



EE463 GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Semester 2/2021

Effects of corruption of foreign aid on poverty and inequality in Sub-Saharan countries

Also I had a the govt policy/strategy section is a bit unclear. To address this, please indicate what policies/strategies/action were taken to address the issues.

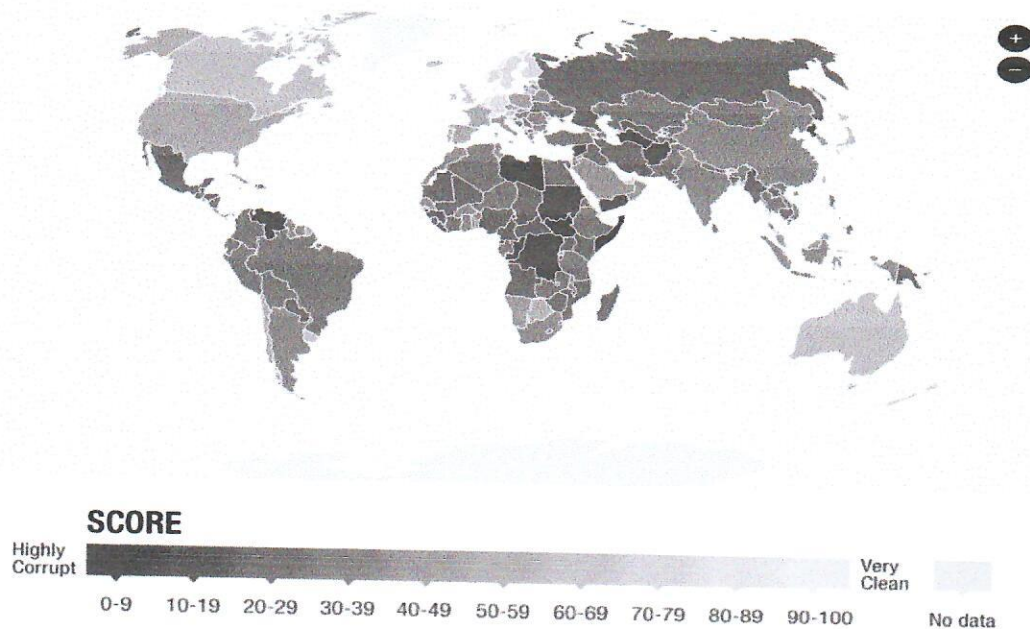
Group Members	
Patrapoom Jirayapong	6204640350
Titamorn Chumsai Na Ayudhya	6204640426
Samantha Ananya Jong	6204640897
Pawat Chaiwatsirikul	6204640970
Sakditach Rattanukul	6204641580
Siriyakorn Phatarapanusak	6204641689

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS
THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY
April 2021

This is an interesting topic, but I had a difficult time understanding the links between Ebola and corruption. If this could be simplified and better spelled out...

Overview

Figure1: Corruption perceptions index on the world map



Source: Transparency International, 2019, Corruption Perceptions Index 2019

Many countries are considered ^{is} African is the world's second fastest growing economy, however, over a million African people are still living in extreme poverty with the average income of bottom 41 percent less than \$1.9 per day (World Bank, 2015). ~~This is showing there might be some issue behind this~~ not clear, suggest to delete. According to the world corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2009, which is calculated by Transparency International, (figure 1) it is apparent that African regions have relatively low average scores at 32; ranking the corruption score from 0-100 with the lowest score of 6 in Somalia. This significant low score across countries shows that there might be similar problems between these countries -the corruption.

If we look at the historical events, almost every country in Africa was a former colony of western countries, which many research papers suggest that the process of colonization and being colonized has influenced the corrupt practice and that deeply-rooted through the post-colonial. For instance, the means that the taxation was collected by the western colonial was to select an African bureaucrat to collect tax, and to create incentives for them to gain as much tax revenue as possible, the western award them with some part of that income. Colonial chiefs

were implicitly encouraged to use their positions to amass wealth and demonstrate thereby that is paid to corporate with Europeans (Leonard, 1991). As the bureaucrats gained financial benefits and became better off, they are more willing to serve the colony, nevertheless, they ignore the fact that they are exploiting their people. Furthermore, there is evidence suggesting that European settlers might have a positive relationship with corruption. From Table 1, the third column shows the positive effect of the settlers, and the corruption when the USA, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, which are the countries that Europeans are the majority of the population, are excluded and this applies to all countries which are colony as the column 4 suggests that the country, whether it is French, British, or Spanish, is irrelevant (Luis and Kyriakos, 2015). The way that the colonies ruled also played an important role in the foundation of corruption. Even though the western, during that period, had a good political structure and government, they never constructed that for African countries for the fact that the sole purpose for these lands in their perspective is to be exploited and oppressed, and that has become problematic when African countries became sovereignty as the people were lack of knowledge about politics and thus, this formed the state with the power owned by only a small group of people. This kind of political power is often accompanied by such dishonest acts since they might tend to careless of the majority of society when they are overwhelmingly powerful.

