



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Annex I

Guidance Note

Experiences, good practices and challenges in measuring corruption and the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks

Measuring corruption and the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks can enhance our understanding of its causes, risks, consequences, and trends. It allows for the identification of gaps and weaknesses in legal and institutional frameworks and the monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-corruption policies and actions and can thereby inform domestic policy responses.

Due to the hidden and often complex nature of corruption, measuring it poses various challenges. In addition to requiring financial and technical capacity to gather and analyse data, any measurement approaches need to take into account the specificities of geographic, sectoral and legal contexts.

In resolution 10/4, the Conference of the States Parties requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to collect information on good practices, lessons learned and challenges in measuring corruption and to collect data on methodologies and indicators for measuring corruption risks, trends and prevalence, as well as for assessing the effectiveness of their policies and actual measures to combat corruption.

Part 1 of this Annex contains dedicated questions regarding measuring the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks. In this respect, reference is made to the document “Good practices, lessons learned and challenges in periodically evaluating the efficiency and the effectivity of anti-corruption measures and policies” (CAC/COSP/WG.4/2023/2), which contains an analysis of the information submitted by 38 parties to the Convention and was presented to the 14th session of the Working Group in 2023. Parties are invited to send additional information regarding measuring the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks and may wish to consider using the questionnaire contained below.

Part 2 of the below questionnaire contains questions on the measurement of corruption.

The answers to the questionnaire will flow into an analytical paper to inform the discussions of the 15th session of the Working Group on Prevention. In addition, unless otherwise requested, the responses will be published as part of the creation of a repository of methodologies and indicators for measuring corruption risks, trends and prevalence in line with paragraph 8 of resolution 10/4.

Part 1 – National experiences with assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks

1. Does your country have any mechanisms in place to assess the effectiveness of its legislative and/or institutional anti-corruption framework? Please briefly summarize the methodology, scope and frequency of the process as well as any specific tools your country uses.

The country has an institutional anti-corruption measurement tool premised on the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (NMEP) known as the Performance Management Tool (PMT). The PMT assesses institutional anti-corruption frameworks by evaluating Operational Performance Indicators (OPI) at the strategic and operational levels. This tool applies to all public institutions, including MDAs, state-owned companies, and parastatals. The assessment follows an evidence-based evaluation approach, with institutions submitting their anti-corruption programs for annual review by the Performance Review Team. Botswana has implemented several mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of its legislative and institutional anti-corruption framework. These mechanisms include the establishment of the Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime (DCEC), tasked with investigating and prosecuting corruption cases, and participation in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), which evaluates the perceived levels of corruption worldwide.

Additionally, Botswana's framework includes oversight bodies such as parliamentary committees and the Auditor General's Office. The country also encourages public engagement and reporting and is actively involved in international cooperation, exchanging best practices with other countries and organizations in combating corruption

Attachment: Botswana National Performance and Evaluation Policy of 2017

2. Please describe the institutional setup for assessing the effectiveness of the anti-corruption framework. Which institutions are involved in the assessment? Is there a mechanism for interagency cooperation in assessing the effectiveness of the anti-corruption framework? Does your country engage with academia, civil society and the private sector throughout these processes?

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The institutional setup for assessing the effectiveness of the anti-corruption framework is primarily the responsibility of the Directorate, which has commissioned a team for this important assignment. The DCEC team responsible for this project is part of a larger team that includes members from the Ministry of Finance, PEEPA, DPSM, and Statistics Botswana, all of whom contribute to the final report based on Core Mandate Indicators (CMI) and Key Performance Indicators (KPI).

The Government of Botswana has several interventions in place to assess the effectiveness of the anti-corruption framework. This is done through the Corruption Prevention Committees and the Anti-Corruption Units, which spearhead anti-corruption strategies across the government and parastatals. However, there are minimal engagements with academia, the private and civil sectors through signed Memoranda of Agreement between the Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime and relevant authorities.

3. If your country uses indicators to assess the effectiveness of its anti-corruption framework, please describe the indicators as well as the data sources used.

There are various indicators as described below:

Operational Performance Indicators

1. Percentage of Anti-Corruption Measures implemented- This indicators measures the implementation of Plans for Corruption Prevention Committees and Anti-Corruption Units
2. Percentage of recommendations implemented- Measures implementation of corruption audit recommendations
3. Disposal rate of matters refereed by DCEC- measures the number of matters acted upon and court orders complied to.

4. Please summarize any findings of the effectiveness assessment. If several exercises have been conducted, have any trends been identified?

