

# **Africa**

# Brief Description of Activities By Country

## 1. Benin:

UNDP Benin launched a nationwide, ‘I Say No to Corruption’ campaign to mark 2011 International Anti-Corruption Day. The campaign targeted *zémidjan* (motorbike taxi drivers), as both an entry point to address petty corruption and a means to deliver anti-corruption messages to the general public encouraging them not to be complicit in perpetuating corruption. *Zémidjan* are the primary means of transport for most Beninese and the *zémidjan* drivers usually wear yellow jackets or t-shirts to set them apart from other motorists. They are often harassed by officials and are victims of petty corruption.

As part of the official launch of the campaign, UNDP in collaboration with *zémidjan* unions provided 1,000 yellow t-shirts with the message, ‘Je de non à la corruption’ (‘I say no to corruption’) to taxi drivers. The official ceremony was attended by over 3,000 people, including heads of agencies including the Ministries of Justice, Legislation and Human Rights, Administrative and Reform, and Culture; the minister of relations with institutions; the French ambassador in Benin; the president of the Observatory for the Fight Against Corruption (OLC); and representatives from the *zémidjan* unions. Following the ceremony, a motorcycle taxi parade, with the *zémidjans* wearing their new anti-corruption yellow t-shirts, was simultaneously organized in Cotonou, Bohicon and Parakou.

UNDP also organized a round table with key decision makers, including the four ministers referred to above, to discuss the White Paper on Corruption produced by the OLC and a recent law, passed on 12 October, on corruption and related offenses.

The official ceremony and the round table were widely reported on national television, several radio stations and newspapers such as the *Nation*, *Martinal* and *Adjinakou*. UNDP Benin estimates that over two million people nationwide were targeted through the ‘I Say No to Corruption’ campaign and the



*Special yellow t-shirts with anti-corruption messages.*

extensive coverage of it by the radio stations, television and print media.

**Impact:** Overall, *zémidjan* and their yellow t-shirts will continue to deliver ‘close proximity’ anti-corruption messages to all their passengers and passers-by on the street. In addition, participation of key officials in the anti-corruption campaign event and round table discussion helped to strengthen networking relationship between government officials, civil society actors and UNDP. It also demonstrates the commitment of the current government to combat corruption.



*A motorcycle taxi parade aimed at raising awareness about corruption in Benin.*

## 2. **Botswana:**

Botswana commemorated International Anti-Corruption Day for the first time in 2011. In collaboration with UNDP, the Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crimes organized an event at its premises in Gaborone. The event was attended by representatives of government agencies responsible for addressing corruption, law enforcement officials, members of the armed forces and key decision makers.

Rose Seretse, director of the Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crimes, urged participants to take action against corruption, which otherwise would 'spread like wild fire' and undermine the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The UN Secretary-General's message on International Anti-Corruption Day was presented by Assistant Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP Rebonye batho Moaneng. He also introduced and distributed copies of the three recently published reports produced by UNDP on fighting corruption in the education, health and water sectors. Moaneng noted that certain sectors such as health, judiciary and the police are particularly prone to corruption.

New anti-corruption posters produced by the Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime, UNDP and UNODC were launched at the event, which was covered in major newspapers and on television news.

**Impact:** The event brought together key actors in the fight against corruption and provided an opportunity for dialogue on the importance of addressing corruption. The presentation of the sector reports also helped to highlight how corruption manifests in different sectors.

## 3. **Burundi:**

UNDP supported the National Anti-Corruption Commission to organize National Anti-Corruption Week from 5-9 December 2011. Various awareness-raising activities were led by the Ministry for Good Governance and Privatization and the National Anti-Corruption Commission in collaboration with civil society organizations. The week's activities culminated on 9 December with a national forum on anti-corruption in Gitega, Burundi's second largest city. The country's second vice-president was the guest of honour and the forum was attended by officials from the anti-corruption commission as well as representatives from several ministries, the judiciary, civil society organizations, the media and international organizations such as the UN and the European Union.

**Impact:** The campaign helped to raise public awareness and involve key decision makers in efforts to combat corruption and elicit their commitment.

