



AFRICA CENTER
FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

Measuring and Countering Corruption

Mr Nicholas Seymour
Transparency International



Managing Security Resources in Africa

The Challenges posed by Corruption

Transparency International (UK) Defence and Security

Corruption



Transparency International Definition

Corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain.

Consequences:

Corruption results in unequal access to security, justice and resources thereby increasing inequality and dividing societies.

The Consequences of Corruption



In countries in which 60%+ of the people report paying a bribe in the last year:

- An average of 38% of people live in poverty,
- 50% of children do not finish school,
- 482 women die in childbirth for every 100,000 live births

In countries in which only 30% of the people report paying a bribe in the last year:

- An average of 8% live in poverty;
- 9% of children do not finish school,
- 45 women die in childbirth for every 100,000 live births

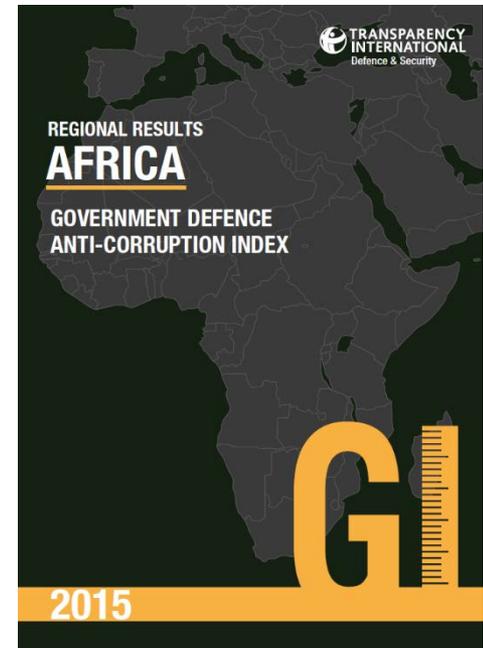
Before corruption can be addressed it is essential to understand the risk:



- Defence spending is rising but **oversight** is not keeping pace;
- Increases in spending are not necessarily enhancing state security;
- Corruption undermines public trust in governments / armed forces;
- International arms exports are profiting from conflict and security

Government Defence Anti-Corruption Index (GI)

- A series of 77 questions to identify risk;
- Each question scored from 0 to 4;
- Scores banded A (the best) to F (most vulnerable);
- Independent assessor and a series of peer reviews;
- The Government is invited to review the assessment.