TABLE 2
BENCHMARK FINDINGS

Table 1

	(1) OLS	(2) OLS	(3) OLS	(4) OLS	(5) OLS	(6) OLS	(7) OLS	(8) WLS	(9) WLS
European settlers	-0.016*** (0.003)	-0.003*** (0.003)	0.016*** (0.005)	0.016** (0.007)	0.014* (0.008)	0.014* (0.007)	0.015* (0.008)	0.016* (0.008)	0.023** (0.010)
European settlers squared									-0.0003*** (0.0001)
GDP per capita (log)		-0.699*** (0.045)	-0.689*** (0.043)	-0.685*** (0.047)	-0.622*** (0.051)	-0.606*** (0.054)	-0.608*** (0.056)	-0.644*** (0.053)	-0.645*** (0.053)
Former British colony				-0.004 (0.186)	-0.210 (0.157)	-0.194 (0.166)	-0.266* (0.150)	-0.267* (0.152)	-0.275* (0.153)
Former French colony				0.015 (0.204)	-0.219 (0.184)	-0.149 (0.187)	-0.140 (0.187)	-0.235 (0.186)	-0.244 (0.188)
Former Spanish or Portuguese colony				0.116 (0.246)	-0.094 (0.246)	-0.054 (0.245)	-0.012 (0.255)	-0.144 (0.252)	-0.144 (0.248)
Former colony of other power				0.285 (0.178)	-0.171 (0.177)	-0.104 (0.203)	-0.084 (0.200)	-0.155 (0.183)	-0.155 (0.184)
British legal origin					-0.378* (0.196)	-0.269 (0.231)	-0.180 (0.223)	-0.336* (0.188)	-0.341* (0.190)
French legal origin						-0.382** (0.167)	-0.377** (0.168)	-0.319** (0.129)	-0.321** (0.129)
Scandinavian legal origin						-1.57*** (0.164)	-1.13*** (0.392)	-1.52*** (0.172)	-1.52*** (0.172)
German legal origin						-0.920** (0.347)	-0.881** (0.360)	-0.906** (0.361)	-0.906** (0.362)
Protestant						-0.005 (0.004)	-0.005 (0.004)		
Catholic						0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)		
Muslim									

Table 1

Source : Luis and Kyriakos, 2015

After gaining independence, the countries had to govern themselves and someone had to be appointed to be the ruler. And because the colonization has left what so-called the political elites or a group of people with military power; people such as Joseph Désiré Mobutu. Mobutu,

Good use of data in this table

It is good the group put effort in including this table. However there are ordinary least squares numbers

which my need to be confirmed further suggest

the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) politician, was the former soldier of the colonial army and chief of the national army. He has successfully overthrown the government and became the president of DRC by taking advantage of the power he possessed. Mobutu was very well-known for corruption. He has a very strong incentive to act toward his best interest as he held the major power of the country after his second coup d'etat in 1965. From 1968 to 1984. It was an upturn in the country's economy and the vast amount of income could save people from poverty; however, it was used for bribery and strengthened his political party (Muzong, 2008). These kinds of people are in almost every country in Sub-Saharan Africa. The structure of politics is to be blamed as it gives power to only the minority who put their advantages over society.

Corruption has led to the failure of the state in many dimensions. For example, it caused an unfair distribution regarding both money and welfare which leads to a higher rate of poverty and inequality. Because it affects everyone unequally, poor people are more likely to be more vulnerable than the others. This is the group of people that rely a lot on social security, however, many of them have not found themselves better off. In practice, some individuals who have authority over the funds are using some part of it for their own benefit. Corruption has also reduced the government revenue and leads to disproportionate taxation which also plays an important role in the poor welfare distribution and the system failure. This happens as a result of the tax evasion of the people who have some connection with the official. The relation of corruption and the government revenue is illustrated in figure 3, the higher the level of corruption (CI) will lead to negative government revenue (GREV); provided that corruption might not be the only factor causing the decline of government revenue (Jingyoung, 2002). Moreover, such dishonest acts of the government often result in the negative perception of the people toward the government which could turn to be an obstacle in some policies, economic growth, and development of the country.