#### 4. **Cameroon:**

UNDP Cameroon and the government's Change Habits Oppose Corruption Project (CHOC) used the occasion of 2011 International Anti-Corruption Day to bring together stakeholders relevant for the implementation of the national anti-corruption strategy to renew commitment to the implementation process. The stakeholders included officials from the several ministries and the National Anti-Corruption Commission, four civil society networks (the Cameroon Network of Human Rights, Integrity Network Cameroon, the National Anti-Corruption Coalition and the Zenü Network), UNDP, the European Union and other members of the international development community in Cameroon.

The theme for International Anti-Corruption Day was 'All together for the implementation of the national anti-corruption strategy'. Activities were organized on 9 December as part of the Promote Fair Trade exposition — a biannual event that attracts about 3 million people over the 10 days of the exposition. The following were the four main activities organized:

- a. **An exhibition by stakeholders on their anti-corruption activities.** Government institutions, private companies and civil society groups organized booths at the exposition to showcase their respective work in combating corruption. More importantly, on behalf of the government the Ministry of Human Resources unveiled –updated version of System for the Management of State Personnel and Pay Roll (SIGIPES) that was developed to prevent corruption in recruitment and management of civil servants.
- b. **Discussion panel.** A discussion panel with the title 'Corrupt practices in the transportation sector: the case against road controls' was organized with the main stakeholders of the transportation sector. Discussions centred on finding concrete mechanisms to reduce corruption in the sector.
- c. **'Night of integrity'.** An awards ceremony was organized to honour individuals and institutions that contributed to the achievement of the national anti-corruption strategy during 2011. The management team of the hospital in Biyem Assi, a Yaoundé neighbourhood, was awarded the prize for reducing corruption in the delivery of medical care.
- d. **Media campaign.** As part of an effort to raise the awareness of Cameroonian citizens on their role in the implementation of the national anti-corruption strategy, an information and sensitization campaign was carried out in all major media outlets, including newspapers and radio and television stations (and both in French and English).

Some 100,000 peoples were targeted directly by International Anti-Corruption Day activities. In total, more than two million people were reached indirectly through the media sensitization campaign.

**Impact:** A crucial outcome of this campaign was increased awareness among civil society groups and the private sector, as well as citizens in general, on their roles and responsibilities in the fight against corruption and the importance of successfully implementing the national anti-corruption strategy. Also of note is the recognition by the government on the need to collaborate with other actors (especially civil society) to achieve its anti-corruption goals.

## 5. Ethiopia:

UNDP Ethiopia and the Federal Ethics Corruption Commission of Ethiopia organized a panel discussion and a media part of the ACT campaign to commemorate International Anti-Day.

Main activities included the following:

- Panel discussion:** A panel was organized on 30 December, centred on how corruption could government's efforts to complete Renaissance Dam project on the and hinder the economic benefits from the project. Some 250 people event, including Federal Ethics Corruption Commission's staff, 10 from electronic and print media members of the National Anti-Coalition. The panel discussion in the *Ethiopian Herald*.
- Poetry and drama presentation:** Following the panel discussion, 12 poets from the Ethiopia Poetry Association recited poems on ethics and anti-corruption, and how corruption deters development. An awareness-raising short drama was also presented on the importance of ethics and fighting corruption.
- Production and dissemination of ACT campaign materials:** Some 10,000 posters and leaflets were produced and distributed to NGOs, public institutions and secondary schools and universities. Two billboards with the ACT logo were erected at strategic locations in Addis Ababa.
- Media campaign:** One radio and one TV spot on anti-corruption were produced and aired. A press conference was held with Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Deputy Commissioner Addisu Mengistu to highlight the work and achievements of his commission. His remarks were reported in the Amharic version of *Addis Zemen* newspaper and transmitted by Shegar Radio and Radio Fana.

The public awareness campaign, particularly the TV radio spots and the billboards, reached a large number of people in Addis Ababa and elsewhere in the country.

**Impact:** The campaign helped to encourage people to take an active part in the fight against corruption and to support attainment of development goals. Participants became better informed about the importance of addressing corruption to promote efficient and effective utilization of scarce resource to achieve development goals.



*Public unveiling of a billboard hoisted at the Centre Addis Ababa with FEACC Deputy Commissioner Addisu Mengistu, UNDP Country Director Alessandra Tisot and UNDP staff.*

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## 6. Guinea:

UNDP in Guinea held two conferences in Conakry and Kindia and a media initiative to commemorate 2011 International Anti-Corruption Day. The topic of the conference in Kindia, organized in collaboration with the city's municipal authorities and the National Agency for Good Governance and Combating Corruption, was the 'Importance of Civic Engagement in the Fight against Corruption' and was attended by over 100 dignitaries from the local municipality, media and NGOs. The conference in Conakry, titled 'Perception of the phenomenon of corruption in the Guinea education system', was mainly geared towards increasing the knowledge of journalists in the use of statistics and data analysis in reporting on corruption, particularly in the education sector. It was held in partnership with the Press Agency and was attended by 58 journalists from various news agencies.

