



The Republic of Uganda

The

Inspector

A Newsletter of the Inspectorate of Government.

Zero Tolerance to Corruption

Editorial

Welcome to the 1st Edition of the Inspector Newsletter, a quarterly publication of the Inspectorate of Government. Eliminating corruption is a war that we continue to fight and it is the responsibility of every Ugandan to fight this scourge that has penetrated our society. We have introduced this newsletter to improve information sharing with our stakeholders and also create awareness of the wider public.

While the Inspectorate of Government is taking the lead in the fight against corruption, this fight cannot be won without the support of the public. Monitoring public institutions to ensure effective and efficient service delivery is the duty of every citizen. Where cases of corruption are sighted, it is the responsibility of every Ugandan to report these cases to the nearest Inspectorate of Government office to be addressed and handled.

Regional offices have been set up to ease reporting of corrupt officials. Corruption has caused loss of lives in one way or another. Tomorrow it may be yours. Say No to corruption for better living standards for a better Uganda.



Mr Raphael Baku, Inspector General of Government

Fighting Corruption is the Responsibility of Every Ugandan

By Mr Raphael Baku
Ag. Inspector General of Government

Corruption is a big threat to the country's economy and service delivery. Unfortunately in Uganda, society has largely accepted corruption as a way of life. When we talk about corruption we are looking at bribery, embezzlement, causing financial loss, false accounting, influence peddling, nepotism to mention a few. The most common form of corruption in Uganda is bribery, according to the 3rd National Integrity Survey that was carried out by the Inspectorate of Government in 2008.

The Inspectorate of Government was initially established by the InspectorGeneralofGovernment (IGG) statute in 1988 but

it is now entrenched in the Constitution under chapter 13, which prescribes its mandate, functions and powers and other relevant matters. One of the functions of the Inspectorate of Government is to eliminate and foster the elimination of corruption, abuse of authority and of public office. The powers as enshrined in the Constitution and IG Act include; investigate or cause investigation, arrest or cause arrest, prosecute or cause prosecution in respect of cases involving corruption, abuse of authority or of public office; make orders and give directions during investigations and as a consequence of findings access and search – enter and inspect premises or property or search

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Achievements of the Inspectorate of Government



By Mr. Bageya Waiswa
Sec/Inspectorate of Government

Over the years since the establishment of the Inspectorate of Government (IG), a number of achievements have been registered. Within the mandate of the Inspectorate of Government ; of investigation and causing investigation, 3574 complaints have been investigated since 2008 some of which have resulted into dismissals, interdictions, demotions, reprimands, arrests and prosecutions.

Arrests and Prosecutions

Since 2008, 110 public officers have been arrested for various corruption offences. Many of them have been prosecuted in courts of law. Some of the high profile cases being handled include that of former Ministers of Health and one State House Staff on charges of mismanaging over shs.1 bn under the Global Fund project. Other high profile personalities arrested and charged include members of Parliament, magistrates, the former Chief Executive of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), over 10 District Chief Administrative Officers and over 50 senior public officials.

Civil cases

The Inspectorate of Government handles civil suits, including civil applications and constitutional petitions instituted by or against the Inspectorate in courts of Judicature.

Public Awareness Programmes

It was realized that to be successful in the fight against corruption, there was need to sensitize the public about the evils of corruption, how to detect and report corruption to relevant agencies; and how to make meaningful contribution towards good governance in the country.

The IG therefore has conducted Public awareness programmes through workshops for district and student leaders, radio and TV talk-shows and publications of booklets to enlighten, sensitize as well as inform the public about corruption. These programmes have also targeted the youth since they are key in the fight against corruption. Film shows on the evils of corruption have been shown in over 50 schools from 19 districts so far. More shows are scheduled to be screened in schools all over the country.

The IG has also promoted and supported the establishment of Integrity Clubs in Tertiary Institutions. The members of the

Integrity Clubs become Ambassadors for the Anti-Corruption crusade among the fellow youths in the various Institutions they attend. To-date, 25 Integrity Clubs in Tertiary Institutions within the country have been launched.

