

PD ABC-797



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
U S A I D MISSION TO KENYA

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US AID MISSION TO KENYA
UNIT 64102
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INTERNATIONAL POSTAL ADDRESS

POST OFFICE BOX 30261
NAIROBI, KENYA
TEL 254-2 751613
FAX 254-2-749590

September 21, 1998

Dr Andrew Mullett
Director
African Regional Office
International Center for Economic Growth
P O Box 55237
Nairobi

Subject Award No 615-0266-G-00-8072

Dear Sir

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the U S Agency for International Development (hereinafter referred to as "USAID" or "Grantor") hereby grants to Kenya Chapter of the International Center for Economic Growth (herein after referred to as ICEG or "Recipient"), the sum of \$100,000 00 to provide support for a program in "National Symposia to Build Domestic Ownership of Anti-corruption Initiatives in the Greater Horn of Africa", as described in the Schedule of this award and the Attachment 2, entitled "Program Description "

This award is effective and obligation is made as of the date of this letter and shall apply to commitments made by the Recipient in furtherance of program objectives during the period beginning with the effective date and ending 09/31/1999 USAID shall not be liable for reimbursing the Recipient for any costs in excess of the obligated amount

This award is made to ICEG, on condition that the funds will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth in Attachment 1, entitled "Schedule", Attachment 2, entitled "Program Description", and Attachment 3 entitled "Standard Provisions which have been agreed to by your organization "

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Please sign the original and each copy of this letter to acknowledge your receipt of this award, and return the original and all but one copy to the Grant Officer

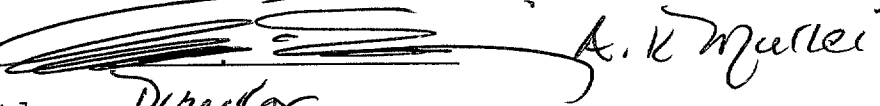
Sincerely,


Jonathan Conly
Grant Officer

Attachments

- 1 Schedule
- 2 Program Description
- ~~3 Standard Provisions~~
- ~~4 Standards for USAID Funded Communications Projects~~

ACKNOWLEDGED International Center for Economic Growth

BY 

Title Director

Date 24/9/98

ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA

A GENERAL

1 Total USAID Estimated Amount \$100,000 00
2 Total Program Amount \$192,494 00
3 Total Obligated Amount \$100,000 00
4 Cost-Sharing Percentage
(Non-Federal) 48%
5 Activity Title
6 USAID Technical Office OSPP
P O Box 30261
Nairobi
7 Tax I D Number
8 CEC No
9 LOC Number

B SPECIFIC

APP 728/910 37
BPC GES8-98-21615-KG13
RCN. V281048

198

Funds Available
CONT/KENYA
Initials <u>NSA</u>
Date <u>7/25/98</u>

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ATTACHMENT 1

SCHEDULE

1 1 PURPOSE OF AGREEMENT

The purpose of this Agreement is to provide support for the program described in Attachment 2 of this Agreement entitled "Program Description "

1 2 PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

The effective date of this Agreement is the date of the Cover Letter and the estimated completion date is 07/31/1999

1 3 AMOUNT OF AWARD AND PAYMENT

- (a) USAID hereby obligates the amount of \$100,000 00 for the purposes of this Award
- (b) Payment shall be made to the Recipient in accordance with procedures set forth in the Standard Provision of this Award entitled Payment - Periodic Advance as shown in Attachment 3

1 4 AWARD BUDGET

The following is the Award Budget, including local cost financing items, if authorized Revisions to this budget shall be made in accordance with the Standard Provision of the Award entitled "Revision of Grant Budget"

ESTIMATED GRANT BUDGET

Cost Element	USAID US\$	Counterpart US\$	Total US\$
Research Honoraria	16,500	0	16,500
Resource Persons Fees	11,000	0	11,000
Conference Facilities	15,000	0	15,000
Coordination/Admin Costs	18,168	27,000	45,168
Dissemination Costs	<u>39,332</u>	<u>65,494</u>	<u>104,826</u>
TOTAL	100,000	92,494	192,494

Exchange Rate KShs 55 00 to US\$1 00

1 5 REPORTING

1 5 1 Financial Reporting

- (a) Financial reporting requirements shall be in accordance with the Standard Provision of this award entitled Payment - Periodic Advance as shown in Attachment 3

1 5 2 Performance Monitoring and Planning Reports

- (a) Reports The Recipient shall submit an original and one copy of brief quarterly program performance reports, which coincide with the financial reporting periods, to the USAID Technical Office specified in the Cover Letter of this Award

1 5 2 (Continued)

These reports shall be submitted within 30 days following the end of the reporting period

(b) Paying Office The paying office for this award is

Controller
USAID/Kenya
P O Box 30261
Nairobi

(c) Final Report Within 90 days following the estimated completion date of this Award, the Recipient shall submit the original and one (1) copy of a final report to the USAID Technical Office specified in the Cover Letter of this Award It will cover the entire period of the Award

1 6 RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS

Conflicts between any of the Attachments of this Award shall be resolved by applying the following descending order of precedence

Attachment 1 - Schedule
Attachment 3 - Standard Provisions
Attachment 2 - Program Description

1 7 COST SHARING

The Recipient agrees to expend an amount not less than 48% of the total Federal contribution Cost sharing contributions will meet the criteria as set out in the Standard Provision entitled "Cost Sharing (Matching)" as shown in Attachment 3

1 8 TITLE TO PROPERTY

Title to all property financed under this award shall vest in the Recipient in accordance with the Standard Provisions of this Award set forth in Attachment 3

1 9 AUTHORIZED GEOGRAPHIC CODE

The authorized geographic code for procurement of goods and services under this award is 935

1 10 COMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTS (OCT 1994)

- (a) Definition - Communications products are any printed materials (other than non-color photocopy material), photographic services or video production services
- (b) Standards - USAID has established standards for communications products These standards must be followed unless otherwise specifically provided in the agreement or approved in writing by the agreement officer A copy of the standards for USAID financed publications and video

1 10 (Continued)

productions is attached

- (c) Communications products which meet any of the following criteria are not eligible for USAID financing under this agreement unless specifically authorized in the agreement schedule or in writing by the agreement officer
- (1) Any communication product costing over \$25,000, including the costs of both preparation and execution For example, in the case of a publication, the costs will include research, writing and other editorial services (including any associated overhead), design, layout and production costs
 - (2) Any communication products that will be sent directly to, or likely to be seen by, a Member of Congress or Congressional staffer, and
 - (3) Any publication that will have more than 50 percent of its copies distributed in the United States (excluding copies provided to CDIE and other USAID/W offices for internal use

ATTACHMENT 2

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Recipient's proposal entitled "National Symposia to build Domestic Ownership of Anti-corruption Initiatives in the Greater Horn of Africa" and dated May 1998 is attached hereto as the Program Description (Attachment 2) and is made a part of this Award



**INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH
(ICEG)**

**Proposal to USAID Mission to Kenya
for a grant to support a series of National Symposia to build
domestic ownership of anti-corruption initiatives in the
Greater Horn of Africa**

May 1998

**African Regional Office
Windsor House - 5th Floor, University Way
P O Box 55237
Nairobi, KENYA
Tel 254 2 215295/241036
Fax 254 2 223220
E-mail intcen@form-net.com**

The Socio-Economic and Growth Consequences of Corruption in Eastern Africa Factors, Actors, and Agenda for Action

I Introduction

This is a proposal to the United States Agency for international Development Mission to Kenya for a grant to support a series of national symposia to build domestic ownership of anti-corruption initiatives in the Greater Horn of Africa region, mainly Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania. The proposal is being submitted by the Africa Office of the International Centre for Economic Growth, which is registered in Kenya under section 366 of the Companies Act, Cap 486, as a subsidiary company limited by guarantee.

The objective of the proposal is to create domestic ownership of anti-corruption reforms and co-ordinate a regional initiative to address corruption in Eastern Africa, consisting of a series of national symposia under the theme "*The Socio-Economic and Growth Consequences of Corruption*."

Over the last decade, corruption and its deleterious effects on development has changed from taboo to a central theme of both international development discourse and aid relations. However, constructive dialogue between the key domestic stakeholders, namely government, the political opposition, the private sector and civil society, which is a necessary first step towards the creation of domestic ownership has not taken place. The proposal therefore seeks to take advantage of the space opened by democratisation to mobilise governments and civic actors to address corruption in the Eastern Africa region.

The proposal is divided into six sections. Section II following this introduction highlights the socio-economic costs of corruption in Africa. Section III provides the rationale for ICEG's initiative in more detail, within the context of on-going anti-corruption initiatives. Section IV sets out the analytical framework that will guide the organization of the symposia. Section V provides details of the proposed activity and countries to be targeted, while section VI outlines the deliverables. Annex I and II provide the proposed participants for the Kenya Symposium and the Budget respectively.

II Causes, Nature and Socio-Economic Consequences of Corruption in Africa

While corruption exists, to varying degrees, in every society, its social and economic implications vary widely between rich and developing countries, as well as within the developing world. Basic welfare economics (and for that matter, intuition) would suggest that the welfare costs of corruption rise with the incidence of poverty. In this context, corruption in Africa has much higher direct and immediate costs in terms of the lives of the poor who are excluded from essential public services - health care, sanitation, disaster relief etc - on account of misappropriation of public funds, than anywhere else in the world. The indirect and long term costs are borne by the whole region as civil strife, which is the ultimate outcome of gross economic mismanagement, spills over to neighbouring countries in the form of refugee crises.

The only four sub-Saharan African countries - Uganda, Cameroon, Kenya and Nigeria - cited in Transparency International (TI) 1996 Corruption Perception Index polled in at positions 43, 49, 52 and 54 respectively out of 54 countries (see Table below).

Corruption Perception Index ^a

Pos	Country	1996 Score	1988-92	1980-85
1	New Zealand	9.43	9.30	8.41
43	Uganda	2.71	3.27	0.67
49	Cameroon	2.46	3.43	4.59
52	Kenya	2.21	1.60	3.27
54	Nigeria	0.69	0.63	0.99

a Scores range from 0 (most corrupt) to 10 (perfect score)

Source Transparency International/Gottingen University website (www.gwdg.de)

The index is an aggregate of indices of corruption as perceived by respondents (international executives, diplomats, aid officials etc.) in different international surveys, in effect, a "survey of surveys". Subjective as it is, few nationals of either Uganda, Kenya or Nigeria would argue with the rankings. At any rate, objective measurement of corruption is impossible because corrupt undertakings are secret by nature.

Corruption, it would seem, affects the performance of the state more adversely in Africa than elsewhere. Given their initial growth trajectories and human and natural resource endowments, Kenya, Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo are good examples of countries where erosion of the state capacity has played a more significant role than other factors in perpetuating underdevelopment. In contrast, some of the rapidly growing economies in Asia are reputed to be quite corrupt but corruption has evidently not affected the capacity of the state to manage development. Indonesia and Bangladesh polled in at positions 45 and 51 in the TI Index respectively, yet they are among the countries that are making the most rapid gains in social economic development.

Social scientists advance many and varied reasons for the perverseness of corruption in Africa. The key ones are (a) weak "citizenship", (b) over-centralised and interventionist governments and (c) low pay in the public sector.

(a) Weak citizenship Until very recently, African people did not perceive political accountability as a right, hence they did not demand it (and the regimes did not indulge them). This political culture has been argued to be a legacy of the colonial state, which was characterized by government by administrative decree as opposed to government by consent.¹

(b) Over-centralised and interventionist governments Excessive centralization of government increases the psychological distance between public resources and the people. This creates a "free rider" problem that is a perception by individuals that the cost of monitoring public accountability or coordinating widely dispersed stakeholders to do so exceeds the benefits that will accrue to the individual. Interventionist governments are characterized by complex rules, red-tape and bureaucratic discretion which are easily subverted by both public officials and private sector to create rent-seeking opportunities. Both over-centralization and excessive intervention have their origins in the 'developmentalist' state model which virtually all African countries adopted at independence.

(c) Low public sector pay The pervasive corruption at all levels of the African civil service is partly a consequence of low public sector pay. Real public sector earnings fell drastically during the seventies in virtually all African countries, and they have been declining steadily since. In 1983 the real earnings for the higher echelons of the civil service were 45 percent

¹ see for instance Mamdani, M. *Citizen and Subject* James Currey London 1996 and Jeremy Pope in Langseth P et al (eds) Conference Proceedings on Civil Service Reform in Anglophone Africa EDI-World Bank 1995

12

of the 1975 level in Zambia, 30 percent in Nigeria, 11 percent in Ghana and an incredible 5 percent in Uganda²

African economies have been liberalized extensively over the last decade and democratisation is underway in the majority of countries. While these processes are changing nature of the state as to ultimately undermine these factors, corruption itself poses a considerable threat to the reform process for at least three reasons

First, economic liberalisation has, thus far, outpaced the development of the legal and regulatory framework required to effectively manage a free market economy. Hasty privatisations have led to the displacement of public monopolies with private ones, very often to the same ruling elite that controlled them in the public sector. Weak regulatory institutions coupled with politically and economically powerful monopolies invariably results in "regulatory capture"

Secondly, integration into the global trading and financial system and easing of movement restrictions has increased exposure to international organised crime, as evidenced by the growing presence of international drug trafficking in the Eastern African countries. Weak states coupled with systemic corruption provide the ideal environment for international organised crime. The risk of government capture by international organised crime is not an overstated case as such claims have already surfaced in Zambia and the Seychelles

Third, the uncertainty associated with competitive politics tends to shorten the planning horizons of governments generating a phenomena characterised by economists as "political business cycles". In relatively mature democracies, political business cycles manifest themselves in pre-election economic stimulus, such as tax and interest rate reductions, which propagate post-election recessions. Thus far, African political business cycles have manifested themselves in more perverse ways, such as the "last minute" looting spree of the Mwinyi regime in Tanzania and the 'Goldenberg' election financing fraud in Kenya. The latter phenomena fuelled inflation from 15 percent to an unprecedented 75 percent in the immediate post-election period

III Rationale for National Anti-Corruption Symposiums and ICEG Involvement

Africans have seized the civic space opened by democratisation with incredible enthusiasm and energy risking life and limb to protest against violations of their civil liberties and their discontent with corruption and economic mismanagement. Emboldened by this internal pressure bilateral and multi-lateral aid agencies began to broach the erstwhile sensitive subject of corruption with governments under the euphemism "accountability, transparency and good governance" in the early 90s, which gradually gave way to explicit conditioning of aid on specific anti-corruption measures

Presently however no African government can be said to have shown sustained political will to fight corruption. Anti-corruption agencies are given judicial powers but denied the resources to operate effectively and autonomously. High profile corruption cases are prosecuted and then dragged out indefinitely with procedural delays or potential witnesses are intimidated by the secret police. By and large, anti-corruption initiatives have been cosmetic, primarily intended to placate the donor community

As observed at the outset, experience with structural adjustment has shown clearly that difficult reforms cannot be sustained without domestic ownership. Constructive dialogue

² cited in *Governance and the Economy in Africa: Tools for Analysis and Reform of Corruption* The IRIS Centre University of Maryland 1996

between the key domestic stakeholders, namely government, the political opposition, the private sector and civil society is a necessary first step towards the creation of domestic ownership

The theme "Socio-Economic and Growth Consequences of Corruption" has been chosen so as to focus the dialogue on morally and politically neutral national aspirations ICEG is uniquely placed to act as an independent catalyst in this process The Centre enjoys extensive experience with policy outreach programmes backed by an outstanding international reputation as an independent development policy research institute

IV A Conceptual Framework for National Anti-Corruption Dialogue

Institutional reform experts attribute the ineffectiveness of African efforts to tackle corruption to formulation of solutions without thorough and systematic analysis of the problem Problem analysis requires its clear identification, choice of analysis tools, clarification of 'action' and 'reaction' (i.e. the analysis itself) and ultimately the design of strategy This section outlines the key parameters of the problem analysis that would be applied to structure the national symposiums

Despite its universality, corruption is a multi-faceted phenomena with culture-specific manifestations and a universally applicable definition of it has yet to emerge The encyclopaedia of social sciences definition of corruption as *the misuse of public power for private profit* is the one adopted most frequently In Africa however, much anecdotal evidence indicates that profiteering from positions of authority in the private sector, in procurement for example, is rampant as well In view of this context, corruption will be defined more broadly to include misuse of all positions of authority for private gain

The pervasive nature of corruption in Africa requires an operational definition otherwise it becomes impossible to undertake systematic analysis The discourse on African corruption frequently gets diverted from systemic analysis by high profile personalities (e.g. Mobutu's billions) or scandals (e.g. "Goldenberg") whose profile may or may not be a manifestation of the significance of high level corruption relative to corruption at other levels of society Klitgaard has characterized corruption (C) as monopoly (M) times discretion (D) minus accountability (A),³

$$C = M \times D - A$$

This characterisation will be adopted because it allows analysis to focus on the systemic causes of corruption, that is, the nexus between monopoly power and managerial discretion at the institutional level For instance, it is easy to see why the incidence of corruption is higher in the public sector than in the private sector, it has few, if any competitors in most of the services it provides

Beyond that corruption at all levels in Africa is deeply embedded in the political economy Like economic liberalisation, reform confronts two mutually reinforcing obstacles, namely powerful vested interests and lack of political will The vested interests are of course its main beneficiaries both in the public and private sector Political will is an obstacle if the politicians are themselves not corrupt but shy away from antagonising influential groups, such as senior civil servants the military or particular ethnic elite for fear that these groups would coalesce and overturn the balance of power More often than not, the two obstacles are convergent, that is the ruling elite are the most powerful vested interests How to deal with these obstacles therefore constitutes the essence of the *problematique* of tackling corruption

³ cited in *Governance and the Economy in Africa*



Corruption is viewed alternately as an ethical, legal or structural problem and the perception that obtains can lead to different people emphasising very different solutions. Solutions reflecting the different analytical perspectives may be seen as alternatives instead of constituent elements of an integrity system, more so in a discussion context. "Ethicists" place more emphasis on *ex ante* verification of the integrity of potential holders of public office, 'legalists' on checks and balances and "structuralists" on incentives. Thus, an ethicist's perspective may prefer appointing judges through "congressional hearing" type processes to be the solution for corruption in the judiciary while a "legalist" will argue for security of tenure and an independent impeachment provisions focus and to both the "structuralist" will retort that it's all useless unless the underlying incentive to corrupt judges is removed. These analytical perspectives would be introduced to the symposium as constituent elements of a comprehensive integrity system as pointed out above.

V Description of Project Activity

The project activity will consist of a series of national symposia focussing on strategies for poverty alleviation in the context of enhanced national integrity systems, and concrete initiatives for identifying public and private sector responsibility in dealing with problems of corruption and poverty.

Poverty is a source of concern in many African countries. The problem has gained momentum in recent years due to a slow-down in economic growth and the escalating unemployment in many countries of the African region. The causes of poverty are numerous, multi-faceted, and interrelated. Some causes revolve around conditions of inequality in the distribution of resources, inaccessibility of the poor to national resource systems, and the inappropriateness of policies.

The specific components of the proposed project will include

(a) Research Papers

As a first step to focusing deliberations at the national symposia, ICEG will commission a total of eight research papers, of which three will analyse, (1) the magnitude, trends and characteristics of poverty, (2) the linkages between corruption and poverty, and (3) the relationship between poverty, growth and inequality in each of the countries under consideration. The remaining five discussion papers will address key areas identified as the focal points of public/private financial exchange and the ones that have the most pronounced linkage effects between corruption and poverty. These include,

- (i) Tax enforcement and compliance
- (ii) Public procurement
- (iii) Administration of justice
- (iv) Commercial licensing and regulation
- (v) Disposal of public assets (land privatization)

Suitable resource persons will be identified to prepare discussion papers reflecting on the experiences and problems accruing to the poor, and showing how they have been excluded from access to essential services and potential income for each of the areas of focus. The approach should also include a critical analysis of the problems on the ground, drawing lessons from experiences in other countries, and outlining the main reform constraints in each country of what has worked and/or not worked in other similar situations. ICEG would provide analytical support and supervise the preparation of the discussion papers.

(b) National Symposia

The national symposia will seek to initiate constructive dialogue between key domestic stakeholders, namely government, the political opposition, the private sector, and especially civil society groups at the grass-root level. This process is important and necessary both in building consensus and creating domestic ownership of the anti-corruption campaign. It is envisaged as a primary outcome of the activity that the national symposia will discuss and recommend strategies for addressing corruption through programmes designed to empower the poor in fighting corruption practices both in public and private sectors.

(c) Dissemination

To facilitate empowerment of the poor, ICEG will prepare easily accessible "Briefing Reports" which will be selectively distributed through grass-root based non-governmental, civic and church organisations. The dissemination effort will also utilize the experiences of successful approaches by experienced actors in creating awareness at grass-root level. Press coverage and distribution of synthesized reports for use by microenterprise associations will also be used.

(d) The Steering Committee

To strengthen ownership of the anti-corruption reforms, up to 9 key actors will be invited to form a National Steering Committee to serve as a 'champion' for the initiative and to monitor follow-up actions. In Kenya, the newly formed Anti-Corruption Authority and representatives of key civil society actors will be invited to participate at the steering committee level. The model will apply for all countries under consideration. ICEG will offer to provide secretariat services to the steering committee in Kenya, while ICEG member institutes from the rest of the countries selected will provide secretariat services, with ICEG providing advisory and technical back-stopping services.

Consistent with the above agenda, the proposed symposia will review the status and impact of corruption practices in four countries in the Greater Horn of Africa utilizing the network of ICEG affiliated institutes as follows:

Kenya

The Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme (K-Rep)

Ring Road Kilimani

P O Box 39312

Nairobi, Kenya

Tel (254-2)-718301/2

Fax (254-2)-711645

Executive Director Kimanthi Mutua

Contact Person Aleke Dondo

Ethiopia

Institute of Development Research (IDR)

Addis Ababa University

P O Box 1176

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel (251-1) 12-32-30

Fax (251-1) 55-13-33

Tlx 21205

Director Professor Johannes Kinfu

Uganda

Economic Policy Research Centre

Pool Road, Makerere University Campus
P O Box 7841, Kampala, Uganda
Tel (256-41) 244674/244672
Fax (256-41) 232015
E-Mail eprc@mukla.gn.apc.org
Executive Director Dr Fred Opiyo

Tanzania

Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA)

University Road, Savei Area
P O Box 33223
Dar-Es- Salaam, Tanzania
Tel (255-51) 75738
Fax (255-51) 75738
Director Prof Joseph Semboja

The four countries are proposed for three reasons

- First, the incidence of corruption is acknowledged by governments in these countries and external benefactors,
- Second the four countries have relatively high civic capacity including organised interest groups and voluntary organisations which can easily be mobilised to address corruption,
- Third, being neighbours and partners in regional co-operation, progress against corruption would have a larger demonstration effect on other countries in the region

The selection of collaborating institutes is based on considerations of availability of reliable and experienced researchers with close links to government and private sector institutions, and which have the requisite leverage to analyse and develop a program that would mobilize against corruption practices in the respective countries

Targeted Participants

The symposia would aim for 60 invited participants comprising of key ministers, top civil servants, heads of key parastatals, private sector leaders, representatives of key civil society organisations (churches, NGOs etc) resource persons and facilitators (see Annex I) Depending on availability, up to two of the resource persons will be international experts on corruption

The symposium itself would proceed over two days divided into four main sessions as follows

- Opening Ceremony (1 hour)
- Session I Plenary presentation of discussion papers (2-3 hours)
- Session II Committee Sessions (3-4 hours)
- Session III Plenary presentation and discussion of committee recommendations (2-3 hours)
- Session IV Caucuses (1-2 hours)
- Session V Drafting and issue of joint communique (2-3 hours)
- Closing Ceremony (1 hour)

VI Deliverables

It is anticipated that this Project would last for a period of two years, commencing on or about July 1 1998 and be completed on or about June 31, 2000 In recognition of the high risk/potential high returns of this intervention, ICEG proposes to organise the first symposium in Kenya to gauge its effectiveness

ICEG will undertake and complete the following tasks during the first twelve months of this project

- 1 Research papers It is anticipated that three thematic research papers and five discussions papers will be commissioned in each of the countries under consideration The consideration here is that much of the success of the National Symposium discussions is premised on strong, empirically-based, objective research by local institutions/individuals Any experience from other countries which, is thought to be relevant will be brought in at this time to assist researchers and the research process
- 2 National Symposia One national Symposium in each country will be held during the project duration ICEG will be responsible for generating the invitation list and arranging for the logistics, including presentations of research findings, guest speaker, venue etc The symposium will be open to a wide range of interested parties including senior officers from Government, NGOs, researchers and entrepreneurs ICEG will identify a distinguished expert on the selected themes to guide the workshop discussions and play the role of a resource person
- 3 Foreign Experts for Research ICEG will provide a list of possible outside consultants who may provide expertise on international experiences on strategies for enhancing national integrity systems, poverty and anti-corruption campaigns Specifically, we are considering the possibility of inviting either Robert Klitgaard or Gary Fields
- 4 Briefing Reports ICEG will prepare synthesized and easily accessible Briefing Reports which will be selectively distributed for press and media coverage, and to grass-root based non-governmental, civic and church organisations for wider dissemination and awareness
- 5 Steering Committee To strengthen ownership of the activity, a National Steering Committee comprising of up to 15 key actors will be formed in each of the countries to 'champion' for the initiative and to monitor follow-up resolutions of the symposium

Annex I

Proposed Participants for the National Symposia on Socio-Economic and Growth Consequences of Corruption

Sector	Number	Designation
Central Government <i>(Key Ministries, Revenue Authorities, Central Bank etc)</i>	10	Minister/PS/Director
Key Parastatals/Statutory Bodies <i>Power and Lighting Posts & Telecommunications Ports Authorities Railway Corporations Anti-corruption Authorities</i>	5	CEO/Finance Officer
Others		
<i>Local Authorities</i>	5	Mayor/Town Clerk
<i>Opposition Parties</i>	5	Chairman/Secretary
The Corporate Sector	10	Chairman/Chief Executive
<i>Association of Manufacturers Chamber of Commerce Federations of Employees Bankers Associations Hotel Keepers Ass</i>		
Other Professional Associations	10	Chairman/Chief Executive
<i>Law Society Institute of Certified Public Secretaries Architectural & Engineering Ass Medical Practitioners Board Association of Building Contractors</i>		
Civic Sector		
<i>The Press</i>	5	Publisher/Editor-in-Chief
<i>Community-based NGOs</i>	10	Coordinator
<i>Church Organisations</i>	5	Coordinator
Resource persons and Facilitators	5	

3 International Resource Persons		
Honoraria @ \$4500	4,500	
Air travel one International Expert @ \$ 6500 each	6,500	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	11,000	0
4 Conference Facilities and Hospitality		
Non-residential @ \$100/person for 30 participants	3 000	
Residential @ \$400/Person for 30 participants	12 000	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	15,000	0
5 Co-ordination Costs		
Professional and Support Staff time	15 000	27 000
Regional air travel and (4 round trips @ \$1080x2)	2 160	
Per diem @168x2x3x4	1 008	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	18,168	27,000