

Component One (Prevention of Corruption Related to Public Procurement)

MCC Indicator: Control Of Corruption

Activity/Input	Output (2 years)	Outcome (2 years)	Targeted Indicator
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist the Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets Agency (PPDA) in completing audits of Central Government and Local Government entities. 2. Develop training materials and provide training to improve the ability of selected district Public Accounts Committees and Sub-County Executive Committees to understand the legal framework of auditing, distinguish between different types of Office of the Auditor General (OAG) audit reports, and perform the required legal and/or administrative actions. 3. Conduct press conferences and publish materials for the public to inform the public about workings of the Inter-Agency Forum (IAF). Support IAF round table meetings, including civil society organizations and GOX anti-corruption agencies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 43 audits are completed of Central Government procurement entities (20 to be funded by the GOX own resources and 13 to be funded by the TCP). 2. 4 procurement audits are completed of Local Government entities using TCP resources. 3. Development of training materials completed and 1-2 trainers are trained at each of 10 regional branches. 4. A total of 750 training activities are completed at the Sub-County level (covering some 85% of all Counties in Country X). 5. 4 training workshops for OAG staff are held in Capital. 6. At least one press conference is held and at least one publication is released following each quarterly meeting of the IAF. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved follow up practices and a more effective procurement audit program lead to an increase in the percentage of clean or 'low risk' cases from 2% (7 out of 322) to 5% of total audits. 2. Improved follow up practices result in an increase in the number of procurement audit findings which lead to investigations, legal or administrative actions or referrals to other agencies (IGG, Head of Public Service, Ministry of Finance) from 3 to 10 per year. 3. A 20 percent improvement (either increase or decrease) in three of the following four categories: 1) number of material audit findings; 2) repeat occurrence of the same material audit findings; 3) number of clean audit reports; and 4) implementation and compliance with audit findings. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved transparency, open bidding, and effective competition in the awarding of government contracts, results in an improvement in Freedom House's anti-corruption and transparency index from 3.7 (2006) to 4.5 (2008). 2. Improved accountability for decisions is ensured through a strong public service ethic reinforced by audits, inspections, and adverse publicity for performance failures, results in an improvement in the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment index from 3.0 (2005) to 3.5 (2008).

Component Two (Increase the Rate of Successful Prosecutions)

Activity/Input	Output (2 years)	Outcome (2 years)	Targeted Indicators
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide support, hands-on mentoring, and coaching for Inspectorate General of Government (IGG) and Criminal Investigation Department (CID) Fraud Squad <u>investigators</u>. 2. Provide support, hands-on mentoring, and coaching for IGG and Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP) Fraud Squad <u>prosecutors</u>. 3. Provide specialized training and capacity building for IGG, CID and DPP investigators and prosecutors. Training to include forensic auditing and accounting, investigative and interviewing methods, white collar crime and money laundering, computer based fraud, surveillance, handwriting analysis, case management, whistleblower and witness facilitation and protection, trial preparation and effective strategies for prosecuting fraud, embezzlement, and complex economic crimes, etc.,. 4. Assist IGG in establishing a system for outsourcing legal, investigative, accounting and financial, forensic, and other such services to local commercial firms, experts and consultants. 5. Assist IGG to establish a whistleblower and witness facilitation and protection program and support for the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Court. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All IGG, CID, and DPP investigators and prosecutors have been trained. 2. A system for outsourcing legal, investigative, accounting and financial, forensic, and other such services to local commercial firms, experts and consultants exists at IGG. 3. A whistleblower and witness facilitation and protection program exists and is operational. 4. An Anti-Corruption Court has been established and is operational. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of investigations completed and prepared for <u>prosecution</u> by the IGG, as a percent of criminal corruption cases reported, increases from 35% to 55%. 2. Number of investigations completed, with recommendations made for <u>disciplinary or remedial action</u> by the IGG, as a percent of administrative malpractice cases reported, increases from 20% to 30%. 3. Number of CID National Fraud Squad <u>cases reaching prosecution stage</u>, as a percent of cases investigated, increases from 18% to 40%. 4. Number of CID National Fraud Squad <u>follow-up actions initiated</u>, as a percent of audit reports received, increases from 45% to 57%. 5. Number of criminal cases investigated and prosecuted to completion, as a share of cases reported, increases from 1% to 10%. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The State enforces a more effective legislative and administrative process designed to promote integrity and to prevent, detect, and punish the corruption of public officials. This results in an improvement in Freedom House's anti-corruption and transparency index from 3.7 (2006) to 4.5 (2008). 2. Allegations of corruption by government officials at the national and local levels are thoroughly investigated without prejudice. This results in an improvement in Freedom House's anti-corruption and transparency index from 3.7 (2006) to 4.5 (2008). 3. There are increasingly effective and independent investigative and auditing bodies, created by the government, and these function without impediment or political pressure. This results in an improvement in Freedom House's anti-corruption and transparency index from 3.7 (2006) to 4.5 (2008).

