

# GOVERNMENT POSITION ON FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

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# Anti-Corruption Underlying Process and agreed TPAs for PAF 2010

- The agreed Temporary Process Actions (TPAs) for the Anti-corruption Underlying process under the PAF 2010 are:
  1. The government to maintain efforts to fight both petty and grand corruption at all levels and provide quarterly updates in line with PCCA, 2007.
  2. NACSAP M & E framework to be in place by June 2010.

# Introduction

- Corruption is a global problem and no single country in the whole world can claim to be immune against corruption.
- The ratification of the UNCAC, 2003 by many Nations of the World is a clear testimony that corruption afflicts all Nations; global and national efforts to curb the vice are imperative.

# TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL (TI) CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

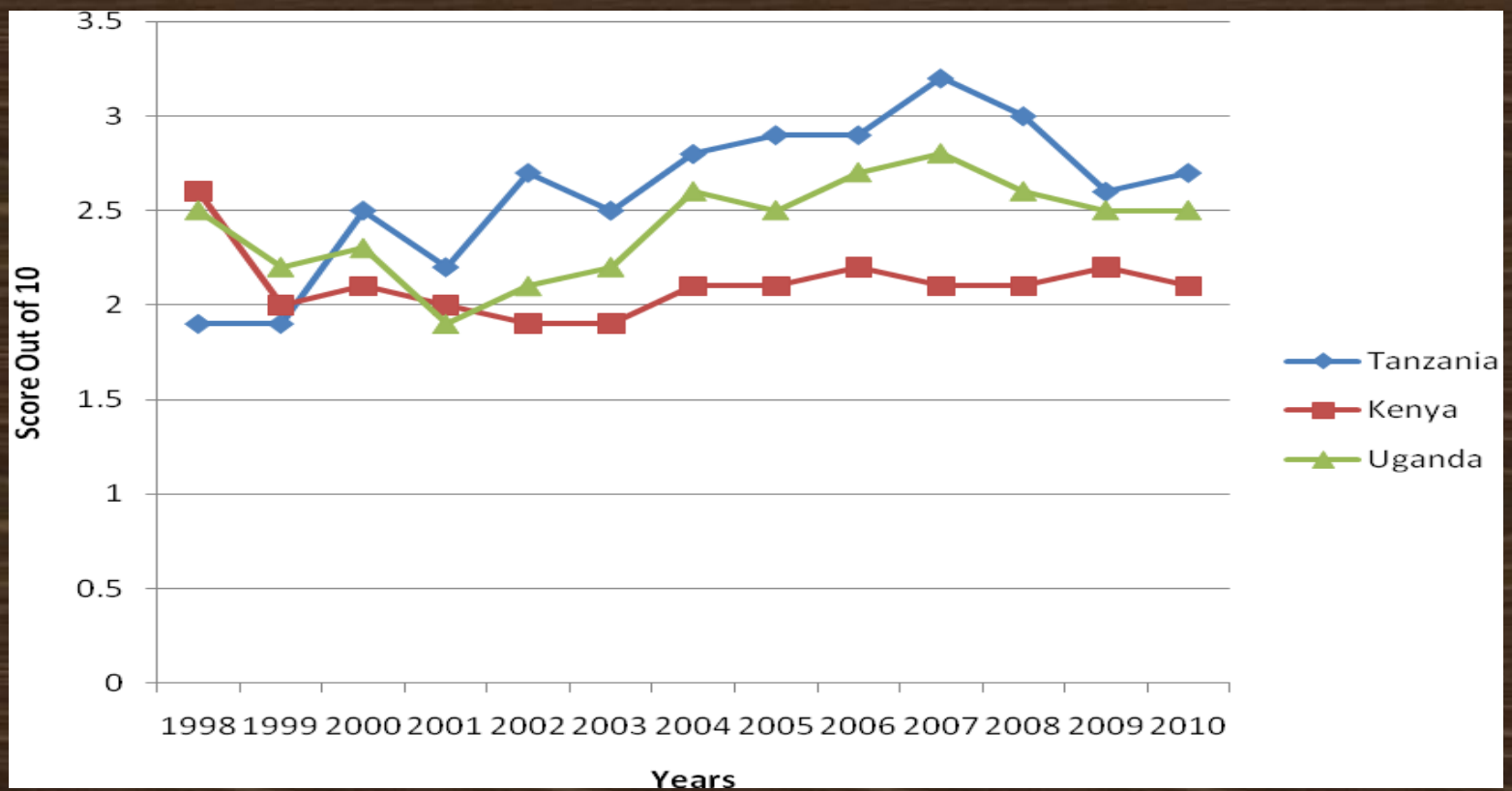
- In comparative terms Tanzania is the least corrupt state in East Africa, according to Transparency international (TI)'s Corruption Perception Index released on October, 2010.