In the concluding sentence please
write that the group report
will focus on Sub-Saharan Africa
and provide a rationale for
selecting the region

Key issues

How does corruption itself bolster the Ebola outbreak?

since this is discussed
Please provide a discussion
of Ebola in the
overview section

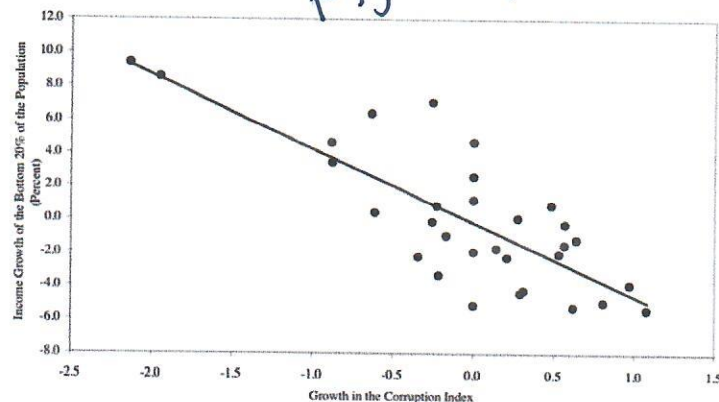
The Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) is an epidemic that swept through Africa over the last few years is the deadliest outbreak of disease Africa once experienced in history. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), The nature of the virus is an animal-borne with bats or nonhuman primates, meaning that the infected animals can transmit the virus to humans and other animals. It can be spread through body fluid and objects which are contaminated with body fluids of infected people. Those at the risk of the EVD are the health workers and people who have not cared for or been in close contact with someone sick. Ebola outbreaks often took place in the Sub-saharan region, the largest one occurred in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in 2014-2016 with the highest case fatality rate approximately more than 28,600 cases. Since 2019, the vaccination has been discovered, however, hundreds of thousands of people have been exposed because of the virus, and given that many have fled, the real impact of this deadly epidemic is yet to be realized. Many scholars and experts have pointed to a high degree of government's low-transparency as an influence of the inadequate and poorly instituted measures of control during the disease outbreak crisis in the region.

African countries are commonly known as a region that received the highest amount of international aid funds among other seven regions of the world (IMF, 2015). When this aid flow is merge with its high levels of corruption, it is possible that aid will be transformed into private wealth, rather than a public funds. Corruption then has worsened the situation of the outbreak not only in the direct means through the failure of the healthcare system but also indirectly exacerbated the epidemic by creating a low standard of living for people in the country. According to table 2, Corruption has led to an increase in poverty through unequal land distribution, low level of social spending, low level of growth rate, and education inequality. The figure 1 shows that there is a negative relationship between the income of the bottom 20 percent of the population countries and the level of corruption as one-point an increase in corruption index will result in a decrease of the growth rates of GDP by between 0.75 and 0.9 percentage points per year and per capita income growth rate by between 0.39 and 0.41 percentage points per year, respectively (Kwabena G., 2001). Increasing corruption will only make rich people become richer and richer, while poor people can only sit and watch their

not clear
how these
paragraphs
are linked
the first
para. talks
about Ebola
while
the second
para talks about
corruption.

income fly away into the riches' hands. That is why an increase in corruption results in poor income distribution. To the extent that rapid economic growth increases the incomes of the poor and hence reduces poverty, increases in corruption hurts the poor rather than the rich and powerful (Kwabena G, 2001).

