
Performance Accountability And Combating Corruption

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Fighting Corruption
Anti-Corruption Strategies in Fragile States
Anticorruption in the Health Sector
Governance Indicators
Corruption and Constitutionalism in Africa
Performance Accountability and Combating Corruption
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Improving Governance and Fighting Corruption in the Baltic and CIS Countries

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KEY JAXSON

Fighting Corruption Oxford University Press
Finding the Money focuses on those areas of government most exposed to grand or petty corruption: budgeting, tax administration, public procurement, and management of government assets. The eight chapters collected in this volume are based on the assumption that corruption has systemic causes. By improving social accountability mechanisms and by increasing the institutional and human capacities of government,

malfunctioning states and municipalities can be transformed. The anti-corruption techniques presented here go well beyond the introduction of political control mechanisms, expanding transparency, or revising the compact between the state and private service organizations to recommend the steps needed for fiscal transparency and good governance. Public sector integrity also depends on governments' capacity to introduce these measures, the incentives to comply set by intergovernmental fiscal relations, the use of audit and the shortest route of accountability, i.e., its direct influence by customers on service providers. Book jacket.

Anti-Corruption Strategies in Fragile States OECD Publishing

* Brief, readable field guide also suitable for classes in public health and development * Compelling case studies with best practices examples from Africa, Central Europe and South America Corruption is a serious problem for both rich and poor countries, threatening international development and eroding confidence in governments. In the health sector, corruption is literally a matter of life and death: facilities crumble when repair funds are embezzled; fake drugs flood the market with corrupt regulators managing supply, and doctors extorting under-the-table payments from patients fail to provide needed care. Most major development organizations have rewritten their anticorruption strategies in the last five years, hinting that reform is within reach. But these strategies pay little attention to incentives and capacity at the sector level. Those preparing to fight corruption in the health sector have very few resources to guide them until now. Anticorruption in the Health Sector brings practical experience to bear on anticorruption approaches tailored specifically to health. The contributors, all skilled practitioners, address the consequences of different types of corruption and show how agencies can more effectively address these challenges as an integral part of their development work. Both practitioner and classroom-friendly, this book finally addresses a neglected issue that has so much bearing on global health and governance.

Anticorruption in the Health Sector Cambridge University Press

Aid agencies increasingly consider anti-corruption activities important for economic development and poverty reduction in developing countries. In the first major comparative study of work

by the World Bank, the European Commission and the UNDP to help governments in fragile states counter corruption, Jesper Johnsen finds significant variance in strategic direction and common failures in implementation.

Governance Indicators Performance Accountability and Combating Corruption

This publication sets out a framework for analysing the performance of governments in developing countries, looking at the government as a whole and at local and municipal levels, and focusing on individual sectors that form the core of essential government services, such as health, education, welfare, waste disposal, and infrastructure. It draws lessons from performance measurement systems in a range of industrial countries to identify good practice around the world in improving public sector governance, combating corruption and making services work for poor people.

Corruption and Constitutionalism in Africa World Bank Publications

Corruption is a significant problem for democracies throughout the world. Even the most democratic countries constantly face the threat of corruption and the consequences of it at the polls. Why are some governments more corrupt than others, even after considering cultural, social, and political characteristics? In *Clarity of Responsibility, Accountability, and Corruption*, the authors argue that clarity of responsibility is critical for reducing corruption in democracies. The authors provide a number of empirical tests of this argument, including a cross-national time-series statistical analysis to show that the higher the level of clarity the lower the perceived corruption levels. Using survey

and experimental data, the authors show that clarity causes voters to punish incumbents for corruption. Preliminary tests further indicate that elites respond to these electoral incentives and are more likely to combat corruption when clarity is high.

Performance Accountability and Combating Corruption Helen Kellogg Institute for In

This collection of essays focuses on the critical issue of corruption that lies at the heart of the crisis of constitutionalism in Africa. Most anti-corruption measures over the years have been inadequate, serving merely as symbolic gestures to give the impression something is being done. The African Union's declaration of 2018 as the 'African anti-corruption year', belated though it be, is an open recognition by African governments of the impact corruption will have on the continent unless urgent steps are taken. The key objective of this volume is to draw attention to the problem of corruption, the complexity of the situation, with all its multi-faceted social, political, economic and legal dimensions, and the need for remedial action.

Corruption in Asia Springer Nature

Performance based oversight and accountability can serve as an important antidote to government corruption, inefficiency, and waste. This volume provides an analytical framework and operational approaches needed for the implementation of results-based accountability. The volume makes a major contribution to the literature on public management and evaluation. Major subject areas covered in this book include: performance based accountability, e-government, network solutions to performance measurement and improvement; institutions of accountability in governance; legal and institutional framework to hold

government to account; fighting corruption; external accountability; ensuring integrity of revenue administration; the role of supreme audit institutions on detecting fraud and corruption; and the role of parliamentary budget offices and public accounts committees.

