Research on corruption in Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Uganda

What, who and where?

Jens Chr. Andvig
and Odd-Helge Fjeldstad (eds.)

WP 2001: 18
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Preface

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the main research contributions from some of the countries that are of major importance to Norwegian foreign aid policy. The study is an accompanying work to the study "Research on corruption: A policy oriented survey" which was published in December 2000 (commissioned by NORAD).

The report contains an updated list of corruption-related literature from five of Norway’s priority partner countries in the developing world; i.e. Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Uganda. Both published and unpublished studies are included. The five countries have been selected on the basis of commonalities and differences with respect to: anti-corruption efforts, extent and scope of public sector reforms, socio-economic structure, and aid history. Furthermore, the report provides a mapping of relevant local research institutions in the selected countries.

The extent and level of details of the survey vary between the case countries. This partly reflects that both the approaches to and professional level of corruption research differ among the countries. The result is a survey that may appear somewhat disjointed in style and ways of presentation. Nevertheless we believe the report may prove useful as a frame of reference for those interested in research on corruption in one or several of the countries in question.

Bergen/Oslo, February 2001

Jens Chr. Andvig
Norwegian Institute of International Affairs

Odd-Helge Fjeldstad
Chr. Michelsen Institute
Table of contents

PREFACE .......................................................................................................................... I

1 BANGLADESH ........................................................................................................... 1
  1.1 REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON CORRUPTION .................................................. 1
  1.2 INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN RESEARCH ON CORRUPTION .................. 4

2 NEPAL ......................................................................................................................... 5
  2.1 REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON CORRUPTION ................................................. 5
  2.2 INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN RESEARCH ON CORRUPTION ................. 7

3 SRI LANKA ................................................................................................................. 8
  3.1 BACKGROUND ON THE STATUS OF CORRUPTION IN THE COUNTRY ...... 8
  3.2 REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON CORRUPTION ............................................... 9
  3.3 RESEARCHERS INVOLVED IN RESEARCH ON CORRUPTION .......... 11

4 TANZANIA .................................................................................................................. 12
  4.1 REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON CORRUPTION .............................................. 12
  4.2 INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN RESEARCH ON CORRUPTION ............... 15

5 UGANDA .................................................................................................................... 18
  5.1 REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON CORRUPTION .............................................. 18
  5.2 INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN RESEARCH ON CORRUPTION ............... 19
1 BANGLADESH
Compiled by Mr. Akhter Ahmad in collaboration with Dr. Murshid Khan, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), Dhaka

1.1 Review of research on corruption

Inter-disciplinary approach: Socio-economic
Topic/Description: Power structure in ten villages
Methodology: Interviews, by linking incidents and activities from different villages and different socio-economic phenomena and their causes and effects.

Inter-disciplinary approach: Health, demography and economics
Topic/Description: Study on health and family planning in an Upazila in Northern Bangladesh.
Methodology: No particular methods were followed.

Inter-disciplinary approach: Socio-economic and statistics from Government sources
Topic/Description: A study of bank loans of different status from 1990 to 1998
Methodology: History of the different regimes and their impact on bank loans.

Inter-disciplinary approach: Socio-economic and political
Topic: Description: Misgovernance and corruption at the local government and it's connection with the national government
Methodology: Information and concept from different sources and references, and flowcharts.

Inter-disciplinary approach: Socio-economic
Topic/Description: The study covered illegal international trade operated through land border points with India and Myanmar.
Methodology: Questionnaire, "Delphi" technique cross-checking information provided by different individuals with one another.

Inter-disciplinary approach: Economics and public administration
Topic/Description: The broad objective of the study were to analyse: i) the nature and extent of smuggling operation, ii) volume and value of illegal trade of selected items through the surveyed
centres, iii) price differentials of the commodities that are traded illegally, iv) the internal
dynamics of illegal trade (i.e. structure of illegal trade, routes of smuggling operation and routes
of distribution of smuggled goods, role of various intermediaries, etc.), v) modes of financing,
and vi) the role of law enforcing agencies in combating illegal trade.

Methodology: "Delphi" method, questionnaire and cross-checking of the recorded information.
 qualitative and quantitative techniques of analysis.