*Participants wearing ACT campaign t-shirts and hats at a conference to mark International Anti-Corruption Day on 9 December 2011 in Kindia, Guinea.*



In addition, UNDP supported a nationwide media campaign to raise awareness about International Anti-Corruption Day and the ACT campaign. Print and Web-based media and radio stations were encouraged to promote the ACT campaign by writing articles and developing programmes and jingles on anti-corruption. Radio stations ran the programmes and jingles multiple times prior to and even after International Anti-Corruption Day. The campaign logo and posters, particularly related to the education sector and elections, were distributed widely through NGO partners including the National Agency to Combat Corruption, the Network of Journalists against Corruption and the Kindia regional council of civil society organizations. A total of 3,500 people were directly involved in the media campaign and an estimated 2 million people were reached through the media campaign.

**Impact:** This campaign has created a general awareness about the UNCAC and the costs of corruption among people from all walks of life — 'regular' citizens, officials and local councillors. It has helped to increase their understanding that everyone has the responsibility to act against corruption, and has enhanced the capacity of journalists in the use of statistics and data in reporting on corruption.

Most importantly, the Government of Guinea ratified the UNCAC on the actual date of the 2011 International Anti-Corruption Day (9 December). This marks an important step in the fight against corruption in the country.

7. **Liberia:**

The Center for the Promotion of Democracy organized a two-day event in Buchanan to promote International Anti-Corruption Day. The events were organized with financial assistance from UNDP and in collaboration with the Liberian Anti-Corruption Commission, the Governance Commission of Liberia, the Public Procurement and Concessions Commission of Liberia and civil society organizations such as the Centre for Transparency and Accountability in Liberia and the National Integrity Forum.

The Center for the Promotion of Democracy promoted International Anti-Corruption Day on radio talk shows of Truth FM and UNMIL radio (also known as Radio Gbezon FM in Buchanan). It also planned several events. For example, on 8 December 2011 the organization sponsored a high school debate competition in Buchanan. Students from two area schools debated on the topic 'Corruption: the cause of Liberia's underdevelopment'. St. Joseph's High School was proclaimed the winner.

The organization also took advantage of an annual football event organized by the Liberia Football Association in Buchanan on 8 December to promote the ACT campaign. It provided players of both teams with ACT campaign t-shirts and decorated the field with campaign posters and banners. A senior official of the Liberian Anti-Corruption Commission kicked off the match. The players wore the t-shirts over their football jerseys during the match.

On International Anti-Corruption Day itself (9 December), the Center for the Promotion of Democracy organized a students' march against corruption in Buchanan. A total of 150 students from five high schools participated, carrying posters and banner with anti-corruption messages. An official meeting was held after the march that was attended by senior government ministers and officials, senior UN officials in Liberia, members of the diplomatic community (including the French ambassador), and representatives of development aid organizations and NGOs. The keynote speaker at the event was USAID Liberia Country Director Patricia Rader, who stressed USAID's willingness to assist Liberia in the fight against corruption. The finance minister also addressed the gathering and promised to promulgate policies to combat corruption and promote fiscal discipline; among other priorities, he called on the country's Senate to pass the Code of Conduct Act. Civil society organizations also stated their commitment to develop sustained anti-corruption advocacy programmes.

The Center for the Promotion of Democracy also issued a press statement on International Anti-Corruption Day.

Taking into account all events, the entire population of Buchannan, the second largest city in Liberia with about 50,000 people, were directly targeted through the campaign. In addition, given the extensive radio coverage prior to the event and the news coverage following it, many people outside of Buchannan were also made aware of International Anti-Corruption Day and the ACT campaign.

**Impact:** The events organized by the Center for the Promotion of Democracy helped to bring together key decision makers and those who can influence them on the issue of corruption in Liberia. It helped to bring the issue to the general public, particularly to youth — who constitute majority of the population in Liberia.