System Studies

In accordance with our Corporate and Development Plan, the Inspectorate of Government has embarked on carrying out research into weak systems and policies with a view of plugging the gaps that may be conducive to corrupt practices and poor governance.

To achieve this, we have for example carried out system studies into the Management of National Social Security Fund, Management of the Land Offices and management of examinations by the Uganda National Examinations Board. The findings and recommendations of these studies were disseminated to the various stakeholders.

Integrity Surveys

Integrity Surveys are an important tool used by IG in fighting corruption and monitoring its levels in the country. The surveys help the IG to gauge the public perception about corruption and generate empirical data both of which can be used in the policy making process and identification of areas for strategic intervention. The first National Integrity Survey was carried out in 1998, the second in 2003 and the third in 2008. The findings and recommendations of these surveys were disseminated to various local leaders in the regions of Uganda. During these workshops the leaders drew up Action Plans on how to tackle corruption in their areas of operation.

Capacity Building

The Inspectorate of Government attaches great importance to training of its staff in order to equip them with knowledge, skills and attitudes to enhance their performance. Staff of the Inspectorate of Government attended various training programmes including among

others, Surveillance Techniques, Financial Forensic Techniques, Trial Advocacy and Plea Bargaining, Procurement Fraud Task, Human Resource Management and others.

National and International Cooperation

The Inspectorate of Government in the execution of its mandate, networks with a number of National and International agencies. These networks have been formed on the basis of sharing experiences and knowledge in the fight against corruption. To enhance further the fight against corruption, umbrella associations have also been formed at both the African and East African Level.

These umbrella bodies include; The East African Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (EAACA), the African Ombudsman Association, while the partnerships and collaborations include; Administrative Control Authority of Egypt, the Anti-Corruption Agencies of Kenya, Tanzania, Angola, Rwanda, South Africa among many others. Our local partnerships include; Transparency International, Anti Corruption Coalition and Civil Society Organisations.

The Inspectorate has received support from various Development Partners. The IG thanks these Development Partners for the continued support to the institution. These include; Danish Agency for International Development (DANIDA), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), African Development Bank (ADB) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

To commemorate the 2009 International Anti-Corruption Day, the Inspectorate of Government in conjunction with Transparency International (Uganda) and UNDP organized an Anti-Corruption dialogue under the theme “Winning the War against Corruption is Crucial to the Realization of the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development”. The dialogue which was attended by Government officials, Development Partners, civil society and the academia drew up resolutions and recommendations on issues of corruption to be presented to various Government Institutions for action.

Fighting Corruption

▶ *Continued from page 1*

a person or bank account or safe deposit box among others.

In 2009, the Anti-Corruption Act was enacted. This Act empowers the Inspectorate of Government to fight corruption in the public and private sectors. It was realized that while many public officials are corrupt, they are being corrupted by the private sector and that private sector corruption can also have a devastating effect on the economy as it happened during the recent Global Financial Crunch.

This Act follows the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Court which was set up to ensure speedy handling of corruption related cases. To date this court has handled over 700 cases ranging from causing financial loss, corruption, bribery, embezzlement among others. The existence of the Anti-corruption Court and Act is a clear indication of government’s commitment to fight corruption.

When we look at the effects of corruption on the country’s economy and service delivery, it is clear that corruption undermines resource mobilisation, sustainability of development initiatives, leads to bad governance, encourages poor quality service delivery as a result of being compromised, causes

poor resource mobilization as a result of poor or no accountability and above all it increases the cost of running public institutions thus increasing the debt burden.

Corruption increases poverty by denying the poor the chance to benefit from government programmes aimed at alleviating poverty. In a study carried out by Transparency International, they found that forty percent of the countries scoring below three in the 2008 Corruption Perception Index are classified by the World Bank as poor countries.

The world is targeting the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015, but as long as corruption persists, Uganda will not achieve this target. In a situation where pregnant mothers and children cannot access medical care leading to loss of their lives, quality of primary education is poor due to corrupt headmasters and local leaders, achieving the MDG targets will remain a dream.

