International Conference

On

Institutions, Culture and Corruption in Africa

13-15 October 2008

United Nations Conference Center (UNCC)
Addis Ababa

REPORT
Table of Contents

I. Opening Ceremony ......................................................................................................1

II. Plenary session 1: Corruption: Conceptual and theoretical issues ......................2

III. Plenary session 2: Corruption: Conceptual and theoretical issues ......................5

IV. Breakout Session 1: State, society and Corruption ..................................................8

V. Breakout Session 2: Poverty, Social Inequality, Service Delivery and Corruption in Africa .................................................................................................................................16

VI. Plenary Session 3: Experiences of national Anticorruption institutions and programmes in Africa and Elsewhere: .................................................................20

VII. Breakout Session 3 - Leadership, corruption and conflict in Africa (A); and International dimensions of corruption (B) .................................................................23

VIII. Round table on combating corruption in Africa .................................................26

IX. Closing: Roundup and Way Forward ....................................................................28

Annex I ..............................................................................................................................30

Annex II .............................................................................................................................39
I. **Opening Ceremony**

. Introduction

1. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) organized an international conference on: *Institutions, Culture and Corruption in Africa*” from 13th- 15th October 2008 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Over one hundred participants attended the conference from various parts of the continent. Participants included from the public sector, academia, practitioners, civil society, diplomatic corps, regional and international organizations and other stakeholders. The conference took on a special significance as both ECA and CODESRIA were celebrating their 50th and 35th anniversary, respectively in 2008.

2. Mr. Said Adejumobi, Chief Public Administration Section introduced the first speaker, Mr. Okey Onyejekwe, Director, GPAD who welcomed the participants and distinguished guests to UNECA. He underlined the critical importance of the topic to Africa’s development efforts. The next speaker was Ms. Lalla Ben Barka, Deputy Executive Secretary of UNECA. In her opening speech, she pointed to several reasons as to why this conference is very important. This includes the fact that, it is one of the events marking the 50th anniversary celebration of the institution. She gave a broad account of the key achievements the institution has registered in its 50 years of existence.

3. The third person to address the conference was Mr. Aedebayo Olukoshi, Executive Secretary of CODSERIA. He in turn thanked the participants and organizers of the conference. He also reminded the participants that CODSERIA is also celebrating the 35th year of its establishment. He discussed at length the various frameworks used to analyze corruption in Africa. Among these are: Cultural explanation; Neo-patrimonial approach; Institutional Framework of Analysis; and Market Reform Agenda, which are captured in the concept paper for the conference.

4. Mr. Tajudeen Abdul Raheem delivered the keynote speech. Mr. Abdul-Raheem highlighted the effects of corruption on development in Africa. He noted that enough efforts and commitment are not been given to the anti-corruption crusade in Africa. He concluded that the fight against corruption cannot be confined to official quarters, but must be an issue to be waged at the level of public morality, norms, values and beliefs of people. In raising this issue, he observed that why is it that those who steal public funds find accommodation and recognition in their community or villages and become heroes. This evokes the issue of public and private conduct and the moral and ethical values of society.
5. Proceedings

Papers were presented in the following thematic areas:

- Conceptual and Theoretical Perspectives on Corruption
- State, Society and Corruption in Africa
- Poverty, Social Inequality, Service Delivery and Corruption
- Experience of national anti corruption institutions
- Leadership, Corruption and Conflict in Africa
- International Dimension of Corruption
- Roundtable on Combating Corruption

II. Plenary session 1: Corruption: Conceptual and Theoretical issues

Four papers were presented at the plenary session I.

In Search of the Ultimate Theory of Corruption: Oasis or Mirage?: Andile Sokomani

The presentation centered on the difficulty of developing a generalized or single unified theory on corruption in Africa. The presenter pointed out to various existing theories purporting to explain the phenomenon from different major social science disciplines. The presentation underscored the critical importance of constructing a comprehensive theory that can explain and address the problems of corruption in Africa. The presenter also reminded the participants the fact that such a conception could conceal the differences and variations inherent within the African continent.

Some of these include:

- To develop a single theory of corruption in Africa, he argued that Africa must be conceived as a single entity despite the political, economic, cultural and geographical diversities.

- He also indicated the common African corruption denominators such as cultural problem, unequal distribution of resources, uncontrolled power and the like, which perpetuate corruption in the continent. There has to be a general consensus on the utility, function and the power of each denominator to explain corruption in Africa.

- Not only internal forces drive corruption in Africa, the external factors should also receive equal attention.
• A suggestion was made by the presenter that the specific country approach, which will determine the validity, and reliability of future generalizations, may be the appropriate route to take.

An Analytical Review of Corruption Measurements and Problems: Implications on Managing Corruption in Africa: Ntangsi Memfih

The paper has four sections: introduction, conceptual issues, measuring corruption which deals with indicators and frame works, and policy implication for sustainable corruption management in Africa. The paper defines corruption as illegal practices and more broadly misuse of office or position for unofficial ends or personal/private gains. The analysis identified three main types of corruption. These are: public office, market centered and public interest-centered. In addition, various forms of corruption have been pointed out. While corruption is inherently difficult to measure, various efforts are underway that would utilize both subjective and objective indicators.

Bribery and Efficiency – A Counter Example: Obert Pimhizai

The paper aimed to provide counter examples to the notion expressed in some literatures that competitive bribery is efficient. The paper has five sections: introduction, efficiency in generic competitive bribery models in literature, a model on solutions of bribery, and general implications of results and concluding remarks. Corruption generally abuses public resources, makes an unjustified allocation of resources, and thus limits economic growth. In some quarters there is a general belief that bribery promotes efficiency, the presenter argued that competitive bribery is never an efficient allocator of resources. Mr. Obert Pimhizai strongly made the point that corruption in whatever form it is presented, it will always be like a “quicksand” which reduces growth, investment and increases productivity costs.

The Valuation of Corruption: An Optional Pricing Approach: Joe Attah Mensah

The paper has four sections: introduction, conceptualizing corruption, a model of measuring corruption and conclusion. The paper is centered on a financial model that attempts to quantify the opportunity cost of corruption. He noted that much of the corruption indexes that have gained popularity in recent past are, by and large, perceived as biased. Mr. Attah Mensah defined corruption as the use of public office for private gains.

Following the above presentations various remarks and comments were made both from the panel as well as from the participants of the conference.

Key issues raised include:

• At this stage in the development of several theories on corruption it is not possible to generate a comprehensive theory. Further research needs to be made before
better generalizations can be drawn. Furthermore, various theories that have been put forward so far do not agree either on the causes or remedies of corruption.

- Critique of Transparency International measurement of corruption, which included: people’s perceptions are not well captured; the report has utility problems; and the nature of sampling is not representative.

- The definition of corruption, as presented, is not comprehensive enough. There needs to be complementarities between corruption measures at the international level and at the continental/national level.

- Much of the definitions of corruption are narrow – They focus on monetary related issues, researchers need to look at the issue from a broader context.

- How could scholars investigate the exact cost of corruption so that governments could tax the beneficiary?

- The responsibility of the intellectuals is to provide a solution not simply to analyze the problem. Corruption, unlike other social problems has a much more serious repercussion on the socio-economic development of a nation

- Corruption should be rejected not legalized and analyzed. Some of the mathematical models presented in the above presentation classified corruption by saying “corruption with theft” and “corruption without theft” the participants failed to see the merit of the model and made the point that corruption by all measures is theft.
III. Plenary session 2: Corruption: Conceptual and Theoretical Issues

The Political Culture of Corruption in Africa: Eghosa Osaghae

The thrust of the paper is that corruption is in the public domain in Africa mainly because the state is the most critical agent of development and a major source of accumulation. Moreover, because of the State-Society disjuncture arising from colonialism two publics – the amoral public domain and the primordial public are produced. The amorality of the public domain has engendered a political culture of corruption that finds full exposition under democracy as it is practiced in the African States.

The author shows this political culture of corruption in Africa by drawing on the example of Nigeria where politics is reduced to a corrupt system of exchange and reciprocity between ‘strongmen/women” of politics and the politicians sidestepping the people. A situation, which subverts the electoral process and thus democracy. Another element of corruption in politics in Nigeria is the culture of settlement, which costs the electorate the right to demand accountability of the politicians because, as he explained, the electorate has received their settlement ‘Up-front’ from the political strongman who gets paid by the politicians to ‘deliver’ their constituencies.

In conclusion, the author reiterates that democracy/ the democratization process should be re-examined such that the people are empowered, electoral processes revamped and dismantling the intermediations and influence of strongmen both within the political parties and the electoral process.

The Fantasy of the Anti-Corruption African State: Robert Tumukwasibe

The author argues that African States as they are currently constituted, are not in a position to fight corruption. The nature of the post-colonial state in Africa is not significantly different from its predecessor. The international community along with African leaders prescribed a host of political, legal and administrative measures to combat corruption. National and international state and non-state response has also been galvanized to combat corruption. In spite of the measures taken corruption remains rampant in the continent because the State as an agency through which anti corruption agenda is to be executed is the local overseer of the interests of imperialism.

The presenter argued that the state-centric approach that underpins the current national and international response to corruption is a failure. Because it has inherent theoretical, conceptual and practical problems especially in the African context. It fails to realize, the historicity and functionality of the undemocratic African states.

The presenter forwarded two ideas that are aimed at combating corruption: democratization of state and imperialism to be treated as a crime against humanity.
Regime Types, Governance and Corruption in Africa: Focus on Africa’s New and Transitional Democracy: Victor Adetula

The presenter has characterized most of Africa’s new democracies as failed transition. Rather, according to the presenter, in many instances electoral democracy has served as breeding grounds for kleptocratic regimes. The consequence is increased opportunities for corruption to thrive. The presenter mentioned the exaggerated role of external forces (ignorance of the role of played by internal actors) and the restrictions of democracy to national elections as limits of liberal democracy.

The presenter expressed his concern that Africa’s new democracies mostly lack the capacity to address the problem of corruption by indicating the data on citizens’ perception of corruption as pointer to the prevalence of high corruption.

The failure of corrupt regimes in Africa’s new democracies is evident in the poor performance in the provision of public services. Unless says the presenter, the related problems of corruption, lack of legitimacy and bad governance are addressed, the wave of democratization and political transition of the last two decades is likely to lead to large scale political instability. The presenter recommended for the people to take the lead in the fight against corruption. And he strongly urged for the consideration of African culture. The presenter also recommended for the civil society to take knowledge based and data driven advocacy forward. A genuine democratization was also recommended as a way forward.