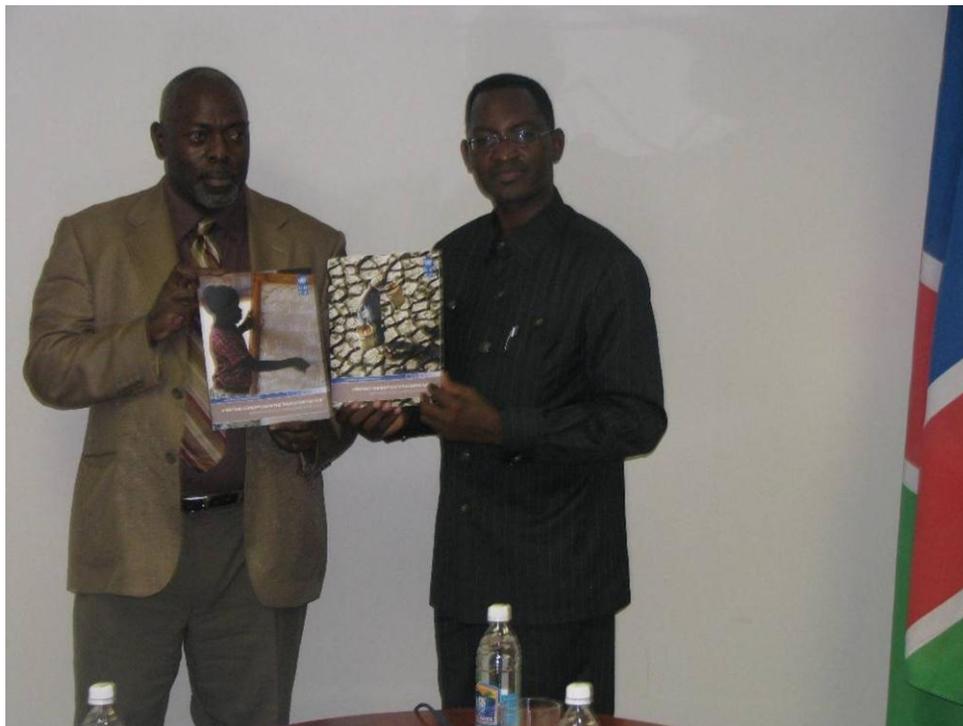
8. **Namibia:**

The Anti-Corruption Commission of Namibia, supported by UNDP, held a press conference on International Anti-Corruption Day to officially release the report of the Namibia National Urban Corruption Perception Survey 2011. The survey was conducted with funding from UNDP.

According to the survey, 54 percent of Namibians believe that corruption is high in the country. Less than half of the respondents knew how to report corruption; of them, only 10 percent said they had ever reported an instance of corruption that happened to them.

At the press conference, the director of Anti-Corruption Commission, Paulus Noa, called for a stronger policy framework to promote transparency, accountability and public access to information. According to Noa, those outcomes are vital tools in the fight against corruption.

In addition, UNDP distributed the three recent published sector reports on methods, tools and good practices in fighting corruption in the education, health and water sectors. UNDP Country Director Neil Boyer also read the UN Secretary-General's International Anti-Corruption Day message at the press conference.



*Neil Boyer (left) and Paulus Noa (right) officially releasing the sector reports in Namibia*

The Anti-Corruption Commission took out advertisements in all daily newspapers to announce the planned press conference and promote International Anti-Corruption Day. ACT campaign posters and leaflets were disseminated to all government offices as well as Anti-Corruption Commission Offices in Windhoek and Oshakati (north central part of Namibia).

The press conference was reported on national TV during a news broadcast and by all daily newspapers ([Namibian Sun](#), [Republikein](#) and [Allgemeine Zeitung](#)). An information display table on the ACT campaign was also set up at the entrance of the UN House during the month of December 2011.

Because of the extensive press coverage, an estimated 500,000 people were reached through the campaign.

