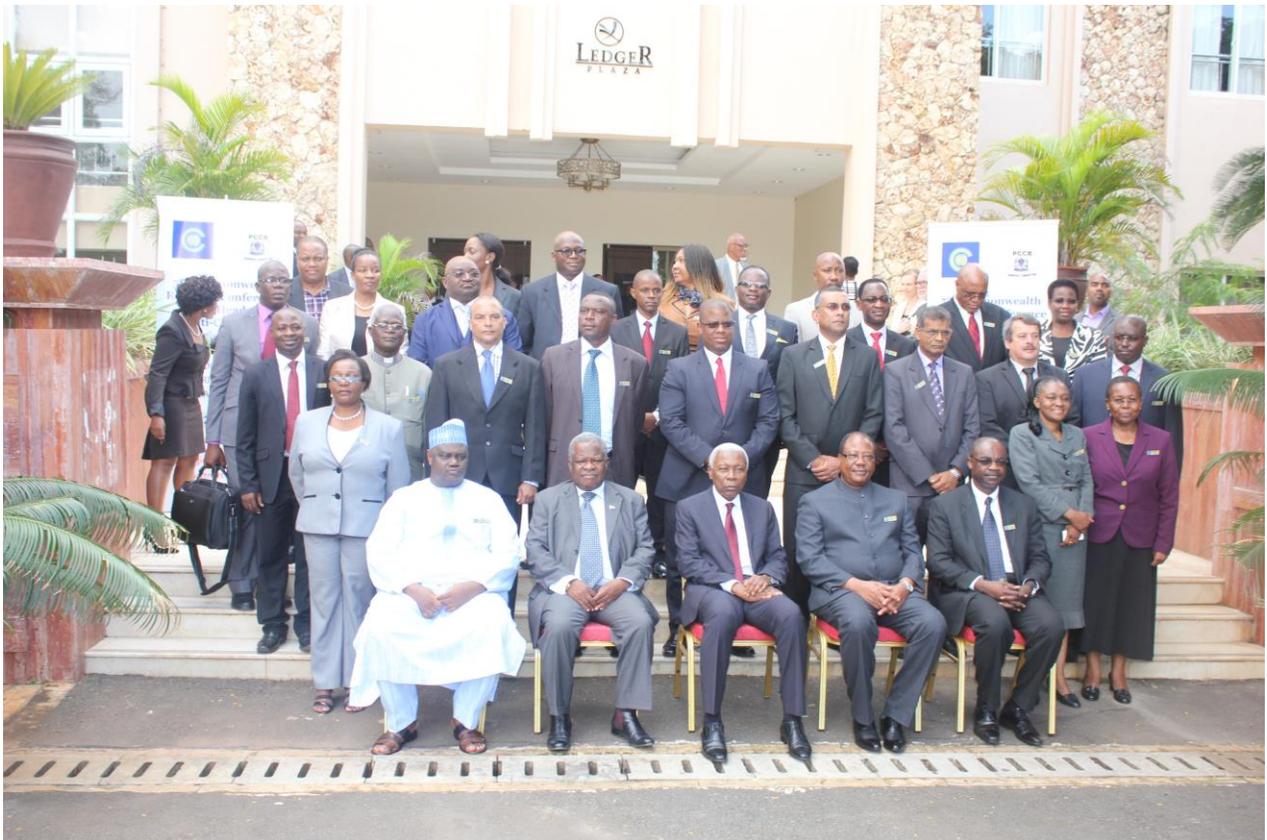


# COMMONWEALTH

(Draft)Report on the 5th Commonwealth Regional conference for heads of Anti – corruption Agencies in Africa held from 25th -29th May, 2015 at Bahari beach hotel , Daresalaam Tanzania

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## Conference Proceedings



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## **ACRONYMS**

ACA Anti-Corruption Agencies

CAACC Commonwealth African Anti-Corruption Centre

CONAC National Anti-Corruption Commission of Cameroon (English)

CSO Civil Society Organization

DCEC Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime

EFCC Economic and Financial Crimes Commission

EOCO Economic and Organized Crime Organization

GIMPA Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration

ICPC Independent Corrupt Practices and Other related Offences Commission

MDAs Ministries, Departments and Agencies

NACAP National Anti-Corruption Action Plan

NACSAP National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan

NVC National Values Curriculum

PCCB Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau

UNCAC United Nations Convention against Corruption

## **Introduction**

This report is a record of the proceedings of the 5th Commonwealth Regional Conference for Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa held from the 25th -29th May, 2015 at Bahari beach Hotel, Daresalaam under the theme "*engaging the civil society as partners in the fight against corruption*". The conference was convened by the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau, (PCCB) of Tanzania.

