Systems, Online Budget Portals etc.

Policy and legal framework to supports transparency and accountability (as well as data protection) has largely been enabled : Access to information laws, data protection laws, Intellectual Property laws, Open Governance Partnership initiatives are increasing, Open Contracting etc.

Benefits in the use of automated systems are apparent e.g. reduces face to face interaction, reduces discretionary practices, provides greater assurance on the integrity of public records and allows for monitoring performance and the public to access and analyze data to enhance accountability.

(However, at the same time these systems: (i) Can also be subjected to elite capture and manipulation (ii) Can disenfranchise the poor and vulnerable (iii) are only tools to facilitate policy objectives prioritized by governments (iv) Sometimes are not fully deployed to achieve their potential (IFMIS Rwanda vs IFMIS Kenya).

6

Data and Analytics: Next Level in the Fight Against Corruption

Systems Provide data to Drive and Monitor Anti-Corruption Efforts :

- **Afghanistan** - E-Procurement and a procurement website (easily accessible by the public) has saved the government US\$ 270 million through providing early data and information on procurement processes that provides for robust oversight and monitoring
- **Kenya:** Judiciary Case Management System includes data on performance of courts and court personnel, which is used alongside court user surveys to address corruption risks. The Judiciary also publishes status of corruption cases.
- **Tanzania:** the Judicial Open Performance Review System (e-judicial performance evaluation system, the Judicial Statistical Dash -Board System (judiciary M&E system) and the upcoming Judiciary Situation Room (one -stop-data shop equipped with dashboards and databases to visually display information) all support transparency and efficiency
- **Uganda** Online Budget Portal -access by citizens to timely budget and expenditure data
- **OECD research** : digitization of MSME's and the use of big data analytics and Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) provides opportunities to better understand processes, clients and business environment.

7

Data and Analytics: Next Level in the Fight Against Corruption

Systems Provide data to Drive and Monitor Anti-Corruption Efforts :

- **Italy:** Within 3 months of using Machine learning tools/Algorithms the tax administration system, 1200 fraudulent companies and 3500 fraudulent transactions were detected. This would otherwise have taken 18 months to detect
- **Columbia:**
 - ✓ Citizens are more likely to report electoral irregularities through Facebook than through official reporting channels (created the necessary deterrent for politicians).
 - ✓ Machine learning tools and algorithms to identify procurement contracts that are likely to result in malfeasance or some other undesirable outcome. Use of data from the e -procurement system and information from anti -corruption agencies on suppliers who are under investigation to assign risk scores
 - ✓ Use of machine learning and algorithms now provides a better understanding of the impact of variables on corruption (e.g. Cost of contracts, type of procurement, delays between award and contract signing etc.)

8

Data and Analytics: Next Level in the Fight Against Corruption

Innovative Approaches to Gathering Data on Corruption: Brazil Civil Servants Survey

- A survey on ethics and corruption in the Federal Public service of Brazil was conducted online between April 28 -May 2021.
- Conducted in partnership with the equivalents of the Auditor General, Ministry of Finance and the School of Government (supported by the World Bank).
- 22,000 civil servants participated from national, subnational and sectors
- **Key findings:**
 - ✓ Most frequent unethical practices were using one's position to help friends or family get jobs and bending rules for superiors
 - ✓ Only 12% of civil servants have ever reported on unethical practices or corruption they have witnessed
 - ✓ 50% of respondents don't feel safe in reporting corruption
 - ✓ 33.3 % reported having suffered pressure to act in an unethical manner in the last 3 years
 - ✓ 70% felt that integrity programs worked, however half of these had never received integrity training

9

Reflections for the Future

•Do we **KNOW** what we **DONT KNOW**:

- Are we using data to drive decisions on how we fight corruption? Are we exploring new sources of administrative data to improve the ability of governments to fight corruption and reduce inefficiencies?
- How do we measure corruption and its impact? Can we now use actual corruption data from our systems to supplement findings of corruption perceptions surveys?
- Are we able to tap into public servants as key informants on the corruption culture and use their perspectives to develop anti-corruption strategies?
- Using data, are we able to develop comprehensive strategies at sectoral, local, national, regional and global levels that appreciate the unique nuances at these various levels?
- Are anti-corruption institutions able to participate more in the design, enhancing and monitoring of key e-government systems and their functionality?
- As we move to E-Procurement, where more data is available (including to the public), do we have the right people (skills) in our anti-corruption institutions to mine and analyze the large volumes of data to establish patterns that point to wrong-doing?

World Bank Anti-Corruption Plan

As an institution, the WBG has had to pause, reflect and re-strategize:

- **The proposed Anti-Corruption Corruption Plan is key tool in driving our IDA lending policy priorities** i.e. to be much more specific about how, what and where we can support client countries on anti-corruption efforts
- **The new approach includes supporting client countries in:** (i) *enhancing technology and data* to facilitate citizen interaction; (ii) *enhance use of big data analysis to deter fraud and corruption and raise red flags*; (iii) *strengthen systems for public procurement and contract management*; (iv) *enhance beneficial ownership and transparency*, and (v) *strengthen accountability institutions and rule of law*.
- **Tools to achieve the above include:** (i) Use of administrative data for research on vulnerability in country systems; (ii) expand National Risk Assessments to develop tools for in-depth analysis (iii) support the development of corruption measurement indicators and (iv) facilitate in depth analysis of corruption sectors.

Q& A- Thank you!



THE UNIQUE ROLE OF THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN GHANA, BY KISSI AGYEBENG



THE UNIQUENESS OF THE OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION

Kissi Agyebeng
Special Prosecutor

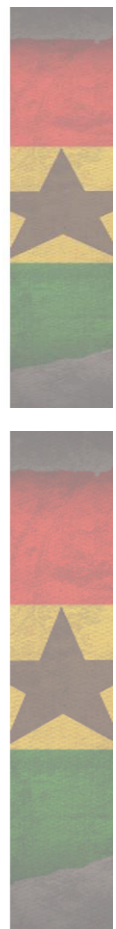
OUTLINE

- History & Background
- Mandate
- Uniqueness in suppressing and repressing corruption
- Prospects



HISTORY & BACKGROUND

- A Legacy of Attempts
- A Campaign Promise
- Fulfilment of a Treaty Obligation



MANDATE

Leaving no Room for Escape

- Investigate Corruption
- Prosecute for Corruption
- Prevent Corruption
- Recover and Manage Assets



UNIQUENESS

Hydra-headed, but not monstrous

- Classic powers
 - Production of documents and information
 - Search and seizure of tainted property/currency
 - Management of seized property
 - Freezing of property
 - Notice to declare property and income
 - Confiscation orders
 - Pecuniary penalty orders
 - Asset recovery and preservation agreements
 - Appointment of receivers



UNIQUENESS –cont'd

- Independent – in the proper sense by the design
- Straddles both worlds of public and private
 - Public officials
 - Politically exposed persons
 - Private persons
- Police powers
- National security and intelligence functions
- Revenue generating functions



UNIQUENESS –cont’d

- Questioning life-styles
- Plea-bargaining
- Witness, Whistle-blower, Informer and Victim Protection
- International Reach
 - A Sort of Universal Jurisdiction
 - Mutual Legal Assistance



PROSPECTS

Glimmer on the Horizon

- “Pressure-for-Progress” Drive
 - Ghana Corruption League Table
 - Other Projects
- Active cases



THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES (IAACA) – AFRICAN REGION, BY ADV. ANDY MOTHIBI



Presentation to the 12th Regional Conference of Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Commonwealth – Kigali

On International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities

05 May 2022

Adv. JL Mothibi

Head Special Investigating Unit SA

1



International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities

About IAACA

- Established in 2006, IAACA is an independent and non-political anti-corruption organisation
- To promote the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and assist anti-corruption authorities/agencies worldwide in the prevention of and fight against corruption
- Up to now, IAACA has around 150 organisational members



2



International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities

- Mr. Simon Peh, Commissioner of the Independent Commission Against Corruption, Hong Kong, China (**Hong Kong ICAC**), was elected the President for a new three-year term and Hong Kong ICAC has taken over the office of IAACA Secretariat in January 2022



Mr. Simon Peh
President of IAACA (2022-2024)