The current exercise is new following the amendment of the initial Performance Management Tool (PMT3) that ended in 2016. The reviewed performance review tool will commence in the current financial year following the promulgation of the National Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of 2017. The initial exercise uncovered various trends including, but not limited to, procurement fraud in areas such as acquisition of medical equipment/ drugs, land issues, possible corruption in acquisition of licenses, issues relating to tertiary education financing, maintenance of secondary schools, irregularities in licensing tourist enterprises etc.

5. How does your institution or country use the results of the assessments to inform policy-making? Has your country amended its anti-corruption framework in response to the outcomes of the effectiveness assessments?

Along with other learnings the results of these assessments are used in policy advisory and development of new programmes. These policy advisory is carried out through participation on review of cab memos and participation in various decision making consultative gatherings. As a result of these finding audits new audits have been carried out, such as on contract management on maintenance of secondary schools, acquisition of tourist licenses for lodges, community based natural resource management, human resources etc. The DCEC amended its Corruption and Economic Crime Act of 1994 in 2013. Furthermore the Act is currently in process of being reviewed on the basis of the assessments

6. Which challenges has your country encountered in assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks, and which steps have been taken to overcome them?

Botswana, like many other countries, has encountered several challenges in assessing the effectiveness of its anti-corruption frameworks and these include lack of Institutional Capacity, data Availability and quality, complexity of corruption and public awareness and engagement. In order to overcome these challenges, Botswana has taken several steps, including; improving data collection and its reporting mechanisms, capacity building as well as awareness and outreach campaigns.

Collection and verifying data is difficult as it is done manually. The Directorate has since proposed for automation of the system to allow for remote tracking of institutional anti-corruption programmes. The Directorate has since developed a Proposal for Recommendations Tracking Database (RTD) for proposal by UNDP.

7. Which good practices could your country share regarding the measurement the effectiveness of anticorruption frameworks that could benefit other States?

Some of Botswana's best practices include amongst others promoting transparency and accountability in government operations and public service delivery, engaging with a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, and international partners, conducting public awareness campaigns and educational initiatives to raise awareness about the impacts of corruption and strengthening the capacity and independence of CPCs and ACUs.

8. Has your country been guided by any international efforts aimed at improving or assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks (e.g., peer review mechanisms, methodologies provided by international organizations)? If not, are there any tools or measures by international organizations that you would consider helpful in this regard (e.g., guidance on data collection, provision of tools, stronger focus on effectiveness in peer reviews)?

Botswana has signed and ratified a number of conventions like the UNCAC. In terms of the Implementation Review Mechanism, Botswana has undergone 2 review cycles as they are (with chapters III and IV under review in cycle 1, and chapters II and V under review in cycle 2). Botswana has assessed the recommendations from the two reviews cycles and those have been instrumental to it improving or assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks.

9. Please insert any information you would like to add, such as descriptions of indicators or links to sources or reports.

Part 2 - National experiences with corruption measurement A. Existing national or sub-national mechanisms to measure corruption and/or the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks

1. Does your country have any mechanisms in place to quantify or measure corruption? Please briefly summarize the methodology and scope (e.g. national, regional, sectoral) and frequency of the measurement process.

Yes, Botswana has mechanisms in place. Botswana conducts surveys through the Public Education Division to assess the prevalence and impact of corruption. CPI reports are also based on expert assessments and surveys rather than direct measurements of corruption; it provides an indicator of Botswana's standing compared to other countries in the fight against corruption. The scope includes the evaluation of the occurrence of corruption in Botswana, exploring perceptions of the public and ascertaining the level of confidence of the citizenry on the DCEC in combating corruption. Corruption Prevention Division of the DCEC conduct corruption audits or assignments studies on a yearly basis as well as investigations to analyze specific instances of corruption

2. Please summarize any findings of the measurement exercises. If several exercises have been conducted, have any trends been identified?
Some of the findings included

It generally indicated confidence the general public had on the ability of the Directorate to fight corruption. One of the findings was that corruption in the Police Service was rife. Members of the public in rural areas generally lacked knowledge about the existence of the Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime.

Regarding the National Opinion Survey indicated above, the Directorate collaborated with Statistics Botswana in data collection and analysis.

3. Which institutions are involved in the measurement efforts (*e.g. Ministry/ies, Anti-Corruption Agency, Civil Service Commission, Ethics Commission, National Statistical Office, Supreme Audit Institution, procurement authority, tax authority, law enforcement authority*)? Is there a mechanism for interagency cooperation in measuring corruption?

1. Ministry of Finance

2. Oversight agencies

- Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime
- Botswana Police Service
- Financial Intelligence Agency
- Public Procurement Authority
- Ethics and Integrity Directorate
- Statistics Botswana
- Botswana Unified Revenue Services
- Auditor General

There is no specific mechanism for inter-agency cooperation in measuring corruption. However various stakeholders enter into MoU for purposes of cooperation in mutual areas of concern

4. Does your country engage with academia, civil society and the private sector in measuring corruption?

Not specifically

5. Which challenges has your country encountered in measuring corruption and which steps have been taken to overcome them?