The responsibility to fight corruption is upon every Ugandan. Let us not give room for corruption to thrive in our country. Let every Ugandan say “NO” to corruption.

For God and My Country



The Ag. IGG addressing participants in a sensitization workshop on the need to combat corruption

Acts Constituting the Offence of Corruption

From the Anti- Corruption Act, 2009:

The Anti-corruption Act 2009 was assented to by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Uganda in July 2009. This Act provides for among others, the effectual prevention of corruption in both the public and the private sector. Corruption as per the act is an offence constituted through;

1. Soliciting or accepting directly or indirectly by a public officer any form of gratification for himself or herself or for another person or entity in exchange for any act or omission in the performance of his or her public functions.
2. Offering or granting, directly or indirectly to a public official any form of gratification for himself or herself or for another person or entity, in exchange for any act or omission in the performance of his or her public functions.
3. Diversion or use by a public official of any movable or immovable property, monies or securities belonging to the state, an independent agent or to an individual who receives such property by virtue of his or her position for purposes of administration, custody or for other reasons, for purposes unrelated to those for which they were intended, for his or her benefit or a third party.
4. Offering, giving, promising, soliciting or accepting directly or indirectly, of any undue advantage by any person who works in a public sector entity for himself or herself or for any other person, for him or her to act, or refrain from acting, in breach of their duties.
5. Offering, giving, solicitation or acceptance directly or indirectly, or promising of any undue advantage to or by any person who asserts or confirms that he or she is able to exert improper influence over decision making of any person performing functions in the public or private sector in consideration of undue advantage.
6. Fraudulent acquisition, use or concealment of property derived from any of the acts referred to in this section.
7. Participation as a principal, co- principal, agent, instigator, accomplice or accessory after the act, or in any other manner in the commission or attempted commission of , or in any collaboration or conspiracy to commit, any of the acts referred to in this section.
8. Any act or omission in the discharge of his or her duties by a public official for the purpose of illicitly obtaining benefits for himself or for a third party.
9. Neglect of duty

How to lodge a complaint of Corruption to the Inspectorate of Government

Complaints may be lodged in the following ways;

- Write to the Inspector General of Government, Inspectorate of Government, P.O Box 1682 Kampala, Uganda.
- Visit any of the IG offices during office hours (8:30am-5:00pm) and make a verbal report to the officer on duty which will be reduced in writing.
- Make a telephone call to the office nearest to you or our hotline 041347387 during office hours.
- Send a fax to any of the Inspectorate of Government offices nearest to you.
- Send an email to **complaints@igg.go.ug** with details of the case and particulars of the complaint.
- Go to the website at **www.igg.go.ug** to a section/link titled "Report A Case" and type in the particulars.

Who may complain

- a) Any individual, body of persons, or company. In case of a prisoner or an employee in public service, it shall not be necessary to lodge a complaint through the prison officials or supervisors as the case may be.
- b) The complainant or his/her representative.

Matters that the Inspectorate of Government cannot handle
The Inspectorate of Government

does not have power to handle;

- Any matter that has already been decided by courts of law or established tribunals
- Any matter that is before a court for adjudication
- Any matter where the President has exercised the prerogative of mercy
- Any matter that the president certifies as prejudicial to the national security, defense or international relations of Uganda
- Any matter that will lead to the disclosure of proceedings of cabinet
- Any matter that is confidential and may be injurious to public interest

Matters that the Inspectorate of Government may decide not to handle

The Inspectorate of Government has discretion not to handle:

- Any matter where the complainant has had the opportunity of getting redress from an executive authority, tribunal or court of law;
- Any matter that is trivial, frivolous or vexatious or not made in good faith;
- Any matter where the investigation would be unnecessary, improper or futile
- Any matter that is time barred under the Inspectorate of Government Act 2002; that is where the complainant did not lodge the complaint and a period of two or more years has elapsed.

Complaints can be lodged at any of the Inspectorate of Government Offices

Transnational Corruption and the Case for International Co-operation against Corruption:



A team of trainers from the Administrative Control Authority of Egypt training Inspectors from IG on how to use technology to fight corruption.