To foster members' communication and collaboration through the Regional Coordination Mechanism

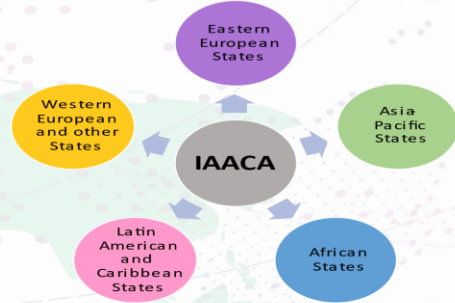
To enhance IAACA's involvement in the international community

To strengthen the Secretariat support to IAACA

3

Regional Coordination Mechanism

- IAACA members are categorised under five regional groups with reference to the United Nations Regional Groups of Member States
- IAACA President and four Vice-Presidents take up the role of Regional Coordinators
- IAACA Vice-President cum Regional Coordinator of the African States:
 - Adv. J.L Andy Mothibi, Head and Chief Executive, Special Investigating Unit, South Africa



4

New Term of Executive Committee (2022 -2024)

President	Vice-President	Vice-President	Vice-President	Vice-President
Mr. Simon Peh Commissioner Hong Kong ICAC	H.E. Mr. Fikrat Mammadov Minister of Justice, Azerbaijan Republic	Mr. Jorge Bermúdez Comptroller General Officer of the Comptroller General, Chile Republic	Mr. Charles Duchaine Director French Anti -Corruption Agency, France	Adv. J.L Andy Mothibi Head and Chief Executive Special Investigating Unit, South Africa
Last President (Supernumerary Member)		Honorary Member		
H.E. Dr. Ali Bin Fetais Al-Marri Former President of IAACA		Dr. Eduardo Vetere Former Vice-President of IAACA Former Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs, UNODC		
Members (In alphabetic order of country)			Advisers	
Madam Anifa Rafiza Abd Ghani Director Anti-Corruption Bureau, Brunei Darussalam	Hon. Tan Sri Dato' Sri Haji Azam bin Baki Chief Commissioner Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, Malaysia	Mr. Crin-Nicu Bologa Chief Prosecutor of the Directorate National Anticorruption Directorate, Romania	Hon. Tan Sri Hj. Abu Kassim bin Mohamed Former Vice-President of IAACA Chairman, National Anti -Financial Crime Centre, Malaysia	Mr. Giovanni Kessler Former Executive Member of IAACA Former Director -General, European Anti - Fraud Office
Mr. Angelos Binis Governor National Transparency Authority, Greece	Dr. Navin Beekarry Director General Independent Commission Against Corruption, Mauritius	Mrs. Seynabou Ndiaye Diakhate Chair National Office for Combating Fraud and Corruption, Senegal	Observer	
Dr. Giuseppe Busia President National Anti -Corruption Authority, Italy	H.E. Mr. Mohamed Bachir Rachdi Chairman National Authority for Probity, Prevention and Fight Against Corruption, Morocco	Mr. Denis Tang Director Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, Singapore	Ms. Brigitte Strobel -Shaw Chief of Corruption and Economic Crime Branch UNODC	
Mr. Twalib Mbarak, CBS Secretary/Chief Executive Officer Ethics and Anti -Corruption Commission, Kenya	Ms. Karen Chang Director and Chief Executive Serious Fraud Office, New Zealand	Mr. Alejandro Luzón Cánovas Chief Prosecutor Special Public Prosecution Office Against Corruption and Organised Crime, Spain	Secretary-General	
			Ms. Sally Kwan Director of International Cooperation & Corporate Services Hong Kong ICAC	

5

Training Committee

The IAACA Training Committee was set up in 2017 with the objective to propose, oversee and evaluate training related activities. The Committee co-hosted two international training programmes with the Hong Kong ICAC in 2019 and Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission in 2021 respectively.

Convener

- Mr Simon Peh, President of IAACA and Commissioner of Independent Commission Against Corruption, Hong Kong, China

Organisational Members

- Central Vigilance Commission, India
- Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, Malaysia
- Independent Commission Against Corruption, Mauritius
- National Authority for Probity, Prevention and Fight Against Corruption, Morocco
- International Anti-Corruption Academy
- Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Center, Qatar
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Secretary

- IAACA Secretariat

6



International Association of Corruption Authorities

IAACA Website (www.iaaca.net)

The IAACA's website shows the latest updates of IAACA's newsletters, minutes of Ex-co meetings, annual conferences and general meetings, training programmes, declarations and regional work.



Welcome to IAACA



It is my greatest honour to be elected as the President of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA). The success of the IAACA is built on the unwavering commitment and contribution of my predecessors. I must also express my deepest gratitude to the Procurators-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate of China, which held the founding presidency of the IAACA for the first ten years, a period of which is extremely critical to the development of the Association. I would also like to convey my sincere thanks to Dr Ali Fatais Al Mansi, former Attorney-General of Qatar for his tremendous contribution to the Association during his presidency for the past five years. With the capable leadership of the past presidents, the wholehearted support of all the members of the Executive Committee and the professional assistance of the Secretariat during their tenures, as well as the active participation of all members and friends of the Association, the IAACA has built a solid foundation for now and the future.

7



International Association of Corruption Authorities Fact Sheet in different languages

Fact Sheet

العربية | 简体中文 | 繁體中文 | English | Français | Русский | Español



International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities

Established in 2006, the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) is an independent and non-political anti-corruption organisation with the mandate to promote the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and assist anti-corruption agencies (ACAs) worldwide in the prevention of and fight against corruption. Up to now, over 140 ACAs from different countries and regions have joined IAACA as members.

New President and Secretariat

In the General Meeting of the IAACA held on 5 January 2022, Mr. Simon Peh, Commissioner of the Independent Commission Against Corruption, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (Hong Kong ICAC), was elected the President for a new three-year term (2022 – 2024), while the Hong Kong ICAC has taken over the office of IAACA Secretariat. Ms. Sally Kwan, Director of the International Cooperation & Corporate Services, Hong Kong ICAC, was appointed the Secretary-General of the Association.

New Term of Executive Committee

The new term of the IAACA ExCo consists of a President, four Vice-Presidents, 14 Organisational and Honorary Members, two Advisers and an Observer. IAACA will work closely with the ExCo members to sustain IAACA's existing programmes, implement new initiatives and chart a clear way forward for the Association. Our ultimate aim is to strengthen IAACA's role as the focal point of international anti-corruption collaboration, and to enable the IAACA to take centre stage of the international anti-corruption mission.



International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities

Regional Coordination Mechanism

Under the new regional coordination mechanism agreed by the ExCo, members of the IAACA are categorized under five regional groups with reference to the United Nations Regional Groupings of Member States. The President and four Vice-Presidents will take up the role of Regional Coordinators to deepen communication and collaboration with ACAs within their regions, and arrange tailor-made training activities for them.



Past Activities

Since its inception, the IAACA has organised annual conferences and general meetings in China, Indonesia, Ukraine, Morocco, Malaysia, Panama, the Russian Federation and Austria with a view to gathering members, anti-corruption practitioners and experts to explore effective ways to implement UNCAC as well as exchanging expertise and experiences on advancing international cooperation against corruption.

Training Committee

With the setting up of the IAACA Training Committee in 2017 to propose, oversee and evaluate training-related activities, two international IAACA Training Programmes were organised in Hong Kong in 2019 and Malaysia (online) in 2021 respectively.



Together We Build a Corruption-free World

The IAACA and its members have been dedicating themselves to preventing and combating corruption on international, regional and national platforms, with unwavering commitment to attaining the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 16.5 to "substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms" by 2030.

Join the IAACA / Update Your Membership Information

We need your support and participation. Join us now. For enquiries or updating of membership information, please contact the IAACA Secretariat by phone at +852 2826 3361 or by email info@iaaca.net



Last update: April 2022

8

Fact Sheet

العربية | 简体中文 | 繁體中文 | English | Français | Русский | Español



L'Association internationale des autorités anti-corruption

Créée en 2006, l'Association internationale des autorités anti-corruption (IAACA) est une organisation anti-corruption indépendante et apolitique avec la mission de promouvoir l'application effective de la Convention des Nations Unies contre la corruption (CNUCC) et d'aider des organismes de lutte contre la corruption dans le monde entier à la lutte contre la corruption. Jusqu'à présent, plus de 140 organismes de lutte contre la corruption de différents pays et régions ont rejoint l'IAACA en tant que membres.