The objectives of the conference were as follows;

- Strengthen cooperation and collaboration among the Anti- corruption agencies in Commonwealth Africa.
- Create a platform for sharing emerging practices and country innovations in the fight against corruption for the promotion of good governance.

## **Attendance**

The conference was attended by Delegates from; Botswana, Cameroon, Swaziland, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, , Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, South Africa, Rwanda and Zambia

## **Conference proceedings**

### **Day 1**

#### **Agenda Item 1**

##### **Opening ceremony**

Participants at the conference started slowly coming in from at about 8:00 am. Upon arrival they were registered and ushered in to the conference hall. The conference was called to order at 9: 00 am .The moderator warmly welcomed participants to the 5<sup>th</sup> regional conference .He then opened the floor for entertainment from the police band and Angel Magoli

##### **Arrival of the guest of honor Hon. Mohamed Gharib Bilal Vice President of the Republic of Tanzania**

The Vice President arrived at or about 10:30 after which the official opening ceremony commenced.

##### **Opening remarks by Dr Hosea Edward**

He thanked participants for gathering at the 5<sup>th</sup> commonwealth conference. Mr. Hosea went on to recognize the presence of the 45 heads of anticorruption agencies in Africa

who he mentioned would later share their experiences. He thanked the Vice President for gracing the opening of the conference and for his continued support to PCCB.

He mentioned that the conference would offer an opportunity to share ideas on how best to tackle corruption and inculcate values and common strategies against corruption. He reminded participants of the theme 'engaging civil society in the fight against corruption'

Dr Hosea stated that his expectation was that participants will gain the much needed technical knowledge to fight corruption. Finally he welcomed Dr Roger Koranteng the commonwealth governance advisor to give his remarks.



### Opening remarks; by Dr Roger Koranteng.

Dr Koranteng noted that Africa did not lack the institution to fight corruption but lacked the political will. The nature of Africa's governance structures he noted frustrated the fight against corruption. He acknowledged Africa's immense potential; from the production of natural gas and other resources but was concerned that Africa still is considered poor.

Mauritius and Botswana he mentioned were the only countries in Africa with a tolerable rate of corruption of less than 5%

He noted further that Corruption affects rule of law and development as a whole. He was of the view that there is a direct nexus between corruption, poverty and under development.

Dr Koranteng stated that Corruption was costing 30% of Africa's GDP. He quoted the President of the Republic of Rwanda H.E. Paul Kagame who stated that corruption was the main impediment to growth and therefore good politics was that, that fought corruption.

The Dr. was cognizant of the fact that United Nations convention against corruption and many other laws had been enforced in an effort to tackle corruption but corruption still remained a challenge. Implementation he noted was the main problem of the ACAs

lack political will. However he commended leaders in Commonwealth countries stating that they were doing well in fighting corruption as compared to other leaders.

He assured delegates at the conference that the commonwealth secretariat had prioritized the fight against corruption. It therefore convened the conference to enable participants share knowledge and expertise in the fight against corruption. The association of the agencies and heads he mentioned provided a platform for the heads to engage with each other and share ideas. He mentioned that through the conferences the heads have been able to learn and build capacity to better fight the corruption.

Finally Dr. Koranteng emphasized that the Civil society must be involved in the fight against corruption as through them pressure can be put on governments to make good their commitments to fight corruption.

#### **Ms Angel Magoli; music presentation on corruption**

She presented a music piece with the message “say no to corruption”

#### **Remarks by Hon. George Mkuchika- Minister of state- President’s office- good governance**

The ministers thanked Dr Hosea and the PCCB team for their effort in organizing the conference. He also thanked the Vice President for gracing the opening of the conference. The minister stated that the formation of the ministry of good governance was a show of the government’s commitment to fighting corruption. He finally invited the Vice president to make his remarks and officially open the conference.



#### **Remarks by H.E Mohamed Gharib Bilal -Vice president of the Republic of Tanzania**

The Vice President stated that Engaging civil society was key as it helped put pressure on government to act. Civil society organisations he continued to note were a bridge between government and citizens. He also stated that Partnership with civil

society would assist government achieve the set targets and that working with the civil society would encourage citizen participation.