Figure 1



Source : Fallah et al., 2015

Table 2

Table 4. Corruption and Poverty: Instrumental Variable Estimates
(Dependent variable: income growth of the bottom 20 percent)

Independent Variable	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Constant	0.92 1/ (0.48)	0.02 (0.77)	0.08 * (1.59)	-0.04 (-1.10)	-0.10 (-0.99)
Natural resource abundance	-0.13 * (-1.48)	-0.10 (-1.01)	-0.13 * (-1.65)	-0.18 ** (-1.70)	-0.12 * (-1.38)
Initial income of the bottom 20 percent ($\times 10^3$)	-0.48 ** (-1.79)	-0.54 * (-1.50)	-0.60 ** (-1.91)	-0.11 ** 2/ (-2.42)	-0.77 (-2.08) **
Initial secondary schooling	0.02 * (1.51)	0.02 * (1.58)	0.02 ** (1.79)	0.03 ** (2.04)	0.02 ** (2.06)
Education inequality		-0.02 ** (-1.73)			0.02 * (1.63)
Initial Gini coefficient for land ($\times 10^3$)			-0.99 * (-1.47)		0.55 (0.57)
Social spending ($\times 10^3$) ***				0.54 ** (2.34)	0.46 (2.51)
Growth in corruption	-0.02 (-0.72)	-0.08 (-1.16)	-0.25 1/ (-0.10)	-0.10 ** (-2.21)	-0.06 ** (-1.85)
Adjusted generalized R ²	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.30	0.35
Number of observations	41	41	37	35	31
P-value for Sargan's misspecification test	0.39	0.74	0.91	0.73	0.28

Notes: Numbers in parentheses are t-statistics based on White heteroscedasticity-consistent standard errors. The adjusted generalized R² is the measure of adjusted R² for regressions estimated by instrumental variable technique, see Pesaran and Smith (1994). Sargan's misspecification test is a test of validity of instruments. The instruments are fraction of a country's population that speaks English at home, distance of a country from the equator, and an index of ethnolinguistic diversity. The corruption index is multiplied by -1 so that a high value of growth in the index indicates a high growth rate of corruption.

1/ Multiplied by 100.
2/ Multiplied by 1000.

*** Significant at 1 percent level; ** significant at 5 percent level; and * significant at 10 percent level.

Please rename ~~the~~ to
Table 2

See previous
comment
on Table 1

Source : Fallah et al., 2015

The enormous number of affected people of the EVD across the continent is the result of high poverty rates in many countries because as the disease started to spread, people were lacking the cleaned water, food, medical supply, and the good condition habitat and as a result, they are more likely to be exposed to the virus. For example, the research in Liberia provides evidence that among the people with low socioeconomic status, there is a higher tendency for the virus to be transmitted and Ebola sufferers living in shanty towns infected 3.5 times as many people as those living in rich areas and the cases tended to be exported from poverty areas and result in transmission chains across the country. (Fallah et al., 2015). This also implies inequality among class because even the virus is equally spread, the condition of people are not. According to table 3, it can be seen clearly that people with low SES (Socioeconomic Status) have a higher risk ratio at 2.19 in transmission while the middle and a high SES have a risk ratio at only 0.94 and 0.62 respectively.

Table 3.

Table 3. Risk ratio of transmission to secondary cases in low, middle, or high SES communities, given SES of the source case.

		Secondary Cases			Risk ratio
Source case		Low SES	Middle SES	High SES	
Low SES (17.2%) ¹		5.45 (5.05–5.87) ²	1.79 (1.60–1.99)	1.26 (1.10–1.43)	2.16 (2.03, 2.31)
Middle SES (35.4%)		0.65 (0.55–0.74)	1.13 (1.04–1.21)	0.91 (0.83–0.98)	0.94 (0.88, 0.99)
High SES (47.4%)		0.31 (0.26–0.36)	0.56 (0.52–0.61)	0.78 (0.73–0.82)	0.62 (0.59, 0.66)

Source : Fallah et al., 2015

Corruption has many effects on society which are quality of living, education, transportation, and health care. This might sound like not a big deal but this is a root problem of the underdeveloped country as in the Sub-Saharan country. Most countries in Sub-Saharan still have more or less corruption in the past. To examine the importance of the information, the accuracy, and the content of the information can lead to a major change in the decision. Agency dilemma describes the relation of the representative of one party who maximizes self-interest rather than taking into account another party's interest.

