

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

Institutions of Combating Corruption and its Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation, The case of Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC)

BY

HAIMANOT GEBREEGZIABIHIRE

JUNE 2020

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA



ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE STUDIES

CENTER FOR FEDERALISM AND GOVERNANCE - STUDIES

Institutions of Combating Corruption and its Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation, The case of Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC)

A thesis submitted to the school of graduate studies of Addis Ababa University in partial fulfillment of Master of Art in Federalism and Governance

BY

HAIMANOT GEBREEGZIABIHIRE

Supervisor:

Dr. Sisay Mengstie

June, 2020

Addis Ababa

Addis Ababa University

Graduate study Program

Institutions of Combating Corruption and its Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation, The case of Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC)

BY: HAIMANOT GEBREEGZIABIHIRE

Declaration

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that this thesis is my original work done under the guidance of Sisay Mengstie (PhD) and it has not been presented for a degree in any other university. All sources of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Declared by:

Haimanot gebreegziabihier

Signature _____

Date _____

Declaration of this thesis has been confirmed by the approval of the advisor:

Sisay Mengstie (PhD)

Signature _____

Date _____

Addis Ababa University

Graduate study Program

Institutions of Combating Corruption and its Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation, The case of Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC)

Approved by Board of Examiners

Advisor _____*Signature* _____

Internal and External Examiners

*1*_____ *Signature* _____*Date* _____

2 _____ *Signature* _____ *Date*_____

ABSTRACT

Corruption is a sign of bad governance and aspect of instability. It increases the risk of conflict and conflict increases the severances of corruption. The two have a symbiotic relationship that threatens peace and stability in a state. As measuring corruption weather increasing or decreasing itself is sometimes difficult, it is better to measure the institutional system of anti-corruption agencies in accordance to their effectiveness in combating corruption. In response to this, the FEACC emerged as a national anti-corruption authority for the struggle to create a corruption-free society. However, the fight against corruption seems not to have achieved the desirable results.

The purpose of this research was to assess the effectiveness of FEACC in combating corruption. Hence, it examined the extent to which the targets of the institution were met by exploring its challenges as well as investigate the strategies the Commission has used to address the challenges. The study also addresses the research question of "how corruption affects the well-being, weakening the quality of institutions and its implication on peace and stability of the Ethiopian federation. To achieve the intended objectives, this study employed a mixed method research approach based on primary and secondary data sources. Interviewees, survey questionnaires and document analysis have employed through purposive and available sampling techniques. The data collected are analyzed using thematic analysis. The findings of the study revealed that, even though the FEACC is playing a significant role in combating corruption and building peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation, it is found to be ineffective. The reason is that the parameters of effectiveness (independence, adequacy of resources, comprehensive mandate, transparency, adequacy of power of investigation and its cooperation with other stakeholder) are constrained by many factors. Based on the findings, the major recommendation is to strengthen the strategies on the basis of identified problems, consistent and coherent manners, broad based approaches, Fostering and building a public confidence and trust by living conforming to the requirements of the laws and the expectations by the public, and long term perspective among others, should result in an improvement of several variables such as peace and stability, governance and rule of law, democracy and development to address its challenges and to play effective role in its anti-corruption struggle.

Acknowledgements

Above all I would like to thank God for the road he has paved to advancing my further studies.

My deepest thank goes to my advisor Dr. Sisay Mengistie who set his precious time aside in forwarding valuable comments that enriched the study.

I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to all my family whose strong desire to see me succeed was a source of strength for me. God blesses you all in abundantly.

Lastly, my heartfelt gratitude also goes to "FEACC" Commissioners and Directorates, Staff members and Customers specifically to the participants for their cooperation and willingness to do the interview and to fill the various questionnaires. Without their collaboration it would have been impossible to do this Study.

Haimanot Gebreegziabihier

June, 2020

Table of Contents

ABSTRACT i

Acknowledgements ii

List of Table vii

Acronyms ix

CHAPTER ONE 1

INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 Background of the Study 1

1.2 Statement of the Problem 5

1.3 Objective of the Study 7

1.3.1 General Objective 7

1.3.2 Specific Objectives 7

1.4 Research Questions 7

1.5 Significance of the Study 8

1.6 Scope of the Study 8

1.7 Limitation of the Study 8

2. Research Design and Methodology 9

2.1 Research Design 9

2.2 Research Approach 10

2.3 Sources and Types of Data 10

2.4 Data Collecting Instruments 11

2.4.1 Questionnaires 11

2.4.2 Key Informant Interviews 12

2.4.3 Semi-structured Interview 12

2.4.4 Document Review 12

2.5 Sampling Technique and Size 13
2. 6 Data Collection Process 14
2.7 Data Analysis Methods 14
2.8 Trustworthiness of the Study 15
2.9 Ethical Considerations 15
2.10 Organization of the Study 16
CHAPTER Two 17
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS AND LITERATURE REVIEW 17
2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS 17
2.1 Understanding Corruption: Meaning, Features, Types, Causes and Impacts 17
2.1.1 Features of corruption 19
2.1.2 Types of Corruption 19
2.1.3 Causes of Corruption 22
2.1.4 Impacts of Corruption 25
2.2. The Costs of Corruption on peace and stability 27
2.3. Preventing Institutional Corruption to State peace and Stability 30
2.4. Theoretical Frameworks 33
2.4.1 Principal-Agent Theory 33
2.4.2. Collective action Theory 35
2.5 HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL BACKGROUND OF ETHIOPIA 36
2.6 The Notion of Federalism 37
2.7 Federalism, Peace and stability: The Nexuses 38
2.8 Level and Magnitude of corruption in Ethiopia 43
2.9 The Sectors affected by corruption 46
2.10. Historical Development of Anti-Corruption Institutions (ACI) 48

2.11. Comprehensive functions of the Anti-Corruption Institutions 48
2.12 Models of Anti-Corruption Institutions 50
2.13 Criteria of Effectiveness of the Anticorruption Institutions 51
2.14 Challenges of Anti-Corruption Institutions in combating corruption 55
2.15. The Strategies used to fight Against Corruption 56
CHAPTER THREE 60
THE FEDERAL ETHICS AND ANTICORRUPTION COMMISSION 60
3.1 Introduction 60
3.2 Rational behind FEACC's Establishment 60
3.3 The FEACC's Organizational Set-up and Budget Spending 64
3.4. Drawing lessons from other Anti-Corruption bodies 71
CHAPTER FOUR 75
DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION 75
4.1. Introduction 75
4.2. Target Population of the Study 75
4.3. Sample Size 77
4.3.1 Pilot Testing 77
4.3.2 Questionnaire Returns Rate 78
4.3.3. Demographic Characteristics of Sample Respondents 79
4.3.4. Gender of respondents 79
4.3.5. Work experience of Respondents 80
4.3.6. Education Level of Respondents 81
4.3.7. Respondents Position 82
4.4. Implications of the Institution on Peace and Stability 83
4.5. Major aggravating factors of instability and corruption 84

4.6. The extent of corruption in the recent 10 Years 86
4.7. Roles of Institutions of combating corruption to Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian federation 87
4.8. Extent to which Institutions of combating corruption has Implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation 94
4.9 The Causes and aggravating factors of corruption and instability 95
4.10The Strategies and Efforts of FEACC to State Peace and Stability 98
4.11Weakness of the commission 104
4.12Effectiveness of FEACC based on the developed criteria's 107
4.13 The Challenges faced by FEACC in Combating Corruption 127
4.14Accessibility of Registered Income Information and Enhancing Transparency 133
4.15. Findings, Conclusions and Implications of the study 137
CHAPTER Five 143
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 143
5.1 Conclusions 143
5.2 Recommendations 146
5.3. Implication for Further Research 148
Bibliography 149
APPENDIXES 165

List of Table

Table 1 Target population of the study 76

Table 2 Internal consistency of research instrument's 78

Table 3 Respondents returns Rate 78

Table 4 Gender of Respondents 79

Table 5 Work Experience of Respondents 80

Table 6 Educational Levels of Respondents 81

Table 7 Positions of Respondents 82

Table 8 the Institution and Its Implication on Peace and Stability 83

Table 9 Major causes and aggravating Factors of Instability and corruption 85

Table 10 the extent of corruption in the recent 10 Years 86

Table 11 Roles of Institutions of combating corruption on Peace and Stability 87

Table 12 the Institution Degree of Implication on Peace and Stability 95

List of Figure

Figure 1 Target population of the study 76

Figure 2 Sample Size of the study 77

Figure 3 Respondents returns Rate 79

Figure 4 Genders of Respondents 80

Figure 5 Work Experiences of Respondents 81

Figure 6 Educational Levels of Respondents 82

Figure 7 positions of Respondents 83

Figure 8: Implication of Institutions of combating corruption on Peace and Stability 84

Figure 9: Major Causes and aggravating factors of instability and corruption 86

Figure 10: Extent of corruption in the recent 10 Years. 87

Figure 11 the degree of Implication on Peace and Stability 95

Acronyms

ACA *Anti-Corruption Authorities*

ACC *Anti-Corruption Commission*

ACI *Anti-Corruption Institutions*

AUCPCC *African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption*

CPIB *Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau*

CSRP *Civil Service Reform Program*

COST Construction Sector Transparency Initiatives

EITI Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

EPRDF *Ethiopian people revolutionary democratic front*

FDRE *Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia*

FEACC *Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission*

FIC *Financial Intelligence Center*

GDP *Gross Domestic Product*

HOPR *House of people representatives*

IACAC *Inter-American Convention against Corruption*

ICAC *Independent Commission against Corruption*

ICAC *Independent Convention against Corruption*

IFI *International Financial Institutions*

IME *International Monetary Fund*

KNAB *Latvia's Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau*

KPK *Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission*

NGO *None Governmental Organization*

OECD *Organization for Economic Co-operation and development*

SCPIB *Singapore Corrupt Practice Investigative Bureau*

TI *Transparency International*

UN *United Nations*

UNCAC *United Nations Convention against Corruption*

UNODC *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime*

UNDP *United Nations Development Program me*

WB *World Bank*

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The study focuses on The Institutions of combating corruption and its Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation, The case of Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption commission (FEACC), since Corruption has become a threat to peace and stability of the Ethiopian federation today, examining roles of Institutions of combating corruption is essential to peace and stability of the country. This could be conducive for progressive change in country where institutions in general are weak or non-existing. Since Transparency of institutions reduces corruption, Institutions of combating corruption has a positive role in governance in developing nations, including African countries, as it relates to mitigating corruption.

On the other hand weak institutions fuel corruption because of few formal constraints on corrupt behavior and those institutions that are central to deterring corruption or investigating and sanctioning corrupt behavior lack the capacity and the incentive and will to do so.

This research investigates how corruption poses risks to peace and stability of the Ethiopian federation. It also considers how Institutions of combating corruption contribute to peace and stability, and how this affects state peace and stability.

1.1 Background of the Study

The past consecutive report of Transparency International (TI) puts Ethiopia among the highly corrupt countries in the world despite the improvements of its ranks in the TI's reports from one year to the next (TI,2019). Prime Minister Haile-Mariam also insisted that the real causes of the public protests, were an expression of the public's deep frustration stemming from the lack of good governance and, in particular, the ever-worsening corruption (ethpress,2019).

The prevalence of corruption in the country is, at least in part, a result of the ineffectiveness of institutions with a direct and mandate of preventing, investigating and/or prosecuting corruption. This is in turn because the anti-corruption institutions lack constitutional protection and, therefore, institutional independence that their mandates require. Corruption, along with ethnic politics, poses a grave danger to the peace, even worse to the very existence, of the country (Zemelak, 2017).

Many scholars have argued that corruption is widespread in all nations, and it is not unique to a single continent, region and ethnic group (Ronald and Chikulo, 2000). It cuts across faiths, religious denominations and political systems and affects both young and old, man and woman alike though it hurts more the poor and the vulnerable (Mitchell, 2014; Berihun, 2013). Corruption exists in democratic and dictatorial *politics and feudal, capitalist and socialist economies (*Girling, J., Taylor and Francis, G. 2002).

Corruption is recognized as a major hindrance to enhancing capacity and detrimental to development in general. Corruption weakens democracy and the rule of law, erodes the quality of life and allows organized crime and other threats to human security and it is incompatible with the ideals of justice, democracy, peace and stability and human rights (UNCAC, 2004). As a result, fighting corruption becomes a major concern of the international community. In the late 1990s, many international anti-corruption efforts were launched by various groups, nation states and international organizations such as, the World Bank (WB), International Monetary F*und (IMF),* Transparency International (TI) as well as national governments (Bukovansky, 2006).

These institutions played a significant role in bringing the issue of corruption to a global perspective and its negative impacts felt worldwide (Dimant, 2013). Later on the most comprehensive international anticorruption instrument were established. The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) was adopted on 31 October 2003 and the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (AUCPCC) was also adopted on 11 July 2003 (Bashir, 2006).

All these changes show the growth desire to bring global responses to the prevalence of corruption. The creation of these International Anti-Corruption Institutions has recommended the creation of domestic institutions in each country as an important strategy against corruption (Dimant, 2013). Following this, many countries in the world including Ethiopia have introduced policies and legal and institutional measures to prevent corruption through the implementation of specialized intelligence units and Anti-Corruption Institutions (ACI) (Biruk, 2016).

The Ethiopian government after analyzing the effect of corruption in the social and economic endeavor of the Country has decided to reform the social, economic and political formation of

the Country (Abeje, 2015). From the reform measures taken by the government, the Ethical sub-program culminated in the enactment in May 2001 of the Proclamation establishing the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC) of Ethiopia by proclamation No. 235/2001. Since 2001 Ethiopia joined the international movement against corruption not only by establishing a specialized anti-corruption agency, FEACC but also by ratifying the UNCAC and the AUCPCC. Besides, Ethiopia signed the UNCAC in 2003 and AUCPCC in 2004, but it was only in September 2007 and November 2007, respectively, that the Parliament ratified the two accords which marked the beginning of the institutionalized checking against corruption in Ethiopia (Tewdros, 2009).

The establishment of this organ at federal level with no doubt indicates that corruption has been perceived as an obstacle for development. Among other things, corruption lowers investment and retards economic growth, reduces the effectiveness of aid flows, lowers the quality of the infrastructure and public services, and distorts the composition of government expenditure Harms (2000: 166).

Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world. Although general economic progress over the last few years may be undeniable, the scourge of corruption has been spreading rapidly. Hence, as impeding development is one of the consequences of corruption (Tewdros, 2009). It also portrayed the readiness of the government to take some measures in order to tackle corruption in the country (Abeje, 2015).

Corruption is one of the burning issues and impediments to good governance and sustainable development across the globe (Alam Minhaj ET al.2014). However, it is more common in developing countries than developed ones. Ethiopia is one of the developing countries where the prevalence of corruption has been uncontrolled (Selamu, 2010). Peace and stability are outcomes of development Countries which are well governed and respect the human rights of their citizens are better placed to avoid the horrors of conflict and to overcome obstacles to development (United Nations 2014).Corruption has been increasingly acknowledged as a major *threat to* stability and peace. Corruption increases the risk of conflict and conflict increases the risk of corruption (Business Anti-Corruption, 2018).

There exists an indirect link between institutions of combating corruption, peace and stability of federations, in which institutions of combating corruption influences 'peace and stability' and the latter influences good governance as 'good governance' goes hand-in-hand with good institutions., which then may affect the healthy function of the state (Ibid). Since institutions of combating corruption defuses inter-ethnic conflicts by promoting democracy, and then under conditions of peace and stability the state stability and security is high. Institutions of combating corruption is essential to peace and stability, and hence to governance (Asongu, 2016a).

Transparency of institutions reduces corruption, so that Institutions of combating corruption in governance in developing nations, including African countries, has positive role as it relates to mitigating corruption (Bonaglia, Braga de Macedo and Bussolo 2001).Violent conflict generates enormous costs not only to the country in question but also to the international community: "Lives are lost, people displaced, trade links cut, and organized crime groups or terrorists are given an opportunity to take root, exacerbating instability *(*BBC News,2016*).*

A particular focus on anti-corruption is a solution before its consequences have an even broader. It is therefore crucial that governments, international organizations, and civil society continue to work together as well as separately to address corruption while trying to balance stability, security, and legitimacy (Johnson, Taxell, Zaum, 2012).

Accordingly, the researcher tries to investigate the roles, strategies and Challenges of the FEACC of Ethiopia in combating corruption. On its way this study discusses the threats corruption can pose to the Ethiopian federation. It further explores the complex relationship between corruption, peace and stability, which help to examine the roles of FEACC in particular, and the ACI in general have played in addressing corruption in such environments. It is also purpose of the study to critically assess if FEACC is conducting a satisfactory job or not. Further, the attempts to measure and uncover the true level of corruption within the country is a task which must be constantly developed and carried out in order to expand our understanding *of* corruption and for being able to shape anticorruption strategies and effectively direct its efforts to the sectors of society where they are most needed.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Ethiopian Government established an independent Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC), on May 24, 2001 by Proclamation no 235/2001, and existed for over a decade. Tackling and fighting against practice of corruption, is the main concerns of the institution. Yet this institution has not been successful in terms of containing the spread of corruption since corruption has worsened in the country over the years. Consequently, corruption has become a threat to the peace and stability of the country. This raises the question: why the anti-corruption commission remained unsuccessful in combating corruption in the country.

To have a successful economic, social and political development and prevailing good governance and democracy, all countries in the world are struggling against corruption. For doing this, ACIs are becoming instruments from the global to the local level.

Corruption is a universal problem which compromises the quest for development, good governance, and democracy though its degree of severity varies (Capasso and Santoro, 2018). Corruption has a complex social, political and economic impact that affects all countries and it undermines democratic institutions, slows economic development and contributes to a governmental instability particularly in poor countries like Ethiopia (Kinkino, 2014).

The FEACC launched investigation, education and prevention, for the purpose of combating corruption and to address the threat posed to Ethiopian development by corruption (Tewdros, 2009). Despite the Commission has begun applying its mission, it still face many problems and criticisms in the endeavor to achieve success in the fight against corruption. Except few successes many ACIs, particularly those established in Africa are being criticized for lack of effective impact in reducing corruption (Heilbrunn, 2004).

Speville also asserted that many anti-corruption authorities (ACA) failed to have effective role (Speville, 2008). Although ACIs are established with great expectation and of great importance in anticorruption endeavor, most of them have often been criticized for being ineffective (Biruk, 2016). The issue of effectiveness of the ACCs in running its duties is questionable especially due to the government's involvement in tasks (Berihun, 2013). Because of this, it poses a question over the roles and effectiveness of ACCs in Ethiopia. Regarding to the studies done on the roles and effectiveness of ACCs, some studies have been conducted. Mezmur and Koen conducted a

study on the critical assessment of Ethiopian FEACC, by following qualitative methodology (Mezmur and Koen (2011). The study pointed out that FEACC's anti-corruption efforts have improved over time, but the Commission has not made noteworthy progress in mitigating corruption.

Tewdros has conducted a study by saying institutional response to corruption: a critical analysis of the FEACC of Ethiopia by using qualitative methodology(Tewdros 2009). Biruk also assessed the effectiveness of FEACC of Ethiopia in implementing international anticorruption instruments (Biruk, 2016). But these studies do not give concerns for the institutional role from the angle of federal state structure theories and practices concerning corruption and anti-corruption institutions. While corruption is well studied, most of the studies focus on its causes and effects at the societal level. The role of the institution to fight against corruption deeply, contribution of the Institutions of combating corruption to peace and stability of a state and its main challenges critically is not investigated in detail and no one at all.

From the other studies carried out one is that about, The Effectiveness of the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission of Ethiopia (Arsema, 2010). The study indicated that the FEACC is not effective but, it has gradually improved the effectiveness of its operations and has the potential to become successful. More or less there were research efforts undertaken by scholars focused on the causes and effects of corruption. However, the role of ACCs in Ethiopia still needs the attention of scholars and previous scholars also suggested that the role of ACCs as main research area needs to be studied. So that I believe that my study resembles with other researchers which was conducted before but, it will be differs from others in that it comprises the institutional role to peace and stability of the country, with a wider political science debate concerning corruption and anti-corruption institutions. The study renders more attention and effort to describing the institutional strategies and efforts of FEACC in detail which is to be considered an eternity with in the life-span of eight years. In addition to this, the study assesses the disclosure and registration of asset proclamation with a view of enhancing transparency and accountability. Moreover, a detailed study of the results from the interview will be triangulated instead of using the independent qualitative methodology. Thus by taking this and the above mentioned premises, this study focused on investigating the role of the FEACC in mitigating corruption and the challenges it encountered.

The study also tried to find out how much has been done by the commission in combating corruption, what are the problems faced by the commission so far during its work in combating corruption and what are the strategies the Commission has used to address the challenges it faces. On its way the study also assess the ineffectiveness of government institutions to root out corrupt practices and to verify the factors that contribute to corruption thriving in the country (Ayferam, Bayeh and Muchie 2015; Teshome 2016).

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study is to investigate**,** find gaps and look for possible explanations about The Institutions of combating corruption and its Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation, The case of Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption commission (FEACC). To find out the Roles, Challenges of FEACC in combating corruption and thereby examining its Effectiveness and Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation,

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are:

- To assess the roles of the Commission in combating corruption.
- To identify the main challenges faced by the Commission to fight against corruption.
- To investigate the strategies that the Commission has used to address the challenges it faces.
- To assess the Effectiveness and its implication of the status of combating corruption in the Ethiopian federation.
- Verify whether or not corruption has grown in the country.

1.4 Research Questions

The research questions are:

1. What are the roles of Anti-Corruption Commission in combating corruption?

2. What are the challenges faced the Commission to fight against corruption?

3. Why the institution ineffective in combating corruption?

4. How much the FEACC has been effective in the past eight years?

5. What is the implication on state peace and stability of the Ethiopian federation?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study has the following significances. Firstly, the study will serve as a springboard for other researchers to study further research on the issue. Secondly, this study will reveal the gaps on Institutions of combating corruption and its Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation by helping to understand the role of the ACA's in fighting corruption. It is also expected to reveal the gaps and possible reasons behind those gaps in the FEACC, to know what progress it has made since its establishment, and whether there are factors impeding its success. Thirdly, its findings help the public, the government, and other stakeholders to become conscious about their responsibilities in the fight against corruption. It used to policy makers, non-governmental organizations, civil societies and other concerned bod*ies* who want to take immediate and appropriate interventions in the anticorruption struggle.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The subject area under consideration is extensive. For that reason, and taking into account the formal limitations, the proposed research will be delimited to only one key Federal institution i.e. FEACC of Ethiopia. The range of time period to be covered while, examining the activities of the FEACC is starting from (2010-2018). Conceptually, this study is mainly concerned with the roles that the FEACC played, its effectiveness, challenges and the strategies the Commission has used in combating corruption.