The Vice President expressed belief that the citizens of Tanzania would vote for the new constitution as it would be a step in the right direction in ensuring good governance. He emphasized the need for the Justice ministry to fast track the formulation of the Right to Information Act and the Whistle Blowers Act – This will complement the fight against corruption

The Vice President acknowledged that there was progress in the fight against corruption; however there was need to collaborate more and have joint strategies. He noted that corruption was the enemy of justice. His plea was that **“We ought to do more in order to achieve more”** with that he declared the conference officially opened.

### **Vote of thanks by Ibrahim Lamorde executive chair EFCC Nigeria**

Mr. Ibrahim appreciated the presence of the Vice President emphasizing that presence of the top government officials was an indication of the government’s commitment. He thanked PCCB for the conference and thanked Ms Angel Magoli for her song on corruption and requested that the song be recorded and distributed to all delegates.

### **Agenda Item 2**

#### **Presentations**

#### **Presentation by Dr Julius Johnson –chairman integrity commission; Anti corruption efforts in the commonwealth Caribbean**

He began by listing the states that are under the umbrella of the commonwealth Caribbean. He noted that the Caribbean region is comprised of small societies that make it difficult to implement anti corruption laws as the mentality of **“it’s our time to eat”** is quite common.

Further he noted that almost all sectors depend on government and that the small societies are equally entirely dependent on government, this meant that the state is at the center hence the situation was breeding ground for corruption.

Dr Johnson also shared with delegates the Legislation establishment to fight graft in the Caribbean. He however proceeded to cite challenges. One of the challenges he noted was prosecuting high profile cases. He mentioned that court decisions against the commission also affect the commission’s work as they are binding, for instance he shared that the court in the Dominican (Commonwealth) had held that the commission had committed the tort of misfeasance, that the commission acted in bad faith and that it was in breach of the principal of justice when the commission acted upon an anonymous complaint.

He continued to share that Courts in the Caribbean have rejected anonymous complaints and insisted that there has to be a complainant. Legislation in the

Dominican does not seem to allow the commission to act on anonymous complaints. Another challenge he mentioned was that the Commissions are not able to recruit personnel who are entirely under their, direction and control.

Mr. Johnson noted that Parliaments in commonwealth countries are dominated by the governing authority and may not effectively offer the much needed check on the executive.

He mentioned that in some cases the public officers accused of graft move to higher offices and use their powers to frustrate investigations against them.

Finally he listed the following as what needed to be done;

- Parliament must exercise oversight on the legislation and not only on the commission. Parliament must be a stakeholder in the fight against corruption
- The court have a role in the anti corruption efforts.
- Need for a Whistle Blowers Act or law to protect and allow anonymous complaints. In Tanzania for instances it was noted that the commission takes anonymous , and mass media reports

### Plenary

- A delegate expressed concern of how Anti corruption agencies are able to work without being able to act on anonymous complaints. Mr. Johnson explained that the Dominican was in the process of legislating on anonymous complaints.
- Mr. Johnson explained that commissions should also be prepared for situations where the commission is the defendant in a law suit as this cause great challenge bearing in mind the budget allocations for the anti corruption agencies.

### Agenda Item 3; Botswana Country report

#### Initiatives

- Botswana has developed a Geographical strategy to target cases in a particular geographical using a task force. All cases in that particular area identified & investigated by skilled with diverse skills & background
- They also use sector specific investigations .Teams of investigators is set up with a particular objective. They are composed of investigators with same background and qualifications. The teams specialize in specific sectors i.e. Finance, Construction, Forensic, Transport , Lands, etc
- Use of performance contracting
- Setting up of Corruption prevention committees

## **Achievements**

Improved corruption detection

## **Challenges**

- Monitoring and evaluation of anti-corruption initiatives is still at formative stage
- DCEC has not yet been in a position to conduct impact assessment on anti-corruption strategies, initiatives etc.
- DCEC has not yet been able to diagnose and measure corruption nationally.

## **Agenda 4: Cameroon Country report**

**Country paper on progress in the fight against corruption as seen through the evaluation of the national anti-corruption strategy presented by Rev. Dr. Dieudonne Massi Gams, Chairman of the national anti-corruption commission of Cameroon.**

## **Innovation**

- Cameroon established the National Coalition Against Corruption.
- The Rapid Intervention unit continues to be functional and CONAC is also evaluating the impact of the strategy
- Cameroon formulated and is implementing the National Education Programme for Integrity
- The formulation and implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy

## **Achèvements**

- The national level of implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy in 2014 was 27.32%, with some regions (The North West and Centre) performing far better than others.

