

Anti-Corruption Support

Project full name:
Anti-Corruption Support

Domain:
Governance

Phase I:
2015–2018

SDC Phase Budget:
CHF 3,160,000

Implementing partners:

- Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB)
- Basel Institute on Governance / International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR)
- UNDP / Global Compact Network Tanzania
- Media for Development International (MFDI) Tanzania

Co-Donors
TBD

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Project Overview

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation's (SDC's) Anti-Corruption Support programme aims at fostering an institutional and social environment that is increasingly adverse to corruption. It combines strengthening technical and procedural capacities of the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) with activities that enhance collective action by supporting the private sector for a more transparent business environment and a multi-media campaign that inspires behaviour change of citizens to strengthen integrity.

Most international indicators have been showing a deteriorating trend for Tanzania over the last 10 years when it comes to corruption control and the perception of corruption among the population.¹ In response to corruption issues, Tanzania has built up an impressive range of anti-corruption legislation and institutions since the late 1990s. As a result, the Government developed the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plans (NACSAP I and II, 1999-2011) that led to the adoption of a broad and robust legal and institutional framework. Tanzania also ratified the UN Convention against Corruption in 2005 and is a member of various regional anti-corruption networks.

However, the trend shown by international indicators hint at a challenge regarding the implementation and possibly the effectiveness of existing legal instruments and the institutional setting. Lessons learnt from past SDC and other interventions indicate that corruption needs to be understood in the cultural and socio-economic context of a country in order to understand the incentives behind a certain type of behavior that is labelled as corrupt. Further, in order to create long-lasting behavior change, support to state organisations needs to be combined with support to non-governmental actors (e.g. citizens, private sector companies) in order to create incentives for collective action that is less tolerant to corrupt practices.

The new Government that took up office in 2015 has shown a renewed dynamic regarding the fight against corruption in the country. This political momentum as well as

the lessons learnt from the past has led SDC to design its anti-corruption programme in a way so as to provide support to state organisations as well as non-state actors to strengthen collective action.

Overall goal

The overall goal of SDC's anti-corruption support programme is to foster an institutional and social environment that is increasingly adverse to corruption. For this it envisages three different strands of action:

KEY INTERVENTIONS

- **Technical advisory** on financial investigation to PCCB by the International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR).
- **“Edutainment” campaign** to stimulate reflection and debate on corruption and values related to corrupt behavior as well as to show alternatives to corrupt behavior. The campaign will be piloted by a feature film and subsequently developed into a TV series and radio drama for greater rural outreach.
- **Private sector collective action** will be stimulated by helping Tanzanian businesses establish a local network of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), prioritising the 10th UNGC principle on Anti-Corruption.

Expected outcomes

- PCCB's operational effectiveness is enhanced in relation to the investigation of complex corruption offences and asset recovery including those involving foreign jurisdictions
- A change in citizens' behaviour has been stimulated towards one that encourages citizens to counter corruption and promote integrity
- UN Global Compact members have adopted internal measures favouring ethical and sustainable business practices in line with the UNGC principles

Beneficiaries

- PCCB staff (management and case investigators, around 900 people)
- UN Global Compact Network Tanzania (currently 45 companies, expected to grow to 150)
- Citizens and organisations concerned with corruption reached through the edutainment campaign (around 3 million people)

¹ E.g. Ibrahim Index of Governance; Transparency International's Corruption Perception Indicator; World Bank's Control of Corruption index