By Adrian Kiiza

Senior Principle Inspectorate Officer

In the past 20 years, technological advancement and globalization have opened up vast opportunities for cross-border linkages which in turn have promoted the perpetration of transnational corruption and crime, particularly in the form of money laundering..

On account of the above phenomenon, nowadays law enforcement is facing a more complex and sophisticated challenge from criminals who have extended their activities, across jurisdictional boundaries. The criminals are taking advantage of increased cross border business activities, rapid movement of money, telecommunications and computer skills to ‘export’ and ‘import’ new forms of corruption. This reality is well recognized by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the United Nations convention against Corruption (UNCAC). In the words of the former United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Annan, “if crime crosses all borders, so must law enforcement.”

However, organized crime has become more and more difficult to detect as its activities operate across sovereign borders, involving multiple jurisdictions and different judicial systems. This being more so when need arises to obtain evidence necessary to prosecute the offenders. This places the urgent

need to put in place and effectively enforce/implement international agreements among various border jurisdictions to enable; exchange of crime information, obtaining evidence, restraint and confiscation of crime proceeds and appropriate handling of fugitives

International law enforcement co-operation is therefore key in ensuring that perpetrators of transnational crime have zero opportunity to shun investigation and escape justice. This effort will require full implementation of the two international instruments; the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). These instruments have a frame work of laws that can enable enforcement fraternities to work more closely as partners in the fight against transnational corruption and crime, which are defining issues of the 21st Century. Under the auspices of the two conventions provisions are made to the effect of International Cooperation in the fields of; law enforcement, joint investigations, training, witnesses, mutual legal assistance and extradition.

The great question to ask is; how is Uganda prepared to fight transnational corruption and crime, in view of the openness of its economy? Let us hear from you in the next issue of this News Letter.

The Leadership of the Inspectorate of Government 2010

The Ag. Inspector General of Government



The Inspectorate of Government is currently headed by Mr. Raphael Baku as an acting Inspector General of Government. Mr Baku is the substantive Deputy Inspector General of Government following his re-appointed by the President with the approval of the Parliament of Uganda. As the head of the institution, he provides guidance on the functioning of the office and therefore, authorizes and supervises investigations of cases of corruption; issues reports of investigations; issues bank inspection orders; issues witness summons; issues warrants of arrests; authorizes prosecutions; issues orders/directives in the course or as a consequence of investigations; issues IG Parliamentary Reports among other activities.

The Secretary to the Inspectorate of Government



Mr. Bageya Waiswa is the Secretary to the Inspectorate of Government (the Accounting Officer). As the head of finance and administration of the institution, he provides policy direction for the Inspectorate of Government, ensures budget and budgetary control, provides effective coordination of the activities of the office and manages and coordinates the administrative matters of the Institution.

The Director of Operations



Mr. James Penywii is the Director of Operations and is responsible for ensuring that accountability and transparency in public offices is enforced through investigations of cases of corruption.

The Director of Legal Affairs



Mr. Sydney Asubo is the Director of Legal Affairs and is responsible for ensuring that the Inspectorate of Government executes its functions and exercises its powers in accord-

-ance with the law by rendering legal advice to the Inspectorate of Government. He is in charge of addressing issues of mal-administration in public offices through handling of complaints involving administrative injustice. He is also responsible for enhancing transparency and accountability in public offices through prosecution of suspects of corruption and abuse of office.

The Director of Education and Prevention of Corruption



Mr. Jossy Jules Rwereeza is the Director of Education and Prevention of Corruption and is responsible for stimulating public awareness about the values of Constitutionalism and the activities of the Inspectorate of Government through workshops/seminars, radios, TVs, articles in the print media and other means the Inspectorate of Government considers appropriate.

The Director of Leadership Code



Ms. Susan Bisharira is the Director of Leadership Code and is responsible for ensuring that the principles and values of integrity, transparency and accountability among leaders in public institutions as specified in the Leadership Code Act are adhered to. This is done by ensuring that the leaders declare their income, assets and liabilities. Her directorate also investigates leaders who engage in conduct prohibited by the Leadership Code of Conduct in addition to verification of leaders' declarations.