Thus, it is bound to the activities of the Federal Ethics and Anticorruption Commission of Ethiopia (FEACC) and does not include regional anti-corruption commissions due to logistical and capacity reasons. In addition, assessment of relevant policies, legal and institutional frame-works as well as anti-corruption practices are bound at federal level.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

This study with no doubt is bounded to have limitations. The first major limitation that the researcher faces would be related to obtaining adequate and accurate data from the participants. It is very difficult to get a detailed information and numerical data that is necessary for the study from all departments of the Commission. Participants may provide general information about

which rose by the researcher; because of they have not the detailed and numerical data as a result of turnover of staffs and shift of officials. The other limitation may be getting customers of the Commission including whistleblowers, witnesses, judges and prosecutors and their willingness to give genuine information. However, the researcher would try the best level to overcome the aforementioned limitations.

2. Research Design and Methodology

This section deals with the methodology which helps to assess the study under investigation. Research design is a master plan of action that specifies the methods and procedures in which investigators followed in collecting, analyzing and interpreting research data (Kothari, 2004). This study employed concurrent mixed method design to assess the roles, challenges, strategies, Effectiven*ess* and its implication of the status of combating corruption in the Ethiopian federation. Onwuegbuzie and Collins (2007) and Guttermann et al (2015) noted that concurrent mixed method design is selected when researchers demanded to conduct both quantitative and qualitative phases concurrently and independently. The investigator adopted this design because each research question has subjective and objective aspects of reality that should be studied in both research approaches concurrently. The mixed research method is a methodology for conducting research that involves collecting, analyzing and integrating quantitative and qualitative research into a single study (John, 2007). Mixed research methods by its nature is multidimensional which involves interpretation of a subject matter to the given context, investigate and explore the different claims to knowledge and both methods are designed to address a specific type of research question (Williams, 2007). This study relies on participants' information and their experiences to find out the practice with regard to the commission. Within this section research design, approach, sampling techniques, sample size determination, method of data collection process and data analysis are included on the content of this part.

2.1 Research Design

Research design is the framework that has been created to find answers to research questions. It is the set of methods and procedures used in collecting and analyzing measures of the variables specified in the research problem quantitatively and qualitatively (Creswell, 2011).

The study was use case study research design. According to Yin, a case study is especially applicable strategy when the aim is to answer 'how' or 'why', when the researcher has little control over events, and when the focus of the research is on a contemporary phenomenon within a real-life context. In this study, attempts would be made to acquire a more fine-grained and extensive view on the phenomena under study. Case study design is essential in order to get bigger insight and generalize theories via with combining the existing theoretical knowledge with new empirical insights (Yin, 1994). So to examine the research objectives case study design is pertinent to seek new insights of the issue relating to the effectiveness, challenges and strategies of the FEACC in combating corruption. Besides since the study will be conducted with in a particular institution (FEACC), case study would be appropriate to deeply investigate the overall role of the Ant-corruption Commission in combating corruption

2.2 Research Approach

In this study, in order to achieve the objective of the study, the researcher adopts mixed research approach. The mixed research method is a methodology for conducting research that involves collecting, analyzing and integrating quantitative and qualitative research into a single study (John, 2007). On the basis of knowledge acquisition or epistemology, how reality can be known, this investigation combined both quantitative and qualitative tools of data collection. The objective aspects of the study could be known by consulting reports and dispatching survey to Respondents. Inversely, the subjective aspects of the problem could be known through qualitative tools of data collection by which knowledge was constructed. Migiro and Magangi (2011) noted that pragmatism is the best philosophical basis of mixed research approach and justifies the combination of multiple methods in a single study. Mixed research methods investigate and explore the different claims to knowledge and both methods are designed to address a specific type of research question (Williams, 2007).

2.3 Sources and Types of Data

In this specific study both the primary and secondary sources of information would be employed. The primary data obtained from the case study participants consists of survey questionnaires, Key Informant and Semi-structured Interviews, performance reports of the FEACC, case reports, proclamations, regulations, and guidelines. In addition, secondary sources of information determined would be also use. These secondary sources could be mainly literature that included

academic works such as published and unpublished, magazines, broachers and journal Articles, publications of different document analysis and review of literature .

2.4 Data Collecting Instruments

Kothari assert that using multi-methods were relevant for the correlation of findings and for enhancing the validity of data (Kothari, 2004). The empirical data of this study was collected with in distributing survey questionnaires, Key informants interview, Semi-structured interview, and document review. In doing this, time order and purpose of mixing quantitative and qualitative approaches were the criteria used in selecting this research design. The purpose of mixing was for triangulation and complementarities to obtained data on overlapping aspects of a phenomenon and thereby the two data sets are compared if there is convergence, differences, or some combination. Cognizant to this fact, Cresswell (2003) stated that concurrent design is appropriate when the purpose of mixed method research is triangulation and complementarities. It helps as a means to offset the weaknesses inherited within one method with the strengths of the other (Creswell, 2009).These instruments were used to triangulate and enhance the reliability and trustworthiness of the data obtains from participants and respondents who are selected as sources of information to the problem under investigation.

2.4.1 Questionnaires

In this study, survey was administered and dispatched to gather the objective aspect of the problem to supplement and triangulate data Obtains from participants. To fill the questionnaires, a total of 92 participants (26 staff members and 66 customers) who are available in the Commission randomly were filled the survey questionnaires for obtaining deeper data. The survey items were both open and close ended questions. By doing so, the researcher was dispatched and collects relevant data. According to Kumar, a survey questionnaire is a written list of questions, to which the answers are recorded by respondents, in a questionnaire respondents read the questions, interpret what is expected and then write down the answers. It provides an efficient way of collecting responses from a large sample (Kumar, 2011).

The questionnaire consisted of scale questions to collect opinions and use five points Likert rating scale (1: strongly disagree, 2: disagree, 3: neutral, 4: agree, 5: strongly agree). Participants will identify, based on random sampling method.

The questionnaire will divide into three sections; section I which sought to establish personal profiles of the respondents and section II contains to the implication of the status of corruption on peace and stability in the Ethiopian federation. And the final section is open-ended question regarding the effectiveness, strategies and challenges of the FEACC.

2.4.2 Key Informant Interviews

Key informant interviews involve interviewing a group of respondents who are likely to give crucial information, ideas, and insights on the study area. According to Kumar, key informant interviews involve interviewing a group of individuals who are likely to provide needed information, ideas, and insights on a particular subject (Kumar (1989). For that reason, the key informants of the study were commissioners, directors and team leaders of the commission. These informants are managing, directing and coaching staffs of the institution. In this study a face to face interview were take place with key informants (commissioners, directors and team leaders). Therefore, a total of 18 key informant interviewees were conducted, from these 2 with commissioners, 8 with directors, and 8 with team leaders of the commission were held.

2.4.3 Semi-structured Interview

Semi-structured interview by its nature needs open ended interview questions in line with the topic to be study and let both the interviewer and interviewee to have opportunity to discuss the topic in the more detail manner (Mothers, Fox and Hunn, 2002). Besides, the researcher has also the freedom to elaborate questions for the interviewee at any time. So, semi-structured interview will be appropriate for this study. Thus total of 12 semi-structured interviews were conducted, from these 6 with senior consultant officers of the Commission and the remaining 6 with customers. The difference between the two interviewees were based on the format of the questions employed in that the questions were open ended interview with opportunity to discuss the topic in more detail manner and the persons asked were based on their exposure of work experience in the commission.

2.4.4 Document Review

It is also the other important data collecting instrument to this study. According to Denscombe, this method allows collecting huge amounts of data; access to such sources is also relatively easy and inexpensive; and permanence of data, the data that is available in a form that can be checked

by others (Denscombe, 2003). Thus, the researcher will use different relevant published and unpublished documents like performance reports, different publications, proclamations, regulations, guidelines, journals; related workshop manuals, conference paper, newspapers, magazines, decisions and other key documents which are necessary and related to the study objectives will be reviewed.

2.5 Sampling Technique and Size

In order to meet the study objectives, participants of this study were from two categories; staffs and customers of the Commission. Accordingly, the participants of this study would be the FEACC commissioners, directors, team leaders, senior consultant officers, staff members and customers of the Commission.

This study attempts to clearly put the criteria in which participants of this study were selected. Baxter and Jack state that eligibility or inclusion criteria should be set earlier to identify who the study participants are and who are not (Baxter and Jack (2008). In order to select the participants of key informants (commissioners, directors and team leaders) were select through purposive sampling technique. The other semi-structured interviews with senior consultant officers and customers of the Commission were also identifying based on purposive sampling technique. The rationale behind the choice of purposive sampling is due to the fact that who can provide best information to meet the study objectives (Kumar, 2011). So the researcher believes that purposively selected participants might have a good source of data since they have firsthand knowledge on the subject of the study. Moreover, the researcher also used available sampling of customers and staff members who were available in the Commission randomly to fill the questionnaires; the rationale behind the choice of available sampling were due to the fact that it is essential for situations where one needs to reach a targeted sample in a short period of time (Kultar, 2007).

As far as the sample size is concerned Kumar, suggested that the most significant is the point of saturation where no interview is different in the answers to the questions provided or a point where there is no different information between the research participants. Based on the recommendation of Kumar, the researcher interviewees to the data saturation points therefore, interview were conducted until the point of data saturation met as a minimum thirty respondents selected and then I can add when necessary.

In general, a total number of 30 respondents were interviewed and 92 participants were fill survey questionnaires for obtaining deeper data about the implication of the institutions of combating corruption on peace and stability in the Ethiopian federation and the effectiveness, challenges and strategies of the FEACC.

2. 6 Data Collection Process

With regard to data collection process first the researcher meet the Human Resource Directorate Director of the FEACC in order to get information about how to get permission to collect data from the staffs and customers of the Commission. Then the researcher contact the deputy Commissioner of the FEACC by showing letter of cooperation written by Addis Ababa University, college of law and Governance Studies, Center for Federalism and Governance studies to obtain the Commission's informed consent and receiving the appointment.

Then after, the researcher request participants' willingness by showing the letter of cooperation and the consent form to each respondents. In advance, date of interview was arranged for each respondent who are ready for interview on the first contact. To this end, the interview was held separately until the point of data saturation met. The interview with informants were take place in Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission hall in different time session by informing informants before the date of the interview session. Based on this, thirty participants were participated. All the conducting interviews were recorded and kept by the researcher.

2.7 Data Analysis Methods

Data that were gathered from the key informant and semi structured interview, survey questionnaires and different documents were thematically analyzed based on the conceptual framework of this study. After the necessary data has collected, thematic data analyses were used to analyze the study results. Thematic analysis is a method for categorizing, analyzing, and reporting patterns/ themes within data. This analysis technique minimally organizes and describes the data set in detail (Braun and Clarke, 2006). The data collected through interview, and document analysis were coded and Condensed to specific patterns and themes. It were transcribed, coded, presented, processed and Analyzed by identifying themes together.

The researcher was also scrutinizing the returned questionnaires for completeness and consistent answers. This step entailed closed checking of the questionnaire items in order to identify the one which is blank or incomplete and the legibility and any items wrongly responded to. After closed

checking of returned data, data were then classified according to the items in the questionnaire parts. Descriptive statistics and content analysis were used to analyses the collected data. Raw data were then coded to SPSS software and analyze using descriptive and inferential statistics such as the percentages, means and standard deviations. This technique was preferred since it is efficient and gave straight formal analysis. Data analysis was done by use of frequencies and percentages and the result of the study were presented in the tabulation.

2.8 Trustworthiness of the Study

In order to increase the credibility and validity of the research, the investigator was employ triangulation method. At the very beginning, the researcher adopts a mixed research method to understand both the objective and subjective aspect of the study which enhanced the credibility and reliability of the finding. In addition, the researcher was gather data from different sources by using different tools of data collection to cross check the data obtained from different sources. In addition, the researcher also detached himself from subjective interpretation of the data obtained from participants and respondents. Finally, the researcher was also used peer reviewed journal articles, books as well as other published and unpublished materials produced by academics and reports of international organizations to minimize the chance of subjectivity by duly acknowledging the source used in the study.

2.9 Ethical Considerations

All ethical considerations respected and applied in any research are also applied in the study. A cooperative letter from the researcher was given to the respondents so as to get their full consent and confidence. Therefore, the researcher abided by the ethical standards and rules of research from the outset to the end. The researcher respects and was asks the informed consent of participants and respondent by asking the participants' willingness within the explanation of the researcher, about purpose of the study. Next to this, the researcher was contact the voluntary participants or respondents by developing confidentiality. In order to ensure confidentiality of the information the audio records was be handled with utmost care and not transfer and use for other purpose other than the research objectives.

No study participants was including to this study without obtaining their informed consent orally. Participants were also given the right to interrupt the interview process at any time when they feel discomfort. In addition, the investigator also keeps the anonymity of participants and

respondents throughout the whole work of the research and was organize the paper in accordance with data obtained from participants and respondents without trimming of data. Moreover, interviewees and informants were coded to keep anonymity. Finally, all literature sources used in the literature review were acknowledged without take it off as one's own (plagiarism).

2.10 Organization of the Study

The study has divided in to five chapters. The first chapter would be an introduction to the study and elaboration about the research design and methodology. The second chapter would be on the theoretical and conceptual framework for the study. It would help to understand the nature of corruption including, the definition, types, causes, actors and mechanisms of combating corruption. It also describes the historical development of ACIs, models of specialized ACIs, effectiveness of ACCs, and the challenges of ACCs in combating corruption. The chapter also discusses the strategies ACCs used to combat corruption.

The third chapter would discuss about the entire organizational structure of the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission and its all implication on peace and stability of the Ethiopian federation based on worldwide practices.

The fourth chapter would be on data presentation, analysis and interpretation. It outlines the roles of FEACC, and thereby examines the challenges of the same in combating corruption. This chapter not only examines the strategies of the FEACC but also analyze the implication of the status of FEACC in combating corruption on peace and stability of the Ethiopian federation based on the applied parameters in the review literature and the data findings from the respondents as well.

The last chapter would be a conclusion and forwards possible recommendations based on the findings of the research.

CHAPTER Two

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS AND LITERATURE REVIEW

2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS

Corruption is an ancient social evil as old as mankind himself and anti-corruption law have been laid down since ancient times. Political and public property corruption is often a worldwide problem from ancient to contemporary time remains as a crucial political concern in both developing and developed countries (Joseph, 1993).

For Hulme and Tumer (1997) corruption is found in all countries of the world whether they are rich or poor, developed or developing. It is not a particular property of the third world, but it is a continuous feature of *the political and administrative landscape developing nations for several years.*

2.1 Understanding Corruption: Meaning, Features, Types, Causes and Impacts

The word corruption is derived from the Latin word "Corrupts" meaning to break (Nicholas etal, 2006). It is defined by many scholars in different ways and has no single definition. According to Gliandel (2006), corruption is a manifestation of institutional weakness, poor ethical standards and skewed incentives and in efficient enforcement.

The international institutions have employed a working definition since the 1990s. According to WB (1997), corruption is defined as the abuse of public office for private gain. The IMF defines corruption as the abuse of public authority or trust for private benefit (IMF, 2005).

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP 2007), in its Anti-Corruption Practice Note, also defined corruption as the misuse of public power, office or authority for private benefit. Nonetheless, these definitions become the most widely recognized and commonly used within the public domain, it ignores corruption in privet sector. To rectify this limitation, TI a global anticorruption watchdog defines corruption as the abuse of public or private office for personal gain (TI, 2002). In a similar vein, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime define

as a crime committed by officials (public or private) abusing of their role to procure gain for themselves or somebody else (UNODC, 2001).

Susan Rose Ackerman (1999) further stated corruption as a symptom that something has gone fault in the state administration. An institution which has a duty to govern the inter relationship between the state and its citizen are used instead for illicit personal gain.

The national proclamation of Ethiopian FEACC (2010), also defines corruption in the following manner:

Corruption is the offering, giving, soliciting or accepting of an inducement, promise, or reward; the making of threats or the use of intimidation, in words or in behavior, exerting influence by the abuse of authority or its inconsistent application; which may improperly influence the actions subsequently taken, or not taken, by a body, its members, or its officers; for the benefit or competitive advantage of self or another (p. 12).

The corruption survey in Ethiopia (2009) also agrees by the above definition. The survey expressed corruption as misuse of public power for personal interest. But the above expression makes failure to involve private to private corruption. Because this evil action is not only limited to public office rather it also occurs in private and everywhere. One scholar supports the above idea by saying corruption is misuse and abuse of both private and public power. It occurs everywhere in the world. "It is present from religious organization to Private Corporation, from nonprofit groups to individual families" (Johnson, 2004).

Because of this although, numerous formal definitions exist in different forms, there is no single, comprehensive and universally accepted definition of this phenomenon yet, which applies to all forms, types and degrees of corruption. Nonetheless, it is difficult to find a precise and complete definition of corruption, by analyzing the conceptualization of the term given by various scholars, international institutions and organizations.

‹

It is evident from the above discussion that there is a wide range of definitions of corruption. To this end for further discussion about corruption the study takes the definition given by the national proclamation of Ethiopian FEACC, Corruption is the offering, giving, soliciting or accepting of an inducement, promise, or reward; the making of threats or the use of intimidation,

in words or in behavior, exerting influence by the abuse of authority or its inconsistent application; which may improperly influence the actions subsequently taken, or not taken, by a body, its members, or its officers; for the benefit or competitive advantage of self or another. This definition is both simple and sufficiently broad to cover most of the corruption features and types.

2.1.1 Features of corruption

According to the corruption survey done or conducted by Addis Ababa University in coordination with the federal ethics and anti-corruption commission, fraud, trickery embezzlement, extortion, nepotism and theft are believed to be the principal features of corruption in Ethiopia (Kilimanjaro International, (2011). Accordingly, in modern time, corruption can take several forms. The most commonly practiced act of corruption are bribery, extortion, illegal use of public assets for private gains, over invoicing and under invoicing payment of salaries for nonexistent workers or "ghost workers", false declaration and false tariff, fraud etc.

Corruption can be distinguished from other kinds of criminal activities such as burglary and theft in that it has certain different features. According to Joseph (1993) in the oxford companion to the politics of the world, he describes the following important features:

- Deliberate subordination of the public or common interest to private
- Involvement on contra dictionary dual function by those committing the act
- The attempt to camouflage corrupt act by some form of law justification.

2.1.2 Types of Corruption

Apart from attempts to define corruption, it is also important to distinguish between various categories or types of corruption to have better understanding of the phenomenon. Because of the absence of universally accepted definition there are no universally valid types of corruption (Biruk, 2016). Depending on this, researchers on corruption have elaborated multiple classifications. Corruption takes varied forms in different countries and, in most cases, it is very difficult to distinguish one from the other because they are partly overlapping and used interchangeably with other concepts (Shimellis, 2005).

Though universal in its existence, the pervasiveness of corruption varies across nations and organizations. Indeed, there are at least as many forms of corruption as there are human institutions that might become corrupted (Farida and Esfahani, 2006). Corruption manifests itself in one or more of various forms like, bribery, extortion, fraud, embezzlement and other malfeasance by public or corporate officials (Mouthomy, 2006).

Although, corruption manifests itself in different ways and circumstances, there are types which persist in every system; occurs regardless of differences in levels of economic and social development and commonly used (Biruk, 2016; Berihun, 2013; Mouthomy, 2006; Kindra, Nicholas etal, 2006, Susan Rose Ackerman (1997), Amndsen, 1999, and Stapenhurst, 1998). These are grand corruption, petty corruption, political corruption and systematic corruption.

1. Grand Corruption

Grand corruption is a large scale corruption that exercised by high level officials. In this corruption, massive public wealth abused through secrets and takes care. Senior governments charge their pocket by high financial assets from the public (Nicholas etal, 2006).

Grand corruption usually involves in major contracts and concession to enrich illegally with in short period of time. According to Susan Rose Ackerman (1997), if the government is buyer or contractor, those are many reasons to pay officials: "A firm may pay: to be included in the list of prequalified bidders and to restrict the length of the list, for inside information, induce officials to structure the bidding specification to being the only qualified supplier, to be selected as the winning contractor and to get inflated price or to hold back on a quality".

In recent time, since 2010 some Ethiopian officials exercise this grand corruption through large contracts and concessions. Following this UN desired practice the Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission (FEACC) identified the action by saying "serious corruption offences". In this type of corruption**,** high level government official committed acts that distort policies or the central functioning of the state, enabling him or her to benefit at the expense of the public (Amndsen, 1999). It involves heads of states, ministers and other senior level government officials and it serves the interests of a narrow group of business people and politicians, or criminal elements

According to Desta (2016), state or regulatory corruption entails collusion of public officials and the private sector in order to set up loopholes to bypass existing rules. For instance, due to bribery paid to government officials, certain individual businesses may be allowed to pay lower taxes and win low-level procurement contracts, exchange of resources, access to rents, or other advantages for high-level officials, privileged firms, and their networks of elite operatives and supporters (FEACC, 2010).

2. Petty corruption

As the name indicates, petty corruption is small in size and magnitude. It is also known as "bureaucratic", type of corruption encountered by ordinary citizens in their day to day interactions with government bureaucrats when they try to access basic services (Biruk, 2016). For the occurrence of this type of corruption misconception, low salary and top bureaucracy are fully responsible. If there is misunderstanding with in service receiver, they assumed that the service would not be obtained without additional payment (Nicholas etal, 2006).

