Each one of us has a role to play in fighting corruption. Let’s together put the searchlight on corruption. Whenever light appears darkness has no place. As we light up and power Africa, let us also light up systems to detect and deal decisively with corruption. Let there be light!
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### ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACA</td>
<td>Anti-Corruption Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCPA</td>
<td>Association of Certified Compliance Professionals in Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIDB</td>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AML</td>
<td>Anti-Money Laundering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUFI</td>
<td>Audit and Finance Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCRM</td>
<td>Compliance Review and Mediation Department</td>
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<td>CCC</td>
<td>China Communications Construction Company Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIFFs</td>
<td>Countering Illicit Financial Flows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFT</td>
<td>Combating the Financing of Terrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CICO</td>
<td>Chongqing International Construction Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHHR</td>
<td>Human Resources Management Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>Coalition for Ethical Operations</td>
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<td>FoSP</td>
<td>Findings of Sanctionable Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICP</td>
<td>Integrity Compliance Programme</td>
</tr>
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<td>IDD</td>
<td>Integrity Due Diligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFFs</td>
<td>Illicit Financial Flows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRT</td>
<td>Integrity Risk Tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDB</td>
<td>Multilateral Development Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSA</td>
<td>Negotiated Settlement Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEP</td>
<td>Politically Exposed Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETH</td>
<td>Ethics Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIAC</td>
<td>Office of Integrity and Anti-Corruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIR</td>
<td>Project Integrity Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMCs</td>
<td>Regional Member Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBG</td>
<td>World Bank Group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PERISCOPE

Graph. 1 Prevention metrics

421
Bank staff trained

898
Participants

21
Integrity opinions issued

Training and capacity building
External sensitization sessions
Integrity opinion

Graph. 2 Completed cases of sanctionable practices

Total: 26 cases

Fraud: 65%, 17 cases
Collusion: 12%, 3 cases
Corruption: 23%, 6 cases

Graph. 3 Sectoral distribution of completed cases of sanctionable practices

Agriculture: 8%
Econs & Governance: 23%
Energy: 11%
Health: 4%
Human capital: 11%
Infrastructure: 4%
Transport: 27%
Water & sanitation: 12%

Graph. 4 Regional distribution of completed cases of sanctionable practices

AFRICA

Central: 23%
East: 23%
North: 8%
South: 8%
West: 27%
HQ: 11%

Graph. 5 Sanctionable practice and staff misconduct cases

Completed: 12
Investigated: 22
Received: 22
Sanctionable practice: 78
Staff misconduct: 39
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Corruption, fraud, money laundering and illicit financial flows appear to continue to flourish despite concerted international efforts to not only denounce these practices but also practical steps taken to stem them. The sophistication of the methods adopted to put these schemes into effect also appears to be growing in complexity and daring.

The African Development Bank Group (Bank) has a zero-tolerance stance towards corrupt practices. The Bank Group’s Policy on Good Governance stresses the need to identify, prevent, report, and sanction all forms of corrupt practices that may lead to mismanagement of Bank funds and staff misconduct. The Office of Integrity and Anti-Corruption (PIAC) of the Bank is vested with investigative and preventive mandates to put the Bank’s Good Governance Policy into effect.

PIAC executes its mandates through its two divisions. First, the Integrity and Prevention Division (PIAC.1), which supports the Bank Group’s mission to encourage socio-economic development on the African continent by developing proactive measures to decrease the potential for fraud and corruption in operations and transactions financed by the Bank. Second, the Investigation Division, (PIAC.2) which conducts investigations into allegations involving five sanctionable practices (fraud, corruption, collusion, coercion and obstruction) affecting the Bank’s administrative budget or perpetuated in projects financed by the Bank; it also investigates allegations of misconduct against Bank staff.

In 2017, PIAC continued to pursue its anti-corruption prevention mandate, resulting in 13 training sessions, workshops and seminars, with participants drawn from Bank staff, anti-corruption officers of Regional Member Countries (RMCs), representatives of civil society and the private sector. The sessions covered an array of specialized areas including an introduction to Integrity Due Diligence (IDD), use of the Bank’s Tools for Monitoring Integrity in operations and several integrity modules. Other capacity building and sensitization programs organized in conjunction with partners focused on asset tracing, integrity compliance monitoring, anti-corruption research, and enhancing the capacity of compliance officers on the continent. Based on requests from operational departments of the Bank, the Department issued 21 IDD opinions on projects under the Bank’s non-sovereign operations. It also monitored the Integrity Compliance Programmes (ICPs) of 5 debarred entities and carried out its first Project Integrity Review (PIR) of a UA 23 million water and sanitation project in Abidjan, funded by a grant. The lessons learnt from this maiden PIR will be used to refine the methodology for conducting PIRs in the future.