Nouveaux président et secrétariat

Lors de l'assemblée générale de l'IAACA tenue le 5 janvier 2022, M. Simon Peh, commissaire de la Commission indépendante contre la corruption de la région administrative spéciale de Hong Kong de la République populaire de Chine (ICAC de Hong Kong), a été élu président pour un nouveau mandat de trois ans (2022 – 2024), tandis que l'ICAC de Hong Kong a pris en charge de bureaux du secrétariat de l'IAACA. Mme Sally Kwan, directrice de la coopération internationale et des services aux entreprises, ICAC de Hong Kong, a été nommée secrétaire générale de l'Association.

Nouveaux membres du comité exécutif

Le nouveau mandat du comité exécutif de l'IAACA comprend un président, quatre vice-présidents, 14 membres organisationnels et honoraires, deux conseillers et un observateur. L'IAACA travaillera en étroite collaboration avec les membres du comité exécutif pour soutenir les programmes actuels de l'IAACA, mettre en œuvre de nouvelles initiatives et décider les chemins à suivre pour l'Association. Notre objectif ultime est de renforcer le rôle de l'IAACA en tant que point focal de la collaboration internationale contre la corruption et de permettre à l'IAACA d'occuper le centre de la scène dans la mission internationale de lutte contre la corruption.

Table with columns for President, Vice-Presidents, Organisational and Honorary Members, and Observers.



L'Association internationale des autorités anti-corruption

Mécanisme de coordination régionale

Dans le cadre de nouveaux mécanismes de coordination régionale convenus par le comité exécutif, les membres de l'IAACA sont classés en cinq groupes régionaux en référence aux groupements régionaux des États membres des Nations Unies. Le président et quatre vice-présidents assumeront le rôle de coordinateurs régionaux pour approfondir la communication et la collaboration avec les organismes de lutte contre la corruption dans leurs régions et organiser des activités de formation sur mesure pour elles.



Activités passées

Depuis sa création, l'IAACA a organisé des conférences annuelles et des assemblées générales en Chine, en Indonésie, en Ukraine, au Maroc, en Malaisie, au Panama, en Fédération de Russie et en Autriche en vue de rassembler les membres, les professionnels de la lutte contre la corruption et des experts pour explorer des moyens efficaces de mettre en œuvre la CNUCC ainsi que l'échange d'expertise et d'expériences sur la promotion de la coopération internationale contre la corruption.

Comité de formation

Avec la création du comité de formation de l'IAACA en 2017 pour proposer, surveiller et évaluer les activités en matière de formation, deux programmes de formation internationaux de l'IAACA ont été organisés à Hong Kong en 2019 et en Malaisie (en ligne) en 2021 respectivement.



Ensemble, nous construisons un monde sans corruption. L'IAACA et ses membres se sont consacrés à la prévention et à la lutte contre la corruption sur les plateformes internationales, régionales et nationales, avec un engagement indéfectible à atteindre l'objectif de développement durable 16.5 des Nations Unies visant à "réduire substantiellement la corruption et la pratique des pots-de-vin sous toutes leurs formes" d'ici à 2030.

Rejoignez l'IAACA / Mettez à jour vos renseignements sur l'adhésion

Nous avons besoin de votre soutien et de votre participation. Rejoignez-nous maintenant. Pour toute demande ou mise à jour des renseignements sur les membres, veuillez contacter le secrétariat de l'IAACA par téléphone au +852 2826 3361 ou par e-mail info@iaaca.net



Dernière mise à jour : avril 2022

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International Association of Corruption Authorities

IAACA Membership list

IAACA has currently around 150 organisational members. The membership list has already been uploaded on the IAACA's website. Currently, there are 37 organizational members in the African region.

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corruption authorities engaged in reform programmes and related activities;
 = To promote examination and dissemination of preventive measures;
 = To cooperate with international organisations in furtherance of the foregoing objectives;
 = To promote a culture of independence, professionalism, transparency, integrity and accountability of anti-corruption authorities.

Major Activities
 The IAACA has promoted international cooperation in the fight against corruption since its establishment in 2006.
 Major activities include:
 • Annual Conferences and General Meetings
 • Executive Committee Meetings
 • Training Events

Past & Current Leadership
2006-2015
 Supreme People's Procuratorate, China

2016-2021
 Attorney-General's Office, Qatar

2022-present
 Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), Hong Kong, China

Membership List
 Africa | Asia-Pacific | Eastern Europe | Latin America and Caribbean | Western Europe and others

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International Association of Corruption Authorities

IAACA Members in the African Region

IAACA Members in the African Region

(in alphabetical order of country)

Country	Organisational Members of IAACA	Official Website
Algeria	National Body for the Prevention and Combating Corruption (ONPPLC)	www.onpplc.dz
Angola	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (ANGOP)	www.angop.ao
Angola	National Directorate for Prevention and Fight against Corruption (DNFACC), Attorney General's Office (PGAR)	www.dnfacc.dgpf.ao
Benin	First of National Organizations against Corruption (FONAC)	NI
Botswana	Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime (DCEC)	NI
Burkina Faso	Ministry of Justice	www.mj.gov.bf
Burundi	Special Brigade Anti-Corruption Commission	NI
Cameroon	National Anti-Corruption Commission (CONAC)	www.conac.cm
Congo	High Authority for the Fight against Corruption (HALC)	NI
Djibouti	The State General Inspectorate (SGI)	NI
Ethiopia	Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC)	www.feacc.gov.et
Gambia	Attorney General's Chambers and Ministry of Justice	www.mj.gov.gm
Ghana	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)	www.chraj.gov.gh
Guinea	National Agency for Fight against Corruption (ANAC)	www.anac.gov.gn
Kenya	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC)*	www.eacc.or.ke
Kenya	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP)	www.odpp.go.ke
Liberia	Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission (LACC)	www.lacc.gov.li
Madagascar	Independent Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BIANACO)	www.bianaco.mg
Malawi	Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB)	www.acb.mw
Mali	Central Office for the Fight against Illicit Enrichment (COLE)	www.cole.ml
Mauritius	The Independent Commission against Corruption (ICAC)*	www.icac.mu
Morocco	National Authority for Probity, Prevention and Fight against Corruption (NAPFPC)*	www.napfpc.ma
Mozambique	Central Office for the Fight against Corruption (COCC)	NI
Namibia	Anti-Corruption Commission	www.acc.na
Niger	High Authority to Combat Corruption and Similar Offences (HACSA)	www.hacsa.ni
Niger	Ministry of Justice	www.justice.pna.ni
Nigeria	Independent Corrupt Practices and other related Offences Commission (ICPC)	www.icpc.gov.ng
Senegal	National Office for Combating Fraud and Corruption (ONAC)*	www.onac.sn
South Africa	National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)	www.npa.gov.za
South Africa	Special Investigating Unit (SIU)*	www.siu.gov.za
Togo	High Authority for the Prevention of Corruption and Related Offences (HAPCOR)	www.hapcor.togo
Tunisia	National Anti-Corruption Authority (NALUCC)	www.nalucc.tn
Uganda	Directorate for Ethics and Integrity (DEI)	www.dei.gov.ug
United Republic of Tanzania	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB)	www.pccb.or.tz
United Republic of Tanzania	Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Authority (ZACA)	www.zaca.go.tz
Zambia	Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC)	www.acc.gov.zm
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission (ZACC)	www.zacc.gov.zw

*Regional Coordinator
 *Regional Group Member

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International Association of Corruption Authorities

Members of the Regional Coordination - African States

Vice-President	Members (in alphabetic order of country)
Adv. JI Mothibi Head and Chief Executive Special Investigating Unit, South Africa	Mr. Twalib Mbarak, CBS Secretary/Chief Executive Officer Ethics and Anti -Corruption Commission (EACC), Kenya
	Dr. Navin Beekarry Director General Independent Commission Against Corruption, Mauritius
	H.E. Mr. Mohamed Bachir Rachdi Chairman National Authority for Probity, Prevention and Fight Against Corruption, Morocco
	Mrs. Seynabou Ndiaye Diakhate Chair National Office for Combating Fraud and Corruption, Senegal

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International Association of Corruption Authorities

Progress of the Regional Coordination - African States

- The Inaugural meeting of the African States regional coordination was successfully held on 21 February 2022
- The Region, among other things, deliberated on the following
 - The coordination of efforts to increase membership of IAACA in the African region which includes partnering/engaging with organisations/associations such as the Commonwealth, Africa;
 - Ascertaining the training needs and training capacity of Anti-Corruption Authorities in Africa for purposes of fighting against and preventing corruption;
 - In ascertaining the training needs and capacity, the members would then be responsible for specific regions of Africa which would amount to sub-regions (such as Northern, Eastern, Central, Western and Southern Africa).
 - A training needs and capacity survey would be circulated to existing IAACA member states/authorities and potential member states.
 - The Regional Coordination shall also leverage on the efforts already taken in the sub-regions on training such as progress already achieved in the SADC and the Eastern African Region
- A work plan for 2022-24 was also developed and will be finalised soon. The Members can also develop sub-regional work plans which are aligned and give effect to the African Regional work-plan.