Accountability Arrangements to Combat Corruption International Monetary Fund

This paper outlines the IMF's perspective on the economic impact of corruption and experience in helping countries design and implement strategies to address it. Corruption has a broader corrosive impact on society. It undermines trust in government and erodes the ethical standards of private citizens. A holistic, multi-faceted approach is needed—one that establishes appropriate incentives and the rule of law, promotes transparency, and introduces economic reforms that reduce opportunities for illicit behavior. Perhaps the most important ingredient for a successful anticorruption approach is the development of strong institutions, centered on a professional civil service that is sufficiently independent from both private influence and political interference. Corruption afflicts countries at all stages of development. Indeed, some developing countries score better on corruption indices than many advanced countries. Corruption has a pernicious effect on the economy. Pervasive corruption makes it harder to conduct sound fiscal policy. Corruption also undermines certain types of public expenditure to the detriment of economic performance.

The European Union's Fight Against Corruption Local Government & Public Serv

After three volumes presenting the desolate scenario of

corruption around the world, volume 4 (of the four-volume reference) focuses on anti-corruption strategies, including a wide variety of approaches that illustrate the scale and difficulty of the task and offer no simple answers. Twenty-nine articles discuss general issues, control via codes of conduct and legal and formal means, anti-corruption measures in civil service and government agencies, prevention and sanctions, people and reform, and whistleblowing. The articles (reproduced in facsimile) are from journals such as *Comparative Politics*, *Crime, Law, and Social Change*, *Corruption Reform*, and *European Journal of Development Research*. Editors Williams (politics, U. of Durham, UK) and Doig (public services management, Liverpool John Moores U., UK) made the selections. The volume is not indexed, except by name. c. Book News Inc.

Finding the Money Cambridge University Press

Performance Accountability and Combating Corruption World Bank Publications

Public Sector Transparency and Accountability World Bank Publications

"Anticorruption in History is the first major collection of individual and comparative case studies on how societies and polities in and beyond European history defined legitimate power in terms of fighting corruption and designed specific mechanisms to pursue that agenda"--Editeur.

Local Budgeting International Monetary Fund

This review describes accountability arrangements to combat corruption in the infrastructure sector. The sustainability of the livelihoods of the poor in low- and middle-income countries is compromised by corruption in the delivery of infrastructure

services. Such services include water supply, sanitation, drainage, the provision of access roads and paving, transport, solid waste management, street lighting and community buildings. For this reason, The Water, Engineering Development Centre, (WEDC) at Loughborough University in the UK is conducting research into anti-corruption initiatives in this area of infrastructure services delivery. This series of reports has been produced as part of a project entitled *Accountability Arrangements to Combat Corruption*, which was initially funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) of the British Government. The purpose of the work is to improve governance through the use of accountability arrangements to combat corruption in the delivery of infrastructure services. These findings, reviews, country case studies, case surveys and practical tools provide evidence of how anti-corruption initiatives in infrastructure delivery can contribute to the improvement of the lives of the urban poor. The main objective of the research is the analysis of corruption in infrastructure delivery. This includes a review of accountability initiatives in infrastructure delivery and the nature of the impact of greater accountability.

Corruption and Democracy in Brazil World Bank Publications

A passionate examination of why international anti-corruption fails to deliver results and how we should understand and build good governance.

Government Anti-Corruption Strategies Edward Elgar Publishing

This book is a fascinating treatment of ethics, governance, and anti-corruption initiatives from a public sector management perspective and is especially relevant for an Africa looking to benefit from the recently launched Africa Continental Free Trade

Area. This second part of a two-volume set spans a wide array of contemporary issues. Chapters explore the challenges related to building an ethical climate in Africa's public sector, what the imperatives of anti-corruption initiatives should be in Africa, ethical orientation in promoting project performance, corporate governance in Zimbabwe's local authorities and the role of NGOs/CSOs in promoting public sector accountability. On digitalisation, the book discusses the management of Tanzanian public service integrity in the digital era and digital innovation towards sustainable public sector administration in Africa. Public sector management, ethics and corporate governance academics, students, managers and policy makers will find this edited volume critical to improving public sector management in Africa.