Saadat Husain (1990): Corruption in public offices: Some conceptual issues in context in
Bangladesh, Bangladesh Academy of Rural Development (BARD).

Inter-disciplinary approach: Public administration

Topic/Description: Corruption, crime, Bangladesh, social problems.

Methodology: Questionnaire

The Survey and Research System, with assistance from The Asia Foundation (1997): Survey on
Corruption in Bangladesh, Transparency International Bangladesh.

Inter-disciplinary approach: Demographic and socio-economic

Topic/Description: Health, Judiciary, Grameen Shalish (Village Arbitration), police, land
administration, financial service, municipal service, public transport, media - news papers and
public perception of corruption.

Methodology: Baseline survey.

Research and Computing Services Private Ltd (1999): Need Assessment Study - Corruption,
Bangladesh Chapter of TI, Transparency International Bangladesh.

Inter-disciplinary approach: Demographic and socio-economic

Topic/Description: Corruption in public sector, private sector and professionals

Methodology: 8 Focus group discussions in urban areas and 8 Focus group discussions in rural
areas with 8 - 10 respondents on an average. The respondents were farmers, male, female,
business men, private service holders, government servants, students, small business men, retired
persons, teachers, NGO workers, lawyers and journalists.

Mohammad Mohabbat Khan (1999): Political and Administration Corruption: Concepts,
Comparative Experiences and Bangladesh Case, Transparency International Bangladesh.

Inter-disciplinary approach: Political history of different regimes, civil service, economics and
judicial

Topic/Description: The article presents a review of recent developments in the empirical
literature on corruption that uses subjective indices and survey data. The results are presented on
two broad themes: contributions to understanding the causes of corruption and theories on the
consequences of corruption.

Methodology: Surveys, corruption indicators: concept, nature, victims, when it did occur, actors
and circumstances.

Nurul Haq (1999): Diagnostic Study on Corruption in the Roads and Highways Department,
Transparency International Bangladesh

Inter-disciplinary approach: Civil service, economics and statistics from govt. sources.

Topic/Description: Investigating the manifestations of corruption, analysing the causes of
corruption, determining the reasons that impede anti-corruption work, and proposing appropriate
remedies, with respect to the activities of the Roads and Highways Department (RHD) under the Ministry of Communication.

Methodology: Analysing the functions and structure of the RHD and Case Studies.


**Inter-disciplinary approach:** Customs law  
**Topic/Description:** Customs and its organisational structure, corruption in the assessment of goods, corruption in the detention of goods during assessment, corruption in the valuation of goods, pre-shipment inspection system (PSI) system: an alternative procedure of assessment, corruption due to anomaly in the Customs Tariff Structure, corruption in the power of adjudication of the officers of Customs, corruption in the power of the Appellate Authority.  
**Methodology:** Discussions with selected knowledgeable and honest officers of Customs, who want to remain anonymous, a few case studies and critical analysis of the provisions of law, rules and orders which enables the officers to enjoy unbridled discretionary and monopoly powers in the administration of revenue of the government.

**Inter-disciplinary approach:** News paper documentation and civil service  
**Topic/Description:** Corruption, misuse of public resources and misuse of public office.  
**Methodology:** News paper scanning, survey and tables. Findings are presented in report forms.

**Inter-disciplinary approach:** Statistics from different sources and public administration  
**Topic/Description:** Corruption; technical, administrative and financial management; distortion in procurement and system loss.  
**Methodology:** Interviews, case studies analysis and assimilation of data.

**Inter-disciplinary approach:** Agro-socio-economic  
**Topic/Description:** Trade; illegal trade; agricultural products; foreign trade; commodity prices; agricultural prices; wholesale prices; wholesale marketing; Bangladesh, India.  
**Methodology:** Field survey  
**Note:** Joint report of BIDS and Bangladesh Bank for Macro-Economic Consultative Committee of the Bangladesh Ministry of Finance.