# ...TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL (TI) CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

## EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX (1998 – 2010)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>No. of countries</b>	85	99	90	91	102	133	145	158	163	179	180	180	178
<b>Score</b>													
Tanzania	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.7
Kenya	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Uganda	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5
<b>Rank</b>													
Tanzania	81	93	76	82	71	92	90	88	93	94	102	126	116
Kenya	73	90	82	84	96	122	129	144	142	150	147	146	154
Uganda	74	87	80	88	93	113	102	117	105	111	126	130	127

# GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE TI PERCEPTION INDEX FROM 1998 TO 2010



# ...TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL (TI) CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

- Countries are ranked by T.I (CPI) using businessmen perception of corruption. It is interesting to note that the poorest nations of the world are still considered corrupt.
- The reasons among others, which are attributed to the poor score in the ranking, are poor or bad governance, particularly on the weakness of different public institutions to respond to the governance and social delivery issues.

## ...TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL (TI) CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

- So many reforms (Public, Financial, Legal, and Local Governments) have been introduced in these poor nations and we are seeing some positive results yielded to rectify the challenges that corruption has imposed and its negative effects to the economic, social, political and cultural life of these nations.

# 2010 MO IBRAHIM PERCEPTION INDEX ON GOVERNANCE

RANK IN AFRICA	COUNTRY ( OUT OF 53 COUNTRIES IN AFRICA)	SCORE
1	Mauritius	81.78
2	Seychelles	74.50
3	Botswana	74.21
4	Cape Verde	73.83
5	South Africa	70.21
6	Namibia	66.59
7	Ghana	63.95
8	Tunisia	60.29
9	Lesotho	59.73
10	Egypt	58.99
11	Sao Tome and Principe	57.05
12	Senegal	56.81
13	Benin	56.65
14	Morocco	55.80
15	Tanzania	54.13
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24	Uganda	51.33
27	Kenya	49.68
31	Rwanda	47.92
32	Burundi	45.77

# From the two Perception Index on Corruption

- Notwithstanding criticisms against Tanzania, these two perception indicators have shown and confirmed that the efforts by the Government and the people of Tanzania are seriously addressing the challenges that corruption poses.

# DETERRENCE MEASURES

- One of the important measures against corruption is to deter the corrupt and public servants who violate the anti-corruption law with impunity and must be taken to account for their actions or omissions in the discharge of their responsibilities.
- There is a noticeable increase of corruption cases (Petty and Grand Corruption cases) that are being prosecuted in the courts of law.

## ... DETERRENCE MEASURES

- During the implementation of the Election Expenses Act no 6 of 2010, 10 Cases of Political Corruption were sent to Courts of law and more will be taken to the courts as investigations come to completion.

## ... DETERRENCE MEASURES

- Grand corruption cases prosecuted in courts of law increased from one case in the year 2007 to 30 cases by October 2010. Petty corruption cases have had significantly increased from 223 cases in 2007 to 724 cases in October 2010. Convictions have increased from 44 cases in 2007 to 155 in October 2010.
- By October, 2010 PCCB have completed 90 investigation of corruption cases and forwarded them to DPP for consent, 8 are grand corruption cases. While asset recovered (money) by the PCCB as of October, 2010 is to the tune of Tshs. 10 Billions.

# STATISTICS FROM 2005 TO 2010

YEARS	Allegations received	Cases Investigated	Completed Investigation files	Administrative actions taken	Files transferred to other agencies	New cases into courts	Total cases Prosecuted	Conviction cases	Acquittal cases	Saved Money/ Asset recovered (Tshs.)
2005	3,121	677	540	111	2	50	218	6	10	2,500,600,000/=
2006	6,320	1,528	1,688	209	496	71	251	18	28	1,301,492,528/=
2007	8,235	1,266	2,015	280	460	196	352	35	45	1,580,099,081/=
2008	6,137	928	936	74	184	147	416	37	71	13,203,459,357/=
2009	5,930	884	1,175	40	152	222	463	46	73	436,132,336/=
2010 (Oct)	5,031	749	750	27	117	189	558	46	73	10,030,885,800/=
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,774</b>	<b>6,032</b>	<b>7,086</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>29,052,669,102/=</b>

# APPROACHES AGAINST CORRUPTION

- There are so many writings and propositions on how best to curb corruption particularly in developing world where the problem of corruption is considered by many writers and institutions, as deep seated.
- However, there are two emerging schools of thoughts: First; the three prongs approach advocated by Hong Kong - ICAC followed by many Anti-corruption Agencies/Commissions around the developing world and the second, is the multi-prong approaches to corruption.