On the investigation side, PIAC received 78 complaints of sanctionable practices in 2017, out of which 39 were assigned for full investigation after screening processes. By 31 December 2017, the Department had completed 26 investigations, including cases brought forward from 2016. PIAC filed 10 Findings of Sanctionable Practices (FoSP) before the Bank’s independent Sanctions Commissioner. During the same reporting period, the Sanctions Commissioner issued decisions, resulting in the debarment of 3 firms and 1 individual. In addition, 2 firms alleged to have been involved in fraudulent practices voluntarily accepted liability and entered into negotiations for settlement with the Bank. After review and ratification of the Settlement Agreements by the Sanctions Commissioner, debarments of 12 and 15 months and a conditional non-debarment of 36 months respectively, were imposed on these entities. PIAC also received 22 allegations of staff misconduct during the same period, of which 12 have been closed with investigations ongoing on the remaining 10 allegations.

In recognition of the importance of collaboration and information sharing, PIAC engaged in meaningful partnerships with sister Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and other stakeholders engaged in combatting corruption. These collaborations, in the context of the Cross Debarment Agreement with MDBs, led to the recognition of 196 requests for cross debarments from sister MDBs. PIAC collaborated with other MDBs on information sharing and in organizing joint activities and training. PIAC also collaborated with other organizations, including the Association of Certified Compliance Professionals in Africa (ACCPA), Coalition for Ethical Operations (CEO) and the Commonwealth Africa Anti-Corruption Centre (CAACC).

Looking forward, PIAC has initiated a process aimed at mainstreaming measures to counter illicit financial flows in the Bank’s operations and to address issues of money laundering and the financing of terrorism. This is in response to the recently approved Bank’s Strategic Framework and Action Plan on the Prevention of Illicit Financial Flows in Africa (2017-2021) and the Bank’s Policy on Prevention of Illicit Financial Flows. In 2018, the Department plans to develop relevant Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Counter Financing of Terrorism (CFT), and Counter Illicit Financial Flows (CFFs) Guidelines and Internal Framework for ex-ante due diligence, ex-post monitoring and sanctions screening. This work will continue until the first quarter of 2019, after inter-departmental consultations within the Bank. PIAC will also work to review its investigation manuals as well as the Bank’s Whistle Blowing and Complaints Handling Policy (2007) and Guidelines for the Prevention of Fraud and Corruption (2007).

The additional human resources recently approved by the Bank’s Board of Directors will help bring onboard an array of additional skills, in areas including, financial intelligence analysis, litigation and policy development. With these additional resources, PIAC is poised to better deliver on its broad mandates in 2018.
**REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES**

**Prevention and integrity compliance**

The corruption prevention and integrity compliance mandates of PIAC comprise of activities including the conduct of Data and Media Analysis, PIRs and IDDs. Others include monitoring ICPs of debarred entities, managing and sharing information from the debarment and cross debarment database, reviewing integrity issues, issuing integrity advisories, anti-corruption awareness raising and capacity building. Updates on these mandate areas are provided below.

**Project Integrity Review**

PIR enables the Bank to identify corruption risks during project implementation and provide recommendations on risk mitigating measures to be adopted to ensure that projects achieve their intended purposes. It also ensures that there is a proactive process of identifying risks in projects before they negatively affect projects and thereby jeopardize the Bank’s resources. This is especially important for the successful conduct of Bank operations in high risk environments and transition states, where citizens have limited information on where and how to report sanctionable practices occurring in projects. Findings from PIRs can be used to engage relevant stakeholders, with the aim of strengthening Bank operation processes for better project delivery.