Nicholas (2006) further noted that it is a small and an officials being paid for doing what expected from them. He also noted that "Grease payment slight by officials for serving the public are entitled to free of charge." It involves payment of comparatively small amounts of money to facilitate routine official transactions, for example customs clearance or the issuing of building permits payments to lower taxes, avoid fines, obtain water, electricity and telephone connections (Mouthomy, 2006). It is an everyday abuse of entrusted power by low and mid-level public officials in their interactions with ordinary citizens. According to Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission's Magazine (2008), when low level of officials and civil servants are not paid well they will tend to its shameful activities to fill their income gap. That is why it becomes the usual behavior of developing countries service provider. Top bureaucrats also play their own role as equal as misconception and low salary. In bureaucratic institution, the service receivers are forced to pay unnecessary payments for the service provider in order to speed up their service process (Ethics and Corruption, 2008).

3. Political corruption

Is the manipulation of policies, institutions and rules of procedure in the allocation of resources and financing by political decision makers, who abuse their position to sustain their power, status and wealth (Amndsen, 1999). According to Mouthomy (2006), it involves lawmakers such as

monarchs, dictators and legislators acting in their role as creators of the rules and standards by which a policy operates. Such officials engage in corruption when they seek unlawful personal benefit and in return provide political favors to their supporters at the expense of the public interest. Political corruption, therefore, can be distinguished from bureaucratic or petty corruption in a sense that it requires the use of political power by political decision-makers to sustain their power, status and wealth.

4. Systemic corruption

Occurs when corruption goes on for too long persistent and it becomes institutionalized or accepted as the norm and as part and parcel of the procedures of running private and public affairs of an organization or a society at large (Heymans and Lipietz, 1999). Systemic corruption is not a special category of corrupt practice, but rather a situation in which the major institutions and processes of the state are routinely dominated and used by corrupt individuals and groups (Mouthomy, 2006). This type of corruption uses holidays as a mask to give gifts or bribes to government officials. In general, systemic types of corruptions are not viewed negatively. Depending on culture and tradition, systemic gifts are generally prevalent at all levels of society throughout the world (Montesh, 2016). Because of this it influences individual behavior and day to day activities and institutions at all levels of a political and socio-economic system.

2.1.3 Causes of Corruption

The analysis of causes of corruption is a prerequisite for an effective strategy for fighting corruption, as the strategy should take into account the main causes of corruption. Available literatures show that the causes of corruption are diverse and depend on the different contextual environments. The causes of corruption are usually complex and rooted in a country's policies, bureaucratic traditions, political and economic development, and social history (Shimelis, 2005). Then depending on the views of scholars, the causes of corruption are multi-dimensional including political, institutionnal, societal, and economical (Biruk, 2016; Berihun, 2013; Shimelis, 2005; Amendsen, 1999).

A. Political Causes

It is the most dangerous than the other and very much associated with lack of democracy and system of integrity (Ethiopian Civil Service, 2005). And it is characterized by quest of power, unfair election rules, fraud, intimidation and buying the ballot through money.

Politically weak government and lack of transparency and accountability in the public integrity systems are contributing factors for the occurrence of corruption (Dimant and Tosato, 2017; Berihun, 2013). Tanzi (1998), Observes that corruption is connected with the political system of the state and especially with its monopoly and discretionary powers manifested in regulations and authorizations. The political causes also arise from the structure and functions of political institutions, and the acquisition and exercise of political power (Amendsen, 1999). So, corrupt political process produces corrupt legislators and executives.

B. Institutional Causes

Corruption tends to flourish due to existence of poor standards, deficient regulatory institutions, weak enforcement practices, and government policies that generate economic rents (Shimelis, 2005). Institutional failures and deficiencies in administrative culture are ascribed to corruption. It also includes monopoly and wide discretionary powers for public officers, poor accountability, and lack of effective and efficient enforcement of the law with in the institution, absence of institutional mechanisms dealing about corruption and the absence of press freedom (Berihun, 2013). In addition, under resourced and weak institutions especially courts and ACIs cannot effectively fight corruption. According to Ethiopian Civil Service it is related with bureaucratic culture of civil service and has many factors to boss this cause.

C. Social Causes

Societal causes refer to the attitudes and practices of the community towards corruption (Berihun, 2013). People believe corruption is a short cut way of doing business. And the corrupt individual is considered as the subtle and smart person. There is one traditional proverb in Ethiopian culture that appreciates its evil practice of corruption by saying **ሲሾም ያልበላ ሲሻር ይቆጨዋል (**sishom yalbela sishar yikochewal**)** the literal translation of which is one who does not benefited or corrupted while appointed would stand to regret when dismissed. This is to

mean that one is likely to regret when out of office if he/she has not used his official position for gaining as much personal advantage as he/she could (Civil service reform, 2005).

As the way we perceive corruption varies from culture to culture, the boundaries between corrupt practices and other actions are often difficult to define. Even in some cultures certain aspects of corruption is not a social deviation, but it is a tradition (Treisman, 1998). Besides, there are assertions that establish correlation between deeply divided societies including those of ethnically polarized and high rate of corruption. In a deeply divided and ethnically polarized society, generalized trust is likely to be lower and members of ethnic groups may feel that demanding favors from co-ethnics in office is the only effective way to obtain government services (ibid). Soft social control systems or high tolerance for corrupt activities and deterioration of acceptable moral and ethical values, have been cited by some scholars as the societal causes of corruption (APEC, 2006). The selfishness and greedy nature of human binges within their social life are also the constituting elements of human imperfection which leads to corruption. Consequently, a corrupt society produces corrupt public service. Corruption occurs due to the weakening of social values, with the broader public interest and social responsibility being subordinated to the enhancement of material status in the personal ethics of many (TI, 2002).

D. Economic Causes

In backwardness country, because of poverty and unemployment problem, economic cause is the major one to aggravate the problem of corruption (Ethics and Corruption 2008).

According to Getachew (2006), economic deprivation is the increase in price, rise in wants and needs, the escalation of economic composition the struggle to maintain ones family lives, the terrific economic strains one may find himself or herself in etc. when an official find himself or herself in such situation his/her chance is to compromise his/her honest for additional benefit.

Poverty, income disparities, inadequate wages and salaries in the public sector can be mentioned as driving factors for corruption (Biruk, 2016). But in the current reality highly paid individuals and business mans are highly involved in corruption. Those who have high income believe that all things can accomplish by corruption. Taxation manifested in regulations and authorizations, spending decisions in the form of investment projects, procurement spending and extra budgetary accounts are also other economic causes **(**Tanzi, 1998).

Economic corruption is also held when the available of goods and services are below demand. In developing nation, government provides goods and services below market price. This may related to foreign exchange, credit electricity, water public housing, rationed goods etc. At this time if there is no proportion between supply and demand, it may makes open the chance for bribe service provider (Ethiopian Civil Service, 2003).

Generally, as we have seen above, corruption is a social, legal, economic and political concept. And the causes are diverse and depend on the different contextual environments. Though the causes are complex depending on the countries policies, traditions, political and economic conditions, based on the views of scholars the various causes can be understood under the major phases including, political, institutional, social and economic spheres.

2.1.4 Impacts of Corruption

As far as the consequences of corruption are concerned many literatures indicate the negative impacts of corruption in various spheres of life (Ju Huang, 2016). Literatures on corruption show that its consequence is not only limited to the economic aspect It has a wide range of impacts bearing on economic, social, political and developmental issues (Ju Huang, 2016; Kinkino, 2014; Shimelis, 2005; Voskanyan, 2000; Amendsen, 1999).

1) Economic Impacts

Corruption and bribery are danger for the economic development of given society. Corruption retards economic growth reducing private investment. If corruption discourages the private investment, it will slower growth and discourage investment both domestic and foreign investment. Because bribe, kickbacks and other forms of illicit payments increase uncertainty and the cost of the production and reduce profitability (Samsin, 2011: pp: 32).

Corruption bring inequality of income, lower Gross Domestic Product (GDP),distortion of markets and tax cheating (Dominik, 2017; Lambosdorff, 2006). Inequality of income, concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, distorted consumption pattern targeted at meeting the lifestyle of the few and extremely rich urban elite is the other effect of corruption (Pak Hung, 2001). Corruption destroys investors' confidence by making decisions on the basis of corrupt manipulation rather than according to defined and transparent rules (Shimelis, 2005). Corruption

can also have undesirable consequences on both the revenue and expenditure sides of the government budget.

2) Political Impacts

Corruption weakens democracy and good governance. It erodes the institutional capacity of government and hence results in political instability (Voskanyan, 2000). It hinders transparency and accountability and negatively impacts rule of law which makes difficulties for the government to keep up law and order. In corrupted countries, the election takes place through cheating. The vote and election process do not enhance democracy. As Johnson (2004) stated that in corrupt societies, the governmental bodies tend to spend their time to competing for positions through economic power. Most African elections are accomplished by corruption. And their citizens are familiar with this evil problem. For instance, 2010 election of Cotedevoir was one cite example and still fresh memory in the minds of citizen.

Corruption violates the political and civil rights of citizen. It distorts the balancing mechanisms of the three organs of government. And also has the power to undermine the function and independent of judiciary. When the judiciary, cannot assure its own independence, there is interference from executive authorities. This gap makes open the floor for the executive party to9 do what they wish rather than the interest of the people, who have the vest power. Gliandel (2010) arguments assure that, if there is corruption, it complains equality before the law and human right respect.

Above all, corruption affects the integrity of the political system, development of democracy, weakens the state's legitimacy and in extreme cases, may lead to political instability or even war (Kumar, 2005).

3) Social Impacts

Apart from economic growth corruption hampers social cohesion, creates social injustice, increases social costs and hurts the poor by depriving citizens of basic services and worsened public sector quality (Kidane and Sinder, 2005). It also leads to un even social service provision including obtaining proper health care, other adequate access to government provided services such as domestic water supply, electricity and sanitation (Kinkino, 2014). It undermines social welfare by redistributing a nation’s wealth in a manner that generates tensions or exasperates

existing ones (Kidane and Sinder, 2005). Corrupt governments spend less on education and health, and more on public investment where they can easily collect rent (Shimelis, 2005). Corruption therefore, may distort the composition of government expenditure by spending more public resources on those items on which it is easier to extract large illegal benefits. Corruption is likely to income inequality because it allow well position individuals to take advantage of government activities at the cost of the population (Mynit, 2000). Corruption undermines the social safety net and may deter the poor from seeking basic entitlement and other public services. Therefore, corruption should be eliminating as much as possible for the achievement of the needs and demands of the poor section of the societies. (Ibid)

4) Other Impacts of Corruption

Gliandel (2010) presents that corruption boos the environmental degradation and misuse of natural resources. Natural resources are vulnerable to corruption. Corrupt person degrade the environment without thinking for the future generation. They have used natural resources illegal way to fulfill their personal interest. It undermines the level of bio diversity and it escalates the already existing carbon sink problem. Most prohibited chemicals enter in to the country and being used through corruption. These situations affected the climate and Caused to Environmental Damage. Corruption includes a wide range of offences. Though it depends on its shape and size, corruption is capable of rewarding indolence and penalizing hard work. It threats to the security and stability of societies and it compromise nation's external security and internal order (Johnson 2004). Corruption brings a moral pain that undermine eagerness to do work (UNCAC, 2004).

2.2. The Costs of Corruption on peace and stability

Corruption is said to fuel conflict and instability in three ways. First, corruption can fuel social and political grievances, in particular a sense of inequality and injustice, as corruption distorts government decisions and undermines the provision of public services such as education and healthcare. These grievances can be mobilized by rebels to fuel uprising against the government and to gather popular support. As an instance, the Arab Spring uprisings, corruption seems to have fuelled wider grievances, which facilitated the popular mobilization against different governments (Chibwana 2008).

Second, the rents seeking opportunities that come with corruption (especially in resource-rich states) can provide incentives for violent conflict as those excluded from power and rents use violence to seek access and control over these opportunities. If corruption has transformed the state from a set of institutions providing public goods into a set of institutions to be exploited for private gain, the state becomes a prize to be fought over (Aminal 2006).

As (Klitgaard 1988) stated a thorough study of corruption in Morocco found that corruption, far from helping the country, was undermining its economy, political system, and organizational efficiency. According to the same, another study in Ghana revealed that corruption had intensified ethnic conflict, ruined the efficiency of municipal government and federal agencies, and crippled merit systems in staff recruitment and promotion.

Corruption violates the political and civil rights of citizen. It distorts the balancing mechanisms of the three organs of government. And also has the power to undermine the function and independent of judiciary. When the judiciary, cannot assure its own independence, there is interference from executive authorities. This gap makes open the floor for the executive party to do what they wish rather than the interest of the people, who have the vest power. Gliandel (2010) arguments assure that, if there is corruption, it complains equality before the law and human right respect.

In corrupted countries, the election takes place through cheating. The vote and election process do not enhance democracy. As Johnson (2004) stated that in corrupt societies, the governmental bodies tend to spend their time to competing for positions through economic power. Most African elections are accomplished by corruption. And their citizens are familiar with this evil problem. For instance, 2010 election of Cotedevoir was one cite example and still memory in the minds of citizen.

Generally, people in more corrupted countries are deprived of their rights to live in dignity and their opportunities to develop: they are more likely to be impoverished, unable to attend Schools, and denied of access to basic health services and other public goods.

Instability is caused by a number of factors: (a) increased elite as well public expectations not being met; (b) denial of political rights; (c) types of corruption that reallocate resources in a way

that is exclusionary, or allow for armed groups to infiltrate the state or increase their resources; and (d) discontinuity of top officials in public institutions.

Corruption fuels social grievances and compromises state legitimacy, it undermines the emergence of stable and peaceful societies and risks renewed violence. When it deprives public services, especially security services, of financial resources, it weakens the ability of the state to maintain a minimal level of security without external assistance.

Corruption challenges in procurement and troop Selection. It is particularly complicated since forces have to balance a number of competing goals and objectives. In the short term, they may have no other viable option but to work with local actors involved in corruption to help stabilize a particular region. Yet they must also consider the reputational implications and the danger of further entrenching corruption and the power of corrupt actors; it is never politically easy to "accept" a given level of corruption and doing so can compromise the success of the force and of its mandate. Corruption weakens and undermines state structures by distorting public funds into private pockets (Shleifer and Vishny 1993; Svensson2005).

In contemporary Ethiopia, the political system of the country characterized by political and economic state capture, absences of genuine competition among political parties, a self-serving political leadership and highly politicized, misdirected and inefficient state framework, weak and vulnerable national governance institutions, such as the parliaments, judiciary and corruption watchdog agencies. In practical terms, what came into existence is a favorable environment for the proliferations of corruption in Ethiopia (Kebede, 2013).

Finally, corruption can undermine both the capacity and legitimacy of the state. By depriving state of resources and by misallocating them, corruption weakens the ability of the state to provide key public services, including security (Svensson, 2005, p.19). This can directly weaken the capacity of security services; for example, if soldiers remain unpaid, or their equipment is faulty or old because procurement budgets are embezzled, their ability and motivation to defend the state is likely to decline (Ibid). Corruption can also reduce state legitimacy as the government fails to fulfill citizens' expectations; increasing willingness to violently challenge the existing

regime (Ibid).corruption poses threats to the security and stability of countries in different parts of the world. In this regard, Muganda (1999, p. 43) generalizes the debilitating impacts of corruption and notes that 'corruption subverts political stability and becomes a serious impediment to the democratic process by interfering with free elections, law enforcement and judiciary process".

Coming to Ethiopia, Many agree that, Corruption becomes a root cause for disruption of peace, community unsettlement, for breaking proclamations and democratic values, for upsetting development, for unfair distribution of resources and for wastages. Having understood the consequence of corruption, countries in the world established anti-corruption institutions and confirming community active participation to curb it.

2.3. Preventing Institutional Corruption to State peace and Stability

Institutional Corruption is the act of using the resources or properties of an organization for personal gain. It utilizes the management or practical system weaknesses or compromising with the officials of the institution. However, when these actions supplemented each other from different directions, they will create the opportunity for expansion of gaining illegal advantage and the creation of systemic corruption practice. This will finally have ended up being of the illegal actions which negatively affects the existence of nation and citizens of the country.

The information obtained from Transparency International Ethiopian indicates that, Ethiopia is not mentioned in the list of 10 world countries even 10 African countries on which systemic corruption is found minimal. The main reason for this is poverty and the existence of a system encouraging theft and corruption as well as the public institutions is becoming the home for corruptive persons. Less commitment from governmental and non- governmental organizations, religious institutions and associations as well as the media sides can also be considered as a reason for theft action.

Based on the risk of this illegal action, it is assumed that the country's institution that are mobilizing huge resources and properties, sources of budget income and daily serving many customers are vulnerable to corruption actions. Mainly, as the public procurement administration, land administration, tax and duty, and construction sectors are vulnerable to this

risk, they are identified as the main focus areas. In relation to the procurement sector, huge work procedures gaps are observed on construction materials procurement and administration, government vehicle repair and office lease systems.

Under the government institutions, government vehicle fuel procurement and consumption is cited as not known and corruptive sector. It has been seen that the government fuel bought with huge amount of foreign currency is utilized for executing personal matters. As a result of this, it has been observed that some individuals who were poor at some time became very rich with unknown source of wealth. Various causes can be mentioned for the expansion of such type of corruption crime (act of theft). Particularly, in a country where weak governmental organizations work procedures exists, the corruption crime will be expanded to theft action through time and transferred to the opportunity to become twisting hands to do everything wanted. The other reason for the expansion and prevalence of systemic theft is lack of transparency and accountability. Rules, regulations and directives will play significant role in preventing corruption if they are properly implemented while they will contribute for the expansion of the problem if they are not properly implemented. The other reason assisting for the expansion of corruption is our attitude and custom. Regarding this, the FDRE Prime Minister Dr. Abiy Ahmed "confessed" that:

> In a society that does not disgrace corruption, it becomes difficult to combat theft and robbery. It is reality that we are found in a country in which a person doesn't feel shame stealing camel. The custom of theft expanded in this way will have huge bad consequences. The action doesn't force us to lose our resources only but also our good name and degrading our dignity. The prevalence of such an act will force citizens to lose trust on the government. It also damages the trust between the organizations and institutions. Institutional theft is mentioned as one of the causes directly or indirectly to the civil dispute and disturbance of peace we are encountered these days.

As Prime Minister Dr. Abiy Ahmed clearly stated, unless the current illegal payment request in kebeles for issuing Id card is eliminated from the grass root, it will dissolve our marriage without our intention by issuing forgery document can be a cause of migration, suffering, detention and

death of citizens leading to lack of substitute. Moreover, an owner may lose his/her home due to forged plan.

In a country where such type of corruption crime or systemic theft mentioned in this manner by H.E Prime Minister Dr. Abiy Ahmed prevails, there can be no legislation or fairness. Besides, the economy will become weakened and the control will be taken over by organized team of robbers. When systemic theft expands, the lazy student will become fast. In the Justice world, the innocent will be detained while the criminal will be freed. In the market world, high value goods will be thrown and substituted by cheap commodities. The practice also leads to the expansion of contrabands, tax hiding, reduced country income, stagnant infrastructure expansion and fall of economy. This will create the opportunity for strengthening the capacity of the illegal act players while weakening the capacity of the country. As the cause and characteristics of such development and truth barrier are many and complex, the solution cannot be succeeded by single institution and within short time. As the crime is committed with plan, coordination and organization, the struggle requires the active participation and collaboration of the public at large. As the prime minister stated on the 4th National Anti-corruption coalition General Assembly (2010) organized by the commission, preventing systemic theft and robbery can be effectively achieved only when all stakeholders actively engaged and collaboratively struggled.

As this type of illegal action is the result of losing ethics and moral, sustainable ethics and moral building tasks shall be performed. Specially, efforts shall make to build children to be disciplined potential country receivers in addition to the knowledge and skills they obtain through formal education. Focus should be given for strengthening the capacity of governmental and public institutions mobilized to support the anti-corruption effort and ensuring their engagement. On the other hand, the establishment of clear law supporting the prevention of the crime can be key tool to avert the crime.

If the rules, regulations and directives are clear enough to hold the perpetrators and to defeat the criminals. Otherwise, our development will be stagnated, we remain thirsty of legislation, and our economy continues weakening and our vision will be disappeared. In general, whenever corruption and systemic theft are expanded, citizens will be deprived of their human and democratic rights, the countries unity and sovereignty will fall under question, our development

will go back ward and the country will fall at the control of few people at the cost of the majority.

Prior to such happening, collaboration of all stake holders, is required to properly organize anti-corruption institutions from the federal up to regional level, support with budget and duty as well as to build their capacity to effectively secure our peace and state stability. The Anticorruption Institution (ACI) is a most-needed institutional approach for curbing corruption. Corrupt societies could transcend into becoming non-corrupt ones through establishing a well-functioning ACA which enjoys full legitimacy by scholars and policy makers (Bolonggaita, 2010, Mezmur & Koen 2011 and Tamyalew 2010).

2.4. Theoretical Frameworks

There are various theoretical frameworks in an attempt to answer why corruption occurs and what measures should be taken to tackle corruption (Klitgaard, 1988). Different countries apply different strategies to fight against corruption. The reason is that an effective devise working in one country does not fit another country (Shang, 2002). Political scientists argued that no strategy could have drastic effect on curbing corruption (Bashir, 2006). A growing number of authors also argue that because of the inadequacy of theories, anti-corruption efforts have not worked (Marquette and Peiffer, 2015). Even though there is growing arguments regarding the inadequacy of theories contemporary anti-corruption reforms typically follow Principal-Agent and Collective action theories.

2.4.1 Principal-Agent Theory

This model is based on Robert Klitgaard's formula, C = M + D – A (Corruption equals to Monopoly of power plus Discretion minus Accountability (Klitgaard, 2008). Principal- agent model is a well-accepted theory of corruption and has been predominantly used to formulate anti-corruption policies (Kumar Das, 2013). It is also the major theory of corruption within both political science and economics today (Persson, Rothstein and Teorell, 2010).

Principal- agent model is a theory that considers corruption as a problem occurs in an instance when an agent betrays the principal's interest in the pursuit of his or her interest (Stehpenson, 2015). In this theory the principal means the political leader who is believed to be honest and

delegates his power to the agent (bureaucrats), a subordinate in the hierarchy. This theory situates the analysis of corruption in the interaction and interrelations that exist within and without public bodies and is based on two key assumptions (Persson, Rothstein and Teorell, 2010; Klitgaard 2008).

The first assumption is, encounter exists between principals and agents. Within this assumption, the principal could not always be the political leader. There may be the situation that political leaders are conceptualized to be the agents and the public, as the principal. In both cases corruption occurs when agents betray the principal's interest and engaged in corrupt practices (Bardhan 1997; Klitgaard 1988; Rose-Ackerman 1978).