**Impact:** The campaign helped to increase the general public's awareness of the importance of the continued fight against corruption, the visibility and mandate of the Anti-Corruption Commission, and understanding of the role that each citizen can play in corruption prevention, including reporting

violations. The distribution of the Urban Public Perception Survey and sectoral reports provided valuable information and data to stakeholders that can assist in developing targeted corruption prevention and education interventions in the near future

## 9. Nigeria:



*Secondary school debate tournament in Nigeria on International Anti-Corruption Day*

UNDP Nigeria, UNODC Nigeria and the Inter Agency Anti-Corruption Task Team organized a debate tournament on anti-corruption as part of the ACT campaign. The knock-out sessions of the tournament, which involved eight schools in total, took place on 14-15 November, with the grand finale of the tournament held on International Anti-Corruption Day. Students from the Loyola Jesuit College and Capital Science Academy took part in the final debate session on ‘Public declaration of assets’, with Loyola Jesuit being declared the eventual winner.

In addition to the students, the finale was attended by representatives of Economic and Financial Crimes Commission anti-corruption agencies, government ministries and parastatals, law enforcement agencies, civil society organizations, international organizations, development organizations, the Nigeria Labour Congress and the media. Minister of Justice and Attorney General Mohammed Bello Adoke also took part in the event and delivered the keynote address. The finale also provided an opportunity for discussion between the heads of various agencies with mandate to investigate and address corruption in Nigeria and for members of the audience to pose questions during the interactive sessions.

Three recently published UNDP reports on tools, methods and good practices in fighting corruption in the education, health and water sectors were presented and distributed at the event. Their availability is particularly relevant given that a similar corruption risk assessment is taking place in the same three sectors in Nigeria. The sector reports highlighted concerns about the state of Nigeria’s health and education system and elicited tough questions from the audience during the interactive sessions.

ACT campaign advocacy materials (t-shirts, caps, notepads, posters, pens and others) were distributed at the event.

Though only 300 people were directly involved in the event, it was covered extensively in the media, particularly the electronic media. All major national TV stations provided reports on the campaign and associated activities, notably the Nigerian Television Authority, African Independent Television, CCTV and ITV. Several newspapers, including the *Nigerian Tribune* and *This Day Live*, also reported on the grand finale. Other reports were provided on the website of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission and in the newsletter of UNODC Nigeria. A press release was circulated by UNODC and UNDP to the media, within the UN and through the Inter Agency Anti-Corruption Task Team's mailing list. It is estimated that at least five million people were indirectly targeted through the media coverage.

**Impact:** The debate tournament helped to reach out to youth and the grand finale provided an opportunity for discussion among young people and the key actors responsible for combating corruption in Nigeria. The finale also served as a platform for the government to express its commitment. For instance, the Attorney General said that the National Anti-Corruption Strategy will be approved by the end of the first quarter of 2012. The campaign activities helped to strengthen synergies among UNDP, UNODC and the Inter Agency Anti-Corruption Task Team. The presentation of the three sector reports helped to further stress the importance of addressing corruption bottlenecks to improve service delivery in those sectors.

## 10. Swaziland:

UNDP Swaziland and the Swaziland Anti-Corruption Commission organized a series of events called '30 days of activism against corruption' that took place from 9 November to 9 December 2011 to commemorate International Anti-Corruption Day. During that period, UNDP brought together various stakeholders — media, officials, decision makers, church leaders, parliamentarians, and representatives from the private sector, trade unions and civil society organisations — and encouraged partnerships and synergies among them in the fight against corruption.



*Round table discussion on International Anti-Corruption Day*

The following are among the various activities supported through the '30 days' campaign:

- a. **Media outreach:** Media was an important partner in promoting the ACT campaign message. The 2010 Corruption Perception Survey results showed that the media sector was seen as being complicit in promoting corruption and has not done enough to expose it. To address this, UNDP organized training sessions for editors, journalists, radio producers and hosts, and television talk-show presenters to sensitize them about corruption in the Swaziland context and the role and priority activities of the Anti-Corruption Commission.

These training sessions helped to increase media interest. All major newspapers subsequently featured reports on corruption and published ACT campaign messages. In addition, Anti-Corruption Commission officers were interviewed for the first time since its establishment in 2008; the total included six live radio programmes and two live call-in radio programmes in SiSwati; four live programmes and five breakfast shows in English; three television breakfast shows and an one-hour special on the popular 'Face of the Nation' programme. Five radio jingles and ACT campaign TV spots were aired, as part of the ACT campaign, throughout December 2011. Media outlets also publicized findings from the 2010 Corruption Perception Survey.

This extensive media outreach led to an increase in the number of complaints received by the Anti-Corruption Commission. The number of complaints was 15 in December, three times greater than the average of four per month.