# ... APPROACHES AGAINST CORRUPTION

- The first approach is predicated around prevention, community education and deterrence measures against corruption.
- While the second approach broadens the scope to incorporate all stakeholders to take position and assert their interventions against corruption.
- By stakeholders we mean all sectors in society: Private, Public, Civil Society, Media and Professionals should develop serious and focused interventions against corruption to complement the existing efforts by the Anti-Corruption Institutions.

# TANZANIA APPROACH

- While Tanzania's Prevention and Anti-Corruption Bureau is the oldest Anti-corruption agency in Africa which came into existence in 1975, it had adopted the three prongs approach to combat corruption.
- However, given its experience of many years, it has broaden the three prongs approach to include multi-approaches against corruption by introducing and the Government's adoption of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy against corruption in 1999 which was reviewed in 2008.

## ... TANZANIA APPROACH

- Today the National Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan (NACSAP) have incorporated all stakeholders to develop their specific interventions against corruption in the Country.
- It has started bearing results particularly on the level of awareness of citizens on the effects of corruption and through media to reveal publicly corruption and corrupt elements in society.

## ... TANZANIA APPROACH

- **Herein below are the major highlights of NACSAP II implementation:**
  - The Government of Tanzania appointed a National Steering Committee (NSC) to oversee the practical implementation of the NACSAP.
  - The NSC is an inclusive forum where all stakeholders meet, discuss and share strategies for intervention against corruption.

## ... TANZANIA APPROACH

- Membership of the NSC include: Good Governance and Coordination Unit (GGCU), Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB), Judiciary, Controller and Audit General, Director of Public Prosecution (DPP), Attorney General (AG), Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG), MEDIA, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Private Sectors, Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA), POLICE, Ethics Secretariat, Legal Sector Reform Programme (LSRP), MKUKUTA/GBS Secretariat, Public Service Reform Programme (PSRP) and Development Partners (DPs).

## ... TANZANIA APPROACH

- **There are eight Goals for preventive interventions against corruption:**

**Goal 2:** This goal seeks to strengthen all MDAs Anti-Corruption mechanisms. Among others, is restoration of integrity system towards service delivery and quality public service.

- 25 Integrity Committees established in all Ministries;
- 35 Integrity Committees in Government Departments and 55 Integrity Committees established in Government Agencies.

## ... TANZANIA APPROACH

- Inter-ministerial cooperation against corruption and unethical behaviour has been deepened and PCCB plays a leading role to impart knowledge and tools to check against such unwelcome behavior in public service.
- 142 Judicial Officers trained on ethics infrastructure.
- 237 PCCB staff trained on ethics infrastructure that in turn cascades the same in the all regions and districts.
- 157 Police Officers trained on ethics infrastructure.
- 301 Prisons Officers trained on ethics infrastructure.

## ... TANZANIA APPROACH

**Goal 3:** This goal aims at strengthening systems of integrity, transparency and accountability in Local Government Authority. Local Governments are key providers of public service to the people. Such services include education, health, water and infrastructure.

- 133 Council Integrity Committees (IC) established with 531 members.
- 129 District Executive Directors and 127 IC's Chairpersons from 129 LGAs trained on Corruption, Ethics Infrastructure and Election Expenses Act (EEA).

## ... TANZANIA APPROACH

- 29 LGAs developed public awareness programs on anti-corruption awareness campaigns, 685 people were trained in Election Expenses Act.
- 68 LGAs introduced Clients Service Charters (CSC).
- 29 LGAs received 157 complaints of misconducts and actions were taken against LGAs employees found to be wanting in character.
- 133 Council Tender Boards (CTB) were established and are functional.

## ... TANZANIA APPROACH

**Goal 4:** The objective of NACSAP II Goal 4 is to mainstream the private sector into anti-corruption preventive mechanisms.