The second assumption is that, problem occurs when the agents have more information than the principals, which results in an information asymmetry between the two groups of actors (Persson, Rothstein and Teorell, 2010). Due to unbalanced information, the principal is unable to perfectly monitor the actions of the agent, and so the agent has some discretion to pursue their own interests. Both assumptions framed corruption as a problem that occurs when an agent betrays the principal's interest in the pursuit of his or her own self- interest. The theory suggests that solving the problem requires looking into the relation between agent and principal through transparency, monitoring, and sanctioning mechanisms.

The theory asserts that the agents can be prevented from engaging in corrupt behavior through incentives, controls and sanctions (Johnson, 2012). The theory leads, among others, to initiate and apply policies and reforms with regard to payment to civil servants, recruitment and monitoring on agent's performance, greater integrity in the public administration and education of civil servants as part of curbing corruption (Rijckeghem and Weder, 1997). It also advocates strengthening of civil society and sanctioning those corrupt agents in a bid to combat corruption. Most contemporary anticorruption efforts both at the domestic and international level are framed largely by the principal-agent model. This model highly influenced the works of ACIs.

The most widely used definition of corruption, the abuse of entrusted power for private gain makes this amply clear, as the idea of 'entrusted power' implies an agency relationship, and 'abuse' implies that the agent is acting in ways that are not in the principal's interests. While

corruption is always a principal-agent problem, not all principal-agent problems necessarily involve corruption. Therefore, using a principal-agent framework to understand corruption is not only appropriate, but probably essential, and the insights derived from principal-agent theory more generally have a great deal of relevance to the study and practice of anticorruption (Stephenson, 2015).

Nonetheless, this theory highly influences the works of ACIs there are criticisms from researchers. There might be instances when actors (principals) have become unwilling to enforce existing laws (Lawson, 2009). Principal-agent mistakenly assumes that there will always be 'principled- principals' who are willing to hold officials accountable for engaging in corruption but, principals are not always motivated by principles but by interests (Marquette and Peiffer, 2015). There is also the argument that this assumption is inadequate, especially in systemically corrupt contexts, where corruption is best understood to be a collective action problem instead (Persson, Rothstein and Teorell, 2010). It is in this debate that collective action theory becomes relevant as another alternative.

2.4.2. Collective action Theory

According to collective action theory corruption is viewed as a collective action problem that requires collective efforts to prevent and combat it (Persson, Rothstein and Teorell, 2010). According to this theory, viewing corruption as a principal-agent problem mischaracterizes the issue of corruption completely (Marquette and Peiffer, 2015). The theory purports that the collective or group action influences an individual's decision in way that makes him or her choose to act corruptly if they expect other people to be corrupt and this leads to the question, 'If everybody seems corrupt, why shouldn't I be corrupt' (Persson, Rothstein and Teorell, 2010). In this case, the cost of acting against corruption outweighs the cost of involving in corrupt practices (Biruk, 2016). The theory points to the role collective trust can play in influencing individual decisions on whether or not to engage in corruption occur within a wider society, rather than in isolation from the behavior of others (Marquette and Peiffer, 2015).

The collective action theory disregards the dependency of the act of anti-corruption on a specific actors including the assumptions that principals as regulator of controlling corruption; the agents as implementers and small groups speaking out against corruption (Kumar Das, 2013). It

assumes that all actors including, rulers, bureaucrats and citizens alike are maximizes of their self-interest (Persson, Rothstein & Teorell 2010). So an effective response to fight against corruption requires a coordinated action of all actors (Kumar Das, 2013). Viewing corruption in this way highlights the collective, rather than individual, nature of corruption. Such collective action is perceived, among the proponents of this theory, as highly desirable to bring about transformational changes with regard to tackling systemic corruption (Rothstein, 2007).

As a criticism of collective action theory Marquette and Peiffer (2015), states that problem occurs when all individual members follow their best interest with in a group or across groups to act collectively towards a common goal. Then group members find it in their individual interest to not contribute at all or to limit their contributions, ensuring that the collective benefit is not realized to its fullest potential.

Both the principal-agent and the collective action theories are not at all communally exclusive, not necessarily competing and contradictory but are usefully complementary (Marquette and Peiffer, 2015). The logical conclusion of these theories is actually that more effective monitoring and sanctioning can increase accountability and reduce corruption (Persson, Rothstein and Teorell, 2010). Both theoretical lenses describe individual rationality, as determinant of engagement in corrupt acts after calculating the cost benefit analysis of engaging in it (Marquette and Peiffer, 2015). Concerning this point of view collective action theory may serve as a supplement in investigating the role of ACCs in combating corruption, although the works of ACCs is highly influenced by principal-agent model.

2.5 HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL BACKGROUND OF ETHIOPIA

This section explores the implication of the Federal System, to peace and stability of the Ethiopian federation and to mitigating corruption since, as the institutions of combating corruption necessarily needs high Institutional quality/governance. Thus, important in explaining both federalist success and failures and explores the nexus of Federalism, Peace and stability. It also shows whether the Ethiopian federal system is achieving the promised goal of building sustainable peace in the country.

Ethiopia is a country which was applied centralized systems of government for long period of time (Bahiru, 1991). Its political history was accounted within three periods of government systems like monarchical rule since 1270 (the restoration of Solomonic Dynasty) to 1974 (Ethiopian revolution), military regime since 1974 to 1991, and Federal state since 1991 to present (Ibid).

The new era of Ethiopia was marked by establishing federal state structure in 1991 under the ruling party of EPRDF to accommodate diversity and sharing power among different levels of government (Merera, 2006:123). In this case, post-1991, EPRDF established "nine regional states" based on their ethnic identity (Article 47 of FDRE constitution). Currently, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) comprises the Federal Government and nine regional states (Article 50(1) of FDRE Constitution).

Power is divided between the executive, legislature and judiciary (Article 50(2)). The legislative body is the House of Peoples' Representatives, which nominates both the Head of the State and the Prime Minister (Articles 70 and 73). The Prime Minister is the chief executive and head of the Council of Ministers, which is made up of representatives from a coalition of parties constituting a majority in the legislature (Article 72(1)). The Ethiopian judicial system consists of the Federal courts which have jurisdiction over Federal matters, and State courts which have jurisdiction over State concerns (Article 78(1-3)).

2.6 The Notion of Federalism

This section explores whether the Ethiopian federal system is achieving the promised goal of building sustainable peace. After the fall of the Derg regime, Ethiopia adopted a federal system as a panacea for accommodating diversity and conflict management, and for creating an environment for building sustainable peace. Looking back on two decades of Ethiopia's federal experiment, the remarkable achievements is that it helped to provide peace and security for the great majority of its population and laid down the legal foundation for building democracy in the country. However, no practical ground for mitigating corruption. As a consequence, in the contemporary Ethiopia, 'corruption flourishes as institutions are weak and as the rule of law and formal rules are not strictly observed; as the political patronage is widespread and as the civil society lack the means to generate public pressure (Abebe, 2004, p. 5).

If, there is no gap between the declaration and the implementation of genuine democratization, the transformation to democratic governance cannot open the door to instability and cannot be facilitated fertile breeding ground for corruption (Gudeta, 2013,p.). In that Democracies are able to deter corruption than any other political system, through institutionalized checks and balance, accountability and reduce monopoly and discretion of authority (Pope, 1997, p. 27).

Democracy and democratic government is the most fundamental contextual precondition for stabilizing federal system (Aalen, 2006:244). Every federal system requires a democratic political framework to operate genuinely. Almost all of those federations, such as India, Switzerland, Canada and Belgium, which have been reasonably successful, are due to functional democratic system and rule of law. In contrast, almost all of the collapsed communist federations operated under authoritarian systems (Aalen, 2008).

Since Ethiopia is linguistically and ethnically diverse, maintaining unity and national cohesiveness are among the major promises behind the inauguration of federalism. As a result, it gives increased emphasis for identity politics and underscores that unity comes through respecting diversity. Therefore, Ethiopian federalism is multi-ethnic federalism which gives priority for identity politics. This is why many scholars (Abbink, 2011; Alem, 2004, 2005; Asnake, 2009, 2010; Assefa, 2012; Merera, 2003, 2004) have been criticizing the federal system as a source of ethnic tension and insecurity in the country.

2.7 Federalism, Peace and stability: The Nexuses

"Ethiopia's overall Fragile States Index (FSI) score has been incrementally worsening over the past decade, moving from 95.3 in 2007, to a score of 101.1 in last year's 2017 index, Ethiopia along with Mexico being the most worsened country over 2016, wrote the Fund for Peace. Foreign Policy wrote on January 11 that "Ethiopia is falling apart."

The issue, whether federalism is a means to accommodate ethnic diversity or intensify ethnic conflict is still the point of debate. Hence, federalisms record in either settling ethnic tensions or contributing to state disintegration is mixed.

Federal systems are created to prevent, resolve and at least mitigate ethnically inspired or associated conflicts in a way to ensure stability within state (Beken, p.1 (n.d)). Federalism

recognizes ethno-linguistic diversity to manage divisions that may reinforce eventual disintegration (Erk and Anderson, 2010). It allows self-rule for ethno-linguistic groups and minorities who claim to be dominated and marginalized. Federalism is seen as a formula of unity and accommodating diversity (Watts, 1998), managing ethnic tension and the claims of marginalization in divided societies (Erk and Anderson, 2010). As a compromise, federalism is used as a political strategy to accommodate ethnic pluralism, national unity and conflict management (Alemante, 2003; Beken, 2013; Semahagn, 2014). According to Kincaid, (2011, p 2), "federalism is not an ideology but rather a set of principles rooted in such notions as voluntary cohabitation, self-rule and shared rule, and diversity in unity." Similarly Assefa Fisha (2006) reflected in the above section that the introduction of Ethiopian federal state structure is depends upon the free consent of the diverse people. Therefore, as Ethiopia has diverse nature, federal state structure is more appropriate. As such, the present arrangement of federal state structure is designed based on the political scenario and mission of the present ruling party.

Federalism is important for Ethiopia to preserve the distinct identity of diverse ethnic groups like language, culture, religion, and ethnic rights including regional autonomy. This is because, ethnic identities are sensitive to social cleavage and multicultural policy is important to accommodate diversity. Of course, there is no absolute state structure to fully accommodate diversity and create democratic state. In line to this reality, the nature of state structure and awareness of the people to exercise it in civilized way are important. Therefore, federalism is necessary for Ethiopia as the diverse nature of the country.

In multicultural country, the major target of federalism is to save a nation from civil war, devastation and disintegration with spices of social capital for the process of nation building/national integration. To achieve national integration, federalism devotes it's time to develop systematic management formula in a diverse people. As such, Kincaid (2011: xxiv) states that "the most common historically to form a federal policy is to establish peace and security." Therefore, national integration refers to the process of bringing together culturally and socially discrete groups into a national unity in respect of differences to eliminate sources of internal conflicts. In this sense, the principal values of federalism are accommodating diversity and sharing power among different groups.

These principal values are the basic instruments for nation building in ethnically plural society like Ethiopia. Riker has pointed out that there is no causal relationship between federalism and freedom (1964: 13). He describes the linkage between federalism and the guarantee for freedom as an ideological fallacy, and argues that writers of federal constitutions have been more concerned with practical considerations of expanding government rather than the ideological considerations of guaranteeing freedoms. This argument implies that the political use of federalism is not necessarily guided by ideological considerations, but rather by pragmatic decisions by political leaders who seek to benefit from state building and institutional reconstruction, rather than moral and philosophical virtues. To understand the formal functioning of federal systems, it is necessary to undertake the analysis beyond the formal governmental structures. This also requires an analysis of the interaction of societies, structures and processes, identifying the distinct political uses of federalism to understand its normative base (Burgess, 1993:104; Watts, 1994). Federalism is a function not of constitutions but of societies.

The federal system should not be judged by its federal government and its legal structures, but by the way social, political and economic interests were organized (Livingston, 1956). Within this above idea in mind, I will discuss generally the promise and paradox of federal system in Ethiopia. Firstly, despite the constitutional commitment for federal system and generously granting broader powers to the regional states, a centralized federal system with monolithic power structure has emerged in Ethiopia. With the exception of opening space for linguistic and ethnic cultural autonomy, so far regional states cannot exercise political autonomy due to the emergence of a dominant one party system under the EPRDF.

The federal system is overly centralized and operated almost like a unitary centralized state (Keller, 2004; Aalen, 2006). The EPRDF has been playing a dominant and vanguard political party role. The promise for “shared rule” and “self-rule” remains unfulfilled in Ethiopia. The centralized authoritarian governance precludes regional state autonomy (Assefa, 2012). The federation operates more like a unitary state under centralist and vanguard party rule (Hagmann & Abbink, 2011:584).

The centralization of the federal system is a paradox to broader autonomy constitutionally granted to constituent units. Practically, the EPRDF provides political leadership to all of the

ethnic regions either through its member organizations or affiliates. Secondly, in spite of the constitutional formal commitment for a multi–party democracy and political pluralism in Ethiopia, there is a tension between the ruling party's promises of democratization and its reserve to live up to these principles (Assefa, 2012:435; Hagmann & Abbink, 2011:582; Asnake, 2009:66).

In Ethiopia, the incomplete process of transition resulting from the disengagement of the opposition, shrinkage of the political space and the divergent perspectives with little political accommodation has made the transition to democracy more challenging and protracted (Assefa, 2012:460). Although he cannot see any other formula, Kymlicka is pessimistic about the future of the multi-national federalism in Africa and Ethiopia in particular due to the general absence of two preconditions: the securitization of ethnic relation and lack of liberal democratic values (2006:52).

The absence of these conditions in Africa means that democratic multinational federalism is more likely to emerge there from the barrel of a gun than it from democratic politics (Turton, 2006:6). It is difficult to sustain a federation for long unless it exhibits some elements of democracy. When democracy is combined with federalism, it takes a peculiar form. Their combination can create multiple center of decision making and bring power closer to the people (Watts, 2008:155). In a democracy, power ultimately emanates from the people served through democratic and elected institutions. In contrast, the party dictates institutions of democracy in Ethiopia by using Leninist political heritage of "democratic centralism" with obvious overlapping between "vanguard" EPRDF party and state organ (Hagmann & Abbink, 2011:584-5). Empirically, one can observe that ethnic federalism in Ethiopia has both merits and demerits. Its key advantage is that the federal system attempted to address the ethnic demand for cultural preservation and distinctiveness. The federal system granted linguistic and cultural autonomy (Abbink, 2006; Aalen, 2006).

On the other hand, federal system has brought its own types of conflicts that led to the proliferation of localized identity and ethnic autonomy conflicts in Ethiopia. In spite of the rationality of the federal administration in managing the complex ethno-linguistic diversity of the

country and reducing conflicts; ethnic competition and conflicts are still critical challenges in the country. According to the 2013 global peace index report measuring countries' peacefulness, Ethiopia is ranked 38th and 146th in Sub-Saharan Africa countries and worldwide respectively. The federal structure is responsible for many communal and identity conflicts. These conflicts are associated with issues related to self-determination/secession, the politics of resource sharing, political power, representation, identity, citizenship, ethnic and regional boundaries and others. The drawing of boundaries led to the generation of violent conflicts among various ethnic groups and almost in all border areas of regional states.

When we look back on two decades long federal experimentation beyond the issue of design, the key question that arises is to what extent the federal system has attained its goals of building sustainable peace and legal foundation for building democracy. Scholarly debates regarding the key political transformations and achievements that have taken place in the past two decades have still remained extremely polarized and controversial. Secondly, as oppose to above optimistic views, ethnic federalism attracted criticism from many scholars and political parties. The reliance of federal system on ethnicity and formalizing unconditional right to secession are the key factors that elicit criticism against the federal system.

This return to ethnic politics was exceptional in Africa as most if not all post-colonial African states rejected such an approach as "tribalism" (Hagmann & Abbink, 2011; Aalen, 2006). The criticism of federal system is by no means limited to those opposed the formalization of both ethnicity and secession in Ethiopia. Critics also points to the deterioration of the critical contextual factors, such as democracy, rule of law, multi–party politics and political pluralism in Ethiopia, from time to time that would help to sustain federal system (Asnake, 2009:268; Aalen, 2008:25; Assefa, 2012:452; Kymlicka, 2006:52). The ethnic federalism has neither realized its own principles nor emerged as a credible instrument of pacifying ethnic conflicts. The existence of Soviet styled vanguard party system under the EPRDF and authoritarian federal system has further increased skepticism on the feasibility of ethnic based federal system and increases fear of fragmentation like communist federations. The collapse of former communist federations is not due to nature of federalism but lack of democracy, rule of law and failure of implementing the principles of genuine federal system. They were neither genuine nor democratic from the outset (Elazar, 1987). .

Anyhow, it would be lacking experience to believe that it is the federal system in itself isolated from all other political processes that has brought more or less ethnic tension and conflicts. The experience demonstrates the fact that adopting federal system is by no means a quick fix to accommodate ethnic diversity and managing ethnic conflict. It is also no more a full explanation for exacerbation of localized identity based conflicts and state disintegration. Empirically, one can observe that ethnic federalism in Ethiopia has both merits and demerits. Its key advantage is that the federal system attempted to address the ethnic demand for cultural preservation and distinctiveness. The federal system granted linguistic and cultural autonomy (Abbink, 2006; Aalen, 2006).

On the other hand, federal system has brought its own types of conflicts that led to the Increase in number of localized identity and ethnic autonomy conflicts in Ethiopia. According to Yonatan (2010) federalism erodes national unity and promotes ethnic hostility and rivalry it may cultivate ethnic fundamentalism and exchange the sense of nationhood for ethnic loyalty. Decentralization and autonomy, the pillars of federalism, reinforce ethnic division and increases ethnic contradiction rather than mitigating ethnically inspired animosity (Brancati, 2006, Erk and Anderson, 2010). Yet, it is too simplistic to conclude that federalism cannot be solution to multi-ethnic and divided societies in all circumstances, rather other factors should be taken into consideration.

2.8 Level and Magnitude of corruption in Ethiopia

Various studies and surveys undertaken by different institutions, both national and global, produce different figures about the level of corruption in Ethiopia.

A corruption survey of public perceptions of corruption conducted by Addis Ababa University in 2001 revealed that corruption in Ethiopia, at least by then, was spreading to the extent that it would sooner or later become one of the major problems in the country.

According to the Global Integrity Report of 2006, corruption is considered a norm of social, economic and political intercourse in Ethiopia (Global Integrity Report, 2006, at pp. 6).

Despite some economic progress over the last few years, Ethiopia remains one of the poorest countries in the world. What is more, the widespread corruption referred to above has been affected greatly of the modern history of the country (Megiso Shamebo, 2007, pp.2).

The culture of corruption has sunken such deep roots in Ethiopia that the country has been tagged a land of ten per cent meaning hardly anything can be accomplished without adding this amount as a kick-back (Alemayehu, 2008, pp,6) . The high water mark of this ten per cent mentality is to be found in the Ethiopian curiosity where a taxpayer is requested to pay a bribe simply to pay tax, duty or other bills to the government (Ibid).

According to the UNDP, Ethiopia fares a lot better than many of its neighbors in Sub-Saharan Africa when it comes to corruption. Traditionally and historically, Ethiopian society is well-ordered and hierarchical, where rule following is the norm, and where deviation from this is not tolerated. This has meant that the endemic rent-seeking that blights many other countries is not a feature in Ethiopia. However, that is not to say that Ethiopia is free from corruption and evidence points to the fact that ordinary citizens see corruption as on the rise (FDRE and UNDP, 2012, pp. 5).

Regrettably, On the other hand, different studies claim that corruption is rampant, debilitating grip on national life and deep-rooted in Ethiopia (Tewodros Mezmur and Rymond Koen, 2011, pp.2).

According to the report by TI, 48% of people have paid a bribe to one of nine service providers in Ethiopia, and no much progress has been witnessed (Transparency International, 2011,pp.2).

The multi sectorial study on corruption in Ethiopia which commissioned by World Bank also shows a growing trend of corruption even though, according to the report, Ethiopia is not yet among the worst corrupt countries in Africa or elsewhere. Accordingly, the construction sector faces immense risk of corruption (World Bank, 2012). Sub-Saharan Africa, including Ethiopia, is widely regarded as the most corrupt region in the world (Persson et al 2013, p.453).

Another report by African Union's High Level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa put Ethiopia among the top ten African countries, ninth that lose revenue through IFF. It is also reported that there is a widespread corruption within the defense and security establishments. The most serious corruption related problem, which is comparable with the worst cases in African and elsewhere, according to report, is detected in the new sectors of telecommunication,

pharmaceutical which are apparently ‘set on a trajectory similar to highly corrupt countries (IFF,2015).

The widespread propagation of political corruption in Ethiopia has significantly aborted the country’s democratization process, eroded the rule of law, led to the politicization of the country’s civil service system, as well as the monopolization of the country’s economy (Kebede 2013).

The widespread unrest in 2015 was more of an accumulation of years of frustration from ethnic groups who have been marginalized by the government (BBC News 2016). Nevertheless, land rights, corruption, unemployment and bad governance have come up as reasons for the widespread protests (BBC News 2017).

In 2017, as part of an anti-graft drive (partly as a response to 2015-6 unrest), dozens of government officials, including the state minister for finance, were arrested on suspicion of corruption. Officials from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation, the capital’s housing development agency, the state-run Ethiopian Sugar Corporation and the Ethiopian Roads Authority were also arrested, on charges including embezzlement and the siphoning off of billions of Birrs (Maasho 2017). A disturbing trend of pervasiveness of corruption is seen in the past two decades currently, corruption is believed to be one of the major factors that significantly contribute to creating social unrest (Zemelak, 2017).

The most recent Transparency International’s 2017 report ranks Ethiopia 107 out of 180 countries in Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI). In this report, the country scored 34 out of 100 which put it in the category of highly corrupt countries (Transparency International 2018).

Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI) 2018 ranks the country 113 out of 129 countries. It adds that corruption poses a serious and multifaceted problem to the overall wellbeing of the population and its economy. The report further states that there is a problem of capacity to control corruption at all levels, negligible political will, and diminished legal commitments to hold responsible powerful actors implicated in corruption and those who facilitated massive capital flight.