POLITICAL

Defence & security policy

Defence budgets

Nexus of defence & national assets

Organised crime

Control of intelligence services

Export controls

FINANCE

Asset disposals

Secret budgets

Military-owned businesses

Illegal private enterprises

PERSONNEL

Leadership Behaviour

Payroll, promotions, appointments,
rewards

Conscription

Salary chain

Values & Standards

Small Bribes

OPERATIONS

Disregard of corruption in country

Corruption within mission

Contracts

Private Security Companies

PROCUREMENT

Technical requirements /
specifications

Single sourcing

Agents/brokers

Collusive bidders

Financing packages

Offsets

Contract award, delivery

Subcontractors

Seller influence

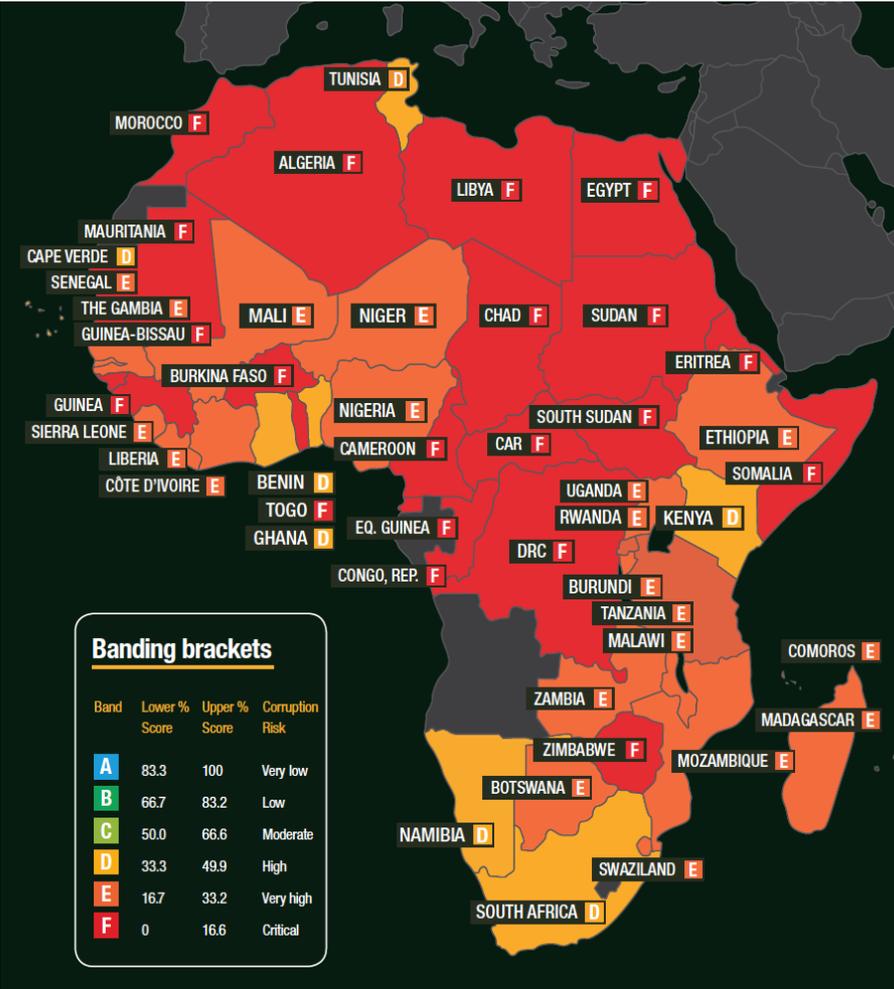
Example Question



GOVERNMENT DEFENCE ANTI-CORRUPTION INDEX QUESTIONNAIRE WITH MODEL ANSWERS

Number	Topics, Sub-Topics, Explanations, and Questions
	<p>POLITICAL If a corrupt individual or group is able to influence defence and security policy (for example, to create a requirement for procurement of fast jets when no such need truly exists), this is high-level corruption.</p>
	<p>Defence and Security Policy and Policy Transparency A defence process can be manipulated or complicated in order to hide corrupt decisions and illicit enrichment, for example, if a policy approval procedure is lacking or policy decisions are not published. In the most extreme cases, defence corruption at the highest level might represent 'state capture', if an elite is able to shape state decisions across much wider policy areas.</p>
1	<p>Is there formal provision for effective and independent legislative scrutiny of defence policy?</p> <p><i>Answer guidelines</i></p> <p>4. Formal rights exist for parliament to scrutinise defence policy, and there is no evidence that the legislature is unduly influenced by the executive to vote in its favour. Parliament approves or vetoes laws on security, exercises budgetary power, and reviews or approves major arms procurements and decisions regularly. Parliament can turn down or amend defence policy.</p> <p>3. As for score 4, there is considerable legislative scrutiny, yet some of the listed aspects of legislative scrutiny are missing, unclear, or of uncertain quality.</p> <p>2. There are some formal rights (for example in law, statute, or custom) to review defence policy and there is evidence that defence policy is debated in parliament, although it cannot necessarily be vetoed.</p> <p>1. There are few formal mechanisms for legislative scrutiny of defence policy, though an independent legislature does exist and there is some evidence of it having influence over defence issues in the last year.</p> <p>0. Either no independent legislature exists at all, OR it exists but has no formal rights over defence policy, OR the significant presence of military officials within parliament has contributed to evidence that parliamentary scrutiny of defence is undermined.</p> <p>N/A. Only select if you are confident a N/A applies, and please justify why you have selected it.</p>

2015 Governance Index - Africa



Context



- Understanding that there is a problem is the easy part;
- Success in tackling corruption requires understanding of the competing interests & underlying ‘pathways’ to corruption;
 - Criminal patronage networks.
 - Factionalism.
 - Elections.
 - Organised Crime.
 - Narcotics.
 - Exploitation of Natural Assets.
 - Land Title and Expropriation.
 - Borders.
 - Foreign Aid.
 - Military, Police, and Militias.

Tackling Corruption



- Need for a long-term plan that:
 - Achieves ‘buy in’ at a senior level;
 - Gets the message across to all that corruption does not have to be accepted;
 - Sees the establishment of effective mechanisms for oversight, including maximum transparency of budgets;
 - Provides the means for reporting corruption incidents and protects those who make reports;
 - Ensures accountability and an end to impunity; transparent follow up;
 - Uses effective training and standards to develop a cadre of professionals who do not accept corruption;
 - Ensures that donors and international partners apply appropriate standards.