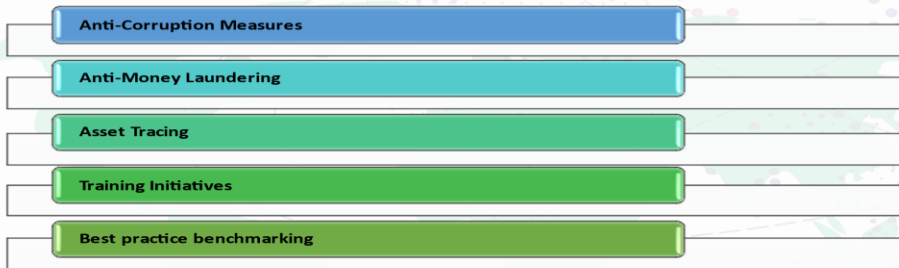
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International Association of Corruption Authorities

COLLABORATION BETWEEN COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF ANTI -CORRUPTION AGENCIES

IAACA and the Commonwealth have synergy on various focus areas on which collaboration could be fostered such as the following:



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International Association of Corruption Authorities

COLLABORATION BETWEEN COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF ANTI -CORRUPTION AGENCIES

IAACA and the Commonwealth have synergy on various focus areas and goals on which collaboration could be fostered such as the following:

Anti-Corruption Measures:

- There could be a concerted effort on the implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in Africa.

Anti- Money Laundering & Asset Tracing:

- Through the network of Heads of ACAs already established by the Commonwealth Secretariat, both associations could, utilizing collaborations with other associations within the African region focusing on these areas, work together to ensure that corruption is not beneficial by averting laundering of the spoils of corruption.

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International Association of Corruption Authorities

COLLABORATION BETWEEN COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF ANTI -CORRUPTION AGENCIES

Training Initiatives & Best Practice Benchmarking :

- Both associations/organisations, through the various annual conferences and training initiatives, create a platform for the best practice benchmarking exchange of expertise and learnings and to explore various ways to implement UNCAC which molds strategies and plans advancing international cooperation against corruption.
- IAACA has held various Annual Conferences and AGMs since 2006 worldwide with 1 held in the African region, namely the 5th conference held in Morocco, 2011.
- Various training seminars and programmes have been provided by IAACA to ACAs since 2007.
- IAACA also seeks to leverage on the training efforts already achieved in the regions such as the SADC Sub Committee (SACC), under the leadership of Adv. Mothibi, where a standardised curriculum has been developed which was based on the needs identified by ACAs within the region.

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International Association of Corruption Authorities

Comparative overview : AAACA and IAACA – A Solid Base for collaboration

Both AAACA and IAACA strive;

- ✓ To ensure effective performance of ACAs in the areas of investigation, prosecution, prevention and corruption.
- ✓ To promote the sharing of expertise and best practice amongst ACAs and within region/s.
- ✓ To build capacity as a key driver of effective and efficient performance in the fight against corruption.
 - the Commonwealth Africa Anti-Corruption Centre (CAACC) on one hand and the IAACA Training Committee on the Other.

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International Association of Corruption Authorities

Comparative overview : AAACA and IAACA – A Solid Base for collaboration

- ✓ Both AAACA and IAACA strive to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 16.5, ***“substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms” by 2030*** while giving effect to relevant Articles of UNCAC in respect of Public Education and Corruption Prevention amongst others.

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International Association of Corruption Authorities

Benefits of collaboration between AAACA and IAACA

- ✓ Collaboration between the two organizations will formally expand AAACA opportunities beyond the region i.r.o. benchmarking best practice with ACAs based in 4 additional regions, namely; Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, Latin America and Caribbean, Western Europe and others.
- ✓ Offer a global perspective and the opportunity to participate in IAACA annual conferences and general meetings where all ACA's from global regions are represented.
- ✓ Expand exposure of our ACAs to include training events offered by IAACA Training Committee on relevant subject.

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International Association of Corruption Authorities

The way forward in the proposed envisaged collaboration

- ✓ Subject to approval of proposed collaboration by conference; the office of the Head of the Unit Special Investigating Unit in his capacity as Vice-President and Co-ordinator for IAACA will facilitate the:
 - Completion of forms for those that are not yet members in the IAACA African Region.
 - Forward IAACA Training Survey forms to ACAs that are already IAACA members to identify training needs.

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International Association of Corruption Authorities

For more information, please contact ~~the Vice-President African Region~~

Adv. JI Mothibi
Head of the Unit
Special Investigating Unit (South Africa)

✉: SLucas@siu.org.za / Amothibi@siu.org.za

☎: (+27)12 843 0034

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International Association of Corruption Authorities

For more information, please contact ~~the IAACA Secretariat~~

Independent Commission Against Corruption,
Hong Kong, China

🌐: <https://www.iaaca.net>

✉: info@iaaca.net

☎: (852) 2826 3361



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ANTI-CORRUPTION PROGRESS IN AFRICA, BY APOLLINAIRE MUPIGANYI



ANTI-CORRUPTION PROGRESS IN AFRICA

Commonwealth Regional Conference for Anti-corruption Agencies in Africa. 3 -7 May 2022

- Presenter: Mupiganyi Apollinaire, TI-RW Executive Director

5th May 2022

About Transparency International (TI)



Transparency International consists of more than 100 chapters – locally established, independent organisations – that fight corruption in their respective countries.

TI Vision

A world in which government, politics, business, civil society and the daily lives of people are free of corruption.

TI Mission

To stop corruption and promote transparency, accountability and integrity at all levels and across all sectors of society.



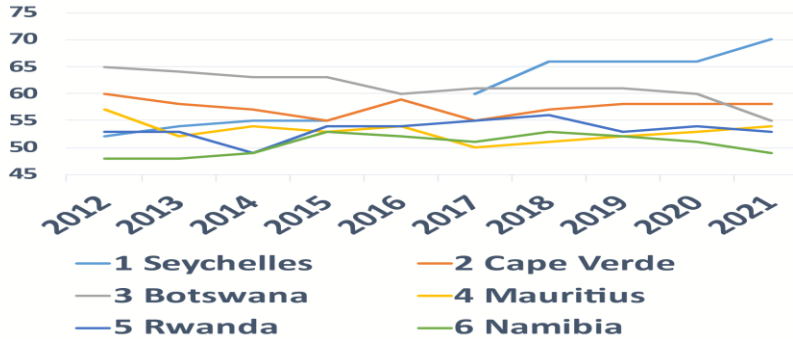
28 Chapters in Africa

www.transparency.org

Expert Assessments on anti-corruption progress in Africa

(Source: CPI 2012- CPI 2021)

AFRICA CPI TOP TRENDS 2012-2021



Country	Score 2021
1 Seychelles	70
2 Cape Verde	58
3 Botswana	55
4 Mauritius	54
5 Rwanda	53
6 Namibia	49

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AFRICA: SIGNIFICANT CHANGES 2012 -2020



Country	CPI 2020	CPI 2012	Score change
Senegal	45	36	▲ 9
Ethiopia	38	33	▲ 5
Cote d'Ivoire	36	29	▲ 7