**Inter-disciplinary approach:** Political Economics  
**Topic/Description:** Two-day dialogue on state of the economy and governance: Budget responses 2000  
**Methodology:** Assimilation of papers and reports from different sources and statistics from government sources.  
**Note:** The two-day dialogue was held on June 17 and 18, 2000 at CIRDAP Auditorium, Dhaka.
Other reports by Transparency International Bangladesh:

2. Reports on “Fact-finding Exercise on Bureau of Anti-Corruption”
3. Reports on “Fact-finding Exercise on Comptroller and Auditor General”
4. Reports on “Fact-finding Exercise on Public Accounts Committee”

1.2 Institutions involved in research on corruption

**Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)**
E-17, Agargaon, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, G P O Box 3854, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh
Phone: Director General: 9116959, Secretary: 8110759, Administration: 323058, Cable: BIDECON, Fax: 880-2-8113023, E-Mail: Computor.bids@drik.bgd.toolnet.org.

**Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)**
BRAC Centre, 75, Mohakhali, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh, Tel: PABX: 9881265, 8824180, Fax: 880-2-8823542, 8823614, E-mail: brac@bdmail.net

**Transparency International Bangladesh**
121/C (3rd Floor ), Gulshan Avenue, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh, Tel: 9884811, 8826036, Fax: 880-2-9884811, E-mail: info@ti-bangladesh.org

**Grameen Trust**
Grameen Bank Bhaban, Mirpur - 2, Dhaka 1216, Bangladesh, Phone: 8015422, 9005257 - 68, Fax: 880-2-8016319, E-mail: gt_prpa@citechco.net; poverty@grameen.com; gmprpa@grameen.com

**Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIBM)**
Section - 2, Mirpur, Dhaka 1216, Bangladesh, Tel: 8013208, 8014394, 9003031 - 5, Fax: 880-2-9007769, E-mail: bibm@bdonline.com.

**Centre for Policy Dialogue**
10, Eskaton Garden, G P O Box 2129, Dhaka1000, Bangladesh, Tel: 8317055, 8318790, Fax: 880-2-8315701, E-mail: cpd@bdonline.com, Website: www,cpd-bangladesh.org

**Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD)**
Kotbari, Comilla, Bangladesh.

**Department of International Relations**
University of Dhaka, Arts Building, Dhaka 1000, Tel: 96661900-19, Fax: 880-2-8615583
2 NEPAL
Compiled by Dr. Lok Bhattar, Kathmandu

2.1 Review of research on corruption

Books, other publications and papers


Shrestha, Aditya Man (-): Bleeding Mountains of Nepal.


List of Papers
1. Durga Ghimire: Women's Political Participation: Constraints of challenges
2. Prabha Thacker: Can NGO's Contribute to good governance in Nepal
3. Rita Thapa: Vision Beyond 2000 - The TEWA Perspective for good governance
5. Effective Implementation of Plans, Good Governance and System of Providing the Benefits of Development to the Target Group
6. Rahit Kumar Nepal: Governance
7. Youbray Sengraula: Accountability Transparency of Representation in the Perspective of the Existing Parliamentary System of Nepal

Seminar Proceedings on "Domestic Conflict & Crisis of Governability in Nepal", 1998, organised by CNAS

List of Papers:
2. Lok. R. Baral: Crisis of Governance or Callos Elite Attitude towards Problems
3. K. Hachhethu: Nepali Politics: Political Party, Political Crisis and Problem of Governance -
4. D.R. Dahal: Nepal's Governmentally Elite: Their Composition and Role in Constitution the State
5. K. Bhattacher: Possible Ethnic Revolution or Insurgency in a Predatory Unitary Hindu State Nepal
6. P.N. Mahajan: Maoist Insurgency and a Crisis of Governability in Nepal
8. Suman K. Sherm: Some Aspects of Dependency Crisis in Nepal
9. A. Dixit and Dipak Gyawali: Mahakali Impan and Nepal India Water Conflict
10. Dhruba K. Sthan: Negotiation the Resumption of the Indian Airlines Flight


Ph.D. Thesis
Khanal, Sambhu ( ), Public Service Commission and Bureaucratic Corruption in Nepal. Sambhu Khanal is lecturer in Nepal Law Campus, Kathmandu.

MA Thesis


2.2 Institutions involved in research on corruption

Centre for Economic Development and Administration (CEDA)
CEDA is a research institute located in Tribhuvan University (TU), Complex Kirtipur. CEDA has formed 7 various core groups of researchers. All the researchers are the teaching employees of TU. Among the various core groups of CEDA are: (i) Management System and Administration Group; (ii) Economic Policy Group; and (iii) Action Research Group.