The Director of Regional Offices and Follow Up



Hajji Abon Muzamil is the Director of Regional Offices and Follow Up and is responsible for improvement of efficiency of IG in service delivery by taking the services of the Inspectorate of Government nearer to the people and ensuring that the IG recommendations, directives and orders are implemented by the public officials/institutions.

His directorate coordinates Regional Offices and provides statistical information on the output of the Inspectorate of Government.

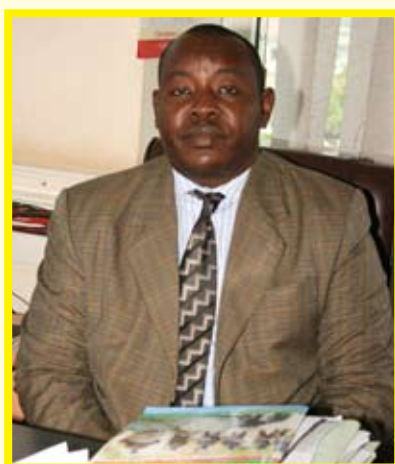
The Director of Ombudsman Affairs



Mr. David Makumbi is the Director of Ombudsman Affairs and is responsible for ensuring that the rule of law and good governance are maintained by public officers through investigation of administrative practices of public officers.

The Directorate is also tasked with carrying out systems studies in various Government Departments and Institutions which are continuously complained about by the general public, with a view of identifying long term solutions to systemic bad governance or disrespect for the rule of law in problematic institutions.. with a view to identify weak areas that may be conducive to corruption.

The Head of Information & Internal Inspection Unit



Mr. Stephen Kasirye is the head

of the Information and Internal Inspection Unit who ensures efficiency, transparency and accountability among staff of the Inspectorate of Government by detecting and curtailing possible corruption among staff. In addition his unit gathers information on corruption in the country. The Unit also vets newly recruited staff and ensures that they have genuine academic qualifications with a clean record.

The Ag Undersecretary Finance and Administration



Ms Glory Anagun is the Ag Undersecretary Finance and Administration. The Department of Finance and Administration, exists to ensure that there is a conducive work environment for the staff to deliver optimum services to both internal and external clients through provision of support services in the areas of administration and establishment, management of financial resource and manpower development.

Vision:

"Good governance with an ethical and corruption free society"

Mission:

"To promote good governance through enhancing accountability and transparency and enforcement of the rule of law and administrative justice in public offices"

Student Leaders have a significant role to play in the fight against corruption.

By Denis Amanya

This observation was made by the Director of Regional Offices and Follow-up, Hajji Muzamil Abon while officiating at the opening of a 2-day Seminar for Student Leaders in Universities and Tertiary Institutions held at Mutesa 1 Royal University in Masaka. The seminar took place from 15th to 16th of May 2010 under the theme: **“Corruption An Evil We Must All Fight”**.



Student leaders participating in the students leaders training on their role in the fight against corruption

While presenting a paper on **“The Role Of The Inspectorate Of Government In The Fight Against Corruption”**, Hajji Muzamil reminded the student leaders that the fight against corruption should be a collective responsibility for all especially the youths. He added that corruption is embedded in its perpetrators who are intelligent human beings capable not only of disguising their activities and covering their tracks but also fighting back when cornered.

The Director cited lack of cooperation from government officials to expose corruption for fear of victimization and destruction of information by probable suspects as

some of the major challenges of investigating corruption offences.

Earlier the Director of Education and Prevention of Corruption Mr. J.J. Rwereeza sounded a clarion call to the student leaders to stand up and be counted as Integrity Ambassadors and Anti-Corruption Crusaders in their respective institutions and communities.

Mr. Rwereeza further challenged the over 300 participants who were drawn from various Universities and Tertiary Institutions covered by the Masaka Regional Office and beyond to be exemplary

as flag-bearers in the fight against corruption by exposing and relentlessly fighting its perpetrators without fear or favour.