Government Strategy, Policies and Legislation

The implementation of the corruption problems

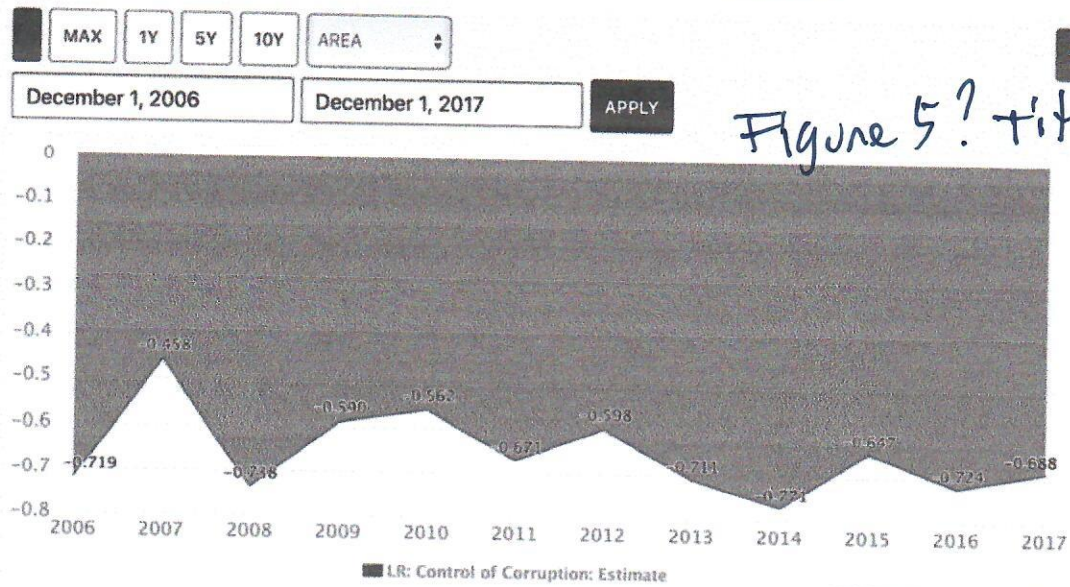
Principal-agent theory

how does this theory apply to the previous discussions?

In a recent period of time, anti-corruption has involved a lot of organization. Sub-Saharan was proverbial corrupt for at least fifty years and tried to reform by following the policy implications stemming from 'principal-agent theory'. The foundation in this principal-agent theory is about the distinction of the morals hazard and the hidden actions. When the agent has more power in terms of the hidden action or information and the principal doesn't know how to control. The principal-agent theory is considered the corruption to be as agents which assumed to act for their own benefit and principals, who is favor in public interest and their action would affect to the incentive's agent to make a various possible way of corrupt, and are generally considered to embody the public's interest, therefore, a "highly principled subject" (Klitgaard 1988). To illustrate, we set the government in the role of agent and set the people in the role of the principal. In the underdeveloped country, mostly aren't governed by democracy, some of the information was privy to the public. The government was swindled from the budget of the health system since they don't show all the relevant information to the public which affects the majority of the population-- the poor--have difficulty to access medical care. Overall, this theory is particularly effective to control the agent's motivation to seize the corruption's behavior but can't stop the agent from corrupting because we can't control people's mind.

In terms of adapting the principal-agent theory, Liberia is a good example of trying to control the agent. During Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was the president election, she was promoting the campaign about corruption in the country. Her efforts were supporting the establishment of the Liberia anti-corruption commission and making transparency financial and the budget of the government. Thus, people can assure on and be questioned on the suspicious government's transaction.

Figure 5 : Control of Corruption: Estimate from 1996 to 2017 in the chart:



Source : CEIC, 2018

From the ~~Figure~~5, the control of the Corruption index's Liberia shows that after her vows in 2006 the graph trend rose up as the aspect in 2007 after she fired 17,0000 people who are working in the financial ministry for an investigation about the corruption in ministry. But the control of the corruption index was falling to -0.738 that is lower than the year 2006 when she first used the policy. As in the graph after year 2008, it has the tendency to increase rapidly from -0.738 to -0.590 which is increasing 20.05 percent from year 2008 to year 2009. Because in the year 2009, the government was strongly supported by the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program (GEMAP). The GEMAP were partnerships with many organizations like the United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU), the United States (US), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank. The purpose of the organization is to improve governance in the peaceful way and the most sustainable in Liberia.