- Capacity building for identified business and corporate associations in anti-corruption initiatives. A total of 36 members from 13 identified business and corporate associations from Dar Es Salaam, Coastal Region, Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Manyara were trained on *“Corruption and Ethics Infrastructure and The Role of Private Sector in Implementing NACSAP II”* as part of awareness raising programme.

## ... TANZANIA APPROACH

- On gender balance, a total of 96 women entrepreneurs, members of Tanzania Women Chamber of Commerce from across the country were sensitized on ethics and evils of corruption and *The Role of Private Sector in Implementing NACSAP II*.
- Build capacity of the Private Sector on corporate governance. A total of 133 members from 19 identified business and corporate entities across Tanzania were trained on *Corruption and Corporate Governance*.

## ... TANZANIA APPROACH

- Private-Public Partnership between Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) and PCCB to address the Port congestion problem. There are significant improvements registered at the port.
- Establishment of a technical working group to launch Business Action against Corruption (BAAC) in Tanzania to oversee the creation of a centre to implement the 10 Principles of the UN Global Compact.

## ... TANZANIA APPROACH

**Goal 5:** The Goal seeks to involve all non-state actors to implement the prevention aspect against corruption. Also to mainstream and empower them as active citizen voices against corruption.

- Formation of the Tanzania Anti-Corruption Coalition – TACN. The coalition was launched in January 2010 and registered under the companies Act No. 12 of 2002, and formerly called Tanzania Anti-Corruption Network – TACN.
- 33 registered NGOs from 17 regions forms the Coalition.

## ... TANZANIA APPROACH

**Goal 6:** Raise of Public awareness of Anti-Corruption

- **Training on Investigative Journalism:**

In April 2010, Investigative Journalism Training for 40 Journalist was conducted on corruption.

- **National Anti-Corruption Forum:**

On 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 2010 a National Anti-Corruption Forum took place with more than 200 stakeholders in attendance. The forum achieved sharing of information and experiences of all stakeholders on their strategies to prevent and combat corruption.

## ... TANZANIA APPROACH

### - Training for Media Editors:

- All Media Editors were trained on Ethics Infrastructure and Election Expenses Act of 2010.
- Public awareness through Radio and TV adverts.
- Public awareness through printing of promotional materials: 3,000 tennis caps with anti-corruption messages as a tool for public awareness were distributed to Anti-Corruption Clubs in Secondary Schools all over the country.
- For more information visit PCCB website at [www.pccb.go.tz](http://www.pccb.go.tz)

## ... TANZANIA APPROACH

**Goal 7:** To build synergy between NACSAP and legislative and judicial integrity Programmes.

- There is closer cooperation between and amongst these institutions through trainings of their staff on ethics infrastructure and corruption, Facilitating APNAC capacity building, training of Judiciary Integrity Committees, Commercial High Court Division and Labour Court Division trained as well.

## ... TANZANIA APPROACH

**Goal 8:** Enhancing the capacity of PCCB, GGCU and Director of Public Prosecutions to deal with corruption, manage and implement NACSAP II.

- 78 FIU staff, PCCB Investigators, DPP Prosecutors and Magistrates were trained on Money Laundering, Asset Recovery, Mutual Legal Assistance and Corruption.

## Election Expenses Act, 2010.

- Awareness rising on the Election Expenses Act No. 6, 2010 was provided for before the nomination process of the General elections of 2010.
- 131 Senior Police Offices from Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar were trained.
- 133 District Executive Directors of the Mainland Tanzania were trained.
- 33 Managing Editors from Electronic and print media Houses were trained on Political Corruption in Elections.

## ...Election Expenses Act, 2010.

- 29 Youths from different political parties were trained.
- 62 Faith based organizations Leaders were trained.

# CONCLUSION

- There is progress made as shown above. However, there are still challenges ahead. These include: witnesses cooperation, availability of documentary evidence on time, decision to prosecute and disposition of corruption cases in courts of law.
- The entire enforcement process requires three important things: political will, financial support, institutional cooperation especially from the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) and the Judiciary whom are the ultimate decision makers on the investigation carried out by the PCCB.

## ...CONCLUSION

- Most importantly, bilateral and multilateral cooperation on Mutual Legal Assistance and Asset Recovery remains a challenge to overcome.
- There are all indications that partnership with DPs from now henceforth will continue to grow and improve various interventions against corruption which eventually will help to raise the economic growth and prosperity to the Tanzania people.

**Thank you for listening!**