

**STRENGTHENING WORLD BANK GROUP  
ENGAGEMENT ON GOVERNANCE AND ANTICORRUPTION  
CONSULTATION FEEDBACK**



**MOZAMBIQUE**

(DECEMBER 19-20, 2006)

**Participants:**

Date	Group	Participants
December 19, 2006	Civil Society Organizations (Total number: 4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instituto de Governação e Desenvolvimento</li> <li>• G20 – Grupo Moçambicano da Dívida</li> <li>• Centro de Integridade Pública</li> </ul>
December 19, 2006	Development Partners (Total number: 11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dutch Embassy</li> <li>• German Embassy</li> <li>• Belgium Representation</li> <li>• Canada Representation</li> <li>• Sweden Representation</li> <li>• Switzerland Representation</li> <li>• Russian Representation</li> <li>• UNDP</li> <li>• DFID</li> <li>• ADB</li> <li>• USAID</li> </ul>
December 20, 2006	Government Institutions Total number : 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attorney General Office (Procuradoria-geral da República)</li> <li>• Technical Unity for the Public Sector Reform (UTRESP)</li> <li>• CCLS – Justiça</li> </ul>

**How did the process fit into ongoing country dialogue?**

The GAC consultation was undertaken during the period that the country team was preparing its new Country Partnership Strategy. The consultations, therefore, were very useful in helping the country team gain a better understanding of the specific anti-corruption issues and challenges facing Mozambique. The discussions also provided an important opportunity for the World Bank to consider various options of support for the anti-corruption agenda.

## **Key issues/themes raised by participants**

### ***CSO - Institute for Governance and Development***

- Most of the contribution from this organization pointed to the need of a real separation between the executive, legislative and judicial branches, and for action to ensure that the state administration is freed from political influence of the ruling party. It also suggested that one of the means to achieve that is by using the WB to oversee recruitment of high level civil servants of the state administration apparatus<sup>1</sup>.

### ***CSO - Centre for Public Integrity***

This organization identified a number of entry points for further domestic reforms. Here is a highlight:

- **Political Responsibility:** there is need to guarantee independent electoral bodies and establish a regulatory framework for the financing of political activities, as well as create a supervisory body to ensure fair and contestable political processes.
- **Management of Public funds:** the Administrative Court is formally the supervisory body but needs to be strengthened, including increasing its capacity.
- **Parliament's Role:** Members of Parliament would greatly benefit from capacity building in order to better perform their functions, particularly with regard to budget related issues.
- **Justice System:** The Superior Judicial Council (Conselho Superior de Magistratura) is not independent and currently is perceived to be controlled by the Supreme Court. This needs to be reviewed.
- **Civil Society and Media:** There is need to improve access to information. The state, the Government and donors need to do more in terms of information disclosure. There is equally a need to reinforce the investigative capacity of journalists.
- **Local participation:** There are no (or very few) formal mechanisms to allow for citizen participation in public decision making processes.

### ***Donors***

- The need to align governance and anticorruption-related efforts was reinforced by the donors. Some of them, including agencies for the United Kingdoms, Netherlands, and the African Development Bank are due to conduct governance assessments in the course of 2008. It was suggested that in the future, the donor community should seek to conduct joint governance assessments and jointly define an action plan.
- The representative from Canada raised the issue of alignment between the World Bank global strategy on governance and anti-corruption with regional initiatives more specifically those prepared under SADC.

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<sup>1</sup> Notwithstanding the fact that this would be inconsistent with the World Bank's Articles of Agreement

- The representation from Russia expressed concern that this consultation process might end up being another talk about this very important issue. He then asked why is it that the donors do not directly support high level investigations on corruption as done in Russia?
- The representative from the United Kingdom raised the issue of the apparent disconnect between governance and corruption adding that some countries are actually improving but can not demonstrate that corruption is being reduced. It was also noted that the Government's strategy is very focused on administrative processes. It was also suggested that the World Bank maintain a balance between the high political level (ministers who may obtain inappropriate gains) and administrative level of government (e.g., procurement processes). It was also suggested that country mechanisms for dialogue (e.g., the G18 among donors and with the Government and with civil society) include more discussion on governance and anti-corruption issues.