- b. **Church Forum:** UNDP held meetings with church leaders through the Church Forum (a coalition of churches) and encouraged them to promote values of integrity and accountability through their congregations. The meeting with the Church Forum resulted in at least two churches inviting the Anti-Corruption Commission to sensitize their congregants at least two times each during the ACT campaign month.
- c. **Civil servants:** Civil servants undergoing an induction course at the college for civil servants were also sensitized on the dangers and evils of corruption and why they must refrain from corrupt practices.
- d. **Parliamentarians:** Meetings were held with members of two Parliament portfolio committees, the Justice Portfolio and the Public Accounts Committee. Participants were sensitized on their legislative oversight role related to the Anti-Corruption Commission as well as the current legislative gaps and challenges faced by the commission in fulfilling its mandate. These meetings helped to lobby support for legislative reform aimed at bolstering the Anti-Corruption Commission. Most notably, members of the two committees requested the commission to present legislative amendments; thus far, the commission has presented amendments specifically related to resource allocation and to the ratification of the UNCAC. This was a milestone achievement for the Anti-Corruption Commission, which is expected to present evidence to committees prior to official opening of Parliament in 2012.
- e. **Commemoration of International Anti-Corruption Day on 9 December 2011:** A round table discussion was organized to share different perceptions and experiences in addressing corruption and map out a way forward to combat it. The round table brought together about 220 high level government officials such as the finance minister and the principle secretary of the Minister of Justice, as well as other decision makers from public and private sectors and representatives from trade unions, international organizations, civil society groups and youth organizations.

The massive media coverage helped to reach practically the entire population of Swaziland (1.1 million people).

**Impact:** The ‘30 days of activism’ campaign was extremely successful in facilitating broad discussions on corruption in Swaziland and the role of the Anti-Corruption Commission. It was able to not only raise public awareness but generate public opinion on anti-corruption, as evidenced by the op-ed pieces in the newspapers and discussions in churches and on talk shows on radio and TV.

## 11. Uganda:

The Anti-Corruption Coalition of Uganda (ACCU) has been organizing Anti-Corruption Week in Uganda since 1999. With designation of 9 December as International Anti-Corruption Day by the UN General Assembly in 2003, ACCU began organizing Anti-Corruption Week to coincide with International Anti-Corruption Day. In 2011, UNDP provided financial assistance to ACCU to carry out activities related to Anti-Corruption Week and promote the ACT campaign.

ACCU partnered with key government agencies responsible for combating corruption and several civil society organizations to organize the 2011 Anti-Corruption Week (5 to 9 December). Government agencies involved included the Directorate of Ethics and Integrity, which (through the Inter-agency Forum) coordinates activities of several agencies implementing the National Anti-Corruption Strategy; the Inspectorate General of Government, the primary agency responsible for combating corruption; the Directorate of Public Prosecutions; the Criminal Investigation Department; the Anti-Corruption Court; and the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority. Also involved were civil society organizations such as Transparency International, Uganda Ethics Network Outreach, the Forum for Women in Democracy, ActionAid Uganda, the Uganda Debt Network, the National NGO Forum and the International Anti-Corruption Theatre Movement. ACCU also set up a Facebook page for Anti-Corruption Week.

The theme for the 2011 Anti-Corruption Week was ‘Reviewing the effectiveness of the Anti-Corruption Court since its inception’. The following were among the main activities organized:

### a. Press conference:

Anti-Corruption Week began with a two-hour press conference at the Hotel Africa on 5 December. ACCU highlighted the work of the Anti-Corruption Division Court, which has handled 1,100 corruption cases since its inception and has helped to recover 4.5 billion Ugandan shillings (about \$2 million). It also focused on the challenges faced by the court. The press conference was attended by representatives from the above-mentioned agencies and organizations as well as by those from the Human Rights Network (HURINET) and USAID. Personnel from major media networks attended the event, including the Uganda Broadcasting Corporation Television (UBC TV), Top TV, Record TV, Urban TV, NBS TV, Wavah Broadcasting Station (WBS TV), Star TV, Channel 44 TV, Bukedde TV, Radio Stations like Radio One, Sanyu FM, Star FM, Dembe FM, Central Broadcasting Service (CBS) Radio, Magic FM and others. Print media was represented staff from *New Vision*, Monitor Publications, *East African* newspaper and *The Observer*.