Addressing Defence Corruption



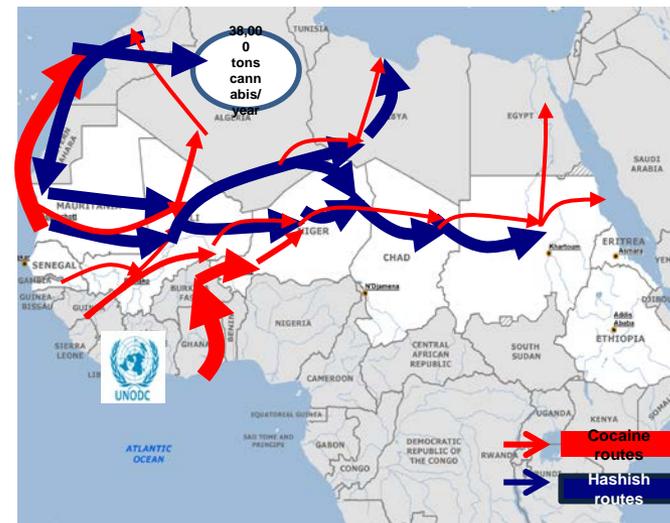
- Defence budgets should be subject to open and robust scrutiny to ensure limited resources are spent wisely, particularly given that defence consumes a significant proportion of the national budget in many countries (eg. approximately 20% in Nigeria) per year.
- Procurement should be based on a clearly defined national defence strategy, and where possible, should be held through open competition to ensure that the armed forces receive the equipment they need.
- Personnel systems should reward capability to ensure that those troops that are the highest performers – rather than those with connections or money – rise to the top.

Corruption and Insecurity



- **Corruption is both a cause and consequence of conflict;**
- It results in unequal access to security, justice and resources;
- Societies become divided and prone to exploitation by competing groups;
- Governments may be 'captured' by corrupt interests, increasing division
- Instability can be further exploited by organised crime / extremist groups

The example of Mali

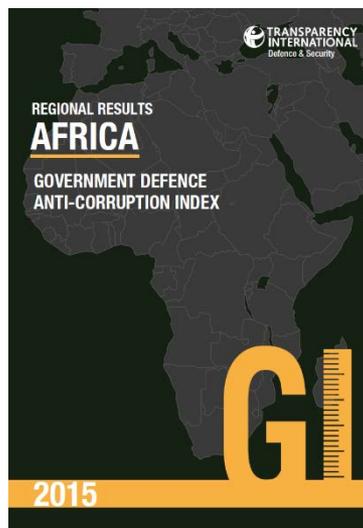
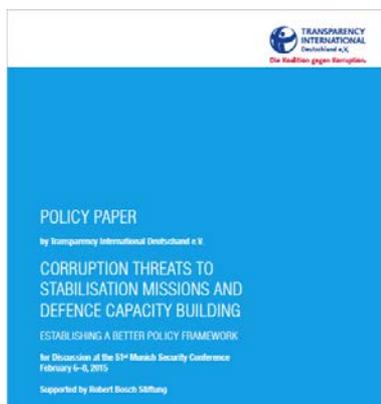
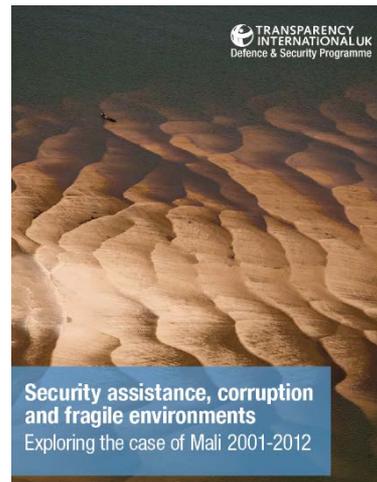
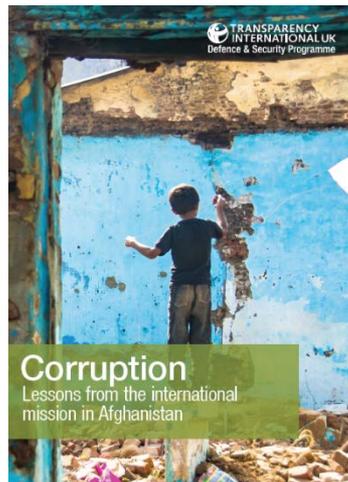


PEACE & CONFLICT

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL UK
Defence and Security Programme

Corruption Threats & International Missions

Practical guidance for leaders



Accountability - Transparency - Ending Impunity



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