PIAC conducted its first PIR in 2017, on a UA 23 million (USD$34.7 million) water and sanitation project being implemented in Abidjan. The findings from the PIR identified inadequate project monitoring and supervision practices, the absence of adequate archiving procedures, instances of non-compliance with procurement procedures and weaknesses in administrative and financial record keeping. All these pose risks of corruption, which could jeopardize the successful completion of the project. The collaborative method (involving the Bank’s operations departments and the Project Implementation Unit of the borrowing state) used during the integrity review enabled stakeholders involved to acknowledge the identified risks and agree on remedial actions that need to be put in place for the successful completion of the project. Being the maiden PIR, it was also used to test the methodology developed, and lessons learnt from the experience are being used to refine the methodology in preparation for the 2018 PIRs. Further more, red flags detected during the maiden PIR were collated for information sharing and will be factored into training activities on the prevention of fraud and corruption in Bank operations.

**Proactive activities through data analytics & media analysis**

The ever-growing media landscape is an important open resource for identifying integrity, fraud and corruption matters affecting the Bank and activities financed by it. From monitoring media reports, PIAC is able to detect red flags and complaints on sanctionable practices from open information sources in the Bank’s RMCs. Reports generated from the monitoring and analysis of media reports feed into both the prevention and investigation activities of PIAC. During the year, 8 alerts detected on the Bank’s activities and projects in 6 RMCs were assigned for investigation. In addition, the Department is developing a data analytics tool, which will assist with the proactive identification and flagging of sanctionable practices in the Bank’s financed projects using its procurement data. The development of the tool is in the final stages and it will be tested in 2018, before its launch. The outcome of the data analytic review will be used as part of the criteria for the selection of PIRs and as pointers to countries and areas where PIAC should proactively focus its preventive work. Other Bank departments, such as procurement and project department will also have access to the information to strengthen their project monitoring processes.

**Strengthening due diligence processes for enhanced integrity in bank processes**

The Bank’s IDD Policy of 2016 has empowered PIAC to undertake the oversight role of integrity assessments on potential clients of the Bank. These assessments are conducted by operations departments on non-sovereign entities seeking to do business with the Bank. PIAC there after conducts independent assessments as part of its oversight role and recommends integrity mitigating factors in some instances by issuing integrity opinions. IDD enables the Bank to better understand a project, its shareholders and to help assess the integrity and reputational risks that it may pose to the Bank. In 2017, 18 opinions were issued on them keep up with developments on sanctionable practices in the Bank’s financed projects. Opinions issued on time, help to mitigate integrity risks as timely action can be taken to address them. Three case studies were developed from the IDD reviews conducted on projects and these were incorporated into the materials used in training Bank staff. Operations departments continued to use the Integrity Risk Tool (IRT) to assess the status of entities and individuals vis-à-vis the sanctions databases of the Bank, sister MDBs, the United Nations and others. The Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) Tool and the IRT are accessible to the Bank’s operational departments through the Bank’s intranet. The PEPs Tool allows to identify the political exposure of individuals seeking to do business the Bank and therefore alerts the Bank to take appropriate decisions, including risk mitigation. The PEPs Tool and the IRT are updated on a weekly basis to ensure that the information on them keep up with developments on integrity issues. In the year under review, PIAC conducted 5 training sessions for operational staff on the use of the IRT and the PEPs Tool.

**Ensuring sanctioned entities measure up to the integrity compliance guidelines**

Weak integrity structures negatively affect institutional processes and predispose companies and individuals debarred by the Bank to criminal activity. The Bank therefore alerts the Bank to take appropriate decisions, including risk mitigation. The PEPs Tool and the IRT are updated on a weekly basis to ensure that the information on them keep up with developments on integrity issues. In the year under review, PIAC conducted 5 training sessions for operational staff on the use of the IRT and the PEPs Tool.
assist companies gain better understanding of how to implement compliance programs, PIAC has introduced peer-to-peer coaching among companies. Newly debarred companies are paired with those who have successfully implemented ICPs, to facilitate information and experience sharing on successful ICP implementation. During 2017, PIAC encouraged a peer-to-peer learning relationship between Chongqing International Construction Corporation (CICO), which is implementing an ICP and China Communications Construction Company Ltd (“CCCC”), an entity that had already successfully completed an ICP under PIAC’s supervision, CICO and CCCC engaged at management level to exchange ideas on effective ICP implementation and relevant compliance training programs.