Country	CPI 2020	CPI 2014	Score change
Angola	27	19	▲ 8

Country	CPI 2020	CPI 2015	Score change
Tanzania	38	30	▲ 8
Angola	27	15	▲ 12

Country	CPI 2020	CPI 2012	Score change
Malawi	30	37	▼ -7
Liberia	28	41	▼ -13
Madagascar	25	32	▼ -7
Mozambique	25	31	▼ -6
Congo	19	26	▼ -7

Country	CPI 2020	CPI 2014	Score change
Zambia	33	38	▼ -5

Country	CPI 2020	CPI 2015	Score change
Liberia	28	37	▼ -9

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AFRICA: SIGNIFICANT CHANGES 2012 - 2021



Country	CPI 2021	CPI 2012	Score change
Seychelles	70	52	▲ 18
Senegal	43	36	▲ 7
Ethiopia	39	33	▲ 6
Côte d'Ivoire	36	29	▲ 7
Angola	29	22	▲ 7

Country	CPI 2021	CPI 2013	Score change
Cote d'Ivoire	36	27	▲ 9
Ethiopia	39	33	▲ 6

Country	CPI 2021	CPI 2014	Score change
Angola	29	19	▲ 10
Ethiopia	39	33	▲ 6
Tanzania	39	31	▲ 8

Country	CPI 2021	CPI 2012	Score change
Botswana	55	65	▼ -10

Country	CPI 2021	CPI 2013	Score change
Liberia	29	38	▼ -9
South Sudan	11	14	▼ -3

Country	CPI 2021	CPI 2014	Score change
Liberia	29	37	▼ -8
South Sudan	11	15	▼ -4

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Views and Experiences of African Citizens regarding anti-corruption progress in Africa

(Source: Global Corruption Barometer)

CITIZEN VIEWS ON ANTI -CORRUPTION EFFORTS



- In the 35 African countries surveyed, citizens were asked how well or badly they think their government is tackling corruption.

	2015	2019
Tanzania	37%	71%
Sierra Leone	19%	66%
Lesotho	47%	60%
Ghana	25%	60%
Nigeria	22%	59%
Gambia	XX	54%
Eswatini	48%	54%
Botswana	54%	52%
Burkina Faso	45%	51%
Benin	19%	44%

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CITIZEN VIEWS ON ANTI -CORRUPTION EFFORTS



- In some countries, citizens think their government is doing a bad job of tackling corruption (59 per cent).

	2015	2019
Gabon	86%	87%
Madagascar	90%	83%
Sudan	XX	81%
DRC	XX	80%
Uganda	69%	78%
Malawi	69%	78%
Guinea	61%	76%
Morocco	56%	71%
Mali	56%	71%
Kenya	70%	71%
Zimbabwe	80%	71%

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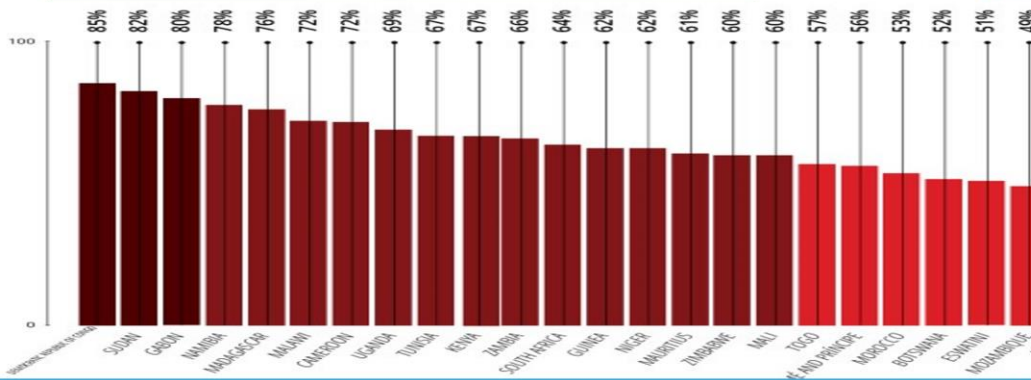
LEVELS OF CORRUPTION



- Respondents were asked what they thought about the state of corruption in their country – how prevalent it is and whether it is rising or declining.
- In the 35 African countries surveyed, the majority of citizens (55 per cent) observe that the level of corruption has increased in their societies.

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CORRUPTION HAS INCREASED [CITIZEN VIEWS]

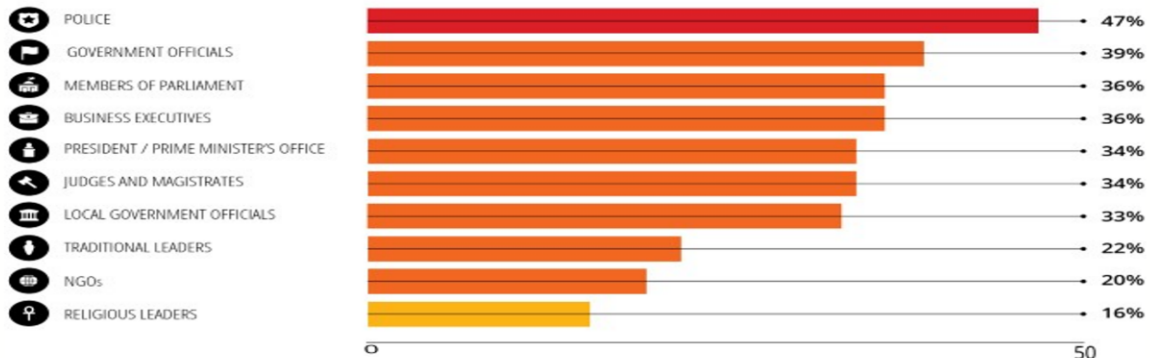


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RESULTS BY INSTITUTION



% of people who think that most or all people in these groups/institutions are involved in corruption.



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A country focus - Rwanda

Opportunity: High political will for zero tolerance to corruption



“ Rwanda does not fight corruption to please others. It fights corruption because the leadership believes resources should benefit all Rwandans. Rwanda did not choose the path of development to win a prize or please anyone but ourselves. ”

HE Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda



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Rwanda's Anticorruption Legal Framework



2004

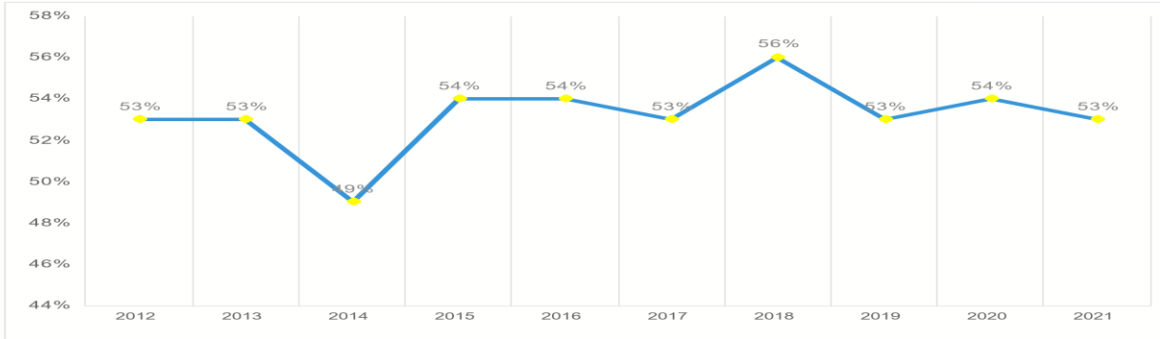
2021

● PLOT POINTS FOR ANTI-CORRUPTION TIMELINES

- 2004: Ratification of the AUCPCC
- 2006: Ratification of the UNCAC
- 2006: State finances and property law
- 2008: Leadership code of conduct law
- 2008: Law on preventing & penalising the crime of money laundering
- 2012: Rwandan Anti-corruption policy
- 2012: Law on protection of whistleblowers
- 2013: Access to Information Act
- 2017: Law on the protection of whistleblowers
- 2018: Anti-corruption law
- 2018: Law on public procurement
- 2020: Law on prevention and punishment of money laundering, financing of terrorism and financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
- 2021: Law governing companies (obligation to record "Beneficial Ownership")
- 2021: Presidential Order on professional ethics for public servants.
- 2021: Asset declaration law

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Rwanda's Trend of score on CPI (2012 – 2021)



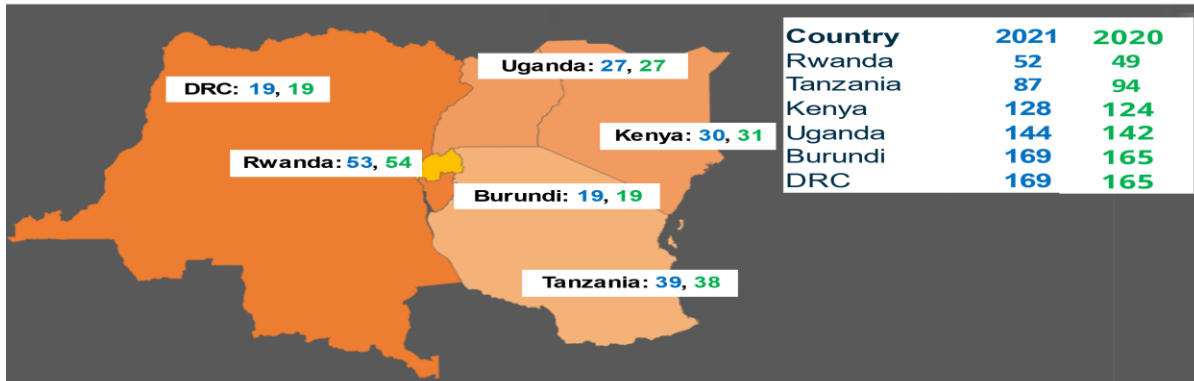
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Regional Scores & Ranking (CPI 2020 and 2021)



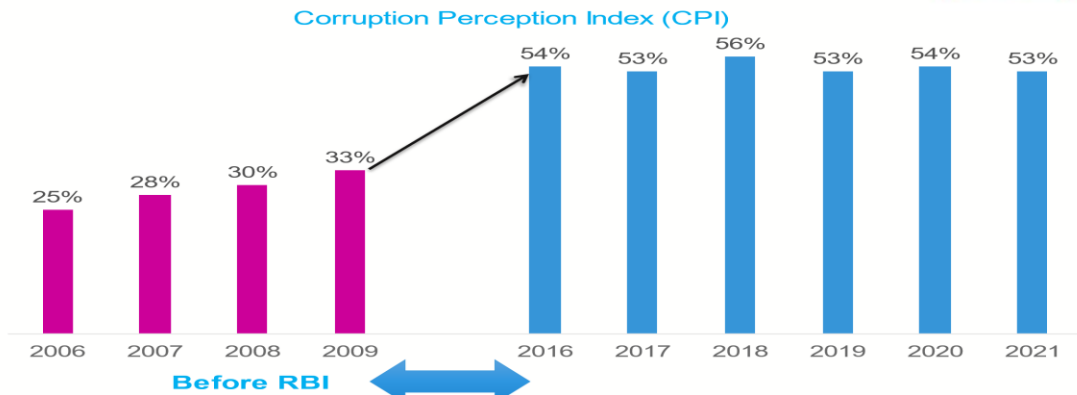
CPI Scores: 2021 and 2020

CPI Global Ranking 2021 and 2020



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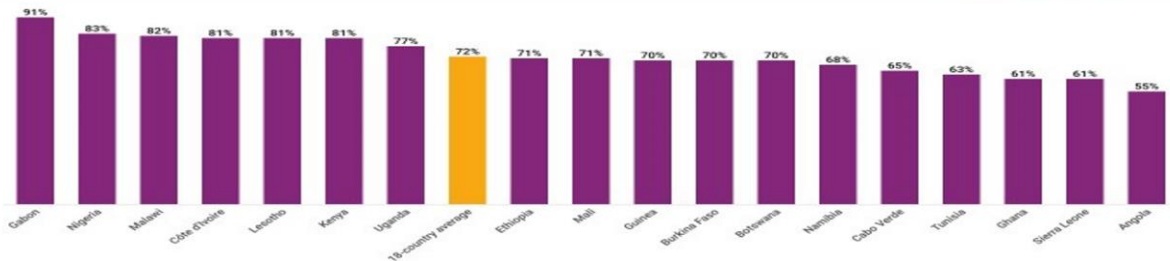
Impact of Rwanda Bribery Index (RBI): Increase in Rwanda's CPI Score



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Reflections

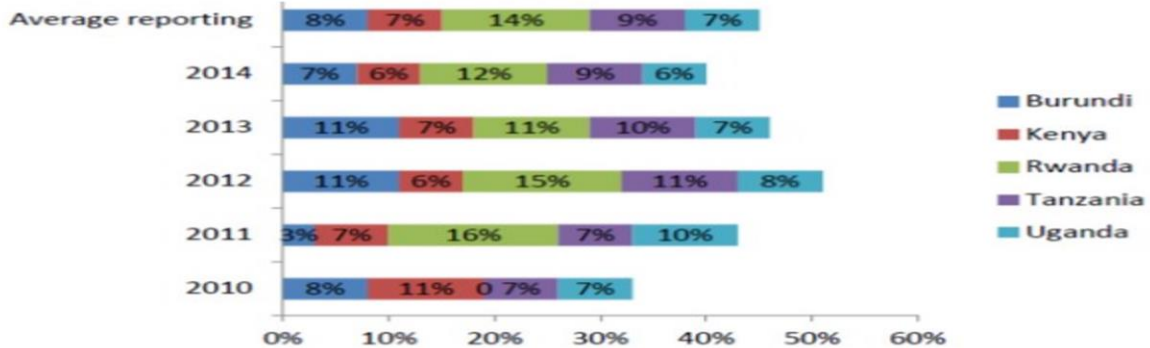
Risk retaliation if report corruption | 18 countries | 2019/2020



Respondents were asked: In this country, can ordinary people report incidences of corruption without fear, or do they risk retaliation or other negative consequences if they speak out? (% who say they risk retaliation)

Percentage of those who reported corruption incidents across EAC

THE EAST AFRICA BRIBERY INDEX TRENDS ANALYSIS 2010 - 2014



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Reasons for not reporting corruption across EAC

THE EAST AFRICA BRIBERY INDEX TRENDS ANALYSIS 2010 - 2014

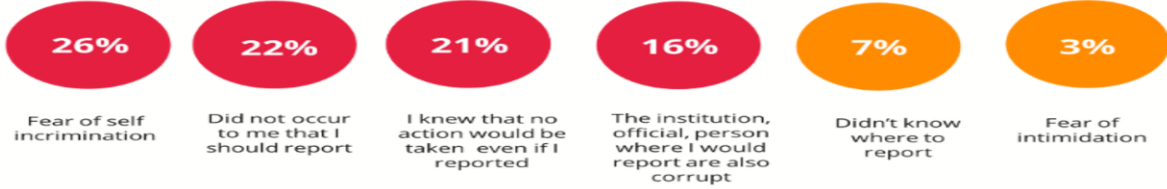
2014	Burundi	Kenya	Rwanda	Tanzania	Uganda
Fear of intimidation / reprisal	31%	13%	7%	7%	9%
Fear of self-incrimination	14%	9%	28%	14%	7%
I did not know where to report	15%	17%	14%	15%	14%
I knew no action would be taken even if I reported	27%	27%	16%	7%	28%
I was a beneficiary	7%	16%	8%	37%	26%
It didn't occur to me that I should report	5%	13%	27%	17%	10%
The place to report was inaccessible / far	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%
Other reasons	1%	4%	0%	1%	4%

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Corruption Reporting in Rwanda (Rwanda Bribery Index 2021)



REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING CORRUPTION

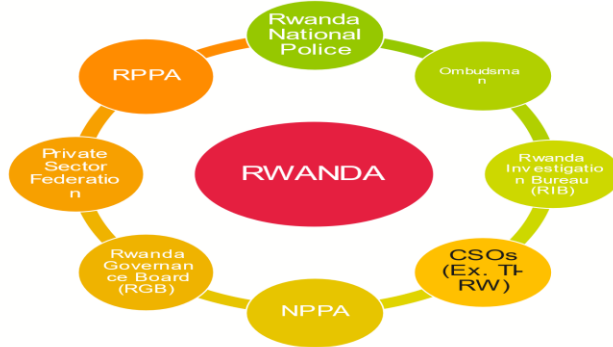


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Rwanda's experience: Partnership among pillars of integrity - Gvt and CSOs



- TI-RW is a witness of existing collective action to prevent and fight corruption. This collective action is composed of the engagement of citizens, government institutions as well as CSOs at all levels (local to national)

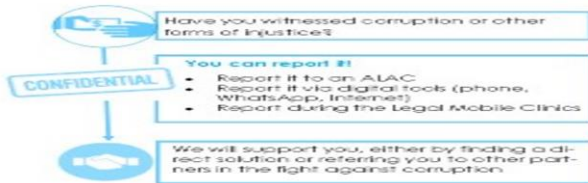


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Tools for reporting corruption



What does it mean to report corruption?

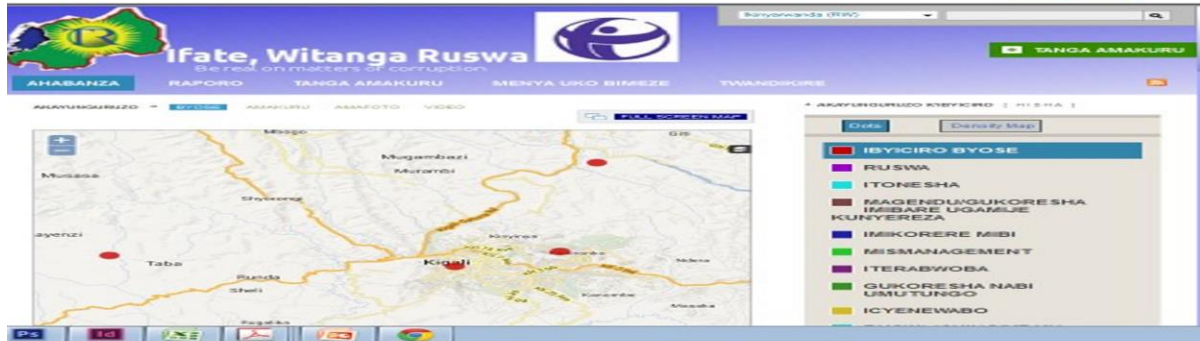


The example of IFATE next generation



TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL Rwanda

iFATE



CONTRIBUTION OF BLOCK CHAIN TECHNOLOGY FOR ANTI-CORRUPTION IN AFRICA, BY DR. RALPH OYINI MBOUNA



Contribution of blockchain technology for Anti-Corruption in Africa

12th Commonwealth Regional Conference for Heads-of-Anticorruption Agencies in Africa

By Dr. Ralph Oyini Mbouna, Head of Digital Transformation, Innovation and Services



Presentation overview

- 1 The Smart Africa Alliance
- 2 Blockchain in a Nutshell
- 3 Examples Without vs. With Blockchain
- 4 Should we trust Blockchain?
- 5 Smart Africa's Blockchain Activities





H.E PAUL KAGAME

President of the Republic of Rwanda and Chairman of the Smart Africa Board

“The creation of Smart Africa is a testimony of our resolve to put in place the right policy and regulatory environment that will encourage partnerships, entrepreneurship, job creation and knowledge sharing. Our move towards an ICT and knowledge driven economy together intends to increase Africa’s competitiveness in the global economy. ICTs have the ability to level the global playing field, unlock human capital and harness its full potential.”

MR. LACINA KONÉ

Director General, Smart Africa Secretariat

“Africa, considered to be the youngest continent in the world, has great need for a catalyst platform in order to transform itself into a single digital market. For this to happen, we have to connect our countries and interconnect cross-borders while innovating our approach to social economic development. These represent the challenges that Smart Africa will have to take on in a bid to transform and propel our continent towards a knowledge based economy in this 21st century. I invite all stakeholders to join us in this endeavor.”



About the SmartAfrica Alliance



The Smart Africa Manifesto

Endorsed by Heads of State and Government in Kigali on 29th October 2013

Smart Africa Manifesto

Principles

1. To put ICT at the center of national socio-economic development agenda
2. To improve access to ICT especially Broadband
3. To improve accountability, efficiency and openness through ICT
4. To put the Private Sector First
5. To leverage ICT to promote sustainable development

Endorsed by the AU in January 2014



Smart Africa Member States



The Smart Africa Alliance has grown to 32 member countries with the inclusion of the **Islamic Republic of Mauritania & the Republic of Sudan** representing approximately **815 million people**. Ongoing efforts are underway to attract more member countries into the Smart Africa Alliance.

MEMBER STATES

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Algeria | 13. Gabon | 24. Senegal |
| 2. Angola | 14. Ghana | 25. South Africa |
| 3. Benin | 15. Guinea | 26. South Sudan |
| 4. Burkina Faso | 16. Kenya | 27. Sudan |
| 5. Cameroon | 17. Mali | 28. Togo |
| 6. Cape Verde | 18. Mauritania | 29. Tunisia |
| 7. Chad | 19. Morocco | 30. Uganda |
| 8. Congo | 20. Niger | 31. Zambia |
| 9. DR Congo | 21. Rwanda | 32. Zimbabwe |
| 10. Côte d'Ivoire | 22. Sao Tome & Principe | |
| 11. Djibouti | 23. Sierra Leone | |

What is so special about Blockchain?

- 1) The way it tracks and stores data.
- 2) It creates trust in the data.
- 3) No more intermediaries.



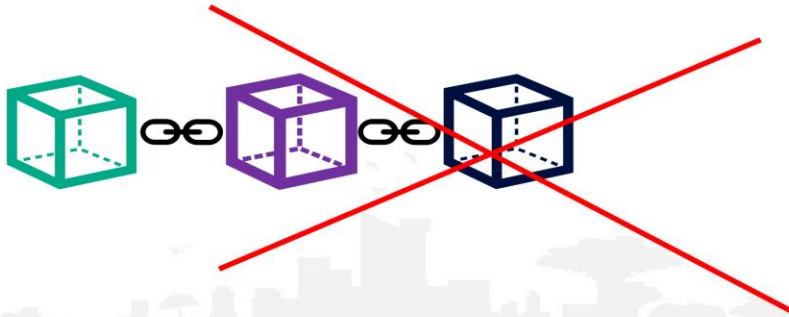
What is so special about Blockchain? The way it tracks and stores data.

Blockchain data block chain stores information in batches called blocks that are linked together in a chronological fashion to form a continuous line metaphorically a chain of blocks.



What is so special about Blockchain? The way it tracks and stores data.

If a person makes a change to the information recorded in a particular block, he/she does not rewrite it.

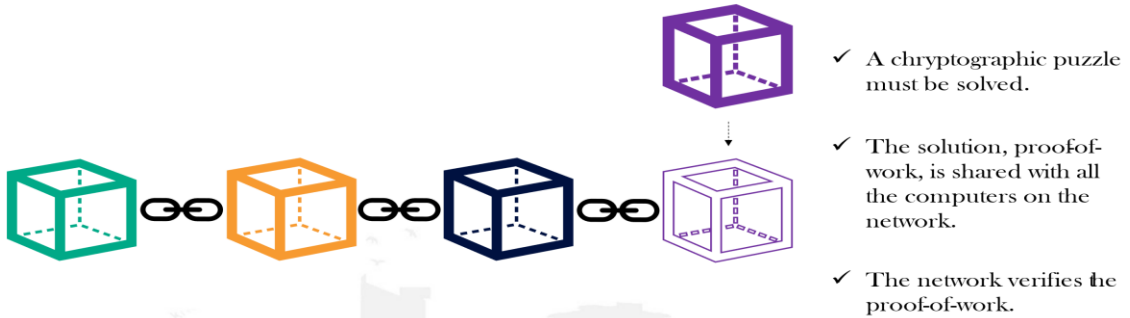


What is so special about Blockchain? **The way it tracks and stores data.**

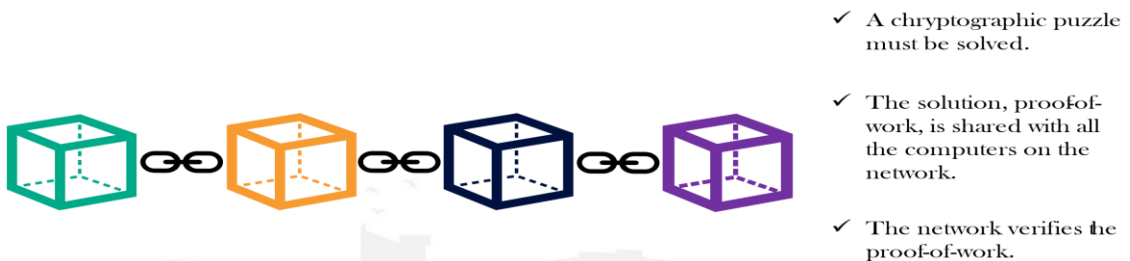
Instead the change is stored in a new block showing that X changed to Y at a particular date and time.