Lack of resources, lack of methodological guidance, lack of technical capacity, lack of credibility of data, lack of legislation and procedures in place, multiplicity of data collection approaches, multiplicity of data sources and formats

The following are challenges being experienced by Botswana: -

- Lack of resources
- Lack of methodological guidance
- Lack of technical capacity
- Lack of credibility of data
- Lack of legislation and procedures in place
- Multiplicity of data collection approaches

6. Which good practices could your country share regarding the measurement of corruption that could benefit other States?

Botswana has actively engaged the Ministries in regard to being effective and involved in the fight against corruption through the Corruption Prevention Committees and Anti- Corruption Units.

B. Specific areas of corruption, indicators and sources

1. Which types of corruption does your country measure and which specific indicators does your country use to assess the level of corruption?

Please tick or describe the indicators your country uses to measure corruption.

	Direct measures (e.g. prevalence of corruption collected through surveys)	Perception (among general population or selected groups collected through surveys)	Risk constraints (factors that deter corruption, e.g. use of e-governance)	Risks Opportunities (Factors that enable corruption; e.g. little oversight)	Legislative response (<i>de jure</i> ; e.g. law in place)	(Criminal) Justice response (<i>de facto</i> ; e.g. arrests, convictions for corruption offences)
Bribery	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Embezzlement/ misappropriation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Money-laundering	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Illicit enrichment	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Abuse of functions	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Public hiring based on merit	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Independence and integrity of the judiciary	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.

	Direct measures (e.g. prevalence of corruption collected through surveys)	Perception (among general population or selected groups collected through surveys)	Risk constraints (factors that deter corruption, e.g. use of e-governance)	Risks Opportunities (Factors that enable corruption; e.g. little oversight)	Legislative response (<i>de jure</i> ; e.g. law in place)	(Criminal) Justice response (<i>de facto</i> ; e.g. arrests, convictions for corruption offences)
Conflict of interest	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Management of Public finances	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Public procurement	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Candidature for and election to public office	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Preventive measures for the private sector	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Preventive measures for state-owned enterprises	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Training programmes	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Resources allocated to fight corruption	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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	Direct measures (e.g. prevalence of corruption collected through surveys)	Perception (among general population or selected groups collected through surveys)	Risk constraints (factors that deter corruption, e.g. use of egovernance)	Risks Opportunities (Factors that enable corruption; e.g. little oversight)	Legislative response (<i>de jure</i> ; e.g. law in place)	(Criminal) Justice response (<i>de facto</i> ; e.g. arrests, convictions for corruption offences)
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Public reporting and access to information	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Protection of reporting persons	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Other:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Other:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
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Other:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
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Other:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Other:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.

Please insert any information you would like to add, such as descriptions of indicators or links to sources or reports.

2. Which methods and data sources does your country use to measure corruption?

- Population surveys
- Business surveys** frv
- Public official surveys
- Administrative records**
- Procurement data
- Banking data
- Criminal justice records**
- Other: Perception surveys

C. Data collection and use

1. How does your country ensure the validity and integrity of the data collected on corruption?

Collaborations with Statistic Botswana ensures data integrity through the utilization of appropriate AI Technologies for data testing and validation.

2. Are policies or mechanisms in place to

- Discuss and agree on data objectives, priorities and scope between relevant stakeholders**
- Collect data to measure corruption systematically
- Collect data disaggregated by
 - sex
 - age
- Validate the accuracy and impartiality of the data collected to measure corruption**
- Facilitate data sharing across institutions
- Integrate data from different sources**
- Ensure easy access to data**
- Release information on the measurement of corruption on regular basis (monthly, yearly)**

3. Which technological tools or systems are employed by your country in the collection and analysis of relevant data?

Some of these tools include;

- Case Management Systems
- Training and Capacity Building Tools
- audits

4. How does your country utilize the data on corruption to inform policy-making and anti-corruption strategies?

It helps give advice on new policies that Government comes up with and as well as review existing policies or initiatives

5. Has your country participated in any international efforts or collaborations aimed at improving the measurement of corruption? If not, which efforts would you find helpful to inform your national measurement work?

There has not been any specific participation in international efforts or collaborations aimed at measuring corruption. Training on anti-corruption measurement would be most essential. The design and development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies specifically conceived for measurement of corruption is recommended.

6. If your country does not currently measure corruption, can you indicate why? Would any international efforts, e.g., those by international organizations, be helpful to inform national efforts in this regard? Which tools, support or other measures would you consider helpful?

Botswana would be grateful for technical assistance in the development of a Corruption Prevention Measurement Mechanism.