
Assessing and Controlling Corruption

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Three Presentations

- I. Anthony Lanyi, IRIS Center, University of Maryland — Assessing Corruption
- II. Jamie Boex, Georgia State University, — Controlling Corruption through Fiscal Reform Projects — Anti-Corruption Policies in Tanzania
- III. Sérgio Chitará, Confederation of Mozambican Business Associations (CTA) — Controlling Corruption through Simplification

Why We Are (Not) Here

“It’s awful hard to get people interested in corruption unless they can get some of it.”

Will Rogers

“Corruption is no stranger to Washington; it is a famous resident.” Walter Goodman

Assessing Corruption Problems and Anti-Corruption Progress “Three Simple Questions”

“Is corruption increasing or decreasing in Tanzania?”

“What forms of corrupt practices are declining / increasing in Mozambique?”

“How good are our diagnostic tools and indicators of problems and progress?”

How True is This Conclusion?

“Because current measures are still imprecise, it is difficult to know with certitude whether corruption is declining or increasing. In the absence of more reliable and hard data on corruption, donors will find it difficult to target anti-corruption activities and more importantly . . . determine what impact, if any, their anti-corruption efforts are generating.” *Corruption in Latin America: A Desk Assessment (June 14, 2004), USAID Americas’ Accountability Anti-Corruption Project*

Measures of Corruption

What are the problems?

Are there solutions?

Tony Lanyi of IRIS will answer the former and identify approaches to the latter