The young and new Prime Minister of Ethiopia, D/r. Abiy Ahmed has stated that Ethiopia is facing an existential threat from the proliferation of corrupt activities, adding that "the lack of proactive media role in uncovering corrupt practices and ineffectiveness of government institutions to root out corrupt practices is endangering the country's political structure". The prime minister has also said that the fight against corruption would be his administration's top priority (Xinhua 2018).

2.9 The Sectors affected by corruption

Energy sector

Ethiopia enjoys a vast amount of renewable and non-renewable energy resources, ranging from hydro- and solar-power to biomass and natural gas (Wheatland 2015). It has been suggested that the Ethiopian government has intentionally violated procurement and investment guidelines to maintain investment in its energy sector. For example, the government directly awarded construction contracts to the Italian company Salini without competitive bidding procedures (Wheatland 2015).

Judiciary

While the judiciary is formally an independent branch of the government, mechanisms that allow for checks and balances in Ethiopia are weak, courts are overburdened, and the executive branch exercises great influence over the judiciary. It is fairly common for the government to interfere in the application of the law and even in the enforcement of court orders (Martini 2015; Business Anti-Corruption Portal 2017; US Department of State 2017a; Bertelsmann Stiftung 2018).

Since 2005, several judges have fled the country, opposing government interference, not merit determines of appointment and removal of judges (Martini 2015). Moreover, in the name of “developmental democracy”, the government has transformed its courts into another security apparatus whose job is not to question the government, but merely to rubber-stamp decisions made by the government and its security apparatus (Bertelsmann Stiftung 2018). Corruption within the judiciary at the local level is severe, but rarely reported. The judiciary fails to prevent violence in prisons. Civil rights and individual liberties are systematically violated because the judiciary and other national human rights institutions are controlled by the ruling party (Ibid).

Police

Local police are known as action takers by their selves, and security forces, by and large, have impunity against their transgressions throughout the country (US Department of State 2017a).

Corruption within Ethiopia's police is perceived to be rampant, and the solicitation of bribes by police officers remains a widespread problem. Companies are also known to pay the police for their security (Business Anti-Corruption Portal 2017).

Land administration

There is a high risk of corruption in Ethiopia's land administration with petty corruption, land-grabbing, corruption in the auctioning process, and state capture being common in the sector (Lindner 2014; Business Anti-Corruption Portal 2017). The country's legal and institutional structure, with regard to land administration, has been criticized for being unnecessarily complicated (Lindner 2014).

There are a number of elements in Ethiopia's current land administration system that can create potential entry points for corrupt activities to occur. These include: lack of clear policies, weak institutions, and lack of transparency, limited public participation and capacity challenges (Lindner 2014).

Social Services (Health and Education)

The 2012 World Bank report on corruption in the health sector found that the sector does not suffer from pervasive corruption compared to other sectors or countries. However, the existence of corruption in the health sector cannot be denied. Corruption and fraud in the health care delivery is one of the barriers to implementing policies of health care financing (Ethiopian Public Health Institute, 2014). Another area in the health sector where risks were identified was in the referral of patients from public to private health facilities. Referral of patients from public to private health institutions is open to abuse as "medical practitioners referring patients to private clinics and hospitals with which they are associated either to generate more business for those facilities or to augment their own remuneration when they provide private treatment to those referred patients" (FEACC, 2012). Corruption in the education sector includes fraud in examinations, falsification of qualification, teacher absenteeism, and favoritism towards members of the ruling party both in teacher recruitment and in student selection and assessment (FEACC, 2012). In the past years, there have been huge investments in the education sector increasing corruption risks in procurement, management and delivery of stock (building equipment, and so on) (FEACC, 2012).

2.10. Historical Development of Anti-Corruption Institutions (ACI)

According to TI (2004), a distinguishing feature of the fight against corruption in the 1990s is the increased appreciation of the role played by specialized anti-corruption bodies, while predecessors of these institutional units can be traced back in time, in the form of parliamentary commissions, inquiry committees, special police branches or anti-corruption leagues. The first ACIs date back to 1952 in Singapore (De Sousa, 2009). Since then, ACIs has expanded from the developing to the developed world, and from societies in transition to consolidated democracies, as corruption started to be discussed and condemned all over the globe (OECD, 2007). In the mid-1990s the problem of corruption was recognized as a subject of international concern and drew the attention of numerous global and regional intergovernmental organizations (Tewodros, 2009). As a result, the last decade of this century witnessed a growing collection of international and regional instruments that are designed to enhance the fight against corruption at a domestic level of countries. Consequently, different national and international ACIs start to establish. The Inter-American Convention against Corruption (IACAC) was the first international convention adopted in 1996 aimed at combating corruption and thereby marked the beginning of an international legal regime to combat corruption (OECD, 2007).

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (OECD Corruption Convention) was the second international convention on corruption (Berihun, 2013). Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (CECLCC) is the other one. The UN also adopted a convention fully dedicated for preventing and combating corruption, UNCAC on October 31, 2003. Africa like the other regions of the world also adopted its convention on corruption named African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (AUCPCC) in 2003. Ethiopia joined in 2001 this international trend by establishing an ACA in the form of the FEACC and becoming a party to the UNCAC and the AUCPCC in 2003 and 2004 respectively.

2.11. Comprehensive functions of the Anti-Corruption Institutions

The question of which model of ACI a particular country should endorse is very difficult to answer (Mitchell, 2014). It is impossible to identify best models or designs for establishing ACI

with international standards (OECD, 2008). It is the responsibility of individual countries to find the most effective and suitable institutional Mandate adapted to the local context, level of corruption and existing national institutional and legal framework. Considering the multitude of ACIs worldwide, their various functions and in particular the arguments about their actual performance, it is difficult to identify all main patterns and models (Kinkino, 2014). However, some trends can be established based on different purposes of ACIs viewed through their functions (OECD, 2008); (TI, 2014). These trends are reflected in different types and models of institutions which are presented below.

Investigative, preventative, and Law enforcement (Multi-purpose) Institution

This agency represents the most prominent example of a single-agency approach based on key pillars of repression and prevention of corruption: policy analysis and technical assistance in prevention, public education and information, monitoring and investigation (OECD, 2008). Notably, in most cases, prosecution remains a separate function to preserve the checks and balances within the system, given that such agencies are already given broad powers and are relatively independent (Mitchell, 2014). This model institution is commonly identified with the Hong Kong Independent Commission against Corruption (ICAC) and Singapore Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (SCPIB) (Mitchell, 2014).

The Law enforcement Institution

The law enforcement institution takes different forms of specialization, and can be implemented in detection, investigation and in prosecution bodies (OECD, 2008). This model can also combine specialized anti-corruption detection, investigation and prosecution in one body (Mitchell, 2014). Sometimes the law enforcement institution also includes elements of prevention, coordination and research functions (Kinkino, 2014). This is perhaps the most common model institution applied in Western Europe. Examples of such model institutions include: Norway, Belgium, Spain and Croatia (OECD, 2008).

The Preventive, policy development and co-ordination Institution

This institution has one or more corruption prevention functions (Mitchell, 2014). According to OECD (2008), these institutions can be responsible for research in the phenomena of corruption;

assessing the risk of corruption; monitoring and co-ordination of the implementation of anti-corruption strategies and action plans; reviewing and preparing relevant legislation; elaboration and implementation of codes of ethics; issuing guidance and providing advice on issues related to government ethics; facilitating international co-operation and co-operation with the civil society and other matters. Examples of such institutions include France, the United States, India, Philippines, and Bulgaria (Mitchell, 2014).

According to OECD (2008), one of the best known specialized ACIs is the Hong Kong's ICAC which was established in 1974. The Commission has contributed significantly to Hong Kong's success in reducing corruption. Inspired by this success story many countries around the world decided to establish specialized bodies by taking this model to prevent and combat corruption. Accordingly, the model for the Ethiopian FEACC is the Hong Kong's ICAC which is a common example of multi-purpose institution and the universal model with its investigative, preventative, and enforcement functions.

2.12 Models of Anti-Corruption Institutions

The following countries with their Anti-Corruption institutions are the oldest and most successful and notable states with regarding to combating corruption in the world and they can be a role model in combating corruption to other states.

1. Singapore

The Singapore anticorruption institution was established as Singapore anticorruption institution, Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB), in 1952. The institution has been successful in its fight against corruption. Corruption was rampant in Singapore throughout its colonial history. However, after the establishment of CPIB the country significantly reduced corruption and succeeded in attracting huge foreign investments. It registered remarkable achievements in combating and preventing corruption in the country. The success in the fight against corruption is mainly ascribed to the existence of three factors namely, strong political will from the government, adequate legal framework and operational independence (Quah, 2001).

2. Hong Kong

The Hong Kong anticorruption institution was established in 1974. This anticorruption institution is not only the oldest but also the most successful in the world .The ICAC has built an impressive record of investigations that have resulted in numerous convictions (Heilbrunn, 2004). According to Transparency International's latest corruption perception index, Hong Kong is

ranked among the least corrupt countries in the world. The Hong Kong's Independent Commission against Corruption (ICAC) was also successful due to similar factors in curbing the widespread corruption hitherto in the territory (Maria, 2002).

3. Indonesia

Next to Hong Kong and Singapore, Indonesia is mentioned as a success story in anticorruption Moves. The Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) which was established in 2002 is being praised for reaching near 100 % conviction rate against corrupt senior government officials (Transparency International, 2013).

4. Latvia

Latvia is another success story in Europe. As DeJaegere (2012) indicated Latvia's Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau (KNAB) which was established in mid 1990s is now considered as Europe's most efficient anticorruption commission. It has been admired for its determination to investigate corruption at high level political leaders.

5. Botswana

Coming to Africa, Botswana's record of anticorruption undertakings is highly Commendable. The country established the Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime (DCEC) in 1994 in an attempt to curb corruption and other related crimes. The DCEC is widely perceived as successful. Botswana is now seen as the least corrupt country in sub-Saharan Africa (Mail & Guardian Africa, 2014). Although anticorruption institutions in Indonesia, Latvia and Botswana may have their own peculiar features that has led them to success, they somehow have been enjoying common favorable conditions as that of the Hong Kong and Singapore Anticorruption bodies.

2.13 Criteria of Effectiveness of the Anticorruption Institutions

The establishment of ACAs plays a wide range of roles in the struggle to combat corruption. Effectiveness for the ACCs is the degree of achievement of goals and objectives for which the commission is established. The establishment of an appropriate ACI with its framework is significant in and of itself, but its role and effectiveness, should depends on the practice of the institution (Mezmur and Koen, 2011). Therefore, the effectiveness of ACC can be judged in terms of the practical impact of its work on the fight against corruption.

One of the major arguments in favor of the establishment of an independent ACI is the inability of the institution effectively fight and curb corruption. Hence, it is important to see a number of factors that need due consideration in order to enhance the effective functionality of ACCs. Despite the differing characteristics of various ACAs, according to the contemporary literature, there are certain factors that need to be in place for ACAs to function effectively (Zemelak, 2017; Biruk, 2016; Arsema, 2010; Tewdros, 2009; TI, 2004; Pope, 2000). These factors or criteria includes: independence, adequate resources, comprehensive mandate, transparency, adequate power of investigations, and cooperation. USAID (2004), also stated that, without these criteria's, not only any ACCs but also specialized ACAs are vulnerable to failures. Based on this, these factors are discussed below and serve as a parameter for assessing the effectiveness of the Federal Ethics and anti-corruption commission (FEACC).

1. Independence

Institutional independence refers to the powers given to and exercised by an organization that enables it to operate effectively without interference from any other organization or individual. The independence of an ACA is considered a fundamental requirement for its effectiveness as it allows the institution to act free from influence of powerful individuals and to investigate suspected corruption in all sectors and at all levels of society (Kpundeh and Levy, 2004). According to the UNCAC, Article, 6 and 36, International standards require necessary independence to be ensured for the ACAs with the aim to help them to carry out their functions effectively and be free from undue pressure. Although it is difficult to talk of complete independence, because these bodies need to be supervised by external control, the international and regional anti-corruption instruments propagate that necessary independence be ensured (UNCAC, 2005).

The independence of ACIs can be ensured through an appropriate status of the institution, appointment and dismissal procedure for heads and budget autonomy (UNDP, 2005; Pope, 2000).

i. Institutional position: A permanent agency, unit, or commission that exists separately and outside of government agencies has greater independence than established as a unit or department within an institutional structure (Arsema, 2010). If positioned in such as an office,

unit or department an ACI's ability to curb corruption may be compromised (Tewdros, 2009). So to become independence ACCs should exist separately as an independent institution.

ii. Appointment and removal of the head: The selection process of the head of the ACA should be transparent and based on consensus among different high-level decision-makers (Arsema, 2010). TI recommends that an appointment mechanism that guarantees consensus, through parliament and together with an external accountability mechanism supports to avoid any bias. Parliamentary Select Committee, on which all major parties are represented, can reduce the room for abuse or biased activities (Tewdros, 2009). But appointments by a single political figure like, a Minister or the President are not considered good practice (OECD, 2008). The removal of ACA heads and leadership continuity should also be protected by law against unfounded dismissal.

iii. Budget autonomy: There is perhaps no more decisive measure of institutional independence than budget autonomy (Mezmur and Koen, 2011). Assuring full financial independence, however, is usually difficult, because budget is usually allocated by the government and approved by the parliament in most countries (Tewdros, 2009). Nevertheless, the ACAs budget should be reflected separately in the government's overall budget there needs to be a law in place that prohibits a decrease in the current year's budget from that of the previous year (Arsema, 2010). So to become effective and achieving their objectives ACCs acquire independence budget allocation.

2. Adequate Resources

According to the UNCAC (2005), to perform their functions effectively ACAs should be provided with adequate material resources and specialized staff (Article, 6 and 36). The level of human and financial resources allocated to different ACAs varies from country to country. Therefore, their adequacy may be assessed by some more qualitative indicators such as regular increase in financial resources, stability of human resources, academic background, reliability of staff members, and professional training.

International and regional anti-corruption instruments provide that institutions created to fight corruption should have the required financial resources and properly trained staff (Tewodros, 2009). The fight against corruption requires not only well trained investigators and prosecutors,

but also forensic specialists, financial experts, auditors, information technology specialists and so forth (OECD, 2007). The number of staff of ACIs should also be commensurate with the activities it is expected to perform (Tewodros, 2009). So adequacy of financial, human and technical resource is one major criterion for the effectiveness of ACCs.

3. Comprehensive Mandate

Combating corruption by focusing on the core areas of anticorruption activity including prevention, investigation and awareness rising is a broad mandate of ACAs (OECD, 2008). It is essential that attention is given to all three elements, in some of the countries; studied institutions that have focused on investigation and enforcement have been less successful than those who have adopted a more holistic approach (UNDP, 2005). The mandate of effective anticorruption body will include mandates of other relevant entities involved in areas such as law enforcement, prosecution and the existence of internal anticorruption bodies for example special investigation units within the police (UNODC, 2004).

In addition, ACCs should pursue a well-defined strategy that fits the specific cultural context and realities of the country. The ACCs should also have country specific objectives. Most ACAs are created by copying successful models without taking into account a particular country‘s unique political environment, social, and economic conditions and available resources in the context where the ACA will carry out its functions (De Sousa, 2009). This practice does not always result in success and efficiency and can result in a gap between expected results and achievements (Arsema, 2010). So in order to have effective ACCs there should be holistic and coherent strategy, broad or clear mandate and country specific model with realistic and achievable objectives.

4. Transparency

Transparency of ACIs is essential for ensuring their credibility and for building the public’s trust (UNCAC, 2005). In practice, transparency is a necessary route to credibility for ACAs (Mezmur and Koen, 2011). Practice of the ACA shows that the main elements of transparency include regular reports presented to the parliament, president’s office and government and available to the public as well as public forums such as consultative councils (Tewdros, 2009). So like independence transparency is the determining factor for the effectiveness and long term success of ACCs.

5. Adequate Powers of Investigation

Powers of investigation includes access to documentation and the power to question witnesses as well as the possibility to prosecute as and where required (Tewdros, 2009). It also includes sufficient internal coordination by integrating different anti-corruption functions. Such an integration of functions must be well coordinated in order for ACCs to operate effectively (Arsema, 2010). The prevention, awareness creation and investigation should work by close together to combat corruption. And prosecutor and investigative officers should also have organization and procedure that cause a respecting of their professional independence.

6. Cooperation

The need to win the cooperation and trust of the public in the fight against corruption is of the utmost importance. Legislation and institutionalization by itself will not be enough to enforce the objective of institutions and assure its effectiveness (Tewdros, 2009). Even comprehensive institutional efforts against corruption are prone to fail without the active involvement of the civil society and the private sector (OECD, 2008). Hence, an important factor impacting the effectiveness of ACCs is building cross sectional and sectorial support and interaction (Johnston and Kpundeh, 2002). Free media and non-governmental watchdogs play a vital role through their capacity to build public awareness and monitor ACA activities (Arsema, 2010). Civil society and the media have very crucial role to play in ensuring the sustenance of corruption-free governance (UNCAC, 2005). So building interactions and cooperation with different stakeholders is one factor for the effective functioning of ACAs.

Having this in mind, this study assesses the effectiveness of the Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission (FEACC) by using the above mentioned criteria's. Effectiveness of the FEACC is therefore, related to its achievements in terms of reducing corruption in the federal state through awareness creation among the society, prevention, investigation and prosecution of corrupt offences and its performance of fulfilling the above mentioned criteria's.

2.14 Challenges of Anti-Corruption Institutions in combating corruption

While differ in depth and length there are different challenges that faces the ACCs in combating corruption. According to different literatures the major challenges that face the ACCs is related with the factors or parameters which used to determine the effectiveness of ACCs that stated above (Zemelak, 2017; Kaome, 2014; Arsema,2010; Tewdros, 2009; Bashir, 2006). These

challenges include; lack of independence, staffing limitations, negative public perception, weak legal frameworks and slow judicial process, inadequate financial, human and technical resources, lack of transparency, lack of broad and clear mandate, inadequate powers of investigation and lack of cooperation.

In addition to this there are also other challenges including, slow phase in the trial of suspects; much emphasis is given to corruption at higher levels to the neglect of grassroots corruption; inadequate mobilization and lack of integration and participation of the citizenry with the ACCs in the fight against corruption. The overall performance of the institution itself and inappropriate organizational structures like modeled on foreign models without adequate appreciation of local specificities are also other challenges that the ACCs face in combating corruption.

2.15. The Strategies used to fight Against Corruption

Corruption needs to be combated through a multi-pronged strategy because of its nature, magnitude and forms vary from place to place, and measures for curbing it also differ (Shimelis, 2005). There is no single model or practice which suits all countries, and each jurisdiction needs to explore practices drawn from a variety of options (UNCAC, 2003). Therefore, strategy to curb corruption should start from a clear understanding of the scope of the problem and its causes and areas where corruption is most likely to occur (Shimelis, 2005).

In order to apply these strategies firstly, ACCs should identify the major problems or barriers for its anti-corruption struggle (Wing-chi, 2014). In most of the corruption-prevalent countries, they usually share the major problems that are mentioned above under the challenges of ACCs. There are also others including, lack of independence in investigating corruption, public apathy to corruption, widespread corruption in law enforcement agencies, lack of professionalism and determination and lack of strategic partnership in fighting corruption (UNOCD, 2004).

After identifying these problems, the ACCs should come up with a comprehensive anti-corruption strategic plan, and then translate the strategic plan into implementation. For the purpose of this, scholars like Wing-chi (2014); Andrew (2013); ICAC (2009) and experts like Tony Kwok Man-wai former deputy commissioner of ICAC recommend and different countries followed the strategies of the ICAC of Hong Kong model, which is one of the effective ACA. These strategies are the following:

Professional Staff: Fighting corruption is a very difficult task, because it is confronting people who are probably very intelligent, knowledgeable and powerful (Andrew, 2013). Thus the corruption fighters must be very professional in their jobs.

Three Pronged Strategy: this strategy includes, prevention, education and enforcement. As a result, the ACCs should consist of three separate departments for the purpose of effective implementation of these strategies (Andrew, 2013); (ICAC, 2009). The first one is Corruption Prevention which is responsible to examine the systems and procedures in the public sector, to identify corruption opportunities and to make recommendations to plug the loopholes. The second one is, Community Relations to educate the public against the evil of corruption and to enlist their support and partnership in fighting corruption and the investigative one. The third, Investigation and Prosecution responsible to investigate and prosecute any alleged or suspected corruption offenses committed in public offices and enterprises. To ensure these strategies effectively it is better for ACCs to consider different ways of applying these three pronged strategies (Findlay and Stewart, 1991).

With respect to effective prevention strategy, the ACCs aim at reducing the corruption opportunities in government departments and public institutions. For doing this the following methodology are recommended; enhance system control, enhance staff integrity, streamline procedures, ensure proper supervisory checks and control, transparency and accountability and promote a staff code of ethics (UNOCD, 2004).

There are also a very wide range of education strategies, in order to enlist the support of the entire community in a partnership to fight corruption. It includes: media publicity to ensure effective enforcement cases through press releases, media conferences and interviews, as well as the making of a TV drama series; use of mass media commercials to encourage the public to report corruption (Findlay and Stewart, 1991). It also promotes public awareness about the evils of corruption and as a deterrence to the corrupt; through school ethics education program, starting in kindergarten up to the universities; establish ethics and anti-corruption club; corruption prevention talks and ethics development seminars for public servants and business

sectors and wide use of websites for publicity and reference, youth education and ethics development (Andrew, 2013).

According to ICAC (2009), to ensure effective enforcement it is better to considering the following components like; an effective public complaint system to encourage reporting of corruption by members of the public, a quick response system to deal with complaints that require prompt action, properly investigate all reports of corruption irrespective of whether it is serious or relatively minor in nature and publicize any successful enforcements in the media to demonstrate effectiveness and to deter the corrupt.

Partnership Approach: Relying on one single agency to fight corruption cannot make effective. Everyone in the community and every institution has a role to play. There should be a partnership and coordination together between, civil service commission, all government departments, business community, professional bodies, civic societies and community organizations, educational institutions and mass media (Andrew, 2013).

Top Political will, Independence and Adequate Resources: There should be a clear top political will to eradicate corruption, which enables the ACCs to be a truly independent agency (Wing-chi, 2014). The ACCs should be free from any interference in conducting their investigations. The strong political support should also translate into financial support.