Respondent Type	Consultation Reply
<b>1. Top governance challenges in country</b>	
[Government]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure leadership engagement in better governance and anti-corruption practices; and</li> <li>• To strengthen civil society in order to improve its participation in pursuing accountability.</li> </ul>
[Civil Society]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce the high levels of corruption in State affairs by clearly separating the ruling political party's interests from the State's interests;</li> <li>• To effectively implement the existing Anti-Corruption Law (Lei Anti-Corrupção) and all of its associated legal instruments;</li> <li>• To share more information with the citizens in order to make them more interested in government's accountability.</li> </ul>
[Development Partners]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To enforce the demand for accountability from the Civil Society and the Private Sector.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Promising areas of governance and anticorruption reform and potential obstacles</b>	
[Civil Society]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforcing Political accountability through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Implementation of a truly independent electoral committee;</li> <li>○ Development of laws and associated legal instruments to monitor political party subsidizing; and</li> <li>○ Establishment of an independent institution to monitor political party subsidizing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Enforcing the formal oversight institutions and mechanisms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Formal Technical Assistance to the Inspeção Geral de Finanças;</li> <li>○ Formal Technical Assistance to Tribunal Administrativo; and</li> <li>○ Establishment of a national code of conduct for all state deputies and government executives;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Strengthening Civil Society and Media: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Promote public accountability government forums;</li> <li>○ Promote the establishment of mechanisms to facilitate access to governance information;</li> <li>○ Promote investigative journalism in order to support the oversight institutions and mechanisms; and</li> <li>○ Technical and financial assistance to Civil Society Organizations working towards promoting government's</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Respondent Type	Consultation Reply
	<p>accountability and service improvement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Sector Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Supporting the state salary reforms; and</li> <li>○ Supporting the detection and elimination of “ghost” public sector workers.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Local Participation and Community Empowerment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Enforcing the local (province and district level) consultation councils; and</li> <li>○ Supporting the decentralization and responsibility processes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>3. How the Bank should engage where governance is weak, and circumstances under which to disengage</b>	
[Civil Society]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set governance and anti-corruption goals in all interventions;</li> <li>• Stop supporting programs and projects that do not achieve the governance and anti-corruption goals, focusing then on other sectors;</li> <li>• Mobilize the development partner agencies to do the above mentioned actions; and</li> <li>• The World Bank should not stop support in countries where governance is weak and there is lack of adequate leadership. Instead, the World Bank should focus on defining clear targets / goals on governance and anti-corruption. Governments should then thrive to achieve those targets / goals and continue accessing the World Bank’s support.</li> </ul>
[Development Partners]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the Government’s strategy by jointly defining an action plan and a monitoring and evaluation system with indicators; and</li> <li>• In cases where governance is weak and there is lack of adequate leadership, the World Bank should support investigation processes of high level / international corruption, as done for example in Russia.</li> </ul>
[Government]	<p>Help develop and implement a monitoring and evaluation system to track improvements in governance and anti-corruption efforts in Mozambique.</p>
<b>4. How to ensure fair and consistent treatment across countries</b>	
[Development Partners]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration with other partner agencies in their practices and experiences; and</li> <li>• Establishment of regional partnerships to facilitate strategy implementation based on local successful practices.</li> </ul>

Respondent Type	Consultation Reply
<b>5. How to strengthen the Bank's work with champions of reform outside the executive branch of government – parliament, judiciary, civil society, media and the private sector</b>	
[Civil Society]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To pressure government to work closely with civil society organizations and others (religious groups, etc.) in order to improve accountability mechanisms of its institutions; and</li> <li>• To support initiatives from civil society organizations and others (religious groups, etc.) to promote better governance and anti-corruption practices.</li> </ul>
<b>6. How to mitigate fiduciary risk in Bank operations?</b>	
[Development Partners]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuously working with governments and other local partners to enforce effectiveness of accountability in local institutions; and</li> <li>• Use bilateral partners influence in order to introduce / promote political practices changes in the countries</li> </ul>
<b>7. The Bank's role vis-à-vis other donors in supporting governance reform</b>	
[Development Partners]	All development partner agencies should focus on cooperation to develop integrated, coordinated and balanced approaches to the governance and anti-corruption subject, through joint assessment sessions.
<b>8. How to monitor progress in governance and anticorruption at the country level</b>	
[Development Partners]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support should be given for the implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems, including relevant indicators for accompanying implementation of the Government's strategy; and</li> <li>• Developing joint action plans and establishing monitoring and evaluation indicators with partner agencies, governments and other local partners.</li> </ul>
<b>9. Areas for improvement in GAC strategy and country-level support</b>	
[Civil Society]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To pressure the Government to work closely with civil society organizations and others (religious groups, etc.) in order to improve accountability mechanisms of its institutions; and</li> <li>• To support initiatives from civil society organizations and others (religious groups, etc.) to promote better</li> </ul>

Respondent Type	Consultation Reply
	governance and anti-corruption practices.
[Development Partners]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote more disclosure and discussion of World Bank documents (Assessment, Strategy, Action Plan, etc);</li> <li>• Integration with other partner agencies in their practices and experiences; and</li> <li>• Establishment of regional partnerships to facilitate strategy implementation based on local successful practices.</li> </ul>