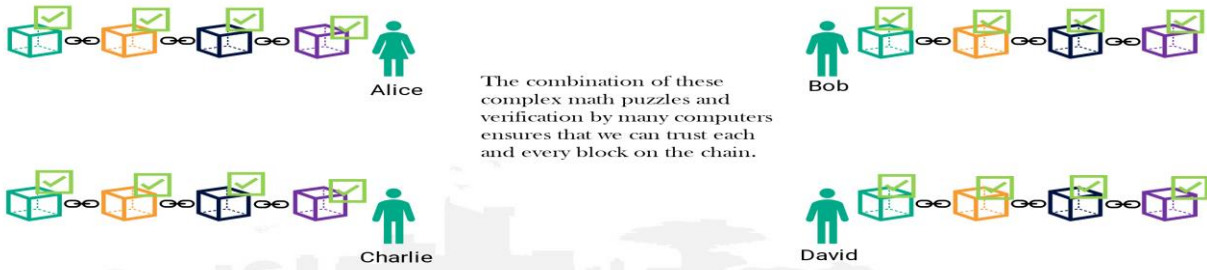
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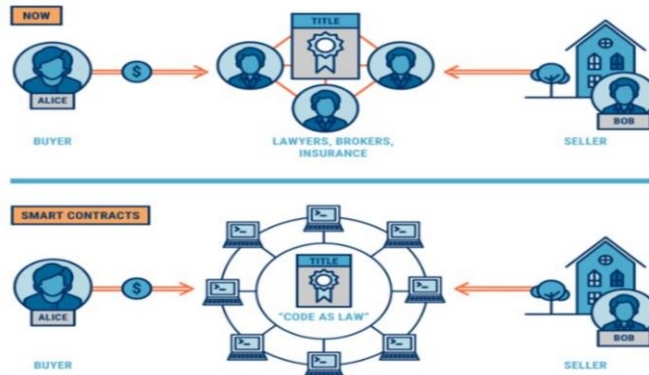
What is so special about Blockchain? **It creates trust in data.**



What is so special about Blockchain? **No more intermediaries.**

Many options to implement the Blockchain technology:

- Public blockchains
- Private blockchains
- Hybrid public-private blockchains



Example Without vs. With Blockchain

Land Registration in African History

- In precolonial era, sets of elders were arbitrators for land matters dispute. The memory of the elders served as permanent mental registers. The sensitive information can easily be accessed by any of the elders.
- Whenever a change had to be made, all the elders had to update their records about the land purchase, dispute, etc.
- Because all elders share the same memory, the absence of one elder would not hindered the purchase or resolution of conflict about lands.
- As rudimentary as it looks, this method was an analogue version of the concept of a decentralized ledger as demonstrated in the blockchain technology.



Land Registration

>70%
of the Population
lacks “legally
registered land”



1/3
of countries
worldwide digitally
track property
ownership, most of
these countries are
outside Africa

Land Registration Without Blockchain

- The record of all land transactions are recorded, controlled, and validated by a central authority, overseen by specific government officials.
- Titles and deeds are an integral part of the land registration process and provide the require safety net for the buyers.

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING
PUBLIC NOTICE

NEW PROPERTY REGISTRATION PROCESS
This is to inform the general public that the Ministry has re-engineered the land registration process and simplified it to 3 easy steps.

STEP 1

Application for:
• Land rent clearance certificate
• Consent to transfer/consent to mortgage
• Mortgage for state/sky loan/interest

STEP 2

Site visit and report
with/for transfer
process

STEP 3

Registration of the
land and other
instruments

• Application for land rent clearance, consent and valuation can now be done online through www.aedilands.gov.ke

• Manual applications no longer required.

• To facilitate efficient processing, please complete the unified online application form.

The registration process now takes **12 days**

Requirements for Property Registration

<p>Land Rent Clearance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Site that enters application form 2. Copy of title 3. Land rent payment receipt for current year for registered lands in Title and 97/53 landless 	<p>Consent to Transfer</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application form duly approved 2. Original form duly approved receipt 3. Copy of title
<p>Valuation Requisition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Copy of title 2. Original transfer instrument duly executed 3. Market survey plan/Map of location 	<p>Title Registration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Original title document 2. Original form duly approved receipt 3. Only executed Transfer/Consent/Charge instrument/Consent/Release and any other instrument to be lodged 4. Certified copies of MM job certificate, ID Card or OR ID for completion

DOING BUSINESS MADE EASIER

Farida Karomey, OGW
CABINET SECRETARY

www.lands.gov.ke

Traditional Land Registration Challenges & Corruptions Risks

- Land being the most expensive asset has often been the focal point of various frauds, crime and fights.
- The process in developing countries can still be manual and very paper intensive.
- Even if everything is digitalized, manipulation of documents, including titles, can still be done by a **'malicious agent'** to the land registry at the central authority. Thus, making it time-consuming and easy to be tampered.

Punjab: Which local authority did you pay the most bribe to, in the last 1 year?



Property Registration and land issues top area of corruption in Punjab

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL INDIA

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India Corruption Survey 2019 Read more at: <https://www.localcircles.com/a/press/page/punjab-corruption-survey-2019#YnOKnNBzDI>

Land Registration With blockchain

- ✓ Blockchain databases are decentralized. Multiple parties can update the property record. A single property record is created and maintained, eliminating the need for duplication and multiple entries.
- ✓ Blockchain databases can hold a complete and transparent record of a property. A blockchain database will record all dealings with respect to the property which is protected by cryptography. Rather than a property record being amended by updating and deletions, the blockchain can only be added. This reduces the potential for both fraud and human error.
- ✓ Blockchain databases can be updated near-instantaneously. This will eliminate the period of time during which a new owner awaits the legal transfer of title following the submission of an application to amend a property register.

Should we trust Blockchain?



Source: Asian Banker Research

Bitcoin

- One of the most well-known applications of blockchains as the technology was firstly created to power Bitcoin
- In 2011, one bitcoin was \$0.30. In 2022, one bitcoin is \$39,534.10
- The numerous other cryptocurrency have seen the light of day since Bitcoin. Even central banks are trying to create blockchain-based digital currency.
- China has now taking steps to become the first major economy to adopt a native cryptocurrency.



Smart Africa's Blockchain Activities

Blockchain White Paper



- « *Blockchain in Africa: Opportunities and Challenges for the Next Decade* »
- How do you apply a technology as diverse as blockchain and Decentralized Ledger Technologies to a continent as diverse as Africa?
- Critical view of blockchain technologies and be objective about what can work in Africa and what cannot work
- This article gives a number of recommendations based on the understanding we have collectively developed

Recommendations

- Strategy
- Data protection harmonisation
- Blockchain-specific considerations for data protection
- Financial regulation
- Capacity building
- Push for interoperability and harmonised standards

Capacity building on blockchain technologies



- The Smart Africa Digital Academy has trained more than **1743** people from **26** countries on different topics: such as AI, Blockchain, IoT, etc.
- More blockchain workshops are in preparation.

Pilot Projects on blockchain technologies



- The Smart Africa Secretariat has also started the implementation on pilot projects related to blockchain technologies in the hope of showing its Member States in a real settings.



End

THANK YOU!