The FEACC of Ethiopia in its strategy document also suggested the following means in combating corruption. The first means is giving ethical education and teaching the impact of corruption to the society; the second is making administrative and financial reforms; the third is introducing anti-corruption law and regulation and the last is setting an institution that can implement the law (FEACC, 2001). The CSRP through its ethics sub-program culminated in the enactment in May 2001 of the proclamation establishing the FEACC of Ethiopia This legal framework gave birth to FEACC which is an independent federal government agency authorized to lead the function of anti- corruption struggle in Ethiopia. The government's commitment to fight corruption can be shown by its legislative action of criminalizing corruption by the criminal code, by the ratification of UNCAC and AU anti-corruption convention, by establishing the

Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption. The 1995, Ethiopian Constitution also establishes three institution with direct and indirect mandates of combating corruption such as the institution of the Federal Auditor General, The Office of Federal Attorney General, Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC), institution of the Ombudsman and a Human Rights Commission.

CHAPTER THREE

THE FEDERAL ETHICS AND ANTICORRUPTION COMMISSION

3.1 Introduction

Over the last two decades several developing countries have make a choice for creating an institution charged with the total responsibility of fighting corruption (Heilbrunn, 2004: 2). Nevertheless, corruption remains a challenge in most developing countries, especially those in Africa (Khan, 2006: 2). For this reason, it is important to analyze the Contribution of anti-corruption institutions to the overall national anti-corruption movement in order to review, strengthen and improve their efforts.

The chapter would then endeavor to discuss the reason that led to the establishment of the Ethiopian Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC). In addition, the different features of the Commission, including its independence, accountability, powers and duties, allocation of budget and cooperation with other anti-corruption campaigners, would be elucidated. Finally, the achievements it has registered in the fight against corruption and the challenges faced to it will be assessed.

3.2 Rational behind FEACC's Establishment

After having analyzed the overall situation in the country in a holistic manner, the Ethiopian Government finalized preparations to reform the social, economic, and political formation based on democratic principles. From the holistic national level reform programs launched in February 1996, the civil service reform program (CSRP) was the one which, in turn, included the Ethics sub-program as one of its major components mainly designed to tackle corruption and improve the service delivery (Berihun, 2013). It was after all these logically coherent preparations that the Ethiopian Government established the FEACC of Ethiopia (FEACC, profile, 2012).

The FEACC has authorized only to operate at the federal level, which include the chartered cities of Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa, as Regional States have the prerogative to form their own anti-corruption bodies under the federal arrangement (FEACC, profile, 2012). Considering its

magnitude and what corruption is costing the country, it makes sense, in the pursuit of effectiveness and efficiency, to centralize and vertically integrate anti-corruption functions under a single designated body.

The why of the FEACC are clearly stated in the preamble of the establishing proclamation. It is due to the fact that "corruption and impropriety hinders socio-economic and political development, democratic process and sustainable development in the country" (FEACC's Establishment proclamation, 2001).

The government established the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC) by parliament on 24 May 2001, with the objectives of promoting ethics and anti-corruption education, and of preventing, investigating and prosecuting corruption offences and other improprieties (Shamibo, 2001). The FEACC is the product of the demand of the Ethiopian state structure condition that reflects the necessity of its creation as an important symbolic function and most importantly, everything it has been doing so far doesn't show the fact that the government is not serious in tackling corruption (FEACC's Establishment proclamation, 2001). Considering its magnitude and what corruption is costing the country, it makes sense, in the pursuit of effectiveness and efficiency, to centralize and vertically integrate anti-corruption functions under a single designated body. The creation of a distinct body also demonstrates, on the symbolic level, that the government has the commitment to fight corruption, which is important in gaining public support and awareness (Khemani, 2009: 22). The FEACC is composed of a Commissioner, a deputy commissioner and relevant staff. Its budget is determined by the council of ministers (art 21(1)).

The Commissioner is appointed by the HOPR upon the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Under article 3(2) of the 2005 Revised FEACC establishment proclamation, the commission was directly accountable to the Prime Minister, and its head is to be appointed by the National Parliament up on nomination by the Prime Minister but this has now changed and the commission accountable to the Parliament. This has been regarded as a positive development that will give it more independence from the executive. Similarly, TI has recommended that an appointment mechanism which operates through parliamentary consensus, together with an

external accountability mechanism such as multi-party Parliamentary Select Committee, can reduce opportunities of abuse of the appointments process or biased appointments (TI, 2016).

The deputy commissioner is appointed by the Prime Minister and Parliament's approval is not required for this appointment. The commissioners are appointed for a six-year term, with possible reappointment for an additional term. As per the Proclamation, they cannot be dismissed before the end of their term except on account of health, incompetence and violation of 'the provisions of the relevant code of conduct' (Revised Establishment Proclamation, 2005). The revised FEACC Establishment Proclamation of 2005 resulted in the modification of the Commission's objectives. The Commission's revised objectives are as follows:

1. In cooperation with relevant bodies, to strive to create an aware society where corruption will not be condoned or tolerated by promoting ethics and anti-corruption education;
2. In cooperation with relevant bodies, to prevent corruption offenses and other improprieties; and
3. To detect, investigate, and prosecute corruption offenses and impropriety and recover embezzled public assets.

The FEACC was initially established to deal with 'serious corruption offences' which are crimes 'involving huge amount of money committed in highly strategic public offices, public enterprises, and public organizations', those involving a public official or those that cause or are capable of causing a grave danger to the national sovereignty, economy, security or social life' (FEACC, 2005) Similarly, in (art2 (9) of the Amended Proclamation No. 883/2015). The Commission had investigative and prosecutorial mandates in relation to investigating and prosecuting alleged corruption offences as well as freezing and forfeiting of assets obtained by corruption. However, since May 2016, important powers of the anti-corruption commission – corruption crimes investigation and prosecution – have been granted to the Federal Attorney General and Federal police commission in accordance with proclamation No. 943/2008. Under the new law, all the rights and duties given to the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission related to investigation and prosecution are transferred to these bodies as per article 22 (2) of the proclamation.

Therefore, the current legal regime of anti-corruption includes, Proclamations, No. 433/2005, 434/2005, the amendments to these proclamations No. 883/2015, 884/2015 and the Federal Attorney General Establishment Proclamation No. 943/2016. The fact that the Attorney General has taken over the investigation and prosecution powers of the FEACC makes a big portion of the existing anti-corruption laws inapplicable. These recent changes therefore necessitate the revision of the commission's powers and obligations. The FEACC is therefore left only with its corruption prevention mandates (art 8(2) of the Amendment Proclamation, 2015).

The corruption prevention mandates of the Commission include preparing and ensuring the promotion of codes of ethics in public offices and enterprises. As part of its preventive works, the FEACC is mandated to not only work on the promotion of Ethics but also to study, identify methods and practices of working procedures in various institutions which may be conducive to corruption (art 7(10)). Moreover, it is responsible for creating awareness about corruption and its adverse consequences on the country's economic development. The FEACC has also the authority to register assets and financial interests of public officials who are legally required to have their assets and interests registered by the Commission (Disclosure and Registration of Assets Proclamation 668 /2010). It is responsible for registering the declaration as well as for verifying whether the content is accurate. Implementation of the law is, however, assessed as relatively slow, and only a small percentage of officials had their assets registered according to the timeline prescribed by the law.

Moreover, the extent to which the FEACC has the necessary capacity and resources to effectively verify the content of the registered declarations remains unclear (Martini 2015). The objectives of FEACC stated in the anticorruption proclamation, they remain basically unchanged even after the law was amended twice in 2005 and 2015. The 2001 establishment proclamation as well as subsequent revised proclamations gives prominence to corruption prevention and law enforcement functions. Besides, in order to enhance these investigation and prosecutorial activities of the FEACC a Proclamation to Amend the Revised Anti-Corruption Special Procedure and Rules of Evidence and a Proclamation for Corruption Crime were adopted in 2015.

These newly adopted proclamations and the 2015 Revised Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Establishment (Amendment) Proclamation No. 883/2015 have enabled the FEACC, among others, to widen its mandate to the private sector. The FEACC was mandated to investigate and prosecute alleged corruption offences where they are committed only in public offices or public enterprises, or in regional offices relating to subsidies granted by the Federal Government to the regions (Article 7 of the Revised Establishment Proclamation, 2005). The FEACC's jurisdiction had long been limited to public offices and public enterprises until very recently.

3.3 The FEACC's Organizational Set-up and Budget Spending

The FEACC is led by a Commissioner. The commissioner is supported by deputy commissioners. Having visualized an ambitious target of becoming the best ACA in the world by 2023, aims to do so by successfully mitigating corruption to that point where corruption is no longer an obstacle to the efforts of the Ethiopian government to develop the country. In order to do this, accountability and transparency needs to be strengthened throughout the various government institutions and by carrying out the various strategies and efforts which FEACC is focusing on (FEACC 2015a).

Adopting a four-year strategic plan, FEACC came to focus on issues deemed to be critical for successfully rooting out corruption, such as capacity building coupled with an integrated information system (ibid, p.4). FEACC also believed that enhancing stakeholder participation among the public in particular, was crucial for FEACC's efforts to become effective (ibid, p.2) the commission has been doing its best to acquire as many professionals and support staff as possible. At the end of June 2019, it had 322 (178 male and 144 female) employees. The professional mix of the staff is so diverse that we can find managers, accountants, lawyers, engineers, education experts, public relations officers, media people, economists, psychologists, and other social science experts (FEACC Annual report, 2018).

As to the financial resources, for its disposal in carrying out its anticorruption efforts, the current annual budget of FEACC is 65 million birr provided by the Ethiopian government. Additionally, the commission has become beneficiary of the financial assistance from the UNDP under the latter's Democratic Institutions Assistance program (10 million birr). Part of the money is spent on operational activities the remaining section going to salary and other expenses (FEACC

Annual report, 2018). The FEACC organized itself in the following core directorates and Services:

- communication and Ethics education affairs directorate
- Corruption prevention directorate
- The coordination of Ethics infrastructure directorate
- Asset disclosure and registration directorate
- Human Resource Management Directorate
- Planning, procurement, and Finance Directorate
- Study and Change Management Directorate
- Ethics education and training center Directorate
- The ICT Directorate
- Services

Here is a brief description of the Commissions directorates with their function and responsibilities:

Ethics Education and Communication affairs directorate

The directorate serving as a communication link between FEACC and the general public the major objective of this directorate is creation of an ethical society that doesn't condone corruption through expanding and promotion of ethics and anti-corruption education. It is one of the core directorates that are at the heart of corruption prevention. In discharging its responsibility the directorate uses various tools and channels of communication including media, posters, fliers, brochures, stickers, billboards and newsletters (internal and external) magazines.

Generally speaking, the directorate has a mission to serve as a bridge between the Commission and the public. It employs wide range of communication tools to interact with stakeholders and the public. The major mediums of communication include publications, face-to-face communications, the Website, social media, electronic and print media. During the past years, the Commission sustained positive relations with both the government and the private media. The media has been contributing its fair share in reporting anti-corruption activities, advertising the achievements of the Commission to the public, exposing corruption, among others.

The directorate also uses publications such as posters, flyers, brochures, stickers, newsletters, billboards and magazines to facilitate the anti-corruption struggle. It has also the duty to offer trainings and education to raise the awareness of the public on ethics and anti-corruption. In recent years, the directorate has given emphasis to provide a wide range of training of trainers in a bid to reinforce the awareness creation activities.

Corruption prevention directorate

The Government of Ethiopia has adapted a preventive approach to combating corruption. The rationale for this approach has to do with its cost effectiveness, sustainability, and participatory nature. The Prevention Department seeks to prevent corruption by studying the practices and work procedures of public offices and enterprises. It further attempts to examine work methods that may be lead to corrupt practices and follows up on the implementation of recommended suggestions. The directorate is duty-bound to prevent corruption offences and other improprieties in cooperation with relevant bodies. In order to do so, it studies the practices and working procedures in public offices and public enterprises, thereby ensuring the revision of methods of work, which may be conducive to corrupt practices.

Up on the completion of the study, the directorate consults the subject public offices and enterprise and other stakeholders, puts forward corrective measures and recommendations and follows up their implementation. Moreover, the directorate conducts studies and researches on corruption so that other directorates and services of the commission will be able to base their activities based on the outcome of such studies .The directorate also carries out consultancy services to interested stakeholders, such as government institutions and private sector actors, on how to fight and prevent corruption

The directorate also conducts unanticipated and sudden examination of working procedures in public offices and public enterprises in order to revise practices which might enable opportunities for corrupt behavior. If it is tipped that a certain activity is being carried out in a way that is conducive to corruption because of lack of transparency and accountability. Such an intervention before the suspected corruption is committed is an important component of the commission’s corruption prevention program.

The coordination of Ethics infrastructures directorate

The directorate is tasked with coordinating the activities of the commission with that of major stakeholders (Ethics infrastructures) in the fight against corruption. Activities such as joint forums with media representatives, fellow regional anticorruption bodies, law enforcement agencies, and various professional as well as relevant larger CSOs provide opportunities for discussion which is also facilitated through the established National Anti-Corruption Coalition where most stakeholders mentioned are members. The Commission supports associated stakeholders with various tasks relating to advice, training, and problem solving and receives in return cooperation and participation in the Commission's anticorruption efforts. The directorate is in charge of coordinating the following major stake holders and ethics infrastructures:

- Collaboration between the regional ethics and anti-corruption commissions with the FEACC
- Ethics liaison offices in government departments and public enterprises,
- Public offices (police departments, prosecutorial bodies, courts, ombudsman and human rights agencies, auditor generals, parliaments, etc.) that are in charge of investigating and prosecuting crimes at the federal and regional levels.
- The national Anti-corruption coalition
- Ethics and civics education clubs
- Civil society organizations
- Professional associations
- Media and religious organizations etc.

The stakeholders, in turn, are expected to perform the following activities.

- Expand ethics and anti-corruption education to their members and followers and carryout a solid anti-corruption activity, and report on sectors which are exposed to corruption.
- Support the Commission in its effort to prevent and fight corruption in their respective organization.
- Assume different responsibilities as a proxy for the Commission, and actively participate in the fight against corruption.

The directorate aims to collaborate with the above-mentioned organizations by assisting them in institutionalizing their efforts in combating corruption, sharing experiences, functioning as a

liaison between the Commission and organizations, and providing them with training and advisory and technical support.

Asset Disclosure and Registration Directorate

Asset disclosure and registration system established to enhance transparency and accountability in the conduct of public affairs by providing public officials income and asset registration activities such as: entry registration, renewal registration, termination registration as well as exit registration. The system also expected to do the activities of making verification on suspected and false information, disclosing the registered information and managing conflict of interest. Asset disclosure is another anti-corruption measure adopted by the government.

The Disclosure and Registration of Assets Proclamation No. 668/2010 is the legal base that can be cited to conduct the registration of assets and other financial interests of elected persons, political appointees and public servants of the federal government and the Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa city administrations. Regional governments will have their own disclosure and registration of assets proclamations as part of its corruption prevention activities. The FEACC is the custodian of the proclamation. It has a duty to register the assets of appointees, elected persons and public servants. However, the FEACC can delegate fully or partially as the case may be to Ethics Liaison Units to register assets of appointees, elected persons and public servants.

Each Ethics Liaison Units should send the document of registration of assets to the FEACC within 30 days from the date of registration. Government officials and employees are now obliged to disclose and register their personal assets, including financial and non-financial properties such as loans, land, and other properties. This reform promotes transparency and accountability in public Moreover; it also aims to avoid the possible conflict of interests, i.e. between public interest and private interest. The proclamation covers a wide range of appointees, elected persons and public servants; and thereby has an impact in safeguarding public confidence in the conduct of public affairs. However, common property acquired through inheritance and held by the heirs for private use, household goods and personal effects, and pension benefits are excluded from registration and disclosure.

The proclamation also puts some mechanism of avoiding conflict of interest. Whenever, there are conflict of interest appointees, elected persons and public servants have two duties; the first is to refrain from giving decision or opinion on the case as well as from taking any action that may be inconsistent with their official duty or may compromise their loyalty. And the second is to disclose the situation to the concerned higher official. Accepting gifts, hospitality and sponsored travel is prohibited if it puts public interest in jeopardy though it is possible to accept when doing so is required for work relationship under the condition of deposit of the gift or disclosure to the FEACC or relevant ethics liaison units.

According to KII11, since the establishment of asset disclosure and registration proclamation no 668/2010, around 160,000 electorate, appointees as well as concerned public servants were registered their own income and assets. Implementation of the law is, however, assessed as relatively slow, and only a small percentage of officials had their assets registered according to the timeline prescribed by the law. Moreover, the extent to which the FEACC has the necessary capacity and resources to effectively verify the content of the registered declarations remains unclear (Martini 2015).

Similar to the above, KII13 description on the practice of asset and income registrations as follows; the implementation of asset and income registration system proclamations 668/2002 has put in to practice for the last 8 years since 2010. The system improvement after the asset disclosure and registration proclamation introduced looks better but still there is some reservation among governmental bodies and some stakeholders who shall register their own assets and the way how to publicize the registered asset. The problem has become severe after the releasing of attorney and investigation directorate from Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission.

This show the societies has attitudinal problem to well understand the role of asset disclosure and registration apart from legal punishment. And it needs awareness creation among the fillers through training to avoid attitudinal problem. The document review analysis also supports the above idea. The eight years' annual reports of the commission (2010-2018) shows only 191fillers are renewing their registration. Conducting renewal registration is indispensable to make analysis with the income and asset data that registered in entry registration. It may serve as a litmus paper by showing whether the changing data is doubtfulness or not. For instance, if someone has

enriched himself through illicit enrichment after entry registration, that leads to further verification and investigation. Apart from mere fillers, the commission tries to give special attention to electorate, higher public appointees and considering with in vulnerable sectors for corruption like finance and issuance authority, house development and construction, land development and management, purchasing and finance office, justice bodies who conduct the first registration are held in sufficient amount of the renewal type of registration.

Though, renewal of asset disclosure and registration is expected to hold by entry registration the fillers of renewal registration are a small in number due to the problem of managing data and lack of willingness by the fillers to involve in its form of registration (Ibid). Another KII14 depicted the practice of renewal registration almost similar to the document review analysis as;

The public appointee, electorate and concerned public servant, who conduct initial registration, are also expected to renew their registration in the second registration type, which is renewal registration. But it is hard to say renewal registration is effective in terms of coverage. Through the process of exercising renewal registration there are some filler, who refuse to renew their registration. They said that, there are a people who do not conduct initial registration in the same organization while we asked to renew our registration. By thus adjusting our registration for the second time is meaningless. Due to this fact, renewal registration cannot be successful in terms of minimizing illicit enrichment and corruption with other protective coalition approach by updating their data. This shows that, the renewal of asset disclosure and registration is not fully implemented.

The FEACC has been criticized for not making accessible the registered information to the public. The main reasons for curtailing an easy access to the registered information is the Commission maintained that there has to be a compromise between public interest and privacy. In line with the above idea KII12 depicted that, The FEACC provides 1500 income and asset information to the law enforcement agencies up on the application of the letters. The judicial bodies use the data for investigation purpose when they get doubtful things.

Therefore, the accessibility of public official's income and asset are restricted on the room of judicial bodies. This indicates the mass population does not have an access to know the income and asset of the rulers. The registered information is not declared publicly and does not play its expected role to enhance transparency.

The Ethics Training Center Directorate

The newly organized training Center Directorate is believed to have vital contribution in further facilitating the anti-corruption effort undertaken by the Commission and pertinent institutions. The Commission to offer ethics and anti-corruption trainings so as to bridge the knowledge and skill gap in the field. It is believed to build the capacity of professionals, thereby enable them effectively fight against corruption, rent seeking and improprieties. The training center not only empowers the employees of the Commission, but also enables to provide training and education to staffers of regional ethics and anti-corruption commissions, ethics officers and stakeholders.

It also enables the Commission to fully implement the responsibility to work in collaboration with different bodies as well as to conduct studies and researches. Besides, the training center enables the Commission to fully implement the responsibility to work in collaboration with different bodies as well as to conduct sustainable studies and researches. Moreover, the center would have a significant role in the implementation of the Integrated Corruption Prevention Strategy.

3.4. Drawing lessons from other Anti-Corruption bodies

The practice of experience sharing is one of the best mechanisms of learning. Therefore, the FEACC has been doing its best to share experience in fighting and preventing corruption with its counterparts in other countries. It also benefited from continental and global conferences that were organized to enhance international cooperation in fighting corruption **(**Ethics Magazine, 2018). The FEACC has, for example, established a long standing relationship with the Independent Commission against Corruption of Hong Kong (ICAC). In fact, it made a successful study tour to Hong Kong in June, 2009. The 15-memmber delegation of the commission visited the various departments of its counterpart in Hong Kong for three successive days and drew important lessons in the area of fighting and preventing corruption. As one of the strongest anti-corruption commissions in the world, the ICAC introduced crucial skills and techniques of fighting corruption to the delegations. In fact, the FEACC devised its ant-corruption strategies and polices in the model of the ICAC. Similarly, delegates traveled to Singapore and Malaysia and acquired vital knowledge and skills (interview with commissioners).

The FEACC has also actively participated in a number of continental and global conferences on enhancing international cooperation in fighting corruption and impropriety. The commission's active participation in conferences held in various parts of the world in the construction and mining sectors is particularly worth mentioning in this regard. In fact, Ethiopia is a member of the construction sector Transparency Initiative (COST). AS a result of this Aggregation study was conducted on construction projects. And Initiative agreement was signed among COST and the Federal Auditor General, the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission and Government Procurement and Property Administration Agency. The agreement aimed at strengthening the system of transparency and accountability and disclosing project information. Trainings were provided to professionals drawn from 33 universities and 43 large construction project procurement institutions. The trainings aimed at facilitating the disclosure of project information to the public (FEACC 2009, Annual report).