African Corruption in the Dominant Paradigmology: Lucien Ayissi

There are different approaches regarding corruption. On the one hand, there is the approach of the World Bank which is purely economic and takes into account the fact that state interventionism amounts to higher level of corruption in African states. For the World Bank, if a technical cadre competently manages African states and if they’re financial transactions are made transparent, corruption could effectively be controlled. The World Bank also thinks that by fighting poverty it would be possible to minimize the extent and impact of corruption in Africa. On the other hand, there the Bayart school which claims that African politics, by definition, involves corrupt practices including sharing state resources in only one community. In his book entitled *L’État en Afrique: La Politique du ventre* (The State in Africa: The Politics of the Belly) Mr. Bayart, a French political scientist advances the argument the African state is a diffuse reality with multiples poles or centres which are rationally trying to gain and then monopolize power. To stay in power in the face of numerous competitors, the elites that have gained power will be obliged to give money and positions for their supporters.
Conceptual Approach to Corruption in Africa - Typology and Hierarchy: Christian Balongana

Corruption touches upon all social classes. It can have external and internal aspects and could concern state administration and capture. It can also be divided between decentralized or centralized corruption. The surprising thing in Africa is that corruption tends to grow as many attempts are made to understand its source and how to combat it. Corruption can include kickbacks, clientelism, nepotism, and undue influence during transactions etc. It can also include giving sexual favors in order to gain a position or favorable service. One neglected dimension is the fact that many people confuse the type and form of corruption. It is better to first look at the type of corruption, identify its nature and sector and then localize its weaknesses in order to combat it. On the parallel, it is constructive to look at the form of corruption, identify its practice and organization in order to understand its magnitude.

Corruption: Scope and Causes - Case Study of Algeria: Boutaleb Kouder

Corruption in Algeria has become routine in the sense that all Algerians have accepted the idea that it is there to stay and that it has penetrated all facets of the society and state. In Algeria, the types of corruption include not giving information about recruitment, faulty selection of service providers, commissions during commercial exchanges, tax evasion and under valuation of sales. Most observers comment that corruption in Algeria has very deep roots and that it is so hidden that it will be near impossible to fight it effectively. The main causes of corruption in Algeria include the controlled management of the Algerian economy and its ill-prepared and implemented liberalization. Algeria has attempted to fight corruption by adhering to international conventions and decreeing laws on the fight against corruption and the financing of terrorism.

Key issues raised include:

- Has democracy become ventilation for political corruption? Elections are designed to empower voters, but elections can be won and lost irrespective of how people voted. Politicians hold themselves primarily accountable to the strongmen rather than the electorate.

- If democracy is not the best approach to combat corruption then what is the alternative? How relevant is the argument that liberal democracy is indeed the cause of corruption?

- Shouldn’t it be recognized that some of the good achievements made in the fight against corruption did in fact utilize the existing “undemocratic” institutions? It is also a fact that politicians have lost offices and elections have been lost because of these people’s corrupt practices. How would you explain these?
The cultural aspect of corruption cannot be totally discounted. It must also be recognized that culture can be an agent of mobilization and change. In spite of the anti-corruption measures put in place, the people still continue to be victimized, a new conceptualization that puts the people at the center of change need to drive the process.

Elections, in and by themselves, do not signify the existence of democracy and therefore do not necessarily provide solutions to the problems of corruption.

The role of civil society is not well articulated in much of the presentations. How can civil societies contribute toward ending the scourge of corruption?

**IV. Breakout Session 1: State, Society and Corruption**

**State, Society and Corruption (A)**

Five papers were presented in the first breakout session on the theme “State, Society and Corruption”. This session dealt with the causes, effects and cures of corruption in the public financial systems in African countries.

**Corruption in Procurement in Africa: Case Study of Senegal between 2000 and 2008: Abdoul Aziz Sow**

The paper discusses the scale and causes of corruption in the public procurement system in Senegal and the weaknesses in the judicial and institutional framework that affect the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures. Lastly, the paper recommends a paradigm shift in the fight against corruption in Senegal, discussing national strategies and international cooperation issues.

**Public Procurement Reform and Due Process Certification for Mitigating Corruption in Nigeria: Aderibidge Olomola**

In his paper, Mr. Olomola examined the motivation for reforming the public procurement system in Nigeria, discussed the specific strategies adopted and the institutional arrangements for mitigating corruption, and analyzed the effects of the reform on corruption mitigation.

Mr. Olomola explained that in 2001 the Budget Monitoring and Price Intelligence Unit (BMPIU) was set up to implement the public procurement reform programme in Nigeria and that BMPIU enforced rules in the areas of: advertisement requirements; pre-qualification process and criteria; invitation to tender; opening of tender; the bid evaluation process; and determination of the winning bid. The regulatory, certification, monitoring training and advisory and legislative components of the reform programme was also discussed. Professor Olomola finally gave details on the benefits generated by the reform programme.
Fiscal systems and Corruption: An Academic Analysis Applied to the Cameroonian Case: Pantaleon Essama

The paper uses an econometric approach to quantify the effect of the tax system on corruption and the effect of corruption on the tax system in Cameroon. The author provides evidence that the tax system is a significant cause of corruption and that corruption adversely affects the ability to raise tax revenue in Cameroon.


The paper provides a critical analysis of the corrupt practices in Nigeria’s oil and gas industry and their impact on socio-economic development including the emergence of the conflict in the Niger Delta, and the anti-corruption policies and strategies that have been adopted by Nigeria. Professor Braimah explained that even if the Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) is still in its infancy and therefore it is difficult to gauge its impact fully, the initiative has engendered an environment of transparency and accountability. The paper goes on to propose an anti-corruption policy framework based on the NEITI for the oil and gas industry in Nigeria.

Corruption and Public Institutions in Africa: Example of Defense Policies: Therese Azeng

The paper starts by defining corruption, describing the different types of corruption and describing the scale of corruption in Africa. It then goes on to explain how defense spending affects the economy and the extent of corruption activities in defense spending with relevant theoretical models. The paper also makes recommendations on how to reduce corruption in defense spending.

Key issues raised include:

- In the discussion that followed, participants wanted more information on how the reform programme has mitigated corruption in Nigeria including details on the number of prosecutions, and amount of money misappropriated and saved before and after the introduction of the programme.

- Criticisms of the study centered on the fact that it focused on perceptions of those who are taxed rather than on more objective measures of corruption.

- In the discussion that followed, participants suggested that more evidence on the effectiveness of the EITI framework in Nigeria should be provided in the paper. Participants argued that the paper should also explain how far the NEITI could solve the conflict in the Niger Delta.
Participants that commented on this paper suggested that its focus should be improved, with clearly defined objectives and an abstract. It was also suggested that the paper should include more rigorous empirical analyses of the subject matter.

State, Society and Corruption (B)

Manifestations and Dimensions of Corruption in DRC Public Administration: Gilbert Malenba.

The paper highlighted the lack of strong institutions to enforce the laws as legislated by lawmakers. (Needs further explanation)

The Impact of Corruption on the Public Administration Functioning in Congo Brazzaville: Taxation Case, the Justice and the Police in the Institutional Approach: Wolf Ulrich

The paper is focused on identifying the impact corruption on the functions of institutions of public administration in Congo. The paper used analytical method, which is based on institutional approach to evaluating impacts of corruption. (Needs further explanation)

Corruption and the Electoral Process in Nigeria: Examining the Role of the Judiciary: Osita Agbu

The focus of this paper is on corruption and the electoral process in Nigeria, with more emphasis on the role of the Judiciary. The paper has four parts: theoretical issues; corruption and the Nigerian society; the electoral process and elections since 1999; the role of the Judiciary and special tribunals; and conclusion. The paper emphasized the importance of the judiciary in fighting corruption. It cited some of the achievements made by the judiciary, which has led to an improvement in Nigeria’s standing in the ranks of corrupt nations compiled by Transparency International (TI). The paper also criticized the electoral system in the country and in particular the way the electoral commissioners are selected.

The Patterns of Corruption in Institutions of Higher Learning in Zimbabwe: A General Overview from State Universities in the 2000 New Millennium: Percyslage Chigora,

The paper is focused on the widespread corruption in the education system in Zimbabwe. The paper cites various ways corruption has permeated the university system in Zimbabwe. The author mentioned inadequate salary, mismanagement, economic crisis, political interference and weak academic leadership as the main causes of corruption. As a result, the standards of the universities are in a decline. Finally, the presenter calls for
greater political commitment from leaders; awareness creation; exposition of corrupt practice and building capacities of the universities in curbing corruption.

African Universities: foyer of formation on corruption? Study case of Benin national Universities: Alexis Adendé

The presenter also narrated his own experience in the university and how he encountered corruption at various levels in many departments of one of the oldest universities in Africa, university of Benin. He pointed out the challenges faced by the university of which corruption is a major one. Corruption exists at different levels in the system- in university administration, student matters and lecturer-student relationship. There is need for a restructuring of the university system and a reorientation towards the noble ideals of the academic vocation which the idea of the university is all about.

Key Points of Discussion

- More focus should be given to identifying the mechanisms in which corruption is practiced in the university systems and what needs to be done to combat it.

- Comments included, the gender dimension of the negative effects of corruption on education is not well reflected in the paper.

- There was a strong criticism both from the panel and participants that some of the paper lacked rigors academic standards in the way references and notes were made in the papers.

State, Society and Corruption (C)

Corruption in Civil Society: Franck Kamunga Cibangu

The paper explored the nature of corruption within civil society from various angles. The conclusion was that civil society is losing its credibility because of its financial relationships with the state, management failures as state partners in service delivery, the private nature of its internal operational structure, and the misuse of donor funds. Generalized examples of different forms of “selling out” were provided, included signing off on aid proposals by, for example, the Chinese for European projects, without any real participation in the project, the failure of civil society to effectively operate special commissions on corruption and elections (citing Nigeria, Kenya), and human rights organizations writing country reports as extensions of the government for international forums, which misrepresent the facts.

Lacks Clarity
Legal and Strategic Framework for Entrenching the Right to Public Information as the Bedrock of the Culture of Transparency and Accountability in African Countries: Abraham Azubuike

The paper strongly emphasized the preeminence of access to information in any effort for transparency and accountability and the need for legal, preferably constitutional rights to public information and the obligation on government to generate records documenting the management of public resources and the conducting of business on the public’s behalf. Highlighting the need to ensure the lawful exercise of authority by state actors, advocacy was directed at creating a “virtual information window” though which information necessary for insight and action could be obtained. Information, it was further emphasized, enables the poor to assert their rights, the related point was made that government information is held in trust for the people. All were amused when instead of “government for the people”, the author described an African “zerocracy” of “government of nobody, for nobody”. Strong recommendations, building on the Carter Center’s advocacy for public records, were made for aggressive pursuit of public records laws, which reportedly exist in only four countries in Africa, only one of which is attempting implementation though with limited success.

Patrimonial Management and Client Redistribution: Paradox of a Corruption System in Algeria:

This paper lamented the patrimonial land management in Algeria and its Manifest corruption and class inequities. Reciting the history, the intricacies of dominate groups and diabolic strategies were mapped out leading to a state monopoly on the acquisition and dispensation of land. Subsistence living was further degraded, as programs were configures tying the right to buy (and stay on) land to mandatory development within three years. The result was that poor people lost their land and corruption flourished among official land managers, creating black markets in fake land titles and certifications of residency. The income disparity grew as the rich accumulated more land, and the public authorities functioned with impunity. The general lack of a rule of law emerged from a variety of stories from state allocation of coastal homes to victorious military personnel, rigging of elections, and airline industry scams, all culminating with the assassination of the anti-corruption President in 1999.

Responses noted the need for a proactive agenda, though exasperation and hopelessness prevailed in conclusion. Another Algerian participant counter balanced this perspective, pointing to the presence of anti-corruption laws and new asset declaration requirement.