Collective action

Another commonly used theory for anti-corruption is the collective action theory which is the improvement of the past theory's problem. The collective action implies the connection to individuals' decision in the group when the collective benefit is not accomplished to its fullest benefit or when the member of the group is not trusting each other within the group. So, they will turn down their group goals and seek personal gain from corruption. Insofar as the act of corruption is such a common behavior for everyone seeking for their interest which can refer to the principal-agent theory that the actor in a group member can be both principals and agents. The collective action is applied with both game theory (prisoner's dilemma) and related disciplines. The prisoner's dilemma is emphasized into two levels when considered in a one-shot game. The first-order cooperative is when the actors have two options which are the cooperative or free rider. And the second-order cooperative which has "four alternative choices are (1) full cooperation, cooperating to produce both the sanctioning system and the public good; (2) hypocritical cooperation, defecting at the first level while urging others to cooperate through participation in the sanctioning system; (3) private cooperation, cooperation at the first level, but defecting at the second; and finally (4) full defection, free riding at both levels." (Douglas, 1989). The problem in both first and second-order cooperative is the free-rider problem which is the challenge to the anti-corruption operation.

To emphasize more on the collective action, in the government and firm relationship, the private firms have been paid bribes to the government agent to avoid some action. In the case of the company's competitors, they might lose some shares in the market because they have to pay the higher cost of the production (pay import tax of the material and capital or any general tax). Unwilling to bear the costs, firms will have incentive corruption regarding bribes before they have to shut-down their company. For reducing the size of corruption is to cooperate with the private's firms and make the transparency of the cooperation.

However, this is impossible to accomplish the goals of the anti-corruption. As in Uganda and Kenya, they both developed comprehensive strategies that have at their core a number of institutional and legal reforms designed to promote good governance and curb malfeasance (Persson et al, 2010). But they are still fighting with corruption. Overall, there is no perfect implementation or any theory for the anti-corruption cause we can't control the people's mind. Everyone is seeking for their own happiness which means everyone has incentive to corrupt on their own. The failure of the implementation will create the anti-corruption reform.

Lesson Learned

We can learn so many things from this situation. Corruption never leads to the development of any countries and it also causes the failure of nations and economics. The government of high poverty rate countries need to use any resources fully efficiently to push the country out of poverty. But with a corrupt system, resources and money cannot be used efficiently, so poverty cannot be solved. Terminal of the system is the result of the effect on people in that country, taxes come from citizens of the country and are managed by the government. If the government fails to manage taxes revenue and any income that needs to be used for developing the country, it will all affect the quality of life of people in the country. We can illustrate some examples that are necessary for life, health care, education, public utility and subsidies economics activities are important to the basic life of people. If the government cannot even provide this basic structure for the citizens, it is impossible to bring the country out of poverty. For an Ebola situation, if the country has no corruption, the government will be able to provide good health care for their citizens. It also covers the point that everyone has the same standard of basic life care, so no one takes over advantage that others. To conclude, to develop the country, the system and government should be clear from any kinds of corruption. To create a better life for people and a better world, we should avoid corruption in any state of society.

u

Conclusion

In conclusion, Africa is a continent filled with countries that have long struggled with the issue of corruption and income inequality. As a result, there is a large gap within the income distribution. Furthermore, most of the population also currently lives in extreme poverty conditions. The root cause of this issue is likely to be the Western colonization process that the region went through. During these times, European settlers had played a part in becoming the foundation for corruption in this region due to their perspective of the continent as an area to be exploited. Thus, the post-colonial era was highly influenced by the western rulings which incentivized the African bureaucrats to collect as much tax as possible. Consequently, in combination with the poor political knowledge and structure that the region has, the country ended up being enshrouded with overwhelming levels of corruption. ✓

Findings from this paper have suggested that corruption is a major cause of the unequal income distribution gap. Some of the major reasons for this is caused by the poor management of various areas within countries such as the education inequality, low growth rate, unequal land distribution, and low social spending. Additionally, corruption is found to have a direct impact on the taxation levels that are disproportionate to the welfare distribution. However, despite the fact that the population is heavily taxed, the government revenue is still shown to be reduced. Not only that, but the corrupted government is also often seen by their population as a negative authority which could result in further complications in its effort to drive the economy upwards. Moreover, corruption in the government had also worsened the EVD epidemic within the region from the low levels of transparency and poor control measures of the disease which points to the likelihood of the country having higher poverty levels. The consequence of EBV caused higher levels of poverty to occur and many people were struggling to obtain basic necessities such as clean water and food. Aside from this, results have also suggested that even a slight increase in corruption levels can lead to significant impacts in the GDP growth rate as well as the income growth rate. Thus, concerns should be directed within this area as further implications are that the gap in income distribution within the country will only continue to widen because of corruption.