As KII2 portray that; coming to Africa, the East African Association of Anti-Corruption Authority (EAAACA) is one of such institutions organized to facilitate collaboration and coordination among East African countries. Following these successful experiences sharing activities the fighting corruption in the East African Region strengthened with networks, coalition and cooperation. Promote mutual legal and technical assistance in the prevention and combating of corruption in the region, sharing information, holding trainings and carrying out joint researches. It has also a significant contribution to the effective implementation of international anti-corruption instruments including the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption and the UN Convention against Corruption (Ethics magazine, 2010). In conclusion, the FEACC puts a high premium to sharing experience and enhancing global and regional and inter regional cooperation in fighting corruption, has been doing everything it could do to draw lessons from its counterparts. It is also willing to share its experience with others. According to commissioners' statement, it is more than ready to cooperate with any anti-corruption body or stake holder in this regard.

Even so, currently it has been usual to hear public voices concerning the new establishment of investigation and prosecution function at the federal and regional level. To mention some critiques and comments: departure of investigation and prosecution functions from the FEACC to the Attorney general has weekend the struggle of anticorruption: lack of integration is being observed: ACI's are not effective.

Though it is true that the effectiveness of an institute can only be measured by the duties and responsibilities given, it is also true that critiques and comments currently heard from the public do have their own root in the public. For one thing, it is known that the FEACC is providing education and training on ethics and anticorruption. In the meantime, much input can be collected for research and corruption crime investigation. According to the objections made by the community and from institutional experience, it has been efficient and a good opportunity to perform corruption prevention tasks end-to-end by teaching, researching, prosecuting and recovering assets.

On the other hand, though it has been efforts made to create integrative activities among anticorruption, police and Attorney General Institutions at federal level, on the other part of the regional institutions, there was no integration and it becomes a big challenge for the struggle against corruption. The point here is asset registration and related tasks. Currently the regional ethics and anti-corruption commissions are able to come up with some findings concerning the assets registered, there is unable to go further on it and forced to report it to only for their respective regional police commissions since they don't have the authority to investigate it. In line with this, according to the 26th forum of the federal and regional anticorruption, the police institution in its share is not able to investigate corruption crimes efficiently since there is a big challenge in integrating the tasks. There are encouraging and vast activities began on asset verification being undertaken by regional anticorruption institutions.

However, according to the current work procedures, unless confirmations are made on asset registered, further investigations to present the cases for Attorney General are only left to be performed by the police institutions. For instance, documents indicate that the oromia region's ethics and anti-corruption commission, in its asset verification process, there are findings of more than 46 houses, 4 condominiums houses, cars and other properties found left unregistered (Ethics magazine, 2012). In the step next, if the region's police commission in its part is not able take legal measures urgently, there will be big options for the asset to be hidden i.e., the criminals are able to be in their safest opportunity possible.

This alarms a need for integrated tasks among anticorruption commission and police institutions. Therefore, cognizant to this fact, to install integrated work procedure and customer satisfying struggle for anti-corruption, prior attention of all concerned body is needed. For one thing, the

government should work on the issues of creating conducive work environment which should be strong and well-structured anti-corruption institutions that satisfy the public needs.

The frequent public question and objections like a need to commence investigation and prosecution function of corruption in the function of ethics and anti-corruption institutions need to be responded by the government based on intensive studies, the experience and the best practices drawn from anti-corruption institutions of various countries. The government needs to asses and take constructive measures especially if there are trends of situating the function of investigating corruption crimes under the function of ethics and anti-corruption commissions. On the other hand, for effective and efficient struggle against corruption among police, anti-corruption commission and the Attorney General, there is a need to have integration supported by legal packages. In fact there is an encouraging initiative like a memorandum of understanding (MOU) made among FEACC, police and the Attorney General; this need to be scaled up at the regional levels as well. In the absence of integration, the anti-corruption struggle can't have public base and country outlook. Currently, we learn from the regions that the independent struggle against corruption is unproductive.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. Introduction

This chapter focused on the data analysis, interpretation and presentation of the findings. The main purpose of this research is to investigate Institutions of Combating Corruption effectiveness, challenges, strategies and its Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation. Keeping the main objectives of the research, thus, to find out the roles and challenges of FEACC in combating corruption, and thereby examine its implication on peace and stability in the Ethiopian federation.

As stated in the methodology chapter, the findings are obtained by employing survey questionnaires, semi structured and key informant interviews and document review. Hence in this chapter presentation, analysis and interpretation of data were made to achieve the objective of the study using frequency tables, percentages, mean and standard deviation to present the data obtained from the finding.

4.2. Target Population of the Study

The target population for a survey is the entire set of units for which the survey data are to be used to make inferences, thus, the target population defines those units for which the findings of the survey are meant to generalize (Paul, 2008). The populations of the study are Commissioners, directors, team leaders, senior consultant officers, staff members and customers of the FEACC. Accordingly, 2 commissioners (commissioner and deputy commissioner), 8 directors, 8 team leaders, 6 senior consultant officers, 26 staff members and 72 customers of the commission are selected for population of the study. Table 1 provides information about the total population target of the study.

Table 1 Target population of the study

Study Population				
No	***Categories***	***No. of expected respondents***	***Achieved***	***Percentage***
1	*Commissioners*	*2*	*1*	*50%*
2	*Directors*	*8*	*7*	
3	*Team leaders*	*8*	*7*	
4	*Senior consultant officers*	*6*	*5*	
5	*Staff members*	*26*	*22*	
6	*Customers*	*72*	*59*	
Total		***122***	***100***	

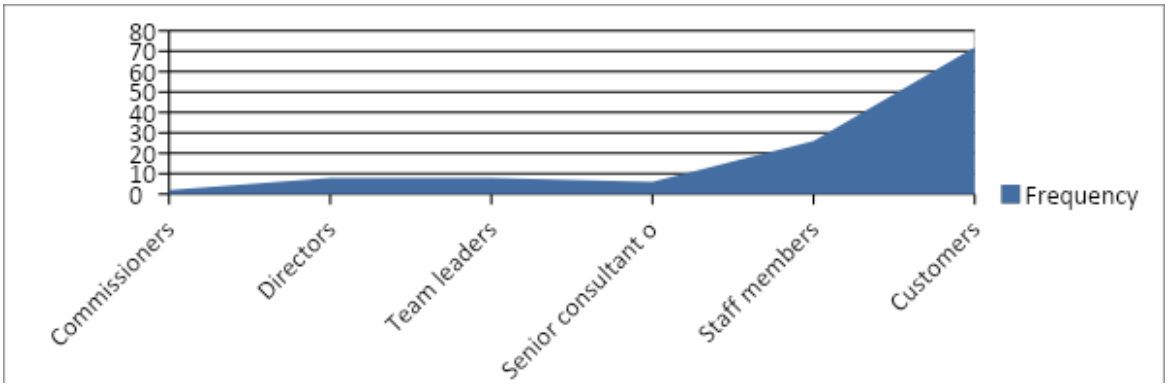


Figure 1 Target population of the study

4.3. Sample Size

Sampling is selecting a given number of subjects from a defined population as representative of that population (Cherry, 2017). Figure 2 provides information about the total samples of the study.

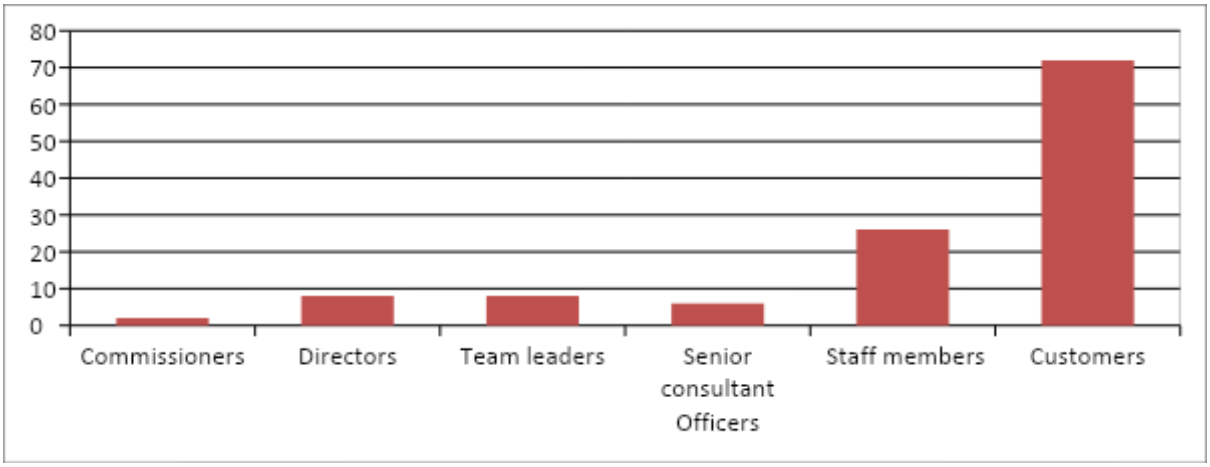


Figure 2 Sample Size of the study

4.3.1 Pilot Testing

The questionnaires were reviewed by the research Adviser and then tested on a small sample of respondents with similar characteristics as the study respondents. (Kothari, 2004) suggest that the piloting sample should represent 10% of study sample depending on the study sample size. A pilot study was conducted in the FEACC office consists of 6 staff members. The feedback obtained was: some questions needed to be modified due to some questions were repeated having the same meaning, grammar issue and using of simple words to ease understanding of the questions. Consequently, the feedback was noted by the researcher and questionnaires were modified as well as adjusted accordingly.

Reliability of the survey questionnaire is measured by Cronbach's alpha, which is a good measure of internal consistency of the latent variable, and acceptable values are normally above 0.70, however, we can accept values near to 0.60, especially if the factors have only a few items (Kothari, 2004). Cronbach alpha coefficient of this study was 0.729, the result implying was that the data is sufficient and internally consistent for further statistical analysis.

The Statistical Package for Social Science Software (SPSS) 20 versions and Microsoft excel were used to conduct statistical analysis of the data using descriptive and ordinary least squares regression model to test all 25 items. As indicated in the below table 2, the Cronbach Alpha test implies that the instrument's internal consistency is 79.0% which is above 60% and the acceptable percentage.

Table 2 Internal consistency of research instrument's

Cronbach's Alpha	***Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items***	***No. of Items***
0.790	*0.790*	

4.3.2 Questionnaire Returns Rate

In this study the researcher has collected data from 110 respondents to investigate Institutions of Combating Corruption and its Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation: The case of Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC). According to (Kothari, 2004) stipulation a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent. From the study, 110 out of 122 targeted respondents filled in and returned the questionnaire contributing to 90 %. This response rate was very good and representative. The questionnaires that were not returned were due to respondents not being available to fill them in time and due to that some are not completely filled.

Table 3 Respondents returns Rate

Response	***Frequency***	***Percentage***
Responded	*110*	*91*
Non responded	*12*	*9*
Total	***122***	***100***

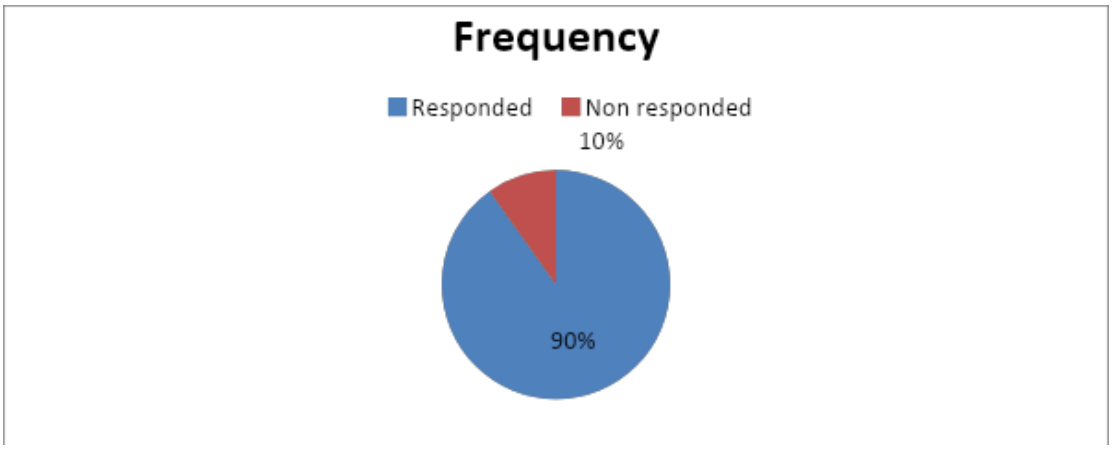


Figure 3 Respondents returns Rate

4.3.3. Demographic Characteristics of Sample Respondents

This section mainly discusses personal information of respondents that gave assumptions of analysis. From the response group that were designed to collect and judge accordingly. The study targeted senior consultant officers, Staff members and Customers of the FEACC. As indicated in the methodology part, a sample of 110 questionnaire respondents in the survey took part in the study. And the result obtained concerning their demographic features is summarized below.

4.3.4. Gender of respondents

The study sought to determine the sex distribution of the respondents in order to establish if there is gender disparity of the respondents. From the findings it's indicated that 85.3 % were male and 14.7% were female. Therefore, from these data it is possible to conclude that, there is big disparity between male and female.

Table 4 Gender of Respondents

Group	***Frequency***	***Percentages***
Female	*26*	*24*
Male	*84*	*76*
Sum	*110*	*100*

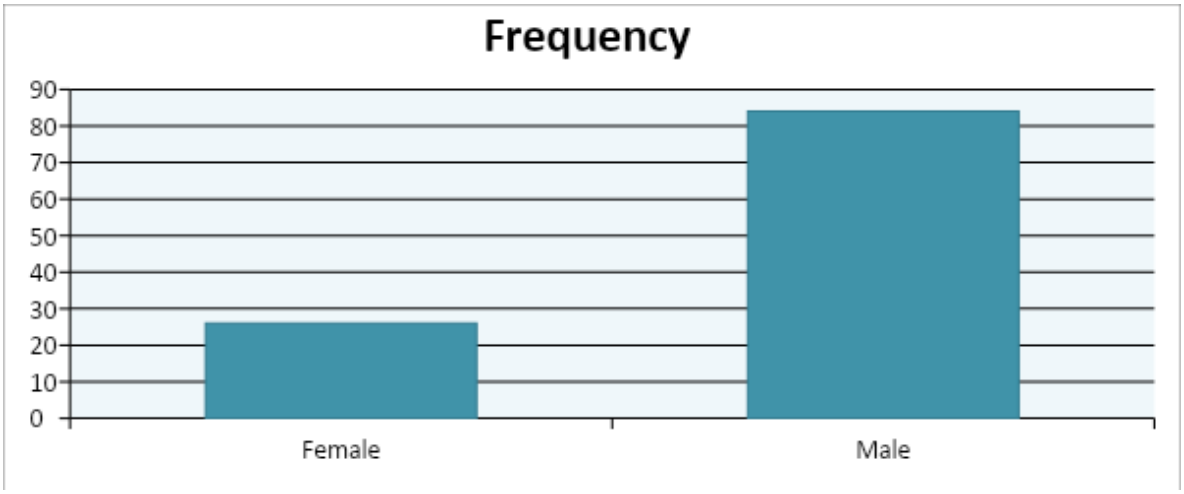


Figure 4 Genders of Respondents

4.3.5. Work experience of Respondents

As far as the work experience of the respondents are concerned 40 (37%) of respondents fall above 10 years work experience. 28(25%) of respondents are between 6 to 10 years, other 28 (25%) of respondents are between 3 to 5 years, lastly, 14(13%) are between 1 to 2 years work experience; as the more numbers of respondents are well experienced, their response can be considered as rational. work experience shows to some extent the experience a person has professionally and ethically. Hence, it is well assumed that as work experience increases, the knowledge /thinking as well as the information that a person to respond is rational and matured.

Table 5 Work Experience of Respondents

No	*Work Experience*	*Frequency*	*Percent*
1	*1-2*	*14*	*13*
2	*3-5*	*28*	*25*
3	*6-10*	*28*	*25*
4	*Above 10*	*40*	*37*
Total		***110***	***100***

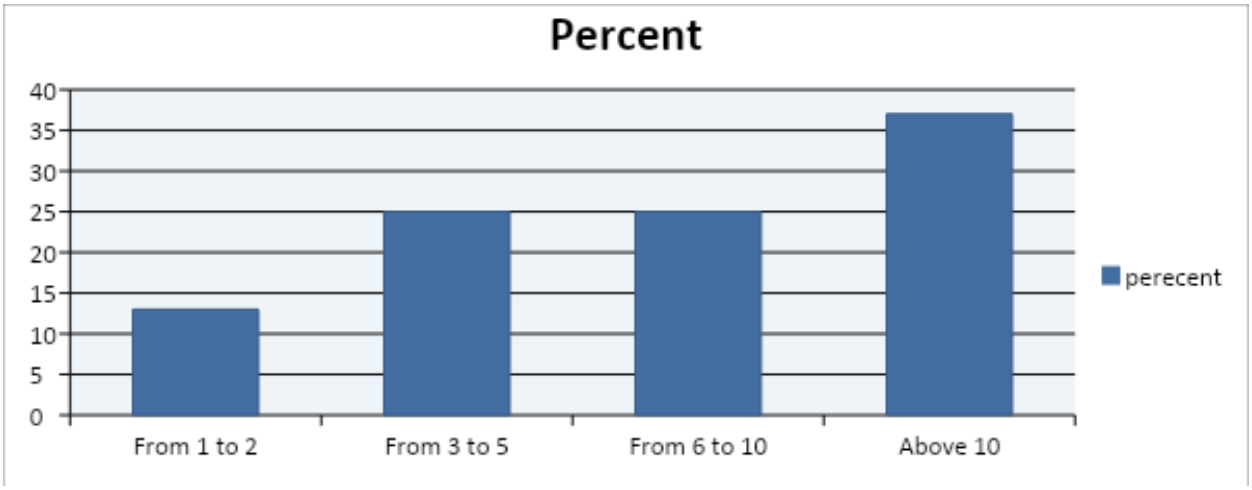


Figure 5 Work Experiences of Respondents

4.3.6. Education Level of Respondents

The study was also intended to determine the highest level of the academic qualification that the respondent held. Table 6 shows the findings of the result, most (53%) of the respondents were First degree holders, 22% were post graduates (master's holder), 8 % were PhD holders, (12%) and (5%) were diploma and others as their highest level of education. This figure depicted that most of the respondents were well knowledgeable to understand and able to respond to the questionnaire in the manner intended. Majority of the respondents have at least first degree and believed to have behavioral change. Generally, from this we can infer that 95% of respondents possessed tertiary education level to perform their day to day work and their answers can be educated, and thus well aware about Institutions of combating corruption and Its Implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation.

Table 6 Educational Levels of Respondents

Education Level	*Frequency*	*Percent*
PhD	*9*	*8*
MA/MSc	*24*	*22*
First Degree	*58*	*53*
Diploma	*13*	*12*
Other	*6*	*5*
Total	***110***	***100***

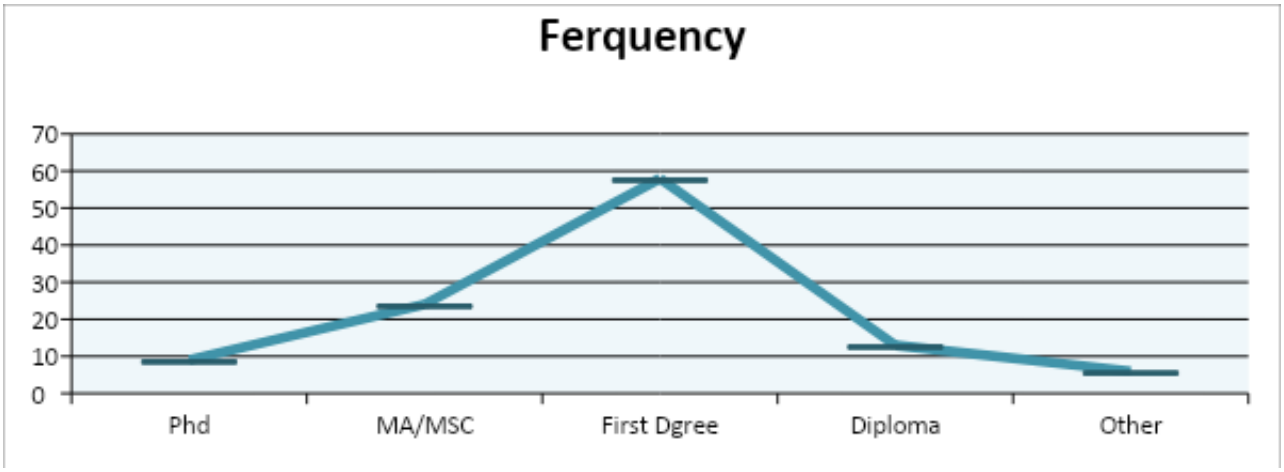


Figure 6 Educational Levels of Respondents

4.3.7. Respondents Position

Table 7 indicates the position held by the respondents in the institution. From the findings most 70 (64%) of the respondents were Customers of the FEACC, while, 30 (27%) were serving as Staff members in the different directorates of the commission, 10 (9%) were indicated as others out of Staff members and Customers of the FEACC.

Table 7 Positions of Respondents

Group	***Frequency***	***Percentage***
Staff members	*30*	*27*
Customers	*70*	*64*
Other	*10*	*9*
Total	***110***	***100***

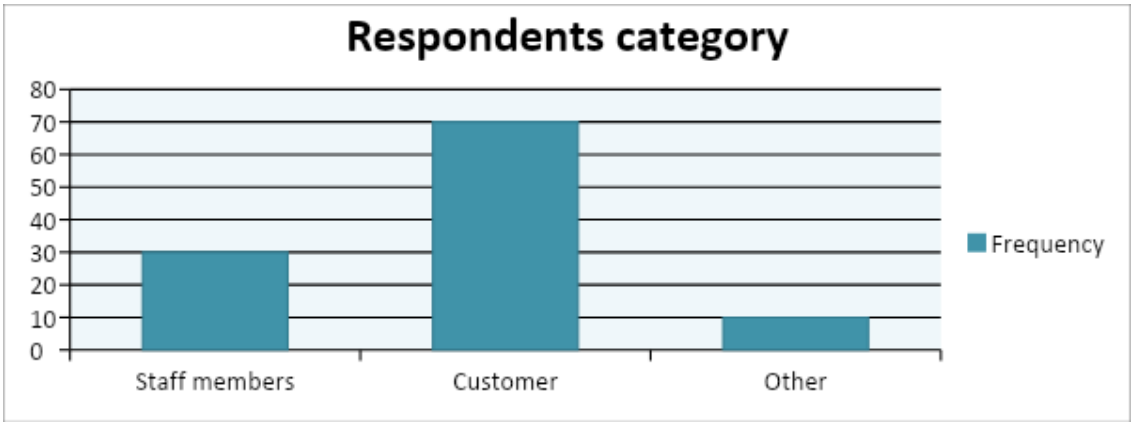


Figure 7 positions of Respondents

4.4. Implications of the Institution on Peace and Stability

The study requested the respondents to indicate whether Institutions of combating corruption have an Implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation. From the findings, all (100%) indicated that Institutions of combating corruption have an Implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation. From this we can conclude that their full response be considered as aware of the Roles of Institutions of combating corruption, thereby, examine the multi-dimensional impacts of corruption and instability in a country can reduces by the ACIs. The other thing during interview mentioned was that Since, much of the widespread recent unrest in Ethiopia was linked to Sustained corruption and human rights violations the role of ACIs, efforts and strategies, in response to fight and prevents corruption can lead to social stability and peace in the country since, improvements in corruption are strongly associated with improvements in peace.