Key issues raised include:

- The assemblage was emphatic about the importance of access to public information. Creating and enforcing this right in African countries, it was felt, should be a priority.
• One practitioner from Sierra Leone working in the anti-corruption commission expressed concerns over the possibility that full disclosure would destabilize the new democracy and others raised the possibility of marital discord arising from asset declarations. Emotional responses rejected the countervailing weight of these types of concerns.

• Consensus seemed to get around the notion that civil society is facing a major credibility problem, born of its own activity. Sentiments argued that civil society has lost its way and needed “to get its act together”. The failure to bridge the gap between professionals with “knowledge capacity” and the civil society with “time capacity” was cited as a underlying problem, suggesting the need to engage different with professional society. Civil society’s lack of transparency and democratic processes were berated. The need for civil society regulation, better relations between government and civil society (more trust), and more intellectual involvement in civil society were stressed.

• The Chair, responding to the message that African CSO is captured and less indigenous, promised a serious review of the role of civil society by this division on civil society at UNECA-GPAD.

• Recommendations included suggestions that civil society make the communities aware when money has been procured on their behalf, that they focus on the communities’ priorities, they ensure their own transparency and fight corruption in their own shop.

• Recommendations included the need to emphasize whistle blower protection, build awareness of the anti-corruption system, the need to become informed on treaty domestication and review mechanisms. Civil society was encouraged to play and appropriate role in shadow reporting, and in monitoring political financing (source and how spent), vote buying, and election commissions. The closing questioned the depth of the Liberia government’s commitment to its campaign promise to combat corruption by exposing a recent, eleventh-hour legislative-maneuver that removed civil society’s role in the appointment process of the newly created anti-corruption commission.
State, Society and Corruption (D)


He stated that the objective of the paper is to characterize corruption and discuss its causes in Morocco, to understand the reforms designed and implemented to moralize the public life in Morocco; and to assess the efficiency of such reforms and to derive the necessary lessons. The Author mentioned patronage, and ineffectiveness of the laws as the major causes of corruption in Morocco. Hence, the government adopted reforms including the establishment of National Commission of Public Life Moralization, development of the rule of law, and improvement of transparency and quality of public services to struggle against corruption. Despite the efforts and intentions of the government, the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts is still weak in Morocco.

Fight against Corruption in Cameroon: Between Institutionalization and Instrumentalisation: Leopold Donfack Sokuneg

According to author of the paper, it is important to know how corruption operates before prescribing any solution to it. Cameroon has embarked on a campaign to fight corruption in all its forms aided by the international community. The implication of corruption is quite dangerous as it could imperil the entire social stability of the country, and establish and sustain a political system based on corrupt practices. Beyond disagreements over its meaning, it is better to objectively look at its historical origins, different manifestations, the possibilities to sensitize the people about them, the possibilities to use international convention to fight it, the use of the civil society and other stakeholders in this protracted fight against it. In Cameroon, corruption touches the individual, the society and the state, involves favoritism, petty economic corruption like bribes, exchange of information and services based on friendship. In Cameroon, the fight against corruption has been constitutionalized, a National Anticorruption Commission has been set up and the judiciary reinforced in order to fight all these corrupt practices, and the Parliament is increasingly involved in monitoring governmental authorities.

Tackling corruption through African Traditional Cultural Institutions: Methods and Lessons from the Yoruba in the South West Nigeria: Dosumu Jubril Adesegun

The presenter stated that the objective of the paper as to present way outs to reduce and ultimately eradicate corruption by drawing useful examples from the cultural practices of Yoruba people. Corruption remains a massive drawback and a dominant issue in a continental Africa. The widespread poverty, lack of properly established laws, colonial legacy and lack of watchdog agencies are among main causes of corruption in Africa. And it has economic, political and social impact on the continent. In spite of various anti-corruption efforts, the battle yet appears to be far from being won. African traditional institutions can therefore be a complimentary means to fight corruption. The author mentioned the fairness of the judicial system and traditional methods of oath taking in Yoruba as being capable of checking corruption.
Decentralization and the Politics of Local Patronage in Uganda: Sabiti Makara

Decentralized governance is believed to improve effective delivery of services, enhance local participation and governmental accountability. Hence, many African states including Uganda restructured the state from centralization to decentralization. Such a change allowed local communities to acquire some powers. For example, the decentralization program in Uganda has had fairly successful technical and socio-economic benefits. Nonetheless, political patronage posed danger for successful implementation of the decentralization program. In Uganda, the ruling party is using state power and resources to manipulate and finance local governments to entrench the agenda of the ruling party. These tendencies have undermined the possibilities of genuine democratic governance.

Key issues raised include:

- What constitutes moral or immoral acts with regards to an individual in process of dispensing his/her duties? Need to make a distinction between morality and integrity as it relates and elaborate whether corruption is an issue of morality or integrity. From analytical perspective what is the difference between robbery and corruption?
- Participants commented on the need for further explanation on the relations between clientelism and patronage
- Participants also commented on the lack of clarity on the theoretical perspectives used in papers
- Several comments were made regarding the difficulty of following some of the papers arguments and that the presenters should focus on the main part of their papers.
- Participants commented that the issue of local patronage is not well addressed by the Authors. Has the Ugandan government tried to address the issue of political patronage?
- Participants also inquired about the relationship between federalism and decentralization and their specific role in fighting corruption?
- Comment was made about the difference between institutionalization and instrumentalisation which are both implemented at the state level
V. Breakout Session 2: Poverty, Social Inequality, Service Delivery and Corruption in Africa

Poverty, Social Inequality, Service Delivery and Corruption in Africa (A)

Corruption, Social Inequality and Poverty in Mano River Union (MRU) States of West Africa: Abraham John

He started his presentation by introducing the Mano River Union (MRU) as a sub-regional economic integration established to foster economic cooperation and development of the states of Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone. The presentation highlighted the consequences of corruption and its impact on governance, development and social inequalities in the MRU states. He indicated deeply entrenched corruption in these West African states as a burning issue that needs further critical analysis. He also analyzed poverty from human rights point of view.

He pointed out the Mano River Union (MRU) states have been regarded as hotspots of violent conflicts and humanitarian tragedies largely occasioned by corruption and governance failure. The relegation of these countries to the lowest rung of UNDP’s development ladder for successive years is indicative of the enormity of the challenges of underdevelopment, poverty and social inequalities. The paradox of a resource-rich but regrettably very poor sub-region inspires the need for critical analysis and understanding of the resource management and control within the MRU states. In this regard, Abraham John made an attempt to highlight and argue that corruption has been a major singular factor that has skewed the economic and political trajectories of the MRU states which have culminated in economic decadence, political mess and gross abuse of the economic, social and cultural rights. Corruption has been defined as the misuse of public office for private gains. Finally, he showed the nexus between corruption and poverty such that it creates inequality and a feeling of apathy among poor people to fully participate in decision-making processes that would enhance poverty alleviation.

Inequality, Patronage Network and Corruption in Africa: Asma Hussein

The paper not only tries to incorporate both economic and political lines of theories of corruption in order to have a wider and a more realistic angle of view but also showed the limitations of these theories. Accordingly, corruption is defined as spiritual or moral impunity; a rational action that aims at maximizing one’s benefits; and it could not be isolated from the general context of the society. Moreover, she indicated the limitations of each definition. In the corruption literature, a distinction is drawn between two main factors. First, elements that affect the motivations or incentives and second, elements that create windows of opportunity for corrupt activities. The last important point leads us to the paper’s last keystone in understanding corruption: the social context like colonialism, patron-client networks after independence in which corruption is flourished and how it is related to the permanence of corruption. Finally, she windup her presentation by
suggesting effective anti-corruption strategies such as strengthening morals and community ethical standards; raising the costs of corruption; reducing windows of opportunities; redefining politics in Africa to promote the interest if the mass among others.

**Effects of Corruption on Service Delivery in Nigeria: Massoud Omar**

The paper underlined the failure by successive Nigerian governments in providing the basic necessities of life for a majority of the citizens can be attributed in the main to a history characterized by corruption and social injustice. Decades of massive looting of public resources have resulted in ineffective service delivery at the federal, state and local levels of government.

That opportunity remains largely unfulfilled today, precisely because of the corrupt practices of the current political leadership in the country. Corruption is the main means for accumulation of quick wealth in Nigeria. It occurs in many forms and has varied definitions. The panelist indicated that broadly speaking, corruption is an anti-social behavior conferring improper benefits contrary to legal and moral norms, and it undermines, in the long run, the authority to improve the living conditions of the people. For instance, primary health care services are almost non-existent in the country.

Furthermore, as indicated by the panelist, despite the increase in revenue to the local governments, there is nothing to show for it in terms of provision of basic services to local communities due to corruption and mismanagement of resources. There is no improvement in health care or secondary school education. The network of roads in the cities and rural areas are still in bad situation, and adequate supply of potable water is still a big problem in all the state capitals. The United Nations Development Report 2005 observes that 70.2% of Nigerians are today living on less than $1 a day. Construction projects are a lucrative source of corruption in Nigeria because costs are inflated and the funds allocated are embezzled outright. Corruption also affects the integrity of public institutions in Nigeria. Finally, the panelist contends, “unless effective measures are taken service delivery in the country would stay in a mirage.”

**Key issues raised include:**

Following the above presentations various remarks and comments were made both from the panelists and from the participants of the conference:

- The papers presented are extremely informative and conceptually established.
- Corruption affected the expected development in Africa particularly in engendering inequality within the society.
- Corruption is not a unique phenomenon to Africa; it has been, for instance, rampant in the South East Asian countries. Nevertheless, this has not retarded the economic growth of these countries. Yet in the African context, corruption is
accountable for the decelerating or stagnant growth for many nations. Then how can we explain this apparent difference? We can safely say that corruption in East Asian tigers is quite predictable, whereas that in Africa is hardly predictable and often much involved. Structural transformation in service delivery is fundamental for the renewal of a system for anti-corruption movement in Africa to sustain growth. This is an area for future research.

- It is also important to know the perception of the state on corruption in Africa both at micro- and macro-level.
- Like the concept of Corruption it is equally important to recognize the concept of effective public service, which was introduced in Zambia, Uganda and a few other African states.
- Collective strategy to combat corruption has to be strengthened in African Countries.
- The papers also addressed the nexuses between poverty, inequality and corruption.
- The adoption of human rights approach to combat corruption is also well appreciated.
- Corruption not a local issue; it is also an international crime. Hence, it is important to ratify and enforce UN and AU Conventions Against Corruption. It is also important to focus on the social context of Africa to search our own problems in their right context.
- Empowering local people rather than local government is better to fight corruption since decentralization without empowering the people enhances corruption.
- It is also important to recognize empowering community leaders like religious leaders in combating corruption.
- Over concentration of power facilitates corruption.
- The need for empirical evidence has been suggested for some of the papers.