At the end of the Seminar, the Student Leaders unanimously resolved to propagate the Anti-Corruption ‘gospel’ in their institutions, to sensitize fellow students about the dangers of corruption’ and ‘to form Integrity Ambassadors’ Clubs in their institutions”, among other resolutions.

In his closing remarks, the Director of Education and Prevention of Corruption urged the participants to recruit more members as Crusaders

against the evil of corruption. He also commissioned the student participants as Integrity Ambassadors.

The 2-day course content included; The Anti-Corruption Strategy and key players, Nature, Causes and effects of Corruption, NIS III Findings and Recommendations and The Concept and Role of Integrity Ambassadors Club, to mention but a few. The seminar was facilitated by staff from the Directorate of Education and Prevention of Corruption, Inspectorate of Government.

Quotes

1. "Widespread corruption signals that something has gone wrong in the relationship between the state and society. Public service has been replaced by private greed. When corruption is pervasive, everyone suffers – ordinary citizens, the state and the private sector." Augustine Ruzindana (Former Inspector General of Government, 1986-1996).
2. "The accomplice to the crime of Corruption is frequently our own indifference" (Bess Myerson.)
3. "Corruption is like a ball of snow, once it is set rolling, it must increase" (Charles Caleb Colton, English writer, 1780-1832.)

A Plea Against Corruption

Corruption, corruption, oh! Corruption.
What a deadly disease?
Spreading every where.
Every body has been eaten up by corruption.
Corruption here, corruption there.
Ugandans? Why rejoice in corruption?

Look,
You and I smile Corruption.
Young and old believe in corruption.
Home to home – you hear corruption.
Town to town – you smell corruption.
Country to country, corruption is high
Why corruption every where?

Uganda, our mother nation.
Where is our future?
When we believe and rejoice in corruption
Leading us into temptation
A very dip pit, a four cornered pit.
No Mr. Corruption have mercy on us, have mercy
on us.

These pretending eyes thinking of help
Please have a rest!

Anything to eat?
Please sit no where and where for? Those
pretending eyes.

Any help? No brother, No sister, Sorry, Travel
alone and live alone
Those pretending eyes.

Rise, wake up now
You the youth, Government officials and our
beloved parents.
All bonds of the nation, backwardness will quit
Corruption has no mercy, no pity upon the human
race.
Let's strive together,
Take our arms, lift and we beat the foe.

Let's work hard, be faithful to ourselves,
God will help us and corruption will melt away.
Because, all pass but love, faith and honesty.
Show love, show faith and honesty
Love all for all,
But God's rich and poor, young and old born, and
unborn
All but God's
Love all for all but God's

Composed by Shimoni Demonstration School

Factors that Lead to Corruption

There have been a number of factors advanced as to what promotes corruption. However, we can say corruption is a result of a combination of factors. These include:

1. **Greed:** Greed is without doubt one of the major causes of corruption, especially in the cases of grand corruption. People who are well paid and even are already wealthy will, out of greed, embezzle public funds simply because they want more and more wealth. For some, the motivation is borne out of the need to sustain extravagant lifestyles.
2. **Poor job incentives:** It has been argued that corruption is a result of low incomes that employees in the public service earn from their salaries.
3. **Recognition of the rich as heroes by society:** There is a tendency in Uganda to treat rich people as heroes or celebrities within their local communities and nationally, and this goes on without questioning the sources of such wealth. The corrupt, it can be argued, are motivated by this, while at the same time it is ironical that the poor (or less well-to-do members of the society) are either not bothered or they are the ones hailing the rich even when public resources have been used to the private gain of the same rich “heroes”.
4. **Low risks vis-a-vis the benefits that come from corruption:** It has been observed that corruption increases when the risks involved are lower compared to the benefits to be gained. Lack of stringent punishment was cited by respondents in the NIS III as one of the reasons for prevalence of corruption in Uganda.
5. **Impunity of the corrupt:** When there are no mechanisms in place to apprehend the corrupt and bring them to book, corruption abounds; thieves wantonly plunder public resources, even to the extent of “kleptocracy”. Quite often the corrupt have benefited from high-level protection from prosecution.
6. **Moral decay:** When morals disintegrate to an extent that there is no care for what is right or wrong in society, corruption thrives. This may also come with a culture of “it is not my business”.
7. **Political Expediency:** Politicians who aspire for political office bribe their way to power, and this produces leaders of questionable character. Ultimately such leaders will not be concerned to protect the interests of the people they serve but rather will care more about offsetting the costs they incurred to get elected.
8. **Poverty:** It has been argued that public officials defraud government because they are poor and are trying to find means of survival
9. **Nepotism:** The act of public officials favouring family members and relatives at the expense of the wide public has become a culture. This form of corruption ends up appearing acceptable – many people end up looking to cater for the interests of their own and those close to them.
10. **Use of cash for government transactions:** This has the danger of encouraging illegitimate withdrawals from public coffers and demands by public officials of a cut of payments they make to service providers.
11. **Centralised control of public funds/resources:** It is easier to divert resources from a large centrally controlled pool and go undetected than from smaller decentralised control centres.
12. **Lack of close supervision:** The proverb says (literally) that frogs climb the walls of the home when the head of the home goes absent...
13. **Long-time work in the same position:** This may create relationships inside and outside the government which encourage and help conceal corruption and favoritism. Rotating government officials to different positions and geographical areas may help prevent this.
14. **Public tolerance of the evil:** When the public starts to think that corrupt practices such as “small” bribes demanded by, say, the police or nurses are normal, it not only encourages but it worsens the practices. In the course of time, services that are supposed to be free will not be provided unless some money is paid. The NIS III noted the emerging trend of bribes becoming no longer secret but open transactions.
15. **Lack of protection for whistle blowers/Fear to report:** In a system where whistle blowers are not protected, they will be harassed by corrupt officials and they will fear to report future cases. This can only help to increase the vice.
16. **Tax havens:** It has been argued that when countries tax their own citizens and companies but not those from other nations and refuse to disclose information necessary for foreign taxation, it encourages corruption.
17. **Lack of knowledge among the population:** When people do not know what resources their governments control and how those resources are used, they will not realise it when the resources are mismanaged or embezzled. Ultimately the people will not demand for accountability from the leaders. This lack of knowledge could be because of a government system that is inherently not transparent or a deliberate plan by those in government to keep the people in the dark. (For lack of knowledge, a people perish!)
18. **Lack of a civil society** that monitors the government or where the civil society and private sector are sidelined from participating in public decisions or barred from scrutinizing government decisions.
19. **Lack of clear guidelines and standards:** Any loophole and ambiguities in existing guidelines and standards are exploited by public officials to defraud the state.
20. **Financial pressure on politicians:**
21. **Culture of patronage**
22. **A “get rich quick” culture**
23. **Lack of laws and institutions to fight corruption and promote good governance**
24. **Lack of judicial independence.**
25. **Bureaucratic and manual systems of work in government**
26. **Commercialisation of politics,** with expenses exceeding normal sources of political funding.
27. **A windfall from exporting abundant natural resources may encourage corruption.** ❀

New Regional Offices Opened




The Ag. Inspector General of Government opening one of the regional offices in the country

In order to improve and take services of the Inspectorate of Government closer to the public and in accordance with Article 228 of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, the Inspectorate

of Government has opened up more Regional Offices. The most recently opened one was in Moyo District. This brings the number of Regional Offices to 14.

The demand for more regional offices is also a result of the increase in number of districts as well as increase in funds going down to the local governments. Since decentralization was introduced in 1992, there has been an increase of over 100% of funds released to the Local Governments. The Inspectorate of Government monitors the implementation of funds at the Local Government level and this has been made easier with the opening up of these offices.

It is important that District leaders join the Inspectorate in the fight against corruption because it takes joint effort to achieve a corrupt free environment.

We are planning to open up two new offices one in Kampala to differentiate it from the Headquarters which are situated in Kampala and another in Luwero to cater for the Luwero region. 

The newly opened Moyo regional office.