### b. Breakfast meeting:

The ACCU stakeholder’s breakfast meeting took place on 6 December at the Hotel Africana. A number of representatives from regional anti-corruption coalitions, civil society organizations and from the judicial and law and order sectors attended. Also participating were representatives from USAID and the Austrian embassy. Discussions during the meeting centred on the Anti-Corruption Court’s achievements and the challenges it faces, civil society organizations’ experience dealing with Uganda’s anti-corruption institutions and how the Anti-Corruption Court contributes to UNCAC compliance. Participants also proposed recommendations to improve the work of the Anti-Corruption Court.

### c. Inter-Agency Forum stakeholders’ meeting:

The Anti-Corruption Inter-Agency Forum meeting was held on 7 December. Participating in the meeting were over 80 participants from all the agencies responsible for combating corruption as well as those from the Uganda Law Society, Uganda Ethics Network Outreach and regional anti-corruption coalitions. The meeting focused on coordination issues among various agencies. A

Q&A session was held as part of the stakeholders' meeting; during that session, participants posed questions to Inter-Agency Forum representatives.

- d. **Members of Parliament meeting:** Anti-Corruption Week activities culminated in a joint ACCU and Members of Parliament meeting which took place on 8 December 2011 at the Imperial Royale Hotel Kampala. It attracted over 500 participants from wide range of government institutions and civil society organizations as well as journalists, artists, politicians, religious leaders and staff from the donor community.

The keynote address was delivered by former Supreme Court Judge George William Kanyeihamba. He urged the MPs to speak out on the issue of corruption and called on them to set an example in promoting transparency and accountability by disclosing their attendance during parliamentary sessions and in various committees. This disclosure would help in assessing MPs' performance during specific sessions.

Other speakers included Gerald Karuhanga, chairperson of the Africa Parliamentarians Network against Corruption and of the Anti-corruption Forum in the Uganda Parliament. He promised to continue the fight against corruption. The meeting concluded with a speech by the country director of ActionAid, who insisted that there is an urgent need to adopt practical measures such as a 'name and shame' list and more investment (social and financial resources) by civil society organizations to make headway in the fight against corruption. He also called on MPs to advocate for political change in order not to undermine the efficient work of the anti-corruption institutions.

**Impact:** The week's activities helped to increase public awareness of the role of the Anti-Corruption Court. The various stakeholder meetings provided opportunities for civil society actors and anti-corruption activists from different regions of Uganda to come together and discuss with representatives from different anti-corruption agencies issues related to coordination in efforts to tackle corruption. According to ACCU estimates, the extensive media coverage of the events helped to reach at least 1.5 million through Anti-Corruption Week advocacy efforts.

## ANNEX

### Summary of ACT campaign activities supported by PACDE at country level

#### Africa

Country	ACT Campaign Activities	Impact	Estimated number of people targeted
Benin	<p>1. Roundtable discussion on the White Paper on Corruption produced by the Observatory for the Fight against Corruption and the recent law on corruption and related offenses.</p> <p>2. “I say No to Corruption” public awareness campaign launched in association with the <i>Zémidjan</i> (Motorbike taxi drivers) association, and <i>Zémidjan</i> were provided with new yellow t-shirts with anti-corruption messages</p>	<p>Key decision makers and civil society organizations were brought together to discuss current policies on corruption. The high visibility public campaign with <i>Zémidjan</i> helped to reach a wide section of the population and raise their awareness about corruption costs.</p>	<b>2million</b>
Botswana	<p>1. A meeting was organized by UNDP and the Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crimes, which was attended by policy makers, law enforcement agencies, senior government officials and representative of the diplomatic community, NGOs, armed forces and the media.</p> <p>2. Launch of the three sector reports and ACT Campaign posters produced by the Directorate and UNDP</p>	<p>The event brought together key decision makers and increased discussions among them on addressing corruption. .</p>	<b>1000</b>
Cameroon	<p>UNDP Cameroon and the Change Habits Oppose Corruption Project organized several events targeting stakeholders responsible for the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. These events included exhibition by stakeholders working in anti-corruption, panel discussion, “night of integrity” (an award ceremony with entertainment promoting anti-corruption), and media campaign.</p>	<p>The campaign increased awareness of civil society, citizens and private sector on their roles and responsibilities in the fight against corruption and implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. It also provided an opportunity for the government to express its commitment to work with other actors (civil society) to achieve its anti-corruption goals.</p>	<b>2 million</b>
Ethiopia	<p>1. A panel discussion on how corruption is hindering the completion of the Renaissance Dam project on Abay River and the economic benefit from the project.</p> <p>2. Recitation of poems and short drama on ethics and anti-corruption</p> <p>3. Production and dissemination of posters leaflets (10,000), banners and billboards at the center of the city</p> <p>4. One TV and one radio spot on anti-corruption was broadcasted</p> <p>1. Press conference with H.E. Deputy Commissioner Addisu Mengistu was held.</p>	<p>The various events helped to raise public awareness on the importance on addressing corruption for better and efficient utilization of scarce resources to attain intended development. The media coverage of the press conference of the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission of Ethiopia, helped to raise its profile among general public.</p>	<b>8 million</b>