**Poverty, Social Inequality, Service Delivery and Corruption in Africa (B)**

**Inequalities, Poverty, and “Petit corruption” in Congo Brazzaville: Etanislas Ngodi**

The paper focuses on petty corruption that average people face on a day-to-day basis in Congo Brazzaville. A field survey on this was carried out recently amongst health workers, teaching staff, customs officials, police, Military police and civil servants. The primary purpose of the survey was to find out as to what is the cause of this
phenomenon? The answer could be traced back to the introduction of Structural Adjustment Programme of the 1980’s, which resulted in loss of jobs, decrease in salary and earning power. The social crisis resulting from SAP encouraged people to engage in illegal and illicit activities just to survive. The effect of such activities has devastating effect on governance and the rule of law. The author concluded by calling for - Reform at State level to initiate proper policies that would improve governance; and Reform of the civil service

**Rationing of Institutional and Social Services in Africa: Analyses & Implications:**
**Yao Soglo**

The author points out to the institutional failure of the service delivery system and its direct contribution to the growing corrupt practices in the continent. He described corruption as an exchange phenomenon where people are forced to provide bribes in return for basic services. Such transaction has added to the supply cost of goods and services.

**Population, Poverty and Corruption in West Africa:**
**Kuakuvi Gbenyon.**

The presentation focused on poverty and corruption in West Africa. The analysis centered on specific question: do poor people still have the ability to fight corruption? He developed the causes of corruption, the hold that corruption exercise, the link that exists between corruption and poverty. He argued that corruption permeates every aspect of the society and every class of people and that the only way out of it is through education.

**Key issues raised include:**

- Some of the papers were criticized for lack of references in terms of the link between corruption and poverty.

- Is there a correlation between corruption and lack of peace in a country e.g. Somalia.

- Is corruption a city phenomenon or is it also found in the villages and rural places? What are their similarities and differences?

- There is the need to put focus on access to information, as that is the only way to empower people. The role of the media also needs to be emphasized.

- The distinction between grand and petty corruption is irrelevant all corruptions should be treated on equal terms. Petty corruption should not be seen as a strategy of the poor in retaliation to grand corruption, which is viewed as the strategy of the elite.
• The implication of currency devaluation, which led to the loss of incomes as a factor to corruption should have been discussed.

• The presenter concluded by making the following observation: Laws on impunity should be made and that people should be educated to respect public goods. As salaries are low, there are no incentives and as such there should be sensitization of the people.

• Youth education would be a good way to begin to tackle the issue of respect for public goods.

VI. Plenary Session 3: Experiences of National Anticorruption Institutions and Programmes in Africa and Elsewhere:

Five papers were presented at the plenary session on Experiences of national Anti corruption institutions and program in Africa and elsewhere.

The Experiences of National Anti-corruption Institutions: A Ghana Case Study: Ayamidoo Charles

The paper accounted a detail experience of the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) of Ghana. The Commission was established as an independent constitutional body in the country to fight corruption and to protect and promote human right. The paper highlighted several lessons that other commissions of similar mandate could learn from. These include the need to ascertain the de facto and de jure independence of the institution, proper funding and winning the support of the wider community and civic leaders.

Experience of National Anti-Corruption Institutions and Programmes: The Case of Sierra Leone: Abdul Omoranike Tijan-Cole

The paper provided an analysis of the negative effects of corruption on the growth and development of the country. It started out with the assertion that corruption is identified as the major contributing factor that set off the ten year civil war in Sierra Leone. The analysis traces the historical roots of corruption. The introduction of Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) and its consequent devastating effects on social, political and economic situation of the country is cited as among the major element that created the conditions for the spread and entrenchment of corruption. The paper also reviewed the various programs the Anti-Corruption Commission is carrying out to root out corruption in the country. It also stressed the importance of strengthening other institutions such as the Judiciary, the ombudsman, the police and the Auditor General along with the Anti-corruption commission.

The presentation emphasized the main reasons for the high incidence of corruption in Sierra Leone as military rule accompanied by the absence of law and order. There was no clear demarcation between state and political party, ensuring the government stays in
power due to the use of state resources. There was an over centralization of the political system. The oversight systems did not function and as a result political will was absent to fight corruption. As a result one of the main reasons for siphoning of the country’s resources were due the weak institutions and poor honest law enforcement hence acted with impunity and there was a decay of moral values.

Since the newly elected democratic government in Sierra Leone efforts are on the way for extensive public sector reform for better working condition, salaries and zero tolerance for corruption. In particular public sector reform and the need to improve the work conditions they are embarking on a wide partnership with different stakeholders including the civil society, private sector, to stamp out corruption. Streamlining the operation of the ACC and correcting of anomalies have all been part of the attempt to deal with the issues of corruption in a comprehensive manner.

Roles of National Anti-Corruption Institutions in Combating bad Governance in Africa: The Case of the Anti-Corruption Commission of Togo: Assouan Gbesso

The paper starts with an overview of the status of corruption in the continent. The second part focuses on the corruption and bad governance in Togo. The third part looked at the various efforts that have been made to combat corruption in Africa. The fourth part discusses the establishment of Anti-Corruption Commission its mandate and mission. Finally, it made several concrete recommendations for the adoption of legislative and preventive measures to combat corruption in Africa. The problem of under invoicing of public goods, weak judicial systems, lack of independence of electoral commissions and pressurizing of members of anti-corruption commissions were identified as major challenges for effectively monitoring corruption. Subsequent to an investigation in 2001-2003 a legal framework sought to be put in place to address issues of wide spread corruption in Togo.

Bringing the Public Back in: A Critique of the Nigerian Anti Corruption Project, and the Alternative Policy Futures: Cosanna Preston and Charles Ukeje

The paper focuses on the two leading institutional frameworks of anti-corruption campaign in Nigeria – the Independent Corruption Practices and other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) and economic and Financial Cries commission (EFCC). The paper argues that lack of public participation has severely limited the success of the two commissions. The paper goes to a great length citing current and historical facts to substantiate its assertion.

In an attempt to expand the efforts and effectiveness of anti-corruption measures in Nigeria the study identified the need to sufficiently engage more robustly the public and strengthen anti-corruption measures in order to attract investment flows into Nigeria and bring down the cost of doing business. In particular, a key concern was the need for assured funding for the anti-corruption agencies and need to encourage active public participation and greater engagement with different of civil society groups.
The Experience of Ilala Municipality in Developing and Implementing Internal and External Diagnostics to Curb Corruption in Tanzania. Johan M. Lubuva

The paper aimed at sharing experiences in combating corruption at the local level; to contribute to the inventory of documented practices in local level anti-corruption programs in Africa; and to confirm the efficacy of the diagnostic or assessment tools in combating corruption. Fighting corruption is an operational strategy in Tanzania. Based on a countrywide study on Municipalities, the government confirmed key challenges including poor service delivery especially hurting the poor disproportionately and higher levels of bribery within certain ministries. Consultations in particular with the high corruption ministries/departments and other stakeholders helped to design/develop the Tanzanian intervention programme to fight corruption.


With Africa’s corruption crises, Todd presented an alternative framework drawing from the US model of electing Attorney Generals to promote the rule of law based on good democratic institutions emphasizing balance of power.

Key issues raised include:

- Emphasis should be channeled to stamp out Grand corruption, as it involves large sums of money
- Greater public awareness
- The need to strengthen Anti corruption commissions/agencies in terms of resources, human capacity, protection for whistle blowers etc
- In a Market Driven Economy with a captured state, fighting corruption was likely to be a loosing battle?
- There is not a one size fits all configuration so institutions to fight corruption must be based on the social, political and historical context of each country
- In Africa, there is a disconnect between the state and society, breakdown of the social contract hence the social structure is illegitimate – how effective are anti-corruption commissions?

Five key areas in the fight against corruption:

1. Reform of the State
2. Recognition of the magnitude of the Corruption of the Problem
3. The need to customize Anti Corruption Strategies
4. Assured Institutional Funding
5. Local Ownership of Anti-Corruption Strategies/Programmes
VII. Breakout Session 3 - Leadership, Corruption and Conflict in Africa (A); and International Dimensions of Corruption (B)

Leadership, Corruption and Conflict in Africa (A)


This paper reinforced the fact that leadership is outcome determinative under the current African systems of democracy. Poor leadership is thus identified as the root and most critical factor in Africa’s struggle. Examples were offered from Kenya, where despite rainbow coalition, and South Africa, where Presidential authority presumably dictated anti-corruption prosecutions. More positive notes reflected that some “big fish” had been caught in Kenya, and Zambia’s former leaders were being prosecuted. Overall, the impression was that generally, grand corruption and the big fish who champion it are beyond the reach of struggling anti-corruption institutions.

Remove the Log in your Eyes, Remove the Speck in Mine: Leadership, Anti-Corruption Agencies and the Anti-Corruption Campaign in Nigeria: Antonia T. Okoosi-Simbine.

Set against the backdrop of the theft by military regimes of upwards of 380 billion (shillings? Dollars?), the story of corruption in Nigeria is presented in this paper. The poetic title mockingly refers to the willful blindness of African political leaders who bear the greatest responsibility for corruption and its plight. Despite promises by Nigeria’s new civil government and the growth of commissions, the limited progress has been mired in allegations of political abuse of process, and the general problem is unaltered. The people have become cynical, accepting reality and people with seemingly good intentions are corrupted by political realities. More specific stories of recent, corrupt political leadership focused on the banning of a whole list of candidates in 2007, promoting anti-corruption staff out of the commission as a corrupt political reward, political party bribery, and bad leadership recruitment.

Leadership and Corruption in Africa: The Experience of Niger: Malam Issa Mahaman

Nodding to the ancient nature of humanity’s struggle against corruption, this paper navigates the linkages between colonialism and today’s corruption, searching for “le point d’entre du virus”. An illusion “crimes against humanity” underpins the seriousness of the corruption problem in Niger across forms of government. The commonality is identified among the post-colonial, single party parasitic states, founded on a single philosophy limited to the creation a nation state, military regimes operating with the same impunity, and dictatorship, corrupt with nepotism. The role of tribal chiefs is sadly portrayed defunct of personal values and cultural beliefs. The transition from colonial to post colonial is identified as a leading culprit, whereby liberation warriors were handed power, bereft of intellectual capacity. Specifically the International Court of Justice made
a remarkable call for external police involvement in Niger. The broader assertion was that this should be a world cause.

**Within and without: Corruption Leadership and the Primacy of Holistic Combat in Ngugi’s Wizard of the Crow: Senayon Samuel Olaoluwa**

This author extracted social-political philosophy from a book: Ngugi’s Wizard of the Crow, which apparently contains a candid charge around the failure of the West to take responsibility for its role in Africa’s corruption-driven suffering. The familiar story of the pervasive impact of corruption served as the backdrop for the story of Africa’s own liberation movement’s strategy to consolidate power in post-colonialism period. The story traces the clever demise of multi-parties, the use of capitalism and anti-communist sentiment in manipulating the political system, and the impact of the cold war where loyalty to the United States excused all other evils. A strong anti-west sentiment was present, though the author later mitigated the matter by acknowledging that external forces were not the whole of the matter.

**Charismatic Leadership, Corruption, Ethnicity, and the Civil War in Sierra Leone: Alfred Zack-William**

This story clarified the history of the underpinnings of the civil war in Sierra Leone, emphasizing the systematic deconstruction of the institutional structures by tyrannical leadership, and the nationalization of the natural resource industry. Detailing the reigns of Mr. Siaka Stevens and his “hand-picked” successor, Brigadier-General Momah, the paper offers a concrete analysis of the decline of multi-party structure, use of “political thugs” used to persecute opponents and drive them into exile, the emergence of an ethnic cabal and, finally, the impacts of donor-driven structural adjustment program. The picture demonstrates how charismatic neo-patrimonial leadership became an ugly concept.