Did you know?

- The Inspectorate of Government has got 14 Regional Offices located in the districts of Fort Portal, Mbarara, Masaka, Hoima, Kabale, Arua, Mbale, Soroti, Gulu, Jinja, Moroto, Lira, Tororo and Moyo.
- The most prevalent form of corruption across the whole country is bribery (66%) and this is largely attributed to greed (69%), according to the findings of the 3rd National Integrity Survey 2008.
- There is emergency of syndicate corruption in Uganda where a chain of errant officials in different government institutions or at different levels in one institution connive and embezzle public funds.
- Corruption has been glorified as an acceptable way of life. Wealthy members of society are regarded as heroes even when they are known to have acquired their wealth through corrupt means.

IGG Planting “Anti Corruption Seeds”



The Ag. IGG Mr. Raphael Baku planting a palm tree to generate “Anti Corruption Seeds” at Moyo Multi-Purpose Centre after closing a Regional Leaders’ Sensitisation Workshop. While planting the Symbolic Anti Corruption Seed; the IGG said that he hoped that when it grows, the seeds would spread representing the increased fight against corruption in the country. He called upon the regional leaders to ensure that Uganda is declared a corruption free country sooner than later.

Highlights of the Inspectorate of Government National Integrity Survey 2008

By J J Rwerezza

Director Education and Prevention of Corruption

Uganda continues to attract negative findings from reviews of its corruption record. The 2008 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) compiled by Transparency International (TI) places Uganda in the 126th position out of the 180 countries surveyed on various good governance indicators in the 2008 survey. The country’s poor performance on the 2008 CPI is not the first, as Uganda has perpetually scored below three (out of ten) since 1996 when the country was first included in the survey.

The story of how corruption thrives in Uganda has not only been captured on the international stage but on the local scene as well. The Inspectorate of Government, which is constitutionally mandated to fight corruption and promote good governance in Uganda, has undertaken National Integrity Surveys that have among other things helped to gauge the incidence of corruption and administrative injustice in public offices.

The third National Integrity Survey (NIS III) whose report was published in 2008 established that bribery is the most prevalent form of corruption across the country (according to 66% of the respondents), and this was attributed largely to greed (according

to 69.4% of the respondents). The report noted a number of emerging issues on the corruption scene as summarised below:

i) Corruption has evolved as an acceptable and coveted way of life. People who quickly amass wealth through corrupt practices are glorified while those who uphold principles of integrity and moral values are ridiculed!

ii) New forms of corruption have emerged, with ‘Syndicate Corruption’ and ‘Management by Crisis’ the most prominent. The former involves networks of strategically placed public officials who connive to embezzle public funds with impunity, and the latter involves deliberate delays in planning in order for public officials to create a crisis and an excuse to stampede the procurement process. Creation of psychological fear so as to extort money is also emerging as a way in which corrupt officials prey on the public; normally they connive with other partners to fabricate felonious charges against a “suspect” with the aim of instilling fear which they exploit to extort bribes.

iii) Demand for, and payment of, bribes are no longer secret or covert but are overt actions. Public officials openly ask for bribes in exchange for services, and clients openly pay without complaining.

iv) There has been a shift in the ‘middle age crisis’ from the previous 40-45 years age-group to that of 25-30 years. This has resulted from peer pressure among the young generation who want to live flamboyant lifestyles that are more common in the private sector. Thus they are encouraged to live beyond their means and they engage in acts of corruption in order to sustain such lifestyles.

v) While Government has put in place institutions and measures to fight corruption, the dilemma remains weak enforcement of existing laws and weak operations of the existing institutions. There have been cases of imbalance between political interests and enforcement of the fight against corruption, as well as constraints of inadequate cooperation from the general public in reporting corrupt practices and standing witness in court against corruption suspects.

vi) Corruption is increasingly getting sustained by nepotism through a process described as the “Corruption-Nepotism nexus”; where public officials, especially at District level, persistently recruit people only from their local areas – irrespective of the qualifications of candidates – with the aim of creating a social network that shields their corrupt practices. 