Corrupt Cities Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

This book is an excellent resource for academics and students interested in ethics and accountability in the public sector, as well as for practitioners, NGO workers and policymakers. Over the last decades, issues in ethical leadership have become central to the global call for higher moral standards on the part of corporate organisations and their leaders and managers. The book's chapters investigate these concerns in Africa, where governance gaps often reflect poor leadership. Parenthetically, in 2001, a UNDP report found difficulties in applying anti-corruption laws and managing public institutions in the continent. Twenty years on, significant efforts have been made to improve the situation, yet extensive challenges still subsist. In this first volume, contributors discuss the practice of ethics, anti-corruption, and

performance management, and propose solutions, some general to the continent and others country-specific. Kemi Ogunyemi is an Associate Professor. She teaches ethics, anthropology, self-leadership and sustainability at Lagos Business School. She is also the director of the Christopher Kolade Centre for Research in Leadership and Ethics and the academic director for the School's Senior Management Programme. Isaiah Adisa is a management researcher and consultant based in Nigeria. He has co-edited book(s) with several other book chapters and journal articles in recognised outlets. He is affiliated with the Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, and his research interest cut across human resources management, organizational behaviour, marketing, and gender studies Professor Robert Ebo Hinson is the Deputy Vice Chancellor-Academic at the University of Kigali. He is also Visiting Professor of Marketing at the Lincoln International Business School, Professor of Marketing at the University of Ghana, and Extraordinary Professor of Marketing at the University of the Free State Business School.

Specialised Anti-Corruption Institutions Review of Models Oxford University Press

As difficult as it might seem to define governance, it appears to be that much more difficult to measure it. Since the World Bank Institute launched the Worldwide Governance Indicators in the late 1990s, the governance indicators field has flourished and experienced significant advances in terms of methodology, data coverage and quality, and policy relevance. Other major initiatives have added to a momentum that propelled research on governance indicators seen in few other academic fields in the economic and social sciences. Given these developments and the

prominence and policy relevance the field of governance indicator research has achieved, the time is ripe to take stock and ask what has been accomplished, what the shortcomings and potentials might be, and what steps present themselves as a way forward. This volume— the fifth edition in an annual series tackling different aspects of governance around the world— assesses what has been achieved, identifies strengths and weaknesses of current work, and points to issues that need to be tackled in order to advance the field, both in its academic importance as well as in its policy relevance. In short, the contributions to this volume explore the scope of existing governance indices and indicator frameworks, elaborate on current challenges in measuring and analysing governance, and consider how to overcome them.

Anticorruption in History Routledge

This paper examines the indirect role the IMF plays in combating corruption in the Baltic and CIS countries by promoting structural reforms that help improve economic governance and thus reduce opportunities for rent-seeking behavior. The analysis draws on examples of actual experience with corruption and outlines some of the structural measures under IMF-supported arrangements, which, if successfully implemented, can be expected to help gradually alleviate corruption. It also summarizes IMF-wide initiatives under way to strengthen public sector transparency and accountability, and highlights the key structural areas likely to receive emphasis in the IMF's future policy advice to countries in the region.

Public Accountability and Good Governance in East Africa
Federation Press

This paper examines the conceptual and empirical basis of corruption and governance and concludes that decentralized local governance is conducive to reduced corruption in the long run. This is because localization helps to break the monopoly of power at the national level by bringing decisionmaking closer to people. Localization strengthens government accountability to citizens by involving citizens in monitoring government performance and demanding corrective actions. Localization as a means to making government responsive and accountable to people can help reduce corruption and improve service delivery. Efforts to improve service delivery usually force the authorities to address corruption and its causes. However, one must pay attention to the institutional environment and the risk of local capture by elites. In the institutional environments typical of some developing countries, when in a geographical area, feudal or industrial interests dominate and institutions of participation and accountability are weak or ineffective and political interference in local affairs is rampant, localization may increase opportunities for corruption. This suggests a pecking order of anticorruption policies and programs where the rule of law and citizen empowerment should be the first priority in any reform efforts. Localization in the absence of rule of law may not prove to be a potent remedy for combating corruption.

Ethics and Accountable Governance in Africa's Public Sector, Volume II World Bank Publications

Accountability is the cornerstone of good governance. Unless public officials can be held to account, then critical benefits associated with good governance, such as social justice, poverty reduction and development remain elusive. The impacts of non-

responsive and unaccountable governance are perhaps most harshly felt by the citizens of Africa, where corruption and governance failures are broadly acknowledged as a principal obstacle to the achievement. Over the past decade, a range of social accountability practices such as participatory budgeting, independent budget analysis, participatory monitoring of public expenditure and citizen evaluation of public services have been experimented with in many Africa countries. Their outcomes and lessons have, thus far, received little attend and documentation. This volume aims to make a contribution towards filling this gap by describing and analyzing a selection of social accountability initiatives from seven Sub-Saharan countries.

Combating Corruption in the Multilateral Development Banks

Oxford University Press

"The central issue examined in this report is why public accountability fails so often and what can be done about it. After analyzing the contxt in which anti-corruption efforts must operate in Indonesia, the report focuses first on three areas where corruption is rife: the budget, local governments and the government's regulatory functions in selected sectors: banking, electricity and forestry. It then looks at three sets of actors that are part of the problem, and need to be part of the solution: the key players in the justice sector--the police, the prosecutors, the courts and the Indonesian civil service. It concludes by analyzing how donors are responding to the challenge of corruption, drawing primarily on the Wolrd Bank's own experience"--P. iv.

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