**Key issues raised include:**

- The prevalent sentiment was that corrupt and illegitimate leadership in Africa was the root of the problem in its various incarnations. A “crises of successorship” was identified, the overwhelming power of political realities was offered as an explanation for why good candidates become bad leaders.

- Calls were made for “code of ethics for leadership.” While structural problems including the absence of systematic checks and balances, political patronage, and the void of philosophy in government were identified as Foundational element. The need for freedom of information laws was also highlighted.

- The mood reflected the reality of political control over anti-corruption commissions and the fact that anti-corruption initiatives, were, generally
speaking, not working. The shell game of rotating ministers among posts to deflect corruption allegations and investigations was identified as indicative of the seriousness top officials give the matter.

- The main issue of lack of independence was reiterated repeatedly.

- The most positive element of these efforts identified was the increasing value of naming and shaming, and the perception that the big fish were now more likely to be “on notice” that they are being watched, and that impunity is no longer assured.

- Mostly centered in the analysis of historical caused, considerable discussion surrounded the relevance of external forces verses and the power of and need for local solutions. The clear predominate sentiment was that current efforts must be focused on internal caused and solutions, though alternative approaches were not proffered.

- An interesting observation suggested an analysis of why civil society is effective in some states and not others, and the possibility of stylizing effective approaches. The need of cultural work around corruption was also raised.

**International Dimensions of Corruption (B)**

Money laundering, disguising the origin and ownership of funds, has become a global phenomenon, providing space to criminal activities, with developing countries with their cash-based economies becoming especially attractive. For African countries seeking to attract investment flows, money laundering has so far not received much attention, but in our globalize world that would be dangerous, as drug money laundering has a global platform, and it is not a case of obliging Western countries because of the adverse impact of drugs on their streets.

A point was made that MNCs are the main reason for corruption in Africa. The Lesotho experience was one of successfully tackling corruption that occurred in the context of the Lesotho Highlands Project. The chairman involved was fined and imprisoned for corruption, as was his collaborative staff. The South African middlemen, who were part of the scandal, were also served prison sentences. The MNCs were charged in court and the World Bank imposed restrictions on doing business with the concerned enterprises. Neighboring South Africa was very helpful to Lesotho, assisting the tiny country in pursuing the case.

The hierarchy issue relating to precedence of national over international legislation and conventions was also discussed.
The Niger Delta of Nigeria, home to a large concentration of the country’s oil production, was the subject of a key presentation. The inhabitants of the region have not benefited adequately from development as militant groups have emerged disrupting oil installations and kidnapping oil executives, among others. An interesting point made was that this was a tactic to draw the attention of the federal government of Nigeria, felt to be cozying up to the oil companies, and the multinationals to the uneasy situation in the Niger Delta.

The legal hierarchy issue, when national and international were not aligned, also figured in the discussions of the session.

**Key issues raised include:**

1. Money laundering, disguising the origin and ownership of funds, has become global, providing space to criminal activities, making African economies specially vulnerable, as they seek to attract investment flows.

2. MNCs were listed as one of the main sources of corruption in Africa.

3. Lesotho provides a successful example of a tiny country bringing to book major multinationals for corruption, as well as local heads, in the context of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project, with neighbouring South Africa very supportive.

4. The Niger Delta provides a case study of the cost to multinationals and the federal government of neglect of local concerns. The militant groups that have sprung up there and engage in gang behavior were said to be doing so to grab the headlines with the federal government and oil companies.

**VIII. Round Table on Combating Corruption in Africa**

The Chairman of this session, Mr. Okey Onyejekwe, Director of the Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD) of UNECA commented that the Conference has, in the main, met its objectives which were to:

1. Forge partnerships between academics and practitioners in the fight against corruption;
2. Discuss the conceptual and theoretical issues related to corruption;
3. Interrogate the socio-cultural dimensions of corruption;
4. Explore the role of state and non-state actors in combating corruption; and
5. Discuss the role of actors at the global, regional, sub-regional and national levels in the ratification, domestication and implementation of key anti-corruption legislation in particular the African Union Charter in Combating Corruption and the United Nations Charter against Corruption.
In the discussion that followed, participants highlighted the following as the key messages that came out of the Conference:

1. That corruption can be defined as the misuse of entrusted power for private gain.
2. That corruption results from a systematic failure of governance institutions that promote accountability and transparency.
3. That there was a need to differentiate clearly between the culture of corruption and culture as a cause of corruption in the discourse on corruption.
4. That there was no unified theory of corruption; rather corruption is multifaceted phenomenon, the causes, effects and solutions of which may vary from one country to the next.
5. That there should be a holistic approach to fighting corruption including the establishment and strengthening of anti-corruption institutions and encouraging inclusive participation to stimulate the demand for accountability and transparency.
6. That a global anti-corruption strategy is required, involving actors at the national, sub-regional, regional and global levels.
7. That more should be done to ratify, domesticate and implement the key legal instruments against corruption, in particular the African Union Charter in Combating Corruption and the United Nations Charter against Corruption.
8. That there was a need to strengthen the knowledge production and communication processes in the fight against corruption. To that end, the centers of excellence in Africa should be strengthened. Also, partnership between academics and practitioners should be deepened and strengthened.

Summary of Issues Raised at the Conference:

Overall, some of the issues raised at the conference include:

1. The notion of Corruption is an imprecise concept, in terms of definition but identifiable in its assumption by different international and regional instruments.
2. The attempt to measure corruption has been problematic even in conventional measurements and instruments including the TI methodology.
3. There is therefore a major challenge in developing a more precise and acceptable measuring tools of which some were proposed at the conference.
4. Corruption is a Global phenomenon with no African specificities; however resource scarcity makes its consequences dire in Africa.
5. The nature of the state and the organization of power are quite important in pursuing anti corruption Agenda. Inclusive governance and popular participation are central to ensuring check on abuse of power.
6. In combating corruption, there is need to renew the social contract and promote citizenship in terms of rights, access to public information and respect for the rule of law.
7. Poverty and gross inequality reinforce corruption in Africa.
8. People who are very poor are very vulnerable to political corruption.
9. There is a strong international dimension to corruption in Africa. The giver and taker of bribes; and the thief, and the custodian of stolen funds are equally guilty.

10. Different national and international arrangements and social contract should be taken into consideration in fashioning anti-corruption programmes.

11. There is a need to reinforce the capacity of national anti corruption institutions in terms of positive transformation, institutional autonomy, funding, administrative capacity and political will and commitment from the political leadership.

12. Combating Corruption is a multi-stakeholder agenda involving all sections and strata of society.

IX. Closing: Roundup and Way Forward

The Coordinator of the conference, Mr. Said Adejumobi, chaired the closing ceremony of the conference in which two issues were considered. First is a summary of the proceedings of the conference and secondly is the round up and way forward. The Chief, Reapporteur of the conference Mr. Kaleb Demeksa made a brief summary presentation of the highlights of the three-day meeting: The report reads as follows:

13. I

Key Recommendations

1. There should be a systematic approach in combating corruption including state reform, institutional reengineering and reconstruction of power structure in Africa.

2. The promotion of inclusive governance, access to public information and the rule of law necessary for ensuring accountability and transparency in the public arena.

3. African governments must pay more attention and political commitment to supporting anti-corruption institutions.

4. There is need to customize anti corruption strategies and claim local ownership on anti corruption strategies.

5. Africa’s international partners must show greater commitment and sincerity in the support for anti corruption agenda in Africa.

6. There must be concerted effort to address problems of poverty and social inequalities in African societies.

7. There is no cultural dimension to corruption in Africa. Indeed, some cultural heritage and values can be used for addressing the problem of corruption in Africa, and they should be harnessed within the context of incorporating African traditional institutions into modern governance structures.

8. Regional institutions like ECA and CODESRIA are commended on their work on governance and corruption in Africa and encouraged to do more in the areas of analytical work, policy articulation, programme development, support for anti corruption institutions and regional networks and technical support and advisory
services to national governments and regional institutions in combating corruption.

After the presentation of the summary of the proceedings, the coordinator of the conference, Mr. Said Adejumobi, on behalf of ECA and CODESRIA gave a final note on the way forward. The following were the way forward identified.

- For ECA to create an e-discussion portal on anti-corruption in Africa through which there will be exchange of ideas, information and discussions on anti-corruption in Africa. ECA offers to house this if the house gives its approval. (Which they did).

- As documentation is very important it is proposed that the proceedings of the conference should be published. Therefore, all the final papers will be revised and submitted to the focal points of ECA and CODESRIA by the 5th November 2008. However, it is only the selected papers that will be published.

- Consultations will be held with member States who express interests in promoting this kind of debate and discourse on anti-corruption in their countries. ECA and CODESRIA offer to give assistance at technical and advisory levels, and help build up processes of national engagement on anti-corruption.

- ECA in collaboration with the UNDP supports the Pan Africa Body of National Anti-Corruption Institutions. And the support will continue aimed at ensuring that the ratification and implementation of UN Convention against Corruption and the AU Convention in Preventing and Combating Corruption in Africa.

The participants endorsed the way forward and urged ECA and CODESRIA to further their realization.

Finally, Mr. Said Adejumobi, on behalf of ECA and CODESRIA thanked everybody present at the conference. He thanked CODESRIA for agreeing to partner with ECA in organizing the conference, and also thanked all the members of the ECA local organizing committee who facilitated the internal arrangements and logistics for the conference. He urged that concerted efforts should be undertaken to strengthen the fight against corruption in Africa. He thereafter declared the conference closed.
International Conference Organized by UNECA and CODESRIA on:
Institutions, Culture and Corruption in Africa

Date: 13th\textsuperscript{th} – 15th October 2008


Programme
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday 13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; October 2008</th>
<th>Day one</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00- 10:45 am</td>
<td>Opening Ceremony</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction and welcome of Guests:  
- Mr. Okey Onyejekwe, Director, GPAD-ECA

Opening Remarks by Chief Host:  
- Ms. Lalla Ben Barka, DES, ECA.

Welcome Address by CODESRIA:  
- Mr. Adebayo Olukoshi, ES, CODSERIA.

Statement by President, AU Commission:

Statement by the AfDB:

Statement by the ACBF:

Keynote Address: Mr. Tajudeen Abdul Raheem
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:45-11:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 11:00-1:00 pm| Plenary session 1: Corruption: Conceptual and theoretical issues  
                    Chair: Adebayo Olukoshi |
|            | 1. In Search of the Ultimate Theory of Corruption: Oasis or Mirage?  
                    - Andile Sokomani |
                    - Ntangsi Memfih |
|            | 3. Conceptual Approach to Corruption in Africa: Typology and Hierarchy  
                    - Christian Balongana |
|            | 4. Bribery and Efficiency – A Counter Example  
                    - Obert Pimhizai |
|            | 5. The Valuation of Corruption: An Optional Pricing Approach  
                    - Joe Attah Mensah |
<p>| Discussants: Emmanuel Nnadozie, Brahim Elmorchild and Gonzaque Rosalie |
| 1:00-2:45 pm| Lunch break              |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2:45-4:45 pm | **Plenary session 2: Corruption: Conceptual and theoretical issues (Continued)**  
             | **Chair:** Abdalla Bujra                                               |
| 1.         | The Political Culture of corruption in Africa                         |
|            | - Eghosa Osaghae                                                      |
| 2.         | The Fantasy of the Anti-corruption African State                      |
|            | - Robert Tumukwasibwe                                                 |
| 3.         | Regime Types, Governance and Corruption in Africa: Focus on Africa’s new and Transitional Democracies |
|            | - Victor Adetula                                                      |
| 4.         | African corruption in the dominant paradigmology                      |
|            | - Lucien Ayissi                                                      |
| 5.         | Corruption: scope and causes: case study of Algeria                   |
|            | - BOUTALEB Kouider                                                   |
|            | **Discussants:** Alfred Zack Williams and Leopold Donfack Sokuneg     |

General Discussion:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Tuesday 14th October 2008 | **Day two**  
  **Breakout sessions** |
| 9:00-11:00 | Breakout Session: State, Society and Corruption (A)  
<pre><code>         | Chair: **Joe-Attah Mensah**                                           |
</code></pre>
<p>|            | State, Society and Corruption (B)                                     |
|            | Chair: <strong>Eghosa Osaghae</strong>                                              |
|            | State, Society and Corruption (C)                                     |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Chair: <strong>Jalal Abdel Latif</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdoul Aziz Sow</td>
<td>Gilbert Malemba N’sakila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aderibidge S. Olomola</td>
<td>Wolf Ulrich Akiana Mfere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Fiscal systems and corruption: an academic analysis applied to the Cameroonian case</td>
<td>3. Corruption and electoral process in Nigeria: Examining the role of the Judiciary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pantaléon Essama</td>
<td>Osita Agbu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Igbatayo</td>
<td>Percyslage Chigora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Corruption and public institutions in Africa: example of defense policies</td>
<td>5. Universities in Africa: places of training for corruption? Case study of national universities of Benin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thérèse F. Azeng</td>
<td>Alexis B.A. Adandé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discussants:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Discussants:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.Chikulo and Ntangsi Memfih</td>
<td>Omar Massoud and Boutaleb Koulder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discussants:**
Babatunde Tijane Cole and Andile Sokomani
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11:00 - 11:15</th>
<th>Coffee Break</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:15- 1:15 pm</td>
<td>Breakout sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State, Society and Corruption (D)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Poverty, Social Inequality, Service Delivery and Corruption in Africa (A)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. Chair: Marie Saine-Firdaus</strong></td>
<td><strong>Chair: Emmanuel Nnadozie</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ibrahim Elomorchid</td>
<td>- Abraham John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Leopold Donfack Sokuneg</td>
<td>- Theresa Moyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dosumu Jubril Adesegun</td>
<td>- Asma Mohamed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sabiti Makara</td>
<td>- Massoud Omar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discussants:</strong> Osita Agbu and Therese Azeng</td>
<td><strong>Discussants:</strong> Andrea Gucci and Victor Adetula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:15pm–2:30 pmm</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2:30-4:30 pm  | Plenary session 3: Experiences of national Anticorruption institutions and programmes in Africa and Elsewhere  
Chair:  Said Adejumobi |
|            | 1. Experience of National Anti-Corruption Institution and Programme: The case of Sierra Leone  
- Abdul Omoranike Babatunde Tijan-Cole |
|            | 2. Role of national anti-corruption institution in combating bad governance in Africa: The Case of the National Anti-corruption commission of Togo  
- Assouan Gbesso |
|            | 3. Bringing the Public Back in: A critique of the Nigerian Anti-Corruption Project, and the Alternative Policy Futures  
- Charles Ukeje |
|            | 4. The experience of Ilala Municipality in developing and implementing internal and external diagnostics to curb corruption in Tanzania  
- John M. Lubuva |
- Todd Fernandez |
<p>| 6.30pm-7.30 pm | Reception for Participants: UNCC                                    |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wednesday 15th October 2008</th>
<th>Day three</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00-11:00</td>
<td>Breakout sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leadership, corruption and conflict in Africa</strong>&lt;br&gt;Chair: Zen Tadesse</td>
<td><strong>International dimensions of corruption</strong>&lt;br&gt;Chair: Sam Cho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Charismatic Leadership, Corruption, Ethnicity, and the Civil War in Sierra Leone&lt;br&gt;   - Alfred Zack-William</td>
<td>1. Money Laundering: A View from Developing Countries&lt;br&gt;   - Chibuike Ugochukwu Uche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discussants</strong>: Asma Mohammed and Abdou Aziz Sow</td>
<td><strong>General discussion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General discussion</strong></td>
<td><strong>General discussion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-11:15</td>
<td>II. Coffee break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15-1:00 pm</td>
<td>Round table on combating corruption in Africa: Okey Onyejekwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- African Development Bank, (AfDB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- African Union Commission (AUC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- UNDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- CODESRIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Leading Anti-Corruption Activists, policy makers and practitioners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00-2:30 pm</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30-5:00 pm</td>
<td>Closing: Round-Up and Way Forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adebayo Olukoshi and Said Adejumobi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

END
Annex II

International Conference on Institutions, Culture and Corruption in Africa

List of Participants

Algeria

1. Djounid Hadjidj
   Associate Professor
   Faculté des sciences sociales
   Université d'Oran
   Oran, Algeria
   Tel: 0775992107
   E-mail: djhadjidj@yahoo.fr

2. Prof. Boutaleb Kouider
   Faculté des Sciences Economiques et de Gestion
   Université de Tlemcen
   114, lotissement 317, Ain- Temouchent (46000)
   Algérie
   Tlemcen, Algeria
   Tel: 00 213 43 60 98 26
   Cell: 05 52 56 25 05
   E-mail: kouiderboutaleb@hotmail.com

Benin

3. Dr. Soglo Yao Marcel Yves
   Enseignant - Chercheur
   Centre d’études, de formation et de recherches
   en développement (CEFRED)
   Université d’Abomey-Calavi
   01 BP 1287
   Cotonou, Benin
   Cell: 2299798232/93090952
   Tel: 22921387573
   E-mail: achabossou@yahoo.fr; ysglo@yahoo.fr

4. Ms. Alexis Adandé
   Maître-assistant d'archéologie
   Département d'histoire et d'archéologie
   Faculté des lettres, arts et sciences humaines
   Université d'Abomey-Calavi
   01BP 1057 Porto-Novo
   Cotonou, Bénin
   Tel. (229) 20 22 43 63
   E-mail: aladande@hotmail.com

Cameroon

5. Mr. Memfih Ntangsi Max
   University Lecturer
   Department of Economics and Management
   University of Buea
   P. O. Box 63, Buea
   Douala, Cameroon
   Tel: 237 33323666
   Cell: 237 99802083
   E-mail: ntangsi2005@yahoo.com

6. Dr. Pantaléon Essama
   Lecture rand Researcher
   Faculté des Sciences Economiques et de Gestion
   Université de Yaoundé II
   P.O.BOX 1365
   Yaoundé, Cameroon
   Tel: 237 77 690970
   E-mail: essama1@yahoo.fr

7. Prof. Lucien Ayissi
   Docteur d'Etat en philosophie
   Département de philosophie, Faculté des Arts,
   Lettres et Sciences Humaines
   Université de Yaoundé I
   B.P. 13280 Yaoundé
   Yaoundé, Cameroon
   Cell: 23799922880/7738855
   E-mail: layissi2000@yahoo.fr

8. Leopold Donfack Sokeng
   Head
   Department of Public Law
   Université de Douala
   P. O. Box 2749
   Douala, Cameroon
   Tel: 237 99998736
   E-mail: ldoeng@yahoo.com

9. Miss Thérèse Felisiti Azeng
   Researcher
   Faculty of Economics and Management
   Université de Yaoundé, BP 1365 Soa.
   Douala, Cameroon
   Cell: +237 99 20 23 13 / 75 03 38 57
   E-mail: azength@yahoo.fr
10. Mr. Etanislas Ngondi
Coordonnateur REMIDAC
Université Marien Ngouabi
BP 14812
Brazzaville, Congo
Tel: 2425223518
Cell: 242 6635756
E-mail: ngodi_etanislas@voila.fr

11. Mr. Wolf Ulrich Akiana Mfere
Chercheur
Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les Analyses et Politiques Economiques (CERAPE)
56 bis rue kebara
Brazzaville, Congo
Tel: 242 5226493
E-mail: mferewolf@yahoo.fr

12. Mr. Balongana Kimbidima Christian Régis
Chercheur
Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les Analyses et Politiques Economiques (CERAPE)
Case 224 OCH Moungah 3
Brazzaville, Congo
Tel: 002425762963
E-mail: balongatchang@yahoo.fr

13. Prof. Gilbert Malemba N’sakila
Faculté des Sciences Sociales, Politiques et Administratives
Université de Lubumbashi
B.P. 1825
LUBUMBASHI, Rep. Dem. du Congo
Tel: (243) 09 970 22 458
E-mail: gilbert.malemba@unilu.ac.cd

14. Dr. Armin K. Nolting
Governance Advisor
Support Programme for the AU and UNECA
GTZ - German Technical Cooperation
Yewubdar Building, Africa Avenue
P.O. Box 12631
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251 116 182586
Fax: +251 116 182588
E-mail: armin.nolting@gtz.de

15. Prof. Kuruvilla Mathews
University Professor
Political Science and International Relations
Addis Ababa University
P.O.Box 150192
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 0911 336818
E-mail: krlathews2006@yahoo.com

16. Ms. Ute Reisinger
Intern
Programme Management
Transparency Ethiopia
P. O. Box 27847
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 0913 820820
E-mail: ute.reisinger@hotmail.com

17. Sister Senait Mengesha
Social RehabCoordinator
Social Rehabilitation Department
Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat
P.O.Box 2891
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 011 5 55 0300
E-mail: senaitmms@yahoo.com

18. Father Ketema Asfaw
Catholic University Vice President
Ecusta
Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 091202865
E-mail: asfawketema@yahoo.com

19. Mr. Solomon Demelash
Teacher
Minilik II School
P. O. Box 59957
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 0911 81 48 98
E-mail: soldemal@yahoo.com

20. Mr. Daniel Teklu
Educational Technology Specialist
Academy for Educational Development
P. O. Box 15530
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 0911 692723
E-mail: danielwonseged@yahoo.com
21. Mr. Kehulu Yilkal  
Addis Ababa University  
P. O. Box 17235  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 0911 728726  
E-mail: kekuye@yahoo.com

22. Ms. Zimmeta B. Doilicho  
Legal Consultant  
Emahizee Global plc.  
P.O.Box 1747  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 0911 640856  
E-mail: zimmeta@yahoo.com

23. Mr. Hailu Berhe Tsaedu  
Director  
Ethics Infrastructures Department  
Federal Ethics and Anticorruption Commission  
P.O.Box 34798  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 0115151506  
Fax: 011 5151492  
E-mail: ethicsco@ethionet.et

24. Ms. Zenebework Tadesse  
CODESRIA  
P. O. Box 10301  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 011514769  
E-mail: zentad@ethionet.et