Component Three (Strengthen the Role of Civil Society in the fight against Corruption)

Activity/Input	Output (2 years)	Outcome (2 years)	Targeted Indicator
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide logistical support to the Inter-Agency Forum (IAF). 2. Provide technical assistance and logistical support to the GOX Directorate of Ethics and Integrity (DEI). 3. Provide capacity building, technical assistance and training for the Anti-Corruption Coalition of Country X (ACCX), the Country X Debt Network (XDN), and the Interfaith Coalition against Corruption (INFOC) and possibly other civil society organizations involved in the fight against corruption. 4. Assist civil society organizations (CSOs) in gaining access to local professional services in legal, accounting, public outreach, and media relations. Assist them in accessing technological, management and logistical support services. 5. Support multi-media public information and awareness campaigns extended to IAF, DEI, ACCX, XDN, and INFOC. Branding materials, the National Book of Shame, annual Anti-Corruption Activists Awards, press releases, radio and television shows, bill-board advertising and internet hosting services. 6. Support public activism and recourse by providing access to selected legal aid and providing other practical assistance to address public complainants and victims of corruption. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CSOs are present and actively participate at regular meetings of the IAF. IAF minutes reflect that at least two actionable items are identified for follow up and lead responsibility is assigned. Within a month of each meeting of the IAF, at least one media item appears with details of actions being taken in the fight against corruption. 2. An integrated anti-corruption public awareness campaign is rolled out. 3. A corruption black list, or Public Book of Shame, is compiled and published by CSOs. 4. A hot-line has been established by CSOs. 5. At least 10 members of the public, considered victims of corruption are assisted with legal aid and other practical avenues of recourse by CSOs. 6. An Anti-Corruption Activists Award ceremony is held by CSOs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public awareness campaign results in improvements (10 percentage points for rural population and 20 percentage points for urbanites) in the level of awareness related to the GOX anti-corruption drive. 2. At least 10 cases of corruption are brought into public view by the efforts of CSOs working within the IAF process. 3. At least 5 public procurements are subject to Integrity Pact agreements between the GOX and private sector bidders and are monitored by CSOs. 4. At least 5 Codes of Conduct are developed and signed by the Private Sector Foundation of Country X member organizations. 5. At least 50 reports of corruption are received by the CSO hotline, with at least 20 originating in rural areas. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whistleblowers and anti-corruption activists and investigators have a legal environment that protects them and enables them to feel secure about reporting cases of bribery and corruption. This results in an improvement in Freedom House's anti-corruption and transparency index from 3.7 (2006) to 4.5 (2008). 2. Victims of corruption have adequate mechanisms with which to pursue their rights. Transparency is manifested through public access to government information and citizens have the legal right to obtain this information. This results in an improvement in Freedom House's anti-corruption and transparency index from 3.7 (2006) to 4.5 (2008).