Centre for Studies on Democracy and Good Governance (CSDG)
In order to fulfill the need of developing good governance and strengthening democracy, major political parties of Nepal agreed to develop a collective action in this regard. Major objectives of this centre are to implement various studies and research in good-governance, and to develop procedures for consensus making between the political parties. The main committee is made up of the general secretary of 4 major political parties of Nepal. To organise the research activities under CSDG, the major responsibility lies at the director of the Centre, who also acts as a secretary of the study committee. At present, Mr. Achut Bahadur Rajbhandari is the Director of the Centre.

CSDG has currently completed one study on "Neutral and Impartial Civil Service, Accountability in the Public Services and the Self-Regulatory Service".

Transparency International (TI) Nepal
TI Nepal, since its establishment in 1996, has been working as a pressure group for good governance, transparency and anti-corruption. TI Nepal has implemented (i) user survey regarding "The Performance of Governmental Organization and Public Institutions" and carried out a study on "Commission of Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIA). Reports from these studies are yet to be published. CIA is, according to constitution, responsible to administer all judiciary procedures against authority abuse.

Propublic Nepal
Propublic works for advocacy of consumer and media propaganda against corruption. Currently, Propublic is launching a research project "Transparency of Government on Privatization Process" under the financial support of Swiss development co-operation (SDC). Propublic has developed a "Counter Corruption Training Manual for NGOs" and a guideline paper on "Strategies for the Institutions Involved in Anti-Corruption Campaign".

Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Currently, ADB has financially assisted the Ministry of Public Administration, Nepal, for the civil service reform project.
3 SRI LANKA
Compiled by Professor K. M. de Silva, International Centre for Ethnic Studies, Kandy

3.1 Background on the status of corruption in the country
My colleagues at the International Centre for Ethnic Studies, Kandy, and I were very concerned for some years about the growing influence of illegal transactions in money, narcotics and arms in the politics and public life of Sri Lanka. We were aware that these were causally related to some of the main problems of governance in the region – South Asia. What was known with a fair degree of certainty was that corruption among politicians and public officials was rampant, and so too the smuggling of drugs and weaponry, often in large quantities, and that this was followed – if not accompanied – by money laundering. Such activities were being detected with increasing frequency in Sri Lanka and in various parts of South Asia. Furthermore, transactions related to these aspects of corruption were conducted on a highly organised footing. Such transactions had a deleterious effect on democratic governance and internal politics as well as on the external relations of the countries of South Asia. What was missing, so far as Sri Lanka is concerned, was hard evidence generated through systematic inquiry.

Looking for published material on corruption in Sri Lanka in the mid-1980s, we found to our dismay that there was virtually nothing available. The issues of corruption in politics, of the narcotics trade and the smuggling of arms were not being studied by scholars in any of our universities, or for that matter in any of our independent research centres. Indeed the last serious study of some of these matters had been published in 1976. This was a study entitled Bribery: A Study in Law Making and of the Criminal Process, written by R.K.W. Goonersekere, formerly a lecturer at the Law Faculty of the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya and Colombo, and later Principal of the Law College in Colombo. This solidly researched, pioneer study was less than 100 pages in length but it contained a great deal of material on all the principal issues. The fact that there were no other studies on the subject thereafter in Sri Lanka, did not signify that bribery and corruption had ceased to be of any great significance. It was simply that for some reason or reasons the subject had not attracted the attention of scholars, journalists or for that matter politicians.

During the 17-year period from July 1960 to 1977 socialist and left of centre regimes were in power in the country most of the time (with the exception of the period 1965-1970), and there was fairly rigid state control of the economy. Whether the socialists were in power or not their thinking had a powerful hold on politicians, senior administrators and intellectuals. There was considerable evidence of corruption in public life as the Commissions of Inquiry held in the late 1950s and early 1960’s revealed. Stemming from the reports and recommendations of these Commissions of Inquiry several politicians, some senior, and others not so senior, lost their seats in Parliament. There was a great deal of evidence of misgovernance in this period as well. State control of the economy and severe restrictions on the import of goods, resulted in scarcities of common articles of consumption, all of which encouraged corruption among politicians and bureaucrats.