Guinea	Two conferences (one in Conakry and one in Kindia) was organized along with the National Agency for Good Governance and Combating Corruption and local officials. Media was specifically targeted to attend these conferences and were encouraged to report on the <b>ACT-Against Corruption Today</b> campaign and develop programmes on anti-corruption, including jingles promoting anti-corruption. UNDP also worked with its NGO partners to distribute campaign materials.	The Government of Guinea ratified the UN Convention Against Corruption on the occasion of the 2011 International Anti-Corruption Day. This campaign raised general awareness about the UN Convention Against Corruption and the costs of corruption among people from all walks of life – citizens, officials, local councilors and media men. It has helped to increase their understanding that everyone has the responsibility to act against corruption.	<b>2 million</b>
Liberia	Center for the Promotion of Democracy organized a debate for secondary school students and a parade on the streets of Buchanan. It also worked with the Football Association of Liberia and arranged for players at a football match on December 8 at Buchanan to wear jerseys with the ACT logo	Helped to bring the issue of corruption to the general public, particularly to youth — who constitute majority of the population in Liberia. It also brought together key decision makers together to discuss the issue	<b>50,000</b>
Namibia	Press conference by UNDP and the Anti-Corruption Commission to Officially release the results of Urban Corruption Perception Survey, 2011 and the three sector reports of UNDP	Raise public awareness and provide valuable information and data to stakeholders, through the official release of survey results and sector reports.	<b>500,000</b>
Nigeria	The grand finale of the debate tournament organized by UNDP, UNODC and Inter Agency Task Team was attended by head of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, Minister of Justice, Attorney General and several key stakeholders responsible for combating corruption.	Debate tournament helped to reach out to youth and the grand finale provided an opportunity for discussion among young people and the key actors responsible for combating corruption in Nigeria. The finale also served as a platform for the Attorney General to express his commitment to ensure that the National Anti-Corruption Strategy will be approved by the end of the first quarter of 2012.	<b>10 million</b>
Swaziland	UNDP Swaziland and the Swaziland Anti-Corruption Commission organized a series of events called ‘30 days of activism against corruption’ that took place from 9 November to 9 December 2011. The events brought together various stakeholders — media, officials, decision makers, church leaders, parliamentarians, and representatives from the private sector, trade unions and civil society organisations — and encouraged partnerships and synergies among them in the fight against corruption.	‘30 days of activism’ campaign was extremely successful in facilitating broad discussions on corruption in Swaziland and the role of the Anti-Corruption Commission. It was able to not only raise public awareness but generate public opinion on anti-corruption, as evidenced by the op-ed pieces in the newspapers and discussions in churches and on talk shows on radio and TV	<b>1.1million</b>

Uganda	<p>Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda partnered with key government agencies such as the Directorate of Ethics and Integrity and the Inspectorate General of Government, responsible for combating corruption and several civil society organizations to organize the 2011 Anti-Corruption Week (5 to 9 December).</p> <p>The theme for the 2011 Anti-Corruption Week was 'Reviewing the effectiveness of the Anti-Corruption Court since its inception'. Several meeting – press conference, breakfast meeting, meeting with parliamentarians and Inter agency forum stakeholder meetings were organized to discuss the work of the Anti-Corruption Court</p>	<p>The week's activities helped to increase public awareness of the role of the Anti-Corruption Court. The various stakeholder meetings provided opportunities for civil society actors and anti-corruption activists from different regions of Uganda to come together and discuss with representatives from different anti-corruption agencies issues related to coordination in efforts to tackle corruption.</p>	<b>1.5 million</b>
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