## **Challenges**

- Lack of commitment by local administrative officials to fight against corruption. .
- Lack of mechanisms to pass knowledge and continuity in public administrations.
- Reprisals from the corrupt.
- Fear to damage human relations.

## Plenary

- Botswana also informed delegates that it was in the process of implementing the national anti corruption strategy that will ensure commitment from government ministries and departments
- It was not clear to a delegate the difference between the prevention and education strategies used by Cameroon .Cameroon responded by the education strategy involved sensitization in schools and learning institutions.

## Agenda 5; Conference presentation

**A paper on anti-Corruption strategy and Managing interference and victimization presented by Dr. Roger Koranteng; Adviser Governance and Anti-Corruption, Commonwealth Secretariat, UK.**

His presentation focused on ACAs in Africa. He shared that most of the ACAs in Africa function as constitutional and statutory bodies'. He also noted that ACAs with greatest contribution to anti-corruption efforts are located in countries with high quality governance, political stability and middle-high level economic indicators.

On Government responses his presentation highlighted that many governments have responded to the abuse of public power for private benefit by establishing specialized, multifunctional anti-corruption agencies (ACAs)

He noted that ACAs often face political interference as well as resistance from powerful beneficiaries of domestic corruption networks who perceive the ACAs as adverse to their interests. Dr Koranteng continued to note that many ACAs confront a strategic dilemma, either to persevere with high-level investigations and bold reforms, risking crippling pushback or face potential dissolution

He listed the following as strategies for preserving and protecting ACAs

- building internal controls and accountability
- Setting a good example at the top
- Enlisting the public
- Cultivating international support
- Weighing the Pros And Cons of High-stakes Investigations

## Plenary

- Dr Koranteng explained that the strategies he presented dependent on the circumstances in a particular country. He emphasized that some may work in other countries and not work in others .It was therefore incumbent upon the heads to consider the best strategy to use in a particular situation.
- ACAs need to be prudent in how they spend monies allocated to them. The ACAs should not use all their resources in prosecuting high level cases at the expense of other important functions

## Day 2

### Agenda item 1

**A paper titled 'The African Union and the fight against corruption in Africa; Accomplishments, the challenges and prospects'. Presented by John Ikubaje; Senior governance officer African Union**

Mr. Ikubaje thanked the organizers for inviting the African union to make a presentation at the conference. He proceeded to give estimates of the losses occasioned by corruption. He took participants through reports by various bodies that show the impact and effects of corruption emphasizing the need to deal with corruption.

He was concerned that African countries rush to ratify conventions by the UN and fail to ratify conventions by the AU. He shared that out of the 52 countries in Africa only Tanzania has a mechanism of reporting and that most of countries do not report.

He echoed the sentiments by Dr Koranteng that Africa does not lack ideas but the problem lies in the implementation. He further shared that the African Union advisory board can be used as a tool by ACAs to prompt governments to action in as far as commitment to the fight against corruption was concerned.

## Plenary

It's was noted that the AU needed to coordinate both the francophone and Anglophone countries in Africa in order to harmonize strategies geared towards fighting corruption.

### Agenda 2; Tanzania -Country experiences

**Country paper on Electronic evidence in investigation of corruption cases presented by Dr. Edward G. Hoseah**

## Innovation

Establishment of a computer forensic laboratory

## **Achievements**

- Increased success rate in corruption related prosecutions

## **Challenges**

- Investigating , preserving and presenting evidence before court
- Recovery of digital evidence
- Offenders more advanced and sophisticated

## **Plenary**

- Tanzania explained that parliament had to amend the 1873 Evidence Act to allow court admit electronic evidence.
- Tanzania also estimated the cost of constructing the lab at 350,000 dollars minimum for construction. This was less amounts used for training, maintenance and necessary improvements.

## **Agenda 3; Lesotho- Country experiences**

### **Country paper on engaging the civil society as partners in the fight against corruption presented by Litule Ram Ramaokhoru, Director of public education and corruption prevention directorate on corruption and economic offences of Lesotho Innovation**

- Engaging with the civil society through platforms like the NGO Week and the Commission for Good Governance.
- Various initiatives and structures formed involving civil society, National anti corruption strategy action plan (NACSAP) continue to be implemented.
- Participation in a meeting of ACAs with SADC C council NGO, seeking partnership in the fight against corruption.

## **Challenges**

- Capacity limitations of the DCEO's staff compliment of only 62 officers to cover the entire country.
- Lack of clear policy framework through which civil society commits to fighting corruption.
- Mistrust between civil society and government due to fears of political party beliefs and influences.

- Low financial support in the fight against corruption.

#### Achievements

- The development of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan (NACSAP) 2014/15 – 2018/19 is a great achievement for the civil society and all other key sectors of society to play a meaningful role in the fight against corruption

#### Plenary

- Lesotho explained that the work with civil society did not require funding but rather that the DCEC has coaches who are sent to civil society organizations to facilitate in their activities.

#### Agenda 3; Mauritius country report

#### Country paper on Private sector engagement in fighting corruption in Mauritius presented by Isswar Jheengut Director Independent Commission against Corruption (ICAC) Mauritius

#### Innovation

- Establishment of the Business Action Group Against Corruption (BAGAC), Public Private Platform Against Corruption (PPPAC) and the Private Sector Anti-Corruption Task Force (PACT)
- Identifying and awarding champions in the fight against corruption
- Encouraging the private sector to take the integrity pledge
- Establishing of a Council comprises representatives of the founder members of the PACT and two independent members. It will monitor the implementation of the IP.

#### Achievements

- The subcommittee under the platform submitted a report that led to the amendment of the law on electronic evidence in as far as admissibility is concerned.
- Integrity pledge has become a tool to distinguish ethical companies from the non ethical companies.

#### Challenges

- The aim of private business organisations is profit-making. The fight against corruption may not be a priority on their agenda.
- The processes are slow and require constant monitoring, perseverance and follow-up.
- Finalisation of a standard self-evaluation questionnaire.
- The need to finalise level of sanctions to be taken against non-compliant organisations and also the appeal process.
- Sustaining the momentum especially with small and medium private enterprises

#### **Agenda 4; Zambia- country report.**

#### **Country paper anti-corruption commission Zambia presented by Kashimbo chibwe Innovation**

- Engaging CSOs to conduct sensitization activities and research projects on behalf of the Commission; and expanding the coverage of the Commission's work especially in providing community education and advisory services on corruption, especially in rural areas.

#### **Achievements**

- Special training for CSOs was designed to enhance competences to conduct research and sensitization activities.
- Legal contracts were designed for signing by the Commission and individual CSOs that were engaged.
- Operational Guidelines were designed & availed to all CSOs identified to work with the Commission.
- A framework for monitoring the work being done by individual CSOs was developed

#### **Challenges**

- Lack of monitoring of activities by the Commission
- Lack of adherence to good corporate governance practices by the CSOs.
- Insufficient operational guidance to CSOs by the Commission.

- Unsystematic reporting procedures on activities undertaken by the CSOs that were engaged.
- Once an impact assessment of the involvement of CSOs is done, the Commission further expects to achieve the following;
- Improved levels of adherence to transparency and accountability in the expenditure of public resources.
- Enhanced accessibility of the Commission by the public.
- Enhanced public confidence in the operations of the Commission.
- Increased reports of suspected cases of corruption from rural areas.
- Improved corporate image of the Commission.

#### **Agenda 5; Namibia- Country experience**

#### **Innovative Initiatives by ACC Namibia in the Fight against Corruption presented by Namupa Nengola, Chief of public Education and corruption Prevention Anti corruption Commission (ACC) of Namibia**

##### **Innovation**

- Anti Corruption Agency (ACA) is using Integrity Management Toolbox
- Comprehensive Financial Investigative Solution(CFIS)

##### **Achievements**

- The Toolbox assists the ACC to realize its unique potential for corruption prevention activities
- It allows the ACC, not only to be seen in the perceived negative light of watchdog of the nation but also seen to adopt a positive non-moralizing approach towards integrity and cultivate a more positive public image.
- It allows the ACC to support stakeholders in the public and private sector domains to take concrete steps towards integrity and the prevention of corruption.
- The toolbox is being implemented in three local authorities.
- The Directorate Public Education and Corruption Prevention is thus closely working with the three local authorities to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the identified instruments.

## **Challenges**

- Inadequate Human Resources
- Financial Resources for continuous technical support from CEWAS who developed the toolkit

## **Agenda 6; Country experiences -Nigeria**

### **Innovative projects done in the fight against corruption in Nigeria presented by Ms Ola Oji tochi economic and financial crimes commission (EFCC) of Nigeria**

#### **Innovation**

- Human resource initiatives like awarding staff.
- Transition support documents
- Pre- employment polygraph tests
- HR connect –a publication that bridges the communication gap between management and staff.
- EFCC’s Interfaith Anticorruption Preaching and Teaching Manuals (and Facilitators’ Guides launched on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2014, the United Nations Anti-corruption Day) for both Christians and Muslims, are for anti graft teaching in Nigerian churches and mosques
- Women Anticorruption Initiative

#### **Achievements**

- The desire to be specially recognized and commended is a spur for hard work and better performance among staff.
- Complaints and inquiries are taken from members of the public and processed on the spot.
- The HR initiatives have fostered a sense of community and value among operatives in all the offices of the Commission.
- The Pre recruitment vetting has led to several disqualifications due to substance abuse etc

#### **Challenges**

- Lack of resources

## Country Experiences in the 'Role of Innovation' In Fighting Corruption; fighting corruption in the procurement system; an Independent Corrupt Practices and other related Offences Commission (ICPC) Nigeria innovation by Mr. Kayode Adedayo Adeyinka

### **Innovation**

- Documentations vetting and investigation of :Audited accounts;Tax clearance certificat;amount declared and truly paid and Pension Commission clearance certificate
- Visa scam investigation
- Collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Aviation

### **Achievements**

- Clean the procurement system
- Ensure more reliable and competent companies are pre-qualified for contract
- Ensure better compliance culture of the private sector
- Increase in tax revenue to government
- Improved transparency in the system
- Corruption monitoring and evaluation at the entry ports of the nation
- Improve the image of the country as our anti-corruption stance is known
- Keep all port officers on their toes

### **Challenges**

- Many of the companies cannot be traced as they have moved offices several times without reflecting same on the letterheads.
- The number of companies to be investigated overwhelmed available resources
- Time was a constraint
- Funding ,Personnel and Slow judicial process

## **Agenda 6; Presentation**

### **Presentation on knowledge product on anti-corruption agencies by Tim Steele, Senior Anti corruption Advisor, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**

He stated that UNODC was in the processes of producing a paper on successes in the region with regards to the fight against corruption. He pointed out that data was still being collected to have the paper produced. The paper he noted would highlight agencies that are doing well in specific areas, agencies will therefore be contacted for data. In order to achieve the above objective it was important for the UNODC to be clear on a **set of good practices** to be used to determine the successes of the various agencies

He therefore shared that the participants needed to answer the following questions;

1. Who do we determine success/good practice
2. Where do the good practices come from?/how are they generated
3. Why are we considering a practice a good practice

## **Day 3**

### **Agenda 1; Presentation**

#### **The issue of the role and effectiveness of anti-corruption agencies presented by Dan Barnes -World Bank;**

He highlighted research findings from a research done by the World Bank. The findings show that anti corruption agencies are formed as a result of political consensus that there is need to fight corruption, the political class then make commitments to fight corruption, the agencies are then formed with lots of expectations, the agencies fail to meet the expectation and slowly start losing public confidence, agencies quietly expire and finally the public perception remains

He shared that there was need to have clear mandate for better coordination among different agencies and clear agreements among agencies. As a good example he mentioned "links" with central banks, judicial agencies and revenue monitoring agencies

He noted the need to establish relations with regulatory agencies and agencies at the local level. He also emphasized that public confidence ensures sustainability of the anticorruption agencies. He shared the example of Indonesia where the commission chair had fabricated charges against him and was only able to brave through because of the public confidence the commission had built.

## Plenary

### Plenary

- There needs to be a balance in information sharing. It would not be wise to share information on investigation
- A delegate wanted to know whether conditions for grants by the World Bank work and whether there were any examples where the conditions have worked well. The banks explained that the conditions set are based on the fact that the bank is guided by its own internal controls.
- The World Bank was not in a position to prefer ACAs to prosecute their own cases as opposed to forwarding them to other agencies- as there were situations where both have worked well.
- The bank cannot deal directly with the agencies it has to work through government. However technical support could be offered directly to agencies.

## Agenda 2; South Africa- Country experience

### Innovative projects done in the fight against corruption presented by Gerhard Visagie-South Africa

#### Innovations

- The SIU established in terms of the Special Investigating Units and Special Tribunals Act No 74 of 1996; Use of civil law, the main reason is to ensure that compensatory awards are given. Criminal prosecutions and civil litigation go hand in hand.
- Civil litigation is used effectively in the field of procurement. In criminal one has to prove all elements of crime. Burden of proof is less in civil litigation
- Establishment of special tribunals

#### Plenary.

- South Africa explained that the use of civil litigation was an extra weapon, this was in response to concerns that civil litigation takes a longer time to prosecute.

## Agenda 3; Swaziland –Country experience

### Swaziland country report on innovative initiatives presented by Jabu Phakathi

#### Innovation

- Inter-agency task team that Pursue high profile cases as a team but ACC lead agency. The team has Diverse skills.DPP also established AC Unit that has Improved conclusion of cases

### **Achievements**

- Arrests of high profile Cases (Minister of Justice, Judges, Chief Justice).Transparency international listed Swaziland among least corrupt countries in Africa and ranked 69 out of 174 countries

### Challenges

- weak institutional capacity to deliver results
- few fundamental institutional systems
- lack of adequate human resource
- budget allocation
- weak national collaborative efforts
- infrastructure challenge

### **Agenda 4: Presentetion**

#### **Myths and legends of anti-corruption efforts presented by Walter Gary-lead consultant GW Advisory, London**

He acknowledged that Perception hold sway in the fight against corruption. The presenter challenged investigators to think about money since the criminals also think about money in order to succeed in their investigations

He noted that agencies could share facilities and equipment as the agencies and that all agencies need not have facilities for investigation. He suggested an international center for investigation be set up.

The presenter also pointed out the need to conduct Integrity tests on agency staff to determine their suitability to hold office.

He noted that Information on the actual loss occasioned corruption has lots of discrepancies every research agency seem to have different figure of amounts lost in corruption

## Day 4

### Agenda 1; Kenya-Country experience

#### Innovative ways of fighting corruption presented by David Kaboro from the Ethics and Anti- corruption commission Kenya

##### Innovation

One stop shop service (**huduma centre**) to reduce the human contact .The agency then deploys an officer at the centre.

##### Achievements

- 14 centers operational have ensured efficacy, reduce opportunities of corruption since there is reduced human contact, eliminated bureaucracy , outreach of the service, reduced costs, build public confidence, enhanced
- Winner of 2015 United nation public service awards

##### Challenges

- Capacity of agency to deploy staff to the centre
- ICT costs
- Slow rate of rolling out across counties

### Agenda 2; Uganda- Country experience

#### Innovative initiatives to fight corruption as presented by Uganda by

##### Innovation

- Joint activity with CSO like the Anti-corruption week
- Toll free Short Message Service to report corruption
- Data tracking
- Social Accountability and Community Monitoring (SACM) Activity under the Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption (TAAC) Component of the Second Nor

##### Achievements

- The commission receives at least 30 cases over sms monthly

##### Challenges

- Differences in agenda between Civil Society Organisations and government agencies

### **Agenda 3; Rwanda-Country experiences**

#### **Innovative initiatives in fighting corruption as presented by Msusangambatware Clement- Ombudsman the Republic of Rwanda**

##### **Innovations**

- Using activities to disseminate the agencies work; football matches
- Online declarations of assets from senior government
- Establishment of the National Advisory Council to fight against corruption and injustice

##### **Achievements**

- To Rwanda Bribery Index report (2014) most of respondents believe corruption in Rwanda is low, has decreased from last year and will be less corrupt the following year. Nearly 100% appreciates Govt efforts effort in the fight against corruption. The level of reporting corruption increased by 11% (26.6% in 2014 and 14.3% in 2013).
- According to Transparency International reports (CPI): Rwanda was ranked 102<sup>th</sup> in 2008 with a score of 3.0 while in 2014 Rwanda was ranked 55<sup>th</sup> with a score of 49.

### **Agenda 4; Sierra Leone –Country Experiences**

#### **Fighting corruption - facing an epidemic presented by Reginald Fynn from the Anti Corruption Commission Sierra Leone**

##### **Innovation**

- Hands on Monitoring
- Collaboration with Partners like the - Audit Service Sierra Leone, Sierra Leone Police, National Ebola Response Center
- Intense Sensitization through the media

##### **Achievements**

- Persons who were receiving double hazard incentives discovered
- Non Existent persons and quarantined homes weeded out
- Diverted food supplies Intercepted and re distributed
- Cases referred for further investigations
- Three related indictments already filed

## Challenges

- Accusations of obstruction
- Managing Expectations of populace
- Internationals and Immunities
- Lack of Expertise in Electronics & Digitization
- Self Preservation and personal safety

## Day 5

### Group presentations

#### Group 3

**Topic: Strategies for achieving effective prevention function (how can ACAs deter corruption? How can Agencies discourage corruption)**

1. Public education focusing on the youth
2. Robust education programme focused on public officers
3. Intergrate anti corruption prevention in schools
4. Application of diagnostic tools in identified public systems( lans, regulations that have loopholes for corruption system audit and review)
5. Identify corruption prone areas( institutions, procedures, departments etc, and plug in efforts like procurement, financial controls
6. Identify corruption risk areas and prioritize them
7. Moral education
8. Encourage whistle blowers protection, facilitate them to report corruption
9. Witness protection mechanisms/legislation
10. Integrity testing
11. Strengthen internal control systems e.g. code of conduct
12. Enhance collaboration amongst stakeholders
13. Develop anti corruption strategy that brings together various sectors, public,

private, civil society and religious organisations

14. Vetting of public state officers
15. Effective enforcement of laws
16. Name and shame
17. Open door policy in dealing with civil society groups
18. Be conscious of the mistrust between civil society groups and government.

#### Group 4

#### **How do ACAs achieve effective and meaningful engagement of civil society organisations**

1. Engage CSOs and other stakeholders in a consultative forum to collect information towards a policy
2. Development of a Policy Framework
3. Understanding the challenge of corruption
4. Identify an umbrella body of CSOs
5. Establish a coalition of CSOs
6. Define the engagement of the CSOs
7. Group the CSOs
8. Invite the CSOs to state their interests, aspirations and expectations
9. Clear roadmap of the engagement process
10. Identify funding needs and sources of funding
11. Periodical reviews of engagement through Monitoring and Evaluation
12. Training of CSO leaders

13. Open door policy to all CSOs interests

14. MOU with CSOs

15. Be conscious of the mistrust between the CSOs and the Government

### Group 1

**Strategies that can enable anti corruption agencies to negotiate political space for independence and other operations.**

#### **Strategies**

##### **Have the parliament on board**

- Create professional ties with members of parliamentary committees in charge of governance issues
- Update members of parliament on activities during budget defense sessions( where they exist)
- initiate courtesy calls between the head of the anti-corruption agencies and the speaker of the national assembly
- Organize seminars and meetings to explain to members of parliament the importance of fighting against corruption and actions earmarked.

##### **Remain professional**

- Do not take sides or favor certain groups
- Be neutral in decisions
- Do your job objectively

##### **Communicate**

- Engage all those in reporting line

### **Maintain a good public relations policy with state institutions and their leaders**

- Invite state officials to ACA events
- Inform heads of government institutions of your actions( they will fight you less when they understand what you are doing

### **Heads of anti corruption should create direct contacts with heads of state institutions**

#### **Get public on board**

- Respond to communications
- Hold public outreach events to inform the public on the mission and the ACAs work
- Have information days

#### **Respect hierarchy**

- Keep the head of state informed of all major activities

### **Initiate informal communication channels with the executive and legislative heads where access to the president and speaker of national assembly is difficult**

- Know their secretaries, body guards even wives
- Penetrate their cabinets

### **Use the regional and sub-regional groupings of heads of ACAs in times of crisis**

- They can broker peace with political authorities

#### **Engage the civil society**

- They can bring frustrations to light if they understand the actions

#### **Take media on board**

- Organize trainings for journalists and other members of press
- Inform the media of major breakthrough in the agencies

### **Adoption of the communiqué**

The communiqué was read to the delegates and they adopted it making necessary amendments. See the communiqué annexed.

### **Annual general meeting for Heads of Anti- Corruption Agencies**

See the minutes annexed.

### **Closing**

Dr Hosea thanked the delegates present for finding time to attend the conference he expressed his appreciation of having been elected the chairperson of the executive committee.

### **Vote of thanks.**

Jabu Phakathi from Swaziland gave the vote of thanks on behalf of the delegates. She appreciated the high standards set at the conference and acknowledged the good work done by the commonwealth secretariat and PCCB in making the conference a success.