In 2017, the Bank sanctioned 3 entities and 1 individual through the decisions of the independent Sanctions Commissioner and entered into negotiated settlement agreements with 2 entities, while 195 entities debarred by other MDBs were accepted for cross debarment by the Bank. PIAC reviewed the progress on ICPs of 6 companies and provided appropriate guidance. In total, since ICP processes were introduced in 2014, 38 entities have successfully completed these processes. The success of the ICPs has encouraged some companies that have completed or are implementing ICPs, to initiate collective action initiatives on the continent. One such initiative is the Coalition for Ethical Operations (CEO), comprising of 20 multinational entities with the objective of promoting integrity in business operations on the continent. To support and deepen the exchange of information, the Bank in collaboration with the World Bank Group (WBG) and CEO, organized a conference in South Africa in November 2017. The conference brought together businesses, experts and practitioners, to share experiences and lessons learnt in implementing ICPs.

Reviewed integrity policies & guidelines

Over time, the Bank has developed a comprehensive body of integrity and anti-corruption policies, which together serve as its integrity framework and guides Bank staff and external entities in their engagements with the Bank. PIAC’s mandate is not only to implement the Bank’s integrity policies but also to document lessons learnt from the implementation of these policies. In addition, PIAC periodically submits proposals to the Board for the review of existing policies and consideration of new policy proposals aimed at addressing identified integrity related policy gaps. During the course of 2017, PIAC coordinated an inter-departmental consultation to review the Bank’s Whistle Blowing and Complaints Handling Policy adopted in 2007, with a view to updating it. The final draft policy will go through Management and Board approval processes in 2018. The department is also reviewing its internal operational policies to reflect its additional mandate of investigating staff misconduct and refine other business processes of the department.

Capacity building and awareness creation

PIAC’s awareness and training programs ensure that Bank staff and relevant partners are kept abreast of emerging corruption trends to strengthen the Bank’s internal processes and limit the risks of corrupt activities. In 2017, 421 Bank staff participated in PIAC training sessions, while 898 external participants were engaged through several PIAC-led sensitization sessions.

To ensure that all new Bank staff are aware of PIAC’s mandate and to sensitize them on the Bank’s anti-corruption policies, PIAC carries out a range of sensitization activities. During the year, outreach activities were held at the Regional Director General East’s (RDGE) offices, in Nairobi, Kenya, to explore areas of collaboration towards improving integrity in activities financed by the Bank. One hundred and twenty (120) staff of the RDGE team participated in in-person sessions and by teleconference from country offices in Burundi, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania. These engagements helped to strengthen information exchange between PIAC and Bank staff on project related investigations, management of potential conflicts of interests, identification and management of corruption red flags and conducting IDDs on projects. During the interactive sessions, PIAC received suggestions for its annual work programme and these helped inform the needs of the agency, adopted for the department’s 2018 work programme.

To advance the Bank’s anti-corruption agenda with key stakeholders, PIAC conducts capacity building activities to strengthen the capacity of anti-corruption agencies (ACAs) and civil society actors, to fight corruption on the continent. After conducting a needs assessment of the training needs of ACAs in 2015, the finalized draft policy will go through Management and Board approval processes in 2018. The department is also reviewing its internal operational policies to reflect its additional mandate of investigating staff misconduct and refine other business processes of the department.

The African Union (AU) declared 2018 as the African Anti-Corruption Year. In preparation for the African Anti-Corruption Year, PIAC, in collaboration with the AU Advisory Board on Corruption (AUABC), brought together one hundred and fifty (150) participants from ACAs, civil society organizations and anti-corruption experts, to formulate a strategic plan and develop continental level activities, to mark the African Anti-Corruption Year. The workshop was the first continental platform for engagement between ACAs and the AUABC. Discussions were focused on how to strengthen the AUABC to play its role as mandated in the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption 2015 and receive commitments from member countries for the universal ratification of the Convention. The conference also served as an opportunity for countries to share plans of their 2018 anti-corruption activities.

“The training was up to standard in all aspects. I recommend that PIAC be included in the project teams and peer reviews of all Bank funded projects so as to minimize delays, problems and failed projects.”

Comment from a participant at the 24 November 2017 IDD Training

“I appreciated the explanation on the difference between debarment and cross-debarment. I recommend that every two months, PIAC should provide staff with an Integrity Evaluation form to evaluate the integrity and anti-corruption component of Bank projects.”