The year 1977 marked a very significant change in the economy, the beginning of an opening of the economy and an abandonment of the policies that prevailed from 1960. It marked the start of
a period of massive investment in the economy, the re-entry of foreign capitalist investment, and the biggest investment in multi-purpose dams that the country had seen since the beginning of British rule in the early 19th century, and the most complex series of power and irrigation projects anywhere in the South Asia and South East Asia in the period 1978 to 1989. Most of the money came in as grants in aid from western countries: Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Sweden and the US. The point to be made, however, that this massive investment opened the way for corruption at higher levels than hitherto. The corruption that emerged was not only among politicians but as usual also among bureaucrats of many categories. Apart from hints in national newspapers there were no serious, and in-depth, studies by academics or journalists, not even any serious challenges to corruption in the form of parliamentary debates. While Sri Lankan corruption was well below the scale of the corruption that prevailed in the rest of South Asia, i.e., in Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, the fact is that the opportunities for corruption had increased and there was visible evidence of this especially in the life style of politicians and bureaucrats.

The production, sale and consumption of narcotics are not recent phenomena in Sri Lanka, but the production was on a very limited scale, and only of ganja (marijuana) and consumption largely by sections of the working class. The antecedents of the recent availability of heroin however, were directly related to the recent upsurge of the narcotics trade in South Asia. Sri Lankans (especially Tamil separatists) had an involvement in the trade largely as couriers. The basic fact is the location of South Asia close to the two most important areas of narcotics production and trafficking in Asia, the “Golden Triangle” of inner South East Asia, and the “Golden Crescent” of Northwest Pakistan, Afghanistan and parts of Central Asia. The venues of lawlessness in the Afghan and Pakistan tribal areas of the north-west of Pakistan, served as sources for narcotics while insurgent groups scattered elsewhere in the sub-continent. For Sri Lanka a good example was the LTTE. The demand for arms that cannot be procured legally provides the principal motive force for separatist activists such as Sri Lanka’s LTTE involvement in the drug trade. On account of systematic weaknesses inherent in governance, part of the profits generated in narcotic transactions infiltrated law enforcement agencies and bureaucracies in the form of “protection” payments, bribes, finances for payment of their supporters, and other transactions that have both the direct effect of undermining civil society, as well as a feedback effect of strengthening illegal transactions in drugs, arms and money.

Another obvious area for examination in Sri Lanka were arms purchases and the opportunities these created for high level corruption, opportunistic which increased greatly in the 1990’s. This was an area in which hard evidence was extremely different to come by, but a careful study of the national budget, and defence ministry budget could reveal clues. This was apart from “leaks” of information by disgruntled or concerned officials.

3.2 Review of research on corruption

When one looks at the background literature and published material on these themes, South Asia lags far behind other parts of the world, even behind South East Asia, while Sri Lanka lags far behind India and Pakistan in this regard. We had nothing at all on the role of drugs Sri Lanka, although it has been known since the early 1980’s that the island served as a transit point for the transfer of drugs, and above all nothing on political and other forms of corruption since 1976.
The subject of corruption is a very sensitive one, and data was often difficult to get and gather; and there is, in addition, the danger of physical violence against researchers especially in regard to narcotics and arms purchases.

The International Centre for Ethnic Studies (ICES) established in 1982, turned to a study of the ICES, Kandy. Eventually in 1997-98 the ICES secured grants for the study of corruption in Sri Lanka, and for a comparative study of corruption in South Asia - specifically India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The ICES decided that it would research five or six areas in our study of corruption in Sri Lanka:

1. The National legislature and its handling of corruption among its members.
2. The drug trade
3. The legal framework
4. The bureaucracy
5. Money laundering
6. Traditional and pre-colonial attitudes to corruption

Papers were presented on all these subjects at a conference on corruption in Sri Lanka held in January 1999. Revised versions of these papers were presented at the Conference on Corruption in South Asia held in July 1999.

In regard to monographs almost nothing apart from Goonesekere's volume referred to earlier, was available by the mid-1990s. By 1996, there were two essays on “Accountability” by Professor David Hulme of Manchester University, UK, and Dr. N Sanderatne, formerly a Senior Researcher and official in Sri Lanka's Central Bank. The two articles did refer to corruption but that was not their principal interest.


Thereafter came:
3.3 Researchers involved in research on corruption

Professor S.W.R. de A Samarasinghe, Director at ICES (Kandy) is making a study of money laundering in Sri Lanka. Needless to say reliable data is extremely hard to come by. As a result, the work is taking longer than expected.

Professor G.H. Peiris, ICES, has made a careful study of the drug trade, including its links with the LTTE, and therefore its local, regional and international ramifications. He is contributing to the volume to be published from the ICES-conference in 1999.

Mr H.L. de Silva, a senior lawyer in Colombo, has presented a paper on the legal framework on corruption and the National Legislature. Two versions of this paper have been presented at the two conferences, and a revised version is being included in the volume to be published from the ICES-conference in 1999.

Professor K.M. de Silva is concentrating on a study of Parliamentarians - Sri Lanka’s political elite - and corruption. A chapter on this theme forms part of the volume being published by the ICES.

Professor K.N.O. Dharmadasa is making a study on attitudes to corruption in ancient and medieval Sri Lanka, and the influence of these on public perceptions and responses to corruption today.
4 TANZANIA
Compiled by Dr. Brian Cooksey, Tanzania Development Research Group (TADREG), Dar es Salaam

4.1 Review of research on corruption


Conference, seminar, workshop papers
Cooksey, Brian (1999a): Do the aid agencies have a comparative advantage in fighting corruption in Africa? Paper presented to the 9th International Anti-Corruption Conference, Durban, South Africa, October 10-15


Cooksey, Brian (1997a): *Corruption and lack of public accountability in Tanzania*, TAA Seminar on Public Accountability in Developing Countries, Institute of Finance Management, Dar es Salaam, April 11

Cooksey, Brian (1997b): *Using service delivery surveys to combat corruption in Tanzania*, Panel Presentation, 8th International Anti-Corruption Conference, Lima, Peru, September 8-11

Cooksey, Brian (1996): *Some practical steps to contain corruption in service delivery in Tanzania*, Second Integrity Workshop, Arusha, Tanzania, December 14-15


**Official documents: Government**


**Official documents: Donor agencies**


**Edited collections**


Simpkins, Fiona (1996): *Proceedings of Workshop on Investigative Journalism in Tanzania I*. Sponsored by the Presidential Commission on Corruption, the Association of Journalists and Media Workers and facilitated by the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, Arusha, April 29-May 4


**Ephemera**

Cooksey, Brian (1999b): Court victory unlikely to save IPTL, *East African Alternatives*, Nairobi, vol. 1, no. 4, Nairobi, May-June

Cooksey, Brian (1999c): Corruption Index: Don’t Shoot the Messenger! *The East African*, Nairobi, July 5


Cooksey, Brian (1999f): *The Third World is Corrupt, So Who Pays the Bribes?* East African, Nairobi, November 15


Cooksey, Brian (1998b): A Very Expensive Affair: Private Electricity Project Bodes Ill for Tanzania’s Transition to Market Economy, *East African Alternatives*, vol. 1, no. 1, Nairobi, September-October


### 4.2 Institutions involved in research on corruption

**Overview:**
Institutional and individual research capacity in Tanzania is currently constrained by the demands from government and donor agencies to undertake better paid consultancy work. The potential to do research on specific corruption issues is also limited by the ready availability of research funds, particularly from NUFU (Norway) and SIDA/SAREC (Sweden) to many institutes and departments with the potential to undertake such research.

**Universities, other educational institutions:**
The following have some institutional potential for undertaking corruption research, based on their various mandates, previous work, and the research interests of individuals:
**University of Dar es Salaam** UDSM main lines + 255 22 2410250, fax + 255 22 2410395.

Sociology Department, + 255 22 243500, P.O. Box 35043, Dar es Salaam.

- Department of Economics
- Economic Research Bureau (ERB)
- Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology UDSM main lines + 255 22 2410250, fax + 255 22 2410395. Sociology Department, + 255 22 243500, P.O. Box 35043, Dar es Salaam.
- Department of Political Science and Public Administration
- Faculty of Law
- Institute of Development Studies (IDS)

**Institute of Development Management** (IDM), Mzumbe, PO Box 1, Mzumbe, Morogoro

**Non-government sector:**

**Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA)**

REPOA's interest in corruption stems from the multiple linkages between corruption and poverty. REPOA is currently developing a research proposal linking an understanding of corruption to the process of capital accumulation through which a class of indigenous capitalists may (or may not) be emerging. REPOA is also collaborating with IDASA, South Africa, in a biannual survey on the emerging political pluralism in the East and Southern Africa region. The survey contains a number of questions on official corruption.