Reference

- Angeles, L., & Neanidis, K. C. (2009). Aid effectiveness: the role of the local elite. *Journal of Development Economics*, 90(1), 120–134. doi:10.1016/j.jdeveco.2008.05.002
- Arriola, L. R. (2009). Patronage and Political Stability in Africa. *Comparative Political Studies*, 42(10), 1339–1362. doi:10.1177/0010414009332126
- Burki, T. (2019). Corruption is an “ignored pandemic.” *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, 19(5), 471. doi:10.1016/s1473-3099(19)30178-1
- Chang, Eric C. C.; Golden, Miriam A. (2009). Sources of Corruption in Authoritarian Regimes. *SSRN Electronic Journal*, (), –. doi:10.2139/ssrn.1339972
- HECKATHORN, D. D. (1989). Collective Action and the Second-Order Free-Rider Problem. *Rationality and Society*, 1(1), 78–100. doi:10.1177/1043463189001001006
- Hope, K. R. (2010). Liberia's Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program (GEMAP): an impact review and analytical assessment of a donor policy intervention for democratic state-building in a post-conflict state. *South African Journal of International Affairs*, 17(2), 243–263. doi:10.1080/10220461.2010.493734
- Jinyoung, H. (2002). A Note on the Relationship between Corruption and Government Revenue. 27(2)
- K. Justesen, M., & Bjørnskov, C. (2012). Exploiting the Poor: Bureaucratic Corruption and Poverty in Africa.
- Klitgaard, Robert. 1988. *Controlling Corruption*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Justesen, Mogens K., and Christian Bjørnskov. “Exploiting the Poor: Bureaucratic Corruption and Poverty in Africa.” *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 2012. Crossref, doi:10.2139/ssrn.2168119.
- Luis Angeles & Kyriakos C. Neanidis, 2015. "The Persistent Effect of Colonialism on Corruption," *Economica*, London School of Economics and Political Science, vol. 82(326), pages 319-349, April.
- Mackey, Tim K.; Kohler, Jillian Clare; Savedoff, William D.; Vogl, Frank; Lewis, Maureen; Sale, James; Michaud, Joshua; Vian, Taryn (2016). The disease of corruption: views on how to fight corruption to advance 21st century global health goals. *BMC Medicine*, 14(1), –. doi:10.1186/s12916-016-0696-1
- Maria-Aimee, R. (2016). State Development, Corruption & the Consequences of Colonization: The Case of Mexico and the Philippines, oai:DiVA.org:liu-150083

- Marquette, H.; Peiffer, C. (2015). Corruption and Collective Action . Developmental Leadership Program.
- Peiffer, C., & Rose, R. (2016). Why Are the Poor More Vulnerable to Bribery in Africa? The Institutional Effects of Services. *The Journal Of Development Studies*, 54(1), 18-29. doi: 10.1080/00220388.2016.1257121
- Persson, Anne; Rothstein, Bo; Teorell, Jan (2010). The Failure of Anti-Corruption Policies: A Theoretical Mischaracterization of the Problem. QoG Institute.
- Principal-agent theory and the structure of science policy. (1996). *Science and Public Policy*. doi:10.1093/
- Shepler, S. (2017). "We Know Who is Eating the Ebola Money!": Corruption, the State, and the Ebola Response. *Anthropological Quarterly*, 90(2), 451–473. doi:10.1353/anq.2017.0026
- Stephenson, M., & & rarr;, V. (2020). Is Corruption Partly Responsible for the Ebola Crisis?.
- Anti-corruption Resource Center. Sub-Saharan Africa: Overview of corruption and anti-corruption. (2020).
- Tamba E. M'bayo. (2018). Ebola, Poverty, Economic Inequity and Social Injustice in Sierra Leone. *Journal Of West African History*, 4(1), 99. doi: 10.14321/jwestafrihist.4.1.0099
- Kempe Ronald Hope Sr. (2010). Liberia's Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program (GEMAP): an impact review and analytical assessment of a donor policy intervention for democratic state-building in a post-conflict state, *South African Journal of International Affairs*, 17:2, 243-263, DOI: 10.1080/10220461.2010.493734
- William Reno (2008). Anti-corruption Efforts in Liberia: Are they Aimed at the Right Targets?, *International Peacekeeping*, 15:3, 387-404, DOI: 10.1080/13533310802058968
- Muzong Kodi. (2008). Corruption And Governance In The DRC. Institute for Security
- Sirleaf, E., 2006, Inaugural address of H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf,