TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL
the global coalition against corruption

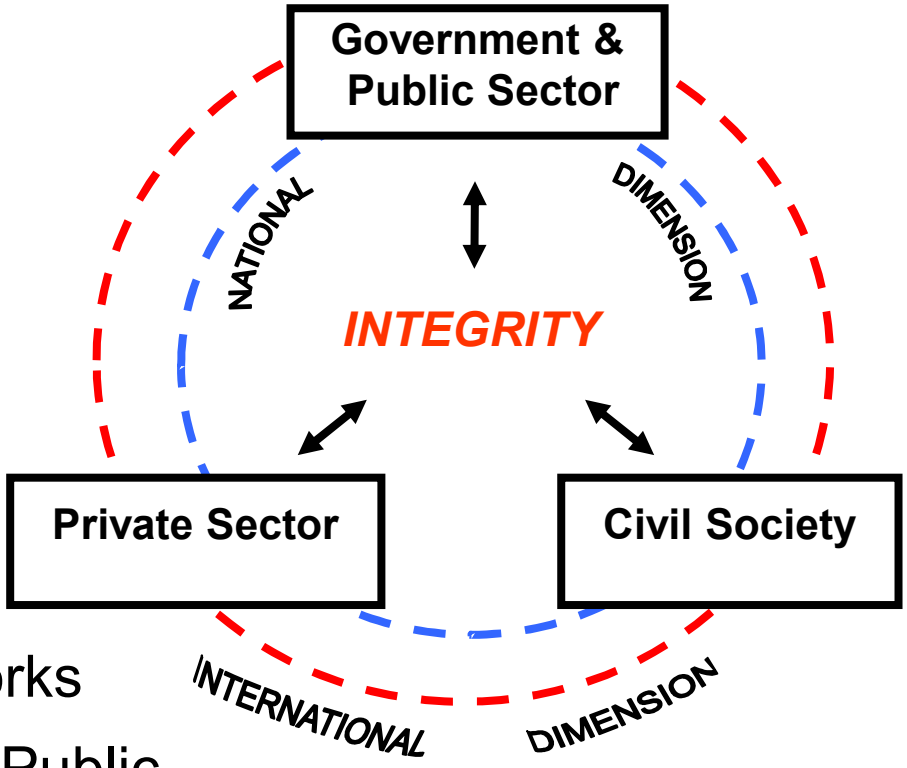
Strengthening Integrity in the Sectors:

Experiences from TI-Interventions in Health, Education and Water Sectors

Paul Banoba
Transparency International
Africa & Middle East Department

TI's approach

- TI analyses and diagnoses corruption
- TI advocates for change
- TI does not undertake investigations
- TI is politically non-partisan
- TI develops coalitions and works with all stakeholders (CSO's, Public & Private sectors, media, etc)



Research & Indices

TI's research work includes:

- Annual Global Corruption report
- **Indices** and **surveys:** CPI, BPI and Barometer
- Policy and Working papers
- National Integrity Systems Studies
- Thematic reports

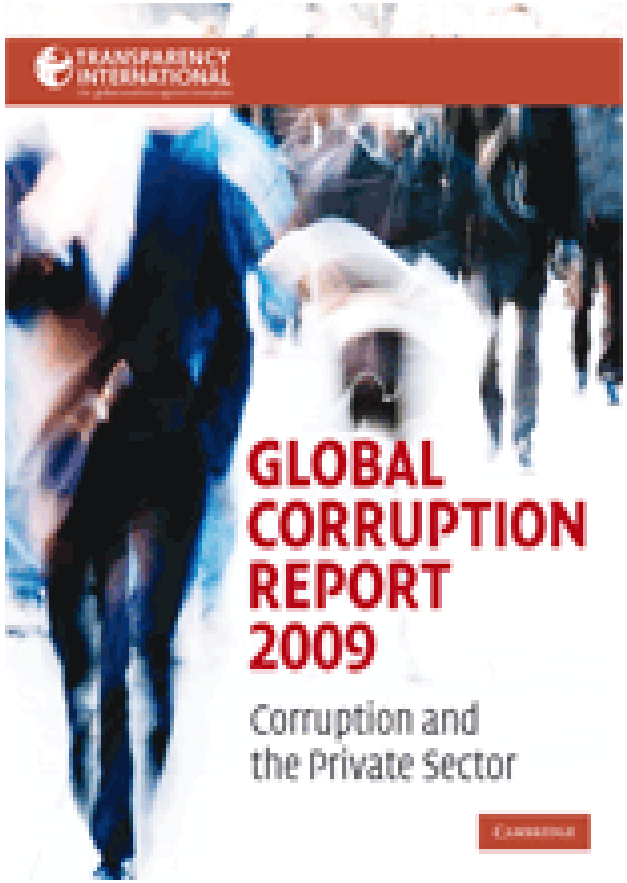
The Global Corruption Report

- Annual TI flagship publication
- Systematic assessment of the state of corruption around the world
- 3 sections:
  - Thematic: in-depth analysis of one key issue
  - Country reports: institutional changes and key developments in 30+ countries
  - Research: overview of latest research findings

Global Corruption Report

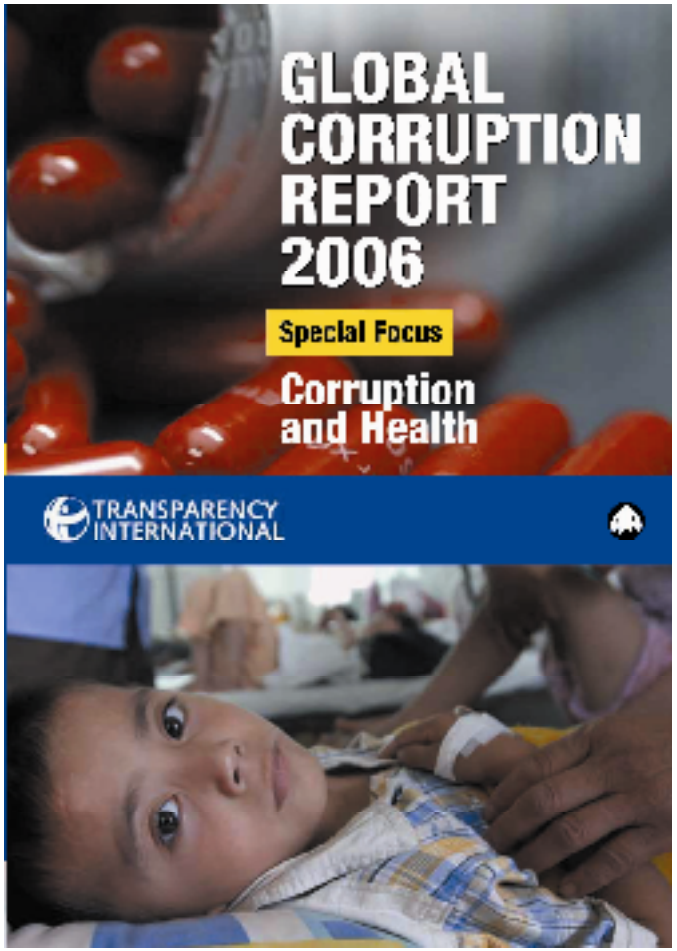
The 2009 edition of the Global Corruption Report focuses on **Corruption and the Private Sector**.

The private sector plays a pivotal role in fighting corruption worldwide. The report details the many corruption risks for businesses, ranging from small entrepreneurs in Sub-Saharan Africa to multinationals from Europe and North America



Global Corruption Report 2006

- thematic section on corruption and health
- 45 country reports
- a selection of research on corruption and Health



Main messages

- Corruption **deprives people of access to health care,** in effect depriving them of a **fundamental human right**

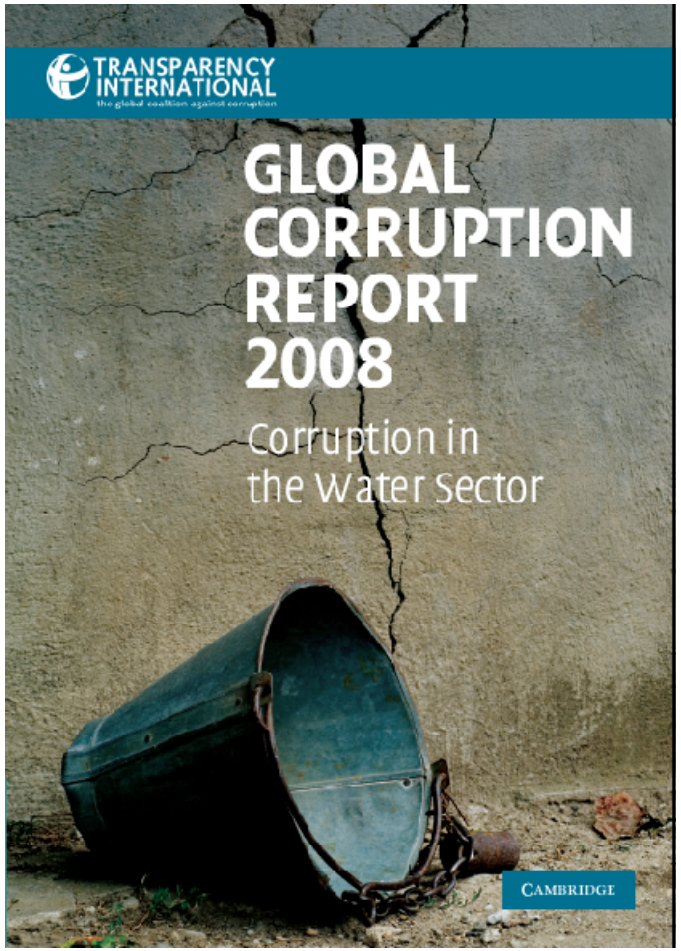
- **Governments, businesses, health officials** and donors bear responsibility

- The drugs, biotech and medical devices industries in particular need to adopt **sector-wide steps to tackle corruption**

- Corruption in the health sector is a problem in both North and South, private and public sectors, but most **imperative is to clean up where the health impact is greatest and costs to public purse the greatest**

Global Corruption Report 2008

- 25 contributions in water section
- 35 country reports (14 cover water issues)
- 14 research digests



Main Messages

- corruption in water is global, ubiquitous and rampant:
  - in developing and industrialized countries
  - all water sub-sectors: water resources management, water and sanitation, irrigation, hydropower
  - many forms: policy and regulatory capture, embezzlement of funds, bid-rigging and collusion, bribery, kickbacks, extortion, job patronage
- the poor, women, marginalised communities suffer most
- impact on health, livelihoods, food security, poverty-reduction, economic development, environmental sustainability, adaptation to climate change, social cohesion and political stability

⇒ **tackling the water crisis requires tackling corruption**

4 Examples of TI work in the Sectors

Priorities

- Increasing understanding of the link between corruption and poverty**, i.e. the negative impact corruption has on basic service delivery and thus sustainable development and the fight against poverty;**
- **Empowering communities affected by corruption** to demand accountable and transparent governance;

Four Project examples

1. Trasparency and Integrity in Service Delivery
2. Africa Education Watch
3. Poverty and Corruption in Africa
4. Advocacy and Legal Advice Centers

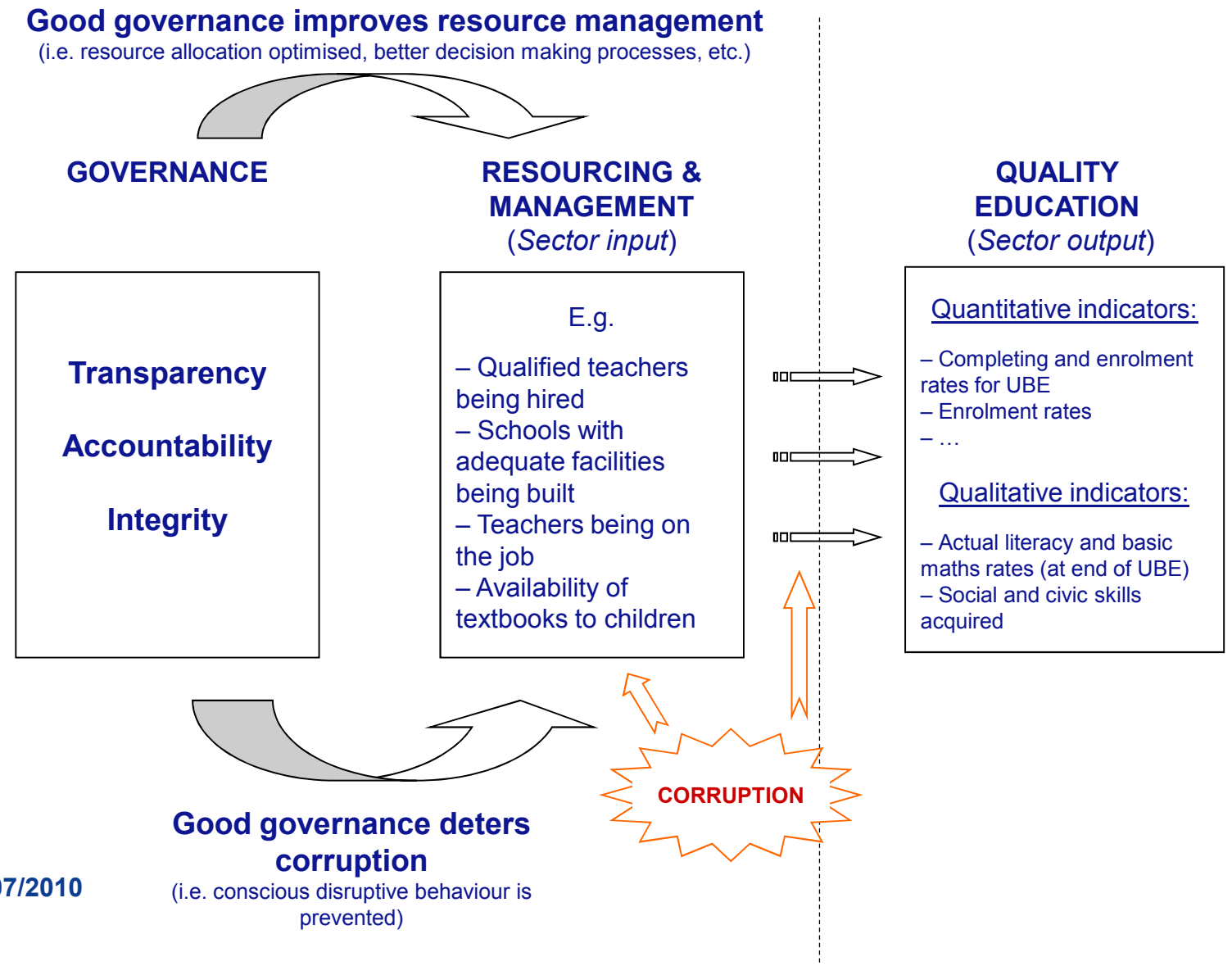
"Transparency and Integrity in Service Delivery in Sub-Saharan Africa" (TISDA)