Comment from a participant at the 13 December 2017 IDD Training
Investigation of sanctionable practices
In accordance with its standard operating procedures, PIAC receives complaints from within and outside the Bank. Upon receipt of a complaint, PIAC conducts a preliminary evaluation to determine if a sanctionable practice is involved and whether the complaint falls within PIAC’s mandate (i.e. relates to a Bank financed activity) and the degree of its credibility, verifiability and materiality. Based on these criteria, a decision is taken on the suitability of the complaint for investigation. If a complaint falls under the mandate of another Bank department or a national institution, PIAC forwards it to the relevant entity for appropriate action.

In 2017, the department received 78 complaints of sanctionable practices and after review, 39 were assigned for investigation. PIAC’s caseload in 2017 was 112, consisting of 39 cases opened during the year and 73 cases brought forward from 2016. At the end of December 2017, investigations on 26 cases had been completed, representing a 19% improvement over the 2016 rate of case completion. From these, 10 Findings of Sanctionable Practices (FoSP) were submitted to the Sanctions Commissioner, representing a 70% increase from the previous year. Overall, 17 complaints were found to be unsubstantiated by facts, while one led to the opening of a new investigation.

A typology analysis of investigations on allegations of sanctionable practices for the year suggests a significant lean towards procurement related fraud, which represents 65.17% of completed cases, while corruption and collusion followed with 23.6% and 12.3% respectively. A three-year trend analysis indicates that procurement fraud is the most common manifestation of sanctionable practice the Bank is exposed to. These fraudulent practices typically manifest themselves as deliberate falsification of facts and company profiles aimed at obtaining undue advantage during procurement processes in the Bank activities and the Bank financed projects implemented by RMCs.

A geographical analysis indicates a broad distribution of the cases, with the West African sub-region accounting for 34.6% of closed cases, before discounting a third of this number for cases that originated from procurements in the Bank Headquarters in Abidjan. PIAC’s view is that these numbers are not conclusive evidence of the actual occurrence of sanctionable practices across the continent. The distribution observed is only indicative and is subject to variation by factors including the level of awareness of the Bank’s complaint channels among local stakeholders and the differing local complaints making cultures. In 2018 and beyond, PIAC will conduct studies aimed at providing the Bank with better understanding of the factors affecting the distribution of cases of sanctionable practices on the continent.

Of the 26 cases completed, the Transport Sector accounted for 27% of the total, followed by the Economics and Governance Sector, with 23%, while Health and Infrastructure sectors had the lowest representation of 4% each. Other sectors covered by the Bank’s operations that did not feature among the cases investigated include Climate Change, Education, Environment, Gender, Information & Communication Technology and the Private Sector. The non-representation of some sectors in this dataset is not conclusive of the absence of sanctionable practices in Bank financed projects in these sectors. PIAC is therefore committed to conducting the relevant research, PIRs and proactive investigations in these underrepresented sectors, to get a better understanding of the actual situation.

Table 1: Case statistics on sanctionable practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n°</th>
<th>Investigative activities</th>
<th>Sanctionable Practices</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Case load carried over from the previous year</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>New cases received in the year, meeting investigations and added to investigation pipeline</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total investigation pipeline (1+2)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cases closed following completed investigations</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Investigation pipeline at year end and carried over (3-4)</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>FoSP prepared/submitted to sanctions office</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Negotiated Settlement Agreements (NSA)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cases transferred to PETH or BCRM</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Negotiated settlement agreements

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Firm</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sanctionable Practice</th>
<th>Sanctions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sinohydro Corporation Limited</td>
<td>Road sector</td>
<td>Fraudulent practice</td>
<td>*Conditional non debarment for a period of 36 months *Implementation of an Integrity Compliance Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germs Consulting</td>
<td>Road sector</td>
<td>Fraudulent practice</td>
<td>*12 months and 1-day debarment *Training in ethics for the Management *Reparation for a particular victim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GH Management and Mr. HANIN</td>
<td>Statistics &amp; Public Finance</td>
<td>Fraudulent practice</td>
<td>*15 months debarment with conditional release *Ethics Training for the Managing Director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph 6: Trend of sanctionable practices