repa@twiga.com, repoa@africaonline.co.tz

**Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)**

ESRF is concerned with the links between corruption and public policy, particularly ways in which economic policy can be improved to reduce the opportunities and incentives for corrupt behaviour.

esrf@esrf.or.tz,
http://www/esrf.or.tz

**East and Southern African Universities Research Programme (ESAURP)**

Though originally a higher education research body, ESAURP has in recent years branched out into the field of governance and civic education, and has published a number of books on politics in Tanzania, including general discussions of corruption.

**Tanzania Development Research Group (TADREG)**

TADREG has undertaken extensive research on corruption and governance over the past decade, including Tanzania's first service delivery survey (1997), an opinion poll on corruption (1996), and a survey of the impact of voter education on the 1995 elections (1995). TADREG's current work on the agricultural sector includes a review of institutional relations, including aid, that may

---

1 This department houses the Research and Education for Democracy in Tanzania project (REDET) which has a research component. REDET also undertake election monitoring and civic education, with funds from DANIDA.
highlight issues of governance and transparency linked to projects, funds, and agricultural taxation. tadregraha.com

Lawyers’ Environmental Association of Tanzania (LEAT)
Though not a research organisation, LEAT has undertaken some detailed investigations of claims of corruption in natural resource allocation, particularly in regard to prawn culture and large-scale mining, LEAT is producing frank and well-informed reports.
leat@twiga.com

Private sector
PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PWC) has an extensive consultancy capacity, including both local and international manpower. PWC is currently undertaking a large service delivery survey for the Government of Tanzania with donor funding. By its nature, PWC is not set up to undertake more academic research.

K Consult
PWC (Tanzania) telephone: + 255 22 2133100 fax: + 255 22 2133200

Daniel Kobb of KConsult, Tanga, and associates have undertaken interesting quantitative work on local government revenue collection and corruption in various localities. (e-mail: kobb@ud.co.tz, telephone + 255 (0)27-43415

Miscellaneous
The Prevention of Corruption Bureau (tel + 255 22 2150095) has a department responsible for research and public education, but has tended to concentrate more on the latter than the former.

None of the anti-corruption NGO’s (Transparency International, Front Against Corrupt Elements in Tanzania, Tanzania Civic Monitor) have any real research capacity, although the latter (TACIMO), which was recently registered, aspires to monitor trends in corruption on a regular basis, including ‘gap filling’ research.
5 UGANDA
Compiled by Mr. Adam Mugume, Institute of Economics, Makerere University

5.1 Review of research on corruption


The Inspectorate of Government in collaboration with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Foundation: *Facts and Figures on Frauds, Corruption and Mismanagement*.


Langseth P and J. Pope (no date): *Ethics, Accountability and Transparency in Uganda*.


5.2 Institutions involved in research on corruption

Inspectorate of Government
P.O Box 1682, Kampala, FAX 344810; Tel. 259788/259723.

International Law Institute, International Conference Centre
Kampala, Tel.34722/347523.

International Development Consultants
P.O. Box 5609, Kampala. Tel.344725/254240/342910; FAX. 236649/344725.

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
P.O. Box 3860, Kampala, Uganda. Tel.257660/244939/345535/234087 (Funds transparency related researches).

Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC)
P.O. Box 7841; Tel.541024; FAX.541022. Email.eprc@imul.com

Makerere Institute of Social Research
P.O Box 16022. Tel. 554582/532838; FAX: 532821. Email: mislib@imul.com

Nordic Consulting Group
Kampala. Currently consulting on behalf of Ministry of Integrity on Corruption in Uganda.

Uganda Manufacturers Association
Consultancy and information services. P.O Box 9113, Kampala. Tel.236182. Fax:242455.
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Summary

This report provides an overview of corruption-related literature from five of Norway’s priority partner countries in the developing world; i.e. Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Uganda. Both published and unpublished studies are included. The five countries have been selected on the basis of commonalities and differences with respect to: anti-corruption efforts, extent and scope of public sector reforms, socio-economic structure, and aid history. Furthermore, the report provides a mapping of relevant local research institutions in the selected countries.