- 3-year programme in three sectors: **water** (Ghana, Kenya, Senegal), **education** (Cameroon, Nigeria, South Africa) and **health** (Uganda, Zambia) carried out by the TI National Chapters under TI Secretariat coordination and technical support.
- Vision: enhanced quality of life in SSA communities.
- Key output: corruption risk maps to guide governance reforms in target sectors (education, health, water)
- Implementation: 1st phase research followed by 2nd phase of advocacy

Africa Education Watch

- **3-year programme** (2007-2010) in Ghana, Madagascar, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda
- **Aim / ultimate outcome***:* to enhance transparency and accountability in the use of primary education resources in the seven programme countries, so that resources are used more effectively.
- **Key objectives/outputs***:* Assessment of waste, leakages and corruption in the education sector, and strengthened demand for policy reforms and improved service delivery.

Governance and performance



Regional trends

I. **Transparency is deficient**
   - Poor circulation of information within the system
   - In Niger and Morocco, only 7% of Head teachers know what budget was approved for their school

II. **Book keeping at school is inexistent or deficient**
   - At least 50% of visited schools had “problematic book keeping”, while in some places no records existed at all
   - Capacity of local actors to manage finances very limited

III. **Capacity of local governance structures is disappointing**
   - SMCs are not well known, parents do not take part, they are poorly prepared and they do not meet often enough; missing link in the accountability chain
   - BUT even where they are present, no effect is detected
   - “Well-functioning” SMCs do not seem to fare better

Recommendations

- Strengthen school financial regulations and inspections
- Create transparency
- Empower local accountability structures

Poverty and Corruption in Africa

- 2-year programme implemented in Ghana, Liberia, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Zambia
- **Goal:** to increase the impact of TI's anti-corruption work on the livelihoods of disadvantaged communities in Sub-Saharan Africa
- **Objective:** to strengthen the capacity of TI national chapters in the Africa region to develop and implement dedicated programs that address corruption in development processes, opening opportunities for and building on participation of disadvantaged groups

Key approaches

- Create inteface between communities and their Local Governments
- Facilitate Social contracts (Development Pacts) between communities and service providers on the delivery of social services.
- Demand responsiveness

Key achievements

- Successfully mobilised intermediaries
- Community Notice Boards in Zambia
- Voluntary accountability Committees in Uganda
- Poverty Watch Councils in Liberia

ALACs in the AFME region

- **AC:DC:** Anti-Corruption – Delivering Change
  - **5-year programme** (2008 – 2013)
  - **ALAC** in Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Zimbabwe
  - Other **research / advocacy work** in Ethiopia, Kenya, Palestine
- **TIM** (Transparency in the Mediterranean)
  - **5-year programme**
  - **ALAC** in Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine
  - **Outreach to new partners** in Egypt and Jordan
- **Francophone ALACs**:
  - 3-year programme implemented in Madagascar, Mauritius, Niger, Senegal and Cameroon.

ALAC objectives

- Empower victims and witnesses of corruption to actively address their grievances
- promote systemic legal, administrative and institutional change to strengthen the fight against corruption

ALAC activities

- Toll-free hotlines and/or other forms of citizen-engagement outreach
- Legal advice and support provided to citizens
- Analysis of complaints leading to identification of legal, administrative and institutional weaknesses that allow corruption to flourish, and prevent law implementation and enforcement
- Advocacy for structural reforms through constructive engagement with governmental and public partners

Key Lessons & Applications

- Diagnostic data on corruption and governance allow in-depth analysis that can inform policy reform
- Where measurement tools are developed locally, they generate domestic ownership and provide a platform for greater citizen engagement which in turn can foster accountability mechanisms
- Corruption threats and risks are increasingly taken into account in the design of national development programmes
- We need to productively support such efforts



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