- 62.5% Fraud in 2015
- 12.5% Collusion in 2015
- 25% Corruption in 2015
- 62.5% Fraud in 2016
- 15% Collusion in 2016
- 25% Corruption in 2016
- 65.4% Fraud in 2017
- 11.5% Collusion in 2017
- 23.1% Corruption in 2017
Investigation of staff misconduct

In 2017, 22 complaints relating to staff misconduct were received, with Professional Misconduct representing the largest category at 68%, while other categories reported included Conflict of Interest (18%), Harassment (9%) and Personal Issues (5%). As of 31 December 2017, 12 cases had been investigated and closed, while 10 are ongoing and are expected to be finalized in the first quarter of 2018. This indicates a 55% completion rate of complaints received. Investigations on the closed cases were completed within the three-month average completion period set as the KPI for the completion of investigations into staff misconduct allegations.

Of the 12 misconduct investigations concluded, 6 were substantiated and 6 were referred to other departments of the Bank for appropriate action. Cases are referred to other departments by PIAC when its preliminary inquiry concludes that such matters do not fall within its mandate but may be better addressed by other Bank recourse mechanisms.

Analysis of the nature of individual misconduct cases shows that the abuse of employee benefits for personal interest is the most significant. In the last 3 years, PIAC observed a trend of abuses related to education and training benefits. In the first quarter of 2017, 22 cases were reported, comprising of 18% Professional Misconduct, 9% Conflict of Interest, 5% Harassment and 68% Personal Issues.

On 2 March 2017, PIAC organized a meeting to explore partnership opportunities with Afrobarometer and to leverage on its experience in conducting opinion and experience surveys on corruption, democracy, governance, economic conditions, social development and civil society in more than 35 African countries. The session was attended by a broad range of Bank Staff, with significant representation from the African Development Institute, the Governance and Public Financial Management Coordination Office and the Department of Macroeconomics Policy, Forecasting & Research. The Executive Director of the Afrobarometer Research Team, Mr. Gyimah-Boadi made a presentation on the results of Afrobarometer’s Sixth Round of Governance Indicator Surveys. This was followed by discussions on the relevance of the research to achieving the Bank’s High 5s strategy. The seminar provided Bank staff with some evidence useful for determining sectors prone to corruption; where the Bank will need to focus, to enable it to achieve the High 5s priority Agenda. The discussion also touched on potential areas of training and capacity building that the Bank’s Tasks Officers may require to effectively engage with partners and stakeholders to ensure that corruption risks are addressed.

Enhancing anti-corruption capacities in regional member countries.

During this reporting period, PIAC collaborated with several departments, including CAACC, AUABC and the East African Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities, to provide training to professionals from various fields. Information on these training sessions are set out on the next page.

External collaborations

Building on solid ground: achieving the High 5s through evidence driven anti-corruption policymaking.

The bank is committed to evidenced-based interventions in the implementation of its ten-year (2013 - 2022) High 5s strategy. The strategy prioritizes energy, agriculture, industrialization, integration and improving the quality of lives of Africans. Recognizing the challenges corruption poses to the actualization of the High 5s strategy, the Bank is determined to mitigate corruption risks through evidence-driven approaches.

The Bank is determined to mitigate corruption risks through evidence-driven approaches. The strategy prioritizes energy, agriculture, industrialization, integration and improving the quality of lives of Africans. Recognizing the challenges corruption poses to the actualization of the High 5s strategy, the Bank is determined to mitigate corruption risks through evidence-driven approaches.

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STAFF COMPOSITION

- Vacant Director
- 2 Managers
- 7 Professional staff
- 4 General services staff
- 2 Short term staff
- 2 Consultants
OFFICE OF INTEGRITY AND ANTI-CORRUPTION (PIAC)

To report or seek counsel on possible violations of AfDB’s anti-corruption policies and codes of conduct, please contact the Office of Integrity and Anti-Corruption (PIAC):

E-mail: investigations@iacd-afdb.org
       integrity@afdb.org

Helpline: 1 (770) 776-5658 (FR, EN)
       +225 20 32 01 49, +225 20 26 55 50

Address: 9th Floor CCIA Building,
          African Development Bank,
          Avenue Jean Paul II,
          01 BP 1387 Abidjan 01, Cote d’Ivoire.