25. Mr. Shirega Minye  
Researcher  
Gender research Division  
P. O. Box 24369  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 0911658102  
E-mail: contact.wino@yahoo.com

26. Mr. Getachew Demek  
CDC  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 0911 605286  
E-mail: cdc@ethionet.et

27. Mr. Eyasu Yimer  
Executive Director  
Transparency Ethiopia  
P. O. Box 27847  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 0911 68 53 94  
E-mail: tirat.ti@ethionet.et

28. Ms. Haimanot Debasu  
Programme Officer  
Transparency Ethiopia  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 0911 41 19 22  
E-mail: haimydf@yahoo.com

29. Sergio Essono Abeso Tomo  
Magistrate à la Cour Suprême de Justice  
Corte Suprema de justicia  
Palacio de Justicia, Avenida de la independencia  
Malabo, Guinee Equatoriale  
Tel: 00 240 257 801  
E-mail: sergio_dumu@yahoo.fr

30. Mr. Franck Kamunga Cibangu  
Executive Director  
Executive Committee  
Droits Humains Sans Frontières  
Valley Arcade, Gitanga Road  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: 254 20 3874998/9  
Cell: 254 07 22 66 53 76  
Fax: 254 20 38 74 997  
E-mail: franckamunga@yahoo.fr; fkamunga@khrc.or.ke

31. Prof. Abdalla Bujra  
Executive Director  
DPMF  
P.O.Box 26586-00100, Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: 254 722 764951/254 20 2713591  
Fax: 254 20 2712801  
E-mail: abdallab@gmail.com; dpmf.nairobi@dpmf.org

32. Ms. Lilian Bokeeye Mahiri-Zaja  
Deputy Executive Director  
Ombuds Man Office  
Public Complaints Office, Ministry of Justice  
P. O. Box 56057-00100  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: 254 722 210612  
E-mail: mahiril@yahoo.com
33. Dr. Tajudeen Abdul-Raheem  
Nairobi, Kenya  
E-mail: tajudeen28@yahoo.com

34. Mr. Jairus Ngaa  
Attorney  
Legal Services  
Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission  
P.O.Box 611 30-00200  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: 0721 435 324  
E-mail: jngahh@integrity.go.ke or jairusngaah@yahoo.com

35. Mr. Opimbi Osore  
Senior Project Advisor  
GTZ-Governance Support Project  
P. O. Box 41607, 00100, Nairobi  
Kenya, Nairobi  
Tel: (254-20) 422304/20 422800  
Mobile: 071 0492445  
Fax: (254-20) 422333  
E-mail: opimbi@gtzgovernance.co.uk, opimbi.osore@gtz.de

Lesotho

36. Dr. Oscar Gakuo Mwangi  
Senior Lecturer  
Department of Political & Administrative Studies  
National University of Lesotho  
P.O. Roma 180  
Roma, Lesotho  
Tel: 266 52213659  
E-mail: og.mwangi@nul.ls;ogmwangi@yahoo.com

Liberia

37. Mr. Jasper Cummeh, III  
Senior Policy Director  
Policy Department  
Actions for Genuine Democratic Alternatives (AGENDA), P. O. Box 1000  
Monrovia, Liberia  
Tel: (231)-6-542-933  
E-mail: jasper_cummehe@freeagenda.org

Morroco

38. Dr. Brahim Mansouri  
Professor of Economics  
Department of Economics, Faculty of Juridical, Economic and Social Sciences  
Marrakesh University  
P.O. Box: 40000  
Marakech, Morroco  
Cell: (212)-68-04.67.55 or 212 55135991  
E-mail: brmansouri@yahoo.fr

Niger

39. Dr. Malam Issa Mahaman  
Maître Assistant  
Département Histoire  
Université Abdou Moumouni de Niamey  
B.P. 11 298 Niamey Niger  
Niamey, Niger  
Tel: 227 96 29 83 88 (cell), 227 20317255 (Bur)  
E-mail: mallamissa2@yahoo.fr

Nigeria

40. Dr. Antonia T. Okoosi-Simbine  
Governance Studies Division  
NISER  
Ibadan, Nigeria  
Tel: 234 8033287766  
E-mail: tsombe98@yahoo.com

41. Ms. Akaoma Nwogo Onyemelukwe  
Programme Officer  
RSH/HIV&AIDS  
Action Aid Nigeria  
Abuja, Nigeria  
Tel: 234 94618778/9  
Cell: 2348033524279, 2348026378957  
E-mail: akoma18@yahoo.com

42. Prof. Osita Augustine Agbu  
Associate research Professor  
Reserch and Studies  
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs  
13/15 Kofo Abayomi Road, PMB 12750, Victoria Island  
Lagos, Nigeria  
Tel: 234 1 2615843  
Cell: 234 8022594531  
E-mail: ossele2004@yahoo.com
43. Prof. Chibuike Ugochukwu Uche  
Professor of Banking and Financial Institution  
University of Nigeria Enugu Campus  
P. O. Box 2542 Enugu  
Lagos, Nigeria  
Tel: 234 42 45 41 24  
Cell: 234 803 0940 160; 234 803 393 8629  
E-mail: chibuikeuche@hotmail.com

44. Dr. Charles Ukeje  
Reader in International Relations  
Department of International Relations  
Bafemi Awolowo University  
Ile-Ife, Nigeria  
Cell: 234 803 407 9001  
E-mail: charlesukeje@yahoo.com; charlesukeje@fulbrightweb.org

45. Dosumu Jubril Adesegun  
Principal Research Officer  
National Theatre, Iganmu  
Centre for Black and African Arts and Civilization (CBAAC)  
PMB 12794  
Lagos, Nigeria  
Tel: 234 1 8083950755, 234 1 8055404320  
E-mail: jubadosu@yahoo.com

46. Professor Aderibidge Stephen Olomola  
Director  
Agriculture and Rural Development Department  
Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER)  
PMB 5, University post office, Ibadan  
Lagos, Nigeria  
Cell: 234 805 567 4797 or 234 803 613 2535  
E-mail: as_olomola@yahoo.com

47. Dr. Massoud Omar  
Senior Lecturer  
Dept. of Local Government Studies, Institute of Administration  
Ahmadu Bello University  
PMB 12794  
Kaduna, Nigeria  
Tel: 234 803 7023317  
E-mail: drmassoudomar@yahoo.com

48. Prof. Imoudu Peter Braimah  
University Lecturer  
Department of Economics and Development Studies  
Federal University of Technology  
PMB 704, Akure  
Lagos, Nigeria  
Cell: 234 803 7146037  
E-mail: pbimoud@yahoo.com

49. Mr. Nathaniel Umukoro  
University Lecturer  
Department of Political Science  
Delta State University, PMB 001  
Abraka, Nigeria  
Tel: 234 802 8376311  
E-mail: numukoro@yahoo.co.uk

50. Prof. Victor Adetula Olubunmi  
Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social Science  
University of Jos  
PMB 2084  
Jos, Nigeria  
Tel 234-73-613129 Cell 234-803 6896579  
E-mail: vadetula@gmail.com; vadetula@hotmail.com

51. Prof. Eghosa Emmanuel Osaghae  
Vice Chancellor  
Office of the Vice Chancellor  
Igbinedion University  
PMB 0006 Benin City  
Okada, Nigeria  
Tel/Fax 234 52 260005  
Cell: 234 803 7035795  
E-mail: osaghaeem@yahoo.co.uk

52. Comrade Lucky Akabuike  
Chairman  
Nigeria Labour Congress  
No. 108 Abard,Umuahia, Abia State  
Umuahia, Nigeria  
Tel: 0803746899  
E-mail: Comradeluckyplat@yahoo.com

53. Comrade Samuel E.N. Njoku  
State Secretary  
Nigeria Labour Congress-Abia  
108 ABA road-Umahia-Abia State  
Umuahia, Nigeria  
Tel: 08033491052
54. Ms. Salome Akabuike  
Nigeria Labour Congress, Abia State  
No. 108 Aba Road Umuhaia, Abia State  
Umuahia, Abia State, Nigeria  
Tel: 08034313037  
E-mail: comradelucky@yahoo.com  

Senegal  
55. Mr. Abdoul Aziz Sow  
Chargé de cours  
Sciences Juridiques  
Université Gaston Berger de Saint Louis (Sénégal)/ Université Cergy Pontoise de Paris (France)  
Saint Louis, Sénégal  
Tel: 0033628761939/221 77553488  
Fax: 221 9615139  
E-mail: azizdabakhssow@yahoo.fr; azizsow@ugb.sn  

Sierra Leone  
56. Mr. Abraham John  
Executive Secretary  
Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone  
37 Wellington Street  
Lungi International Airport  
Freetown, Sierra Leone  
Tel: 232 0 76823955  
E-mail: abrahamjohn60@yahoo.co.uk  

57. Abdul Omoranike Babatunde Tijan-Cole  
Commissioner  
Anti Corruption Commission Sierra Leone  
3 Gloucestr Street  
Freetown, Sierra Leone  
Tel: 23222221468  
Cell: 23276602716//23233602716/ 23276244720  
E-mail: atejancole@hotmail.com  

South Africa  
58. Prof. Bornwell Chikulo  
Professor of Development Studies  
Department of development Studies  
North West University  
Mafikeng Campus, PB X2046  
MMABATHO  
South Africa  
Fax: 2718389 2504  
Tel: 27183892249 (office)  
Cell: 27 082 2007895  
E-mail: bornwell.chikulo@nwu.ac.za  

59. Mr. Andile Sokomani  
Researcher  
Corruption and Governance  
Institute for Security Studies  
67 Roeland Square, Drury Lane, Gardens  
Cape Town, South Africa  
Tel: 27 (0)21 461 7211  
Cell: 27 839780080  
Fax: 27 0 214617213  
E-mail: asokomani@issafrica.org  

60. Mr. Obert Pimhidzai  
PhD Student  
School of Economics  
University of Cape Town  
Private Bag Rondebosch 7701  
Cape Town, South Africa  
Tel: 2721 650 4521  
Cell: 2784 847 2035  
Fax: 27216502854  
E-mail: obonas@yahoo.com; pmhobe001@uct.ac.za  

61. Mr. Senayon Samuel Oladuoluwa  
Student  
School of Literature and Language Studeis,  
Discipline of African Literature  
University of Witwatersrand  
Private Bag 3, Wits 2050  
Johannesburg, South Africa  
Cell: 2778 152 6422  
Fax: 27 11 717 4039  
E-mail: samsenayon@yahoo.com  

Sudan  
62. Dr. Asma Hussein Mohamed Adam  
Assistant Professor  
Political Science Department  
University of Juba  
Khartoum, Sudan  
Cell: 249129446832  
E-mail: asmein69@hotmail.com  

Tanzania  
63. Mr. John Mocho Lubuva  
Municipal Director  
Administration  
Ilala Municipal Council  
P.O.Box 5974  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
Tel: 255 22 2772816  
Cell: 255 784 345719  
E-mail: jmlubuntu@gmail.com
The Gambia

64. Ms. Marie Saine Eirdaus
Minister
Department of State for Justice
Attorney general’s Chambers
Banjul, The Gambia
Tel: 220 4207238
E-mail: sukamie@yahoo.com

Togo

65. Mr. Assouan Gbesso
Consultant
University for Peace - Africa Programme United Nations
B.P. 34 Sokode
Sokode, Togo
Tel: 228 338 1268
Cell: 228 912 20 97/0210387
E-mail: agbesso@francophone.net

66. Dr. Gbenyon Kuakuvi
Demographer
Faculte des Sciences Economiques et de Gestion
Université de Lome
BP 20209
Lome, Togo
Tel: 228 9027207
E-mail: kgbenyo@yahoo.fr

Uganda

67. Mr. Sabiti Makara
Senior Lecturer in Political Science
Department of Political Science
Makerere University
P.O.Box 7062
Kampala, Uganda
Tel: 256 772457350
E-mail: makara@ss.mak.ac.ug; esmakara2002@yahoo.co.uk

68. Mr. Robert Tumukwasibwe
Principal Clerk Assistant
Parliament of Uganda
P.O.Box 7178
Kampala, Uganda
Tel: 256 41 43 77 205
Cell: 256 772 447 998
E-mail: trobert@parliament.go.ug

69. Dr. Edward Batte Sennoga
Lecturer
Department of Development Economics, Faculty of Economics and Management
Makerere University
P. O. Box 7062
Kampala, Uganda
Tel: 256 41 4 530115, 256 41 4 594498
Cell: 256 77 4 256196
E-mail: esennoga@yahoo.com or esennoga@fema.mak.ac.ug

United Kingdom

70. Prof Alfred Zack-Williams
Professor of Sociology
Education and Social Science
University of Central Lancashire
27 Greenhill Road, Liverpool, Merseyside, L18 6J
Liverpool, Manchester, United Kingdom
Tel: 44 151 724 3773
Cell: 44 7803937579
E-mail: abzw@blueyonder.co.uk

71. Ms. Cosana Preston
Student
African Studies
University of Oxford
38 Stockmore Street
London, United Kingdom
Tel: 44 75 15101412
E-mail: cosanna.preston@gmail.com

USA

72. Dr. Anga Timilsina
Research Analyst
DGG/BDP/UNDP
UNDP
304 E. 45th 10th floor
New York, USA
Tel: 212 906 6446
E-mail: anga.timilsina@undp.org
Zimbabwe

73. Percyslage Chigora
Chirperson/Lecturer
Department of History and Development Studies
Midlands State University
Private Bag 9055, Gweru
Gweru, Zimbabwe
Tel: 263 54 60450/60409
Cell: 263 11 234 568 / 263 091 431 856
Fax: 263 54 60233
E-mail: chigorap2000@yahoo.com,
pchigora2003@yahoo.fr, chigorap@msu.ac.zw

Embassies

74. Son Excellence
Monsieur Jean Pierre Rakotoarivony
Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire
Ambassade de la République de Madagascar
Addis -Abeba
Tel: (251-11) 661 25 55/663 75 61
Cell: 0911254090
Fax: (251-11) 661 01 27
E-mail: e-mail: emb.mad@ethionet.et

75. Mr. Ilias Modiev
First Secretary
Embassy of the Russian Federation
Addis Ababa
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 661 2060
Fax: 661 3795
E-mail: russemb@ethionet.et

76. Mr. Musa Sanneh
Finance Attaché
Gambia Embassy
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 011 6613874
Fax: 0116627895
E-mail: musassanneh@yahoo.com.uk

77. Mr. Bashikako Ferdinand
Counselor
Ambassade de la République du Burundi
Addis -Abeba, Ethiopia
Tel: 0114651300
Fax: 0114650299
E-mail: burundi.emb@ethionet.et

78. Mr. Munir Adam
African Studies Center
Royal Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Bole Street
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 0911 402677
E-mail: best4yous@gmail.com

79. Mr. Sjoerd Smit
Political Section
Royal Netherlands Embassy
P. O. Box 1241
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 011 371100
Fax: 011 3711577
E-mail: sjoerd.smit@minbuza.nl

80. Son Excellence
Monsieur Bruno N. Zidouemba
Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire
Ambassade du Burkina Faso
Addis -Abeba, Ethiopia
Tel: 011 661 58 63 Fax: 011 661 58 57
E-mail: bzidouemba@hotmail.com

81. Mr. Klena Jean Ouattara
Minister Conseiller
Burkina Faso Embassy
P.O. Box 19686
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 011 661 58 63
Fax: 011 661 58 58
E-mail: ouattarak@hotmail.com

82. Mr. Mokrane Djouadi
Plenipotentiary Minister
Algerian Embassy
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 0913637105
Fax: 011 3719168

83. Mr. Rene Ilume Tembele
Diplomat
Economic Community of Central African States
Embassy of Democratic Republic of Congo
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 0911407737
Fax: 011 3713713466
E-mail: neneit2006@yahoo.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title/Role</th>
<th>Organization/Address</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84.</td>
<td>Mr. Robert Nkake</td>
<td>Ministre Conseiller</td>
<td>Embassy of Congo</td>
<td>Tel: 0912 174075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.</td>
<td>Mr. Omeh Nwokpoku</td>
<td>Embassy of Nigeria</td>
<td>Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</td>
<td>Tel: 0912150191 E-mail: <a href="mailto:ijsamson2002@yahoo.co.uk">ijsamson2002@yahoo.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86.</td>
<td>Mr. Baba Togmiau</td>
<td>First Counselor</td>
<td>Embassy of Chad</td>
<td>Tel: 0113720315 Fax: 0113720314 E-mail: <a href="mailto:baatogsnian@yahoo.fr">baatogsnian@yahoo.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.</td>
<td>Mr. Joseph Chisala</td>
<td>First Secretary</td>
<td>Embassy of Malawi</td>
<td>Tel: 011 3711280 Fax: 0113719742 E-mail: <a href="mailto:jhchisala@hotmail.com">jhchisala@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.</td>
<td>Mrs. Anasuza De Sa</td>
<td>Diplomat - Counselor</td>
<td>Embassy of Brazil</td>
<td>Tel: 0912060549 E-mail: <a href="mailto:anasuzadesa@yahoo.com">anasuzadesa@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89.</td>
<td>Prof. Adebayo OLUKOSHI</td>
<td>Executive Secretary</td>
<td>CODESRIA</td>
<td>Tel: 221 77 658 6197 E-mail: <a href="mailto:olukoshi@yahoo.com">olukoshi@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.</td>
<td>Mr. Kangne Barry</td>
<td>Embassy of the Republic of Guinea</td>
<td>Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</td>
<td>Tel: 0911 232630 E-mail: <a href="mailto:kangnebarry@yahoo.com">kangnebarry@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.</td>
<td>Richard Akum</td>
<td>Diplomat - Counselor</td>
<td>CODESRIA</td>
<td>Tel: 221 77 658 6197 E-mail: <a href="mailto:olukoshi@yahoo.com">olukoshi@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.</td>
<td>Prof. Okey Onyejekwe</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>UNECA Secretariat</td>
<td>Tel: 251 115 516108/5511227/5443436 Fax: 251 115 511953 E-mail: <a href="mailto:onyejek@uneca.org">onyejek@uneca.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.</td>
<td>Mr. Aboon Sofonnou</td>
<td>Assistant de Programme</td>
<td>CODESRIA</td>
<td>Tel: 221 840139 Fax: 221 8241289 E-mail: <a href="mailto:abdon.sofonnou@codesria.sn">abdon.sofonnou@codesria.sn</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94.</td>
<td>Dr. Pinkie Mekgwe</td>
<td>Programme Officer</td>
<td>CODESRIA</td>
<td>Tel: 221 774060906 E-mail: <a href="mailto:pmekgwe@codesria.sn">pmekgwe@codesria.sn</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.</td>
<td>Said Adejumobi</td>
<td>Chief, Public Administration Section</td>
<td>Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)</td>
<td>Tel.: 251 115 516108/5511227/5443436 Fax: 251 115 511953 E-mail: <a href="mailto:sadejumobi@uneca.org">sadejumobi@uneca.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
97. Jalal Abdel-Latif  
Chief, Civil Society Section  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD),  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel.: 251 1 551 1227  
E-mail: jabdel-latif@uneca.org

98. Sam Cho  
OIC, Private Sector and Enterprise Development Section  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD),  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel.: 251 1 551 1227  
Email: scho@uneca.org

99. Joseph Atta-Mensah  
Chief of Regional Integration Section  
NEPAD and Regional Integration Division  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Email: jatta-mensah@uneca.org

100. Abraham Azubuike  
Chief Librarian  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 251 11 5443667  
E-mail: aazubuike@uneca.org

101. Max Jarrett  
Communication Officer  
Information and Communication Service (ICS)  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 251 115 516294  
Email: mjarrett@uneca.org

102. Kaleb Demeksa  
Development Management Officer  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD),  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

103. Gonzague Rosalie  
Economic Affairs Officer  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD),  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel.: 251 1 551 1227/544 5656  
Email: grosalie@uneca.org

104. Juliana Gonsalves  
Economic Affairs Officer,  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD),  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel.: 251 1 551 1227/544 5656  
Email: jgonsalves@uneca.org

105. Almaz Mitikou  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD),  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel.: 251 1 551 1227  
E-mail: amitikou@uneca.org

106. Bethelehem Teshager  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD),  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel.: 251 1 551 1227  
E-mail: bteshager@uneca.org

107. Omowale Dipeolu  
Consultant  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD),  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel.: 251 1 551 1227/251 11 5445329  
Email: odipeolu@uneca.org
108. Rebecca Benyam  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD),  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel.: 251 1 551 1227  
E-mail: rbenayam@uneca.org

109. Yeshimebet Araya  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD),  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel.: 251 1 551 1227  
E-mail: yaraya@uneca.org

110. Meaza Molla  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD),  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel.: 251 1 551 1227  
Email: mmolla@uneca.org

111. Loule Balcha  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD),  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel.: 251 1 551 1227  
E-mail: lbalcha@uneca.org

112. Abijah Yeshaneh  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD),  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel.: 251 1 551 1227  
E-mail: ayeshneh@uneca.org

113. Genet Beyene  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD),  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel.: 251 1 551 1227  
E-mail: gbeyene@uneca.org

114. Mawro Hervé Dalo (Intern)  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD),  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa  
Tel.: 251 1 551 1227

115. Kidist Mulugeta  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD),  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa  
E-mail: kmulugeta@uneca.org

116. Gedion Gamora  
Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD),  
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
Addis Ababa  
E-mail: ggamora@uneca.org

Press

117. Mr. Solomon Ayele Zeleke  
Reporter  
Ethiopian News Agency (ENA)  
P. O. Box 530  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 0911 645613

118. Mr. Desene Sakoume Ararse  
Senior reporter  
Ethiopian Herald  
Ethiopian Press Agency  
P.O.Box 30145  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 0911 753486  
E-mail: desenesak@yahoo.com

119. Berhane Gebregziabher  
Journalist  
Ethiopian Press Agency  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

120. Mr. Adugna Feyiss  
Editor  
Ethiopian Press Agency  
P. O. Box 30089  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel: 0911645683  
E-mail: adugnafeyissa@yahoo.com
Annex II
Page 50

121. Mr. Abraham Dereje
Assistant Editor
Addis Zemen
Ethiopian Press Agency
P. O. Box 30145
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 0912116952
E-mail: abchag@yahoo.com