Table 8 the Institution and Its Implication on Peace and Stability

Whether Institutions of combating corruption have Implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation.	***Frequency***	***percentages***
Yes	*110*	*100*
No	***0***	***0***

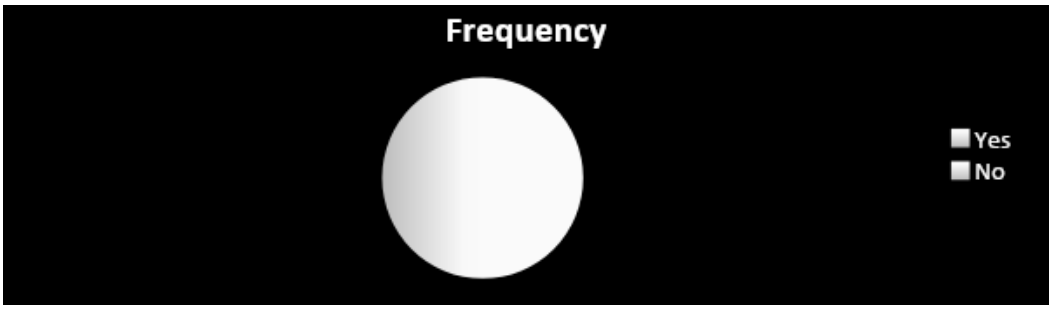


Figure 8: Implication of Institutions of combating corruption on Peace and Stability

4.5. Major aggravating factors of instability and corruption

Participants were asked to identify which one are the major Causes and aggravating factors of corruption and instability in the Ethiopian federation. From the findings most 42 (38%) of the respondents said that all are the factors for corruption and instability in the country while, 24 (22%) of the respondents identify undermining of rule of law and justice as the major, on the other hand, 18 (16%) were said that, Misdirected and deficient political system is the main cause and aggravating factor. Others 16 (14%) were identified, Deterioration of moral values and Ethical Standards as Causes and aggravating factors of corruption and instability in the Ethiopian federation.

In addition, during interviews with FEACC consultants and customers, Lack of accountability and transparency, low levels of democratic culture and tradition, lack of citizen participation, lack of clear regulations and authorization, low level of institutional control, absence of punishment, and centralization of authority and resources are some of the factors that contribute to corruption thriving in the country. Unemployment, bad governance and Lack of proactive media role in uncovering corrupt practices and ineffectiveness of government institutions to root out corruption are the major Causes and aggravating factors of corruption and instability in the Ethiopian federation. (Gorta, 1998) studies generally produce a mixture of situations, attitudes and processes that can be better understood as enabling factors, indicators or conditions that allow or facilitate corruption and instability. Few of these factors can, in isolation, be said to cause a corrupt act to occur and instability in a country.

Neither are they strictly casual in the sense that corruption will occur if they are present in a given location. Instead they are observed - or perceived - phenomena which may make it more

possible for corruption and instability to occur. The researcher has also share the above idea about the triggering Factors and aggravating factors of corruption and instability in the country. While anti-corruption laws remain strong in principle, they are not implemented adequately as such, Sustained corruption and human rights violations have also caused widespread unrest in the Ethiopian federation.

NO	***Items***	***Frequency***	***Percentage***
1	*Misdirected and deficient political system*	*18*	*16*
2	*Deterioration of moral values and Ethical standards*	*16*	*14*
2	*undermining of rule of law and justice*	*24*	*22*
4	*All*	*42*	*38*
	Total	***110***	***100***

Table 9 Major causes and aggravating Factors of Instability and corruption

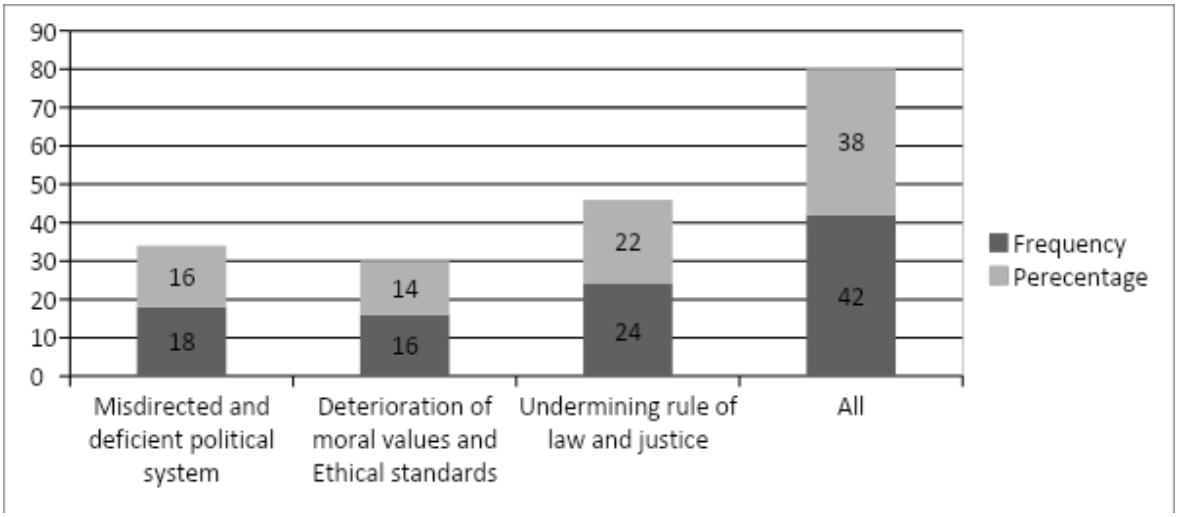


Figure 9: Major Causes and aggravating factors of instability and corruption

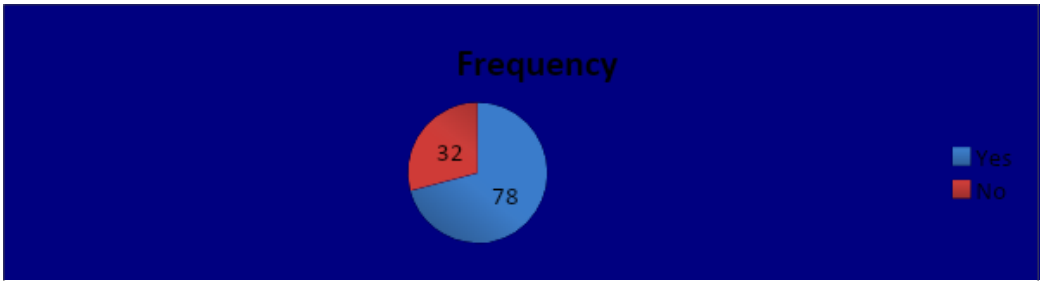
4.6. The extent of corruption in the recent 10 Years

The respondents were also asked whether the extent of corruption has grown at an alarming rate in the recent 10 Years. From the findings, Out of 110 respondents 78 or 71% agree corruption is increasing at alarming rate in the recent 10 years despite, ethical standards and institutional laws. And cause social and economic problems as it is defined in the literature. Others, 32 or 29% of respondents reflected that corruption is not increased in the 10 recent years that much but other aggravating factors than corruption.

Table 10 the extent of corruption in the recent 10 Years.

The extent of corruption in the recent 10 Years.	***Frequency***	***percentages***
Yes increasing at alarming rate	*78*	*71*
***No** but other aggravating factors than corruption*	***32***	***29***
Total	***110***	***100***

Figure 10: Extent of corruption in the recent 10 Years



.

4.7. Roles of Institutions of combating corruption to Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian federation

Table 11 Roles of Institutions of combating corruption on Peace and Stability

No	***Roles of Institutions of combating corruption and its Implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation***	*Mean*	*Std Dev.*
1	*Nurturing youth and children thorough ethics is building future generations with moral values.*	*4.98*	*0.92*
2	*Corruption has multi-dimensional implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation.*	*4.56*	*0.55*
3	*Peace and human security of a country undermines by Corruption.*	*4.44*	*0.96*
4	*Democratic institution and procedures supports peace and stability of the Ethiopian federation.*	*4.42*	*1.23*
5	*Institutions of combating corruption create mutual trust between Citizens and the State.*	*4.41*	*1.11*
6	*Perceptions of political and economic marginalization, combined with resource competition are the aggravating factors of corruption and instability in the Ethiopian federation.*	*4.31*	*0.74*
7	*Corruption and ethnic favoritism poses a great risk to peace and stability of Ethiopia today.*	*4.23*	*0.81*
8	*Lack of trust in rule of law, Affects witness and whistleblowers reporting crime to the commission.*	*4.22*	*0.76*
9	*The FEACC ineffectiveness is related with Political interferences from the government and lack of budget.*	*4.16*	*0.67*
10	*The government can create and abolish the FEACC institution at will.*	*4.15*	*0.95*
11	*The FEACC make a significant contribution to combat corruption in the country.*	*4.13*	*0.69*
12	*The ineffectiveness of the FEACC leads to the existence of widespread corruption in the country*	*4.12*	*1.08*
13	*Snatching of its entire investigative and prosecutorial mandate from the FEACC is making a*	*4.01*	*1.13*

	tooth less lion institution.		
14	*Low levels of peace and stability in the Ethiopian Federation is strongly related to rampant corruption.*	*3.99*	*1.07*
15	*The extent of corruption in the country grown at an alarming rate in recent years.*	*3.95*	*0.67*
16	*Promoting personal political motivations Before the national benefit is un ethical and Corruption.*	*3.8*	*1.1*
17	*Rampant corruption is manifestation of Deteriorations of Moral values and integrity of citizens.*	*3.7*	*0.7*
18	*The anti-corruption institution lack constitutional protection and institutional independence.*	*3.6*	*1.3*
19	*Pervasive corruption undermining rule of law and justice in Ethiopia*	*3.5*	*1*
20	*The Appointment of the commissioner and deputy commissioner is transparent and based on accountability.*	*3.4*	*0.7*
21	*Separating of the attorney and investigation directorate from FEACC is a Structural flaw that undermines its role as anticorruption watchdog.*	*3.3*	*1*
22	*The registered public official's income and asset is accessible to the public.*	*3.1*	*1*
23	*The roles and effectiveness of the FEACC in combating corruption is improved from time to time?*	*3.1*	*1.1*
24	*The FEACC is effective in combating corruption in the past years.*	*2.9*	*0.96*
25	*The FEACC investigated and prosecuted high-level cases, or "big fish" corrupt individuals in the past years.*	*2.7*	*0.9*

Regarding to the roles of Institutions of combating corruption, table 11, summarizes the study findings on respondents‟ level of agreement to the statement that Institutions of combating corruption have a role and contribution to Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation. From the findings most of the respondents agreed that one of the principal role of Institutions of combating corruption on Peace and Stability is supporting, youth and children thorough ethics education and builds future generations with moral values, Represented by mean score of 4.98.

Also respondents agreed that Institutions of combating corruption has an Implication on Peace and Stability by creating awareness rising to the public about the multi-dimensional impacts of Corruption on Peace and Stability by mean score of 4.56. Institutions of combating corruption

helps the public to fight corruption and to recognize Peace and human security of a country undermines with Corruption and to emphasizes on the value of Peace and stability encompass with the qualities of justice, fairness and equity.

There by, critical Democratic institution and procedures supports peace and stability of the Ethiopian federation. And create mutual trust between Citizens and the State as represented by mean score of 4.44, 4.42, and 4.41 respectively.

In the same vein, respondents were agreed that Perceptions of political and economic marginalization combined with ethnic favoritism which poses a great risk to peace and stability of Ethiopia, even Lack of trust in rule of law, Affects witness and whistleblowers reporting crime to the commission, Added, with the FEACC ineffectiveness which related with Political interferences from the government and lack of budget can be better understood as enabling factors, indicators or conditions that allow or aggravating factors of corruption and instability in the Ethiopian federation as represented by mean score of 4.31, 4.23, 4.22, and 4.16 respectively.

Likewise, Majority of respondents duly agreed that The extent of corruption in Ethiopia grown at an alarming rate in recent years ,as a reason of Promoting personal political motivations before the national benefit, Deteriorations of Moral values and integrity of citizens, and the problem of lack of constitutional protection and institutional independence of the FEACC mandate led to rampant corruption and undermining rule of law and justice in the country as depicted by mean score of 3.9, 3.8, and 3.7, 3.6 and 3.5 respectively.

The data obtained through interviews supported this finding. The Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission has a major role in expanding ethics and anti-corruption education and training, organizing anti-corruption movements, registering the assets of appointees, elected persons and pertinent public servants, preventing corruption and improprieties to ensure transparency and accountability in public institutions and public organizations. In so doing, the Commission has been contributing its share to the development of the country (FEACC annual report, 2009 and 2010). However, even now after, 18 years' inception the commission is faced with the same problems of the past such like, under-staffed, high turnover of employees, lack of sufficient office space due to the relocation of the office building and lacks training and

conference halls (Ibid). Measuring the effectiveness of anticorruption institutions is a complex task as it requires understanding of the broader context in which they operate (OECD, 2008). Anticorruption would be affected by the social, economic and political context of the country and addressing such factors would be crucial. Especially defectiveness and weaknesses of other public institutions significantly affect the performances of anticorruption institutions (ibid). As other institutions have a role to play in this respect, anticorruption institutions cannot win the battle alone. In addition, it should be noted that, the creation of such institutions is helpful but not a total remedy to the scourge of corruption (UNDP, 2005). The FEACC, in cooperation with relevant bodies, transmitted ethics and anti-corruption education in various media to create citizens with zero tolerance to corruption. The commission has educated the public through a variety of print products; giving the face-to face trainings; using well designed instructional modules and giving training of trainers; and has worked much to raise the understanding of corruption and improprieties among the public. The FEACC transmits dramas, messages, talk shows, panel discussions, documentary films and radio programs through electronic media.

To this end, the commission uses different means such as face-to face education, training, distribution of publications, and electronics materials and organize events. Hence, the commission offers training of trainers, produces children storybooks and other publications focusing on combating corruption. The Commission has playing vital roles in expanding ethics and anti-corruption education and training, to the society. Accordingly, KII3 explained that recently, the FEACC is designing a strategy on children and youth ethics. Training module preparation is underway as well. The commission has educated the public through a variety of print products; giving the face-to face trainings; using well designed instructional modules and giving training of trainers; and has worked much to raise the understanding of corruption and improprieties among the public. This respondent further indicated that, The FEACC working, in creating zero tolerance generation for corruption, even it takes a long time, the commission could make citizens whistleblower and give witness bravely against corruption crimes since, the initial reason for the expansion of corruption is our attitude and custom.

In addition, according to KII4 stated that**,** Nurturing youth and children ethically is a basic element in building citizens with moral values and capable of fighting corruption. In this regard the FEACC inculcates children and the youth with ethics in a bid to shape the future generation

because Today's effort to promote children and youth ethics and behavior determines the future of the next generation. This respondent elaborated that Inculcate in children and youth the spirit of self-discipline, hard work, cooperation, respect and love of their country helps to understand the evils of corruption and to contribute their fair share in preventing corruption in the future. Since, in a society that does not disgrace corruption, it becomes difficult to combat theft and robbery so, giving special attention to youth and children at this time is necessary.

Stated in another way, SSI25 explained that, though there is a slight improvement in Ethics education, still many things have remained unresolved. For example, Educating the society about evils of corruption and self-discipline is good but, The number of individuals trained and educated by the commission was too low and insignificant compared with the number of the country's population, inadequate to cover the Rural area, and in terms of Quantity. It is insufficient blocked in Addis Ababa and regional state cities only. Hence, the people are unhappy and dissatisfied with the work of the commission. However, the Commission's ethics education training has been facing capacity problems ranging from manpower shortage to financial resource. It was mentioned that it is not uncommon for the FEACC to cancel ethics education training schedules due to shortage of manpower that provide the trainings. Besides, regular trainers from the FEACC lack specialized knowledge on diversified areas where the trainees come from and this impedes framing the contents of the ethics education to fit specific sectors (KII9). Trainers also repeatedly encounter challenges from some trainees who doubt the validity and importance of the ethics education because they are of the view that there is too much talk but no enough action particularly when it comes to penalizing offenders of corruption. This means the perceived low performance in the law enforcement area of the FEACC has casted its shadow on the provision of Ethics education (Ibid).

In Addition, during interviews with (KII10) stated that, the recruitment and selection process of trainees for the trainings has never been without problem. Various institutions usually send similar faces that took similar trainings previously. The trainee of trainers (TOT) package has also faced difficulties with regard to follow up. There is no credible follow up mechanisms by the FEACC to ascertain whether the individuals who took training could in turn train others. These challenges coupled with financial constraint that hamper the organization of more and more training forums and giving out allowances to large number of trainees for several days,

have prevented the FEACC from providing in-depth trainings and enhancing its overall face to face education activity (Ibid).

According to the sample study conducted by the FEACC, the coverage of the ethics and anticorruption education (via media and through face to face trainings) of the FEACC has reached 65 % of the country's population in 2015 (FEACC, 2015c). Such coverage needs to be widened so as to reach as much people as possible. The impact assessment sample study conducted by the FEACC (2015d) indicated that the number of individuals who are able to raise their level of awareness after attending ethics trainings and educations reached 62 %.
Another, impact assessment study which was conducted by Addis Ababa University (2010) revealed that the majority of the respondents (62.5 percent) believe that the Commission is effective in inculcating ethics (Addis Ababa University, 2010). The number of materials produced by the FEACC and disseminated through various media in Relation to promotion of ethics has been increasing. For instance, in the period between 2008 and 2017, the total number of copies of various publications produced and distributed to the public by the FEACC almost tripled as compared to the period between 2002 and 2008 (KII3). Despite such increment, it is believed that the media education of the FEACC needs to be enhanced further to reach more and more people. The distribution of most of the publications produced by the FEACC is limited to public organizations and this has its own impact in narrowing the coverage. The electronic media campaign of the FEACC to promote ethics education has run in to difficulties due to lack of resource to cover the increasing cost of production and air time and shortage of qualified personnel in the area (KII4).

Likewise, the study respondents agreed that although the FEACC has limitations in delivering in depth ethics education, the impact that the education has brought about can never be underestimated. The FEACC alone cannot develop self-discipline of the society unless the large society (other institutions) leads by example by ensuring good governance, eradicate corruption, ethnic and religious conflicts, which Ethiopia is famous and other vices which are beyond the scope of the FEACC (SSI22).

In addition to ethics education expansion, the second mission of the commission is corruption prevention by conducting reviews on the working procedures of organizations. The purpose of this mission is to prevent corruption by identifying working procedures that have loopholes to corruption in public offices and enterprises and has carried out corruption prevention measures. Starting from its establishment, the FEACC, conducted reviews on more than 700 working procedures. By doing so, it managed to save millions of birr from being lost to corruption. Especially in urgent corruption prevention mechanisms the commission save public assets in millions of birr, and have given corrective measures in ensuring accountability and transparency in their working procedures.

The third mission is to organize a public movement in collaboration with other bodies. To this end, the FEACC, organizes and coordinates different ethics infrastructures. The Ethics infrastructures include youth and women organizations, ethics offices and other civic and professional associations. The ethics infrastructures are working with the commission in the fight against corruption. In addition, in an organized way, the FEACC attempted to incorporate the community participation in anti-corruption struggle. Some professionals, youth and women's Association, business organizations, religious institutions, etc. designed their own plans and programs and have worked to raise their member's awareness about corruption prevention. This indicates that time to time public participation has been significantly elevated. Moreover, the commission is working to fulfill its mission by organizing and supporting different forums. The forums are contributing to create awareness to the public in a bid to increase the participation of the society. And this in fact can be deemed of a fruit of the anti-corruption struggle. The public need protection to actively participate in the fight against corruption. Hence, the commission not only mobilized the public against corruption but also gave protection from any reprisal measures. In regard to this, the commission gave protection to whistleblowers and corruption crimes witnesses and this encourages public participation in the anti-corruption struggle.

The FEACC has also a mission to prevent conflict of interest and promote transparency and accountability. In view of that, the commission registers then assets of appointees, elected persons and pertinent public servants although; the practice of accessibility of information cannot enhance the expected level of transparency. The registered assets are also verified when there is a need of corruption investigation. However, the full-fledged verification in all its forms has not

been conducted so far. By the commission's history until 2009/2017 budget year, there is no identification and verification activity on the information which shows suspected and false registration. But by 2010/2018, the commission identified 40 suspected public officials' asset registered information and starts the verification process only 23 of them. Investigation and prosecution of corruption offenders, and asset recovery were also tasks of the commission. In order to bring considerable change, the government made some amendments of corruption laws that enable the commission to investigate more corruption cases such as cases in public enterprises and private institutions. Accordingly, the commission made investigation, prosecution, and recovery of public assets (millions of Ethiopian birr, gold, vehicles, business organizations, factory and urban land) that were embezzled or inappropriately obtained.

Currently, the commission's mandate to receive tips off whistleblowers, to investigate corruption offenses, to prosecute corruption offenders and asset recovery mission was given to Attorney General and Federal police commission in accordance with proclamation No. 943/2008 (E.C). Thus the commission focuses on children and youth-oriented moral education and will keep on giving ethics education, reviews procedures of public offices and trains with a revised one that prevents corruption, coordinates and supports ethics infrastructure activities and registers assets of public officials and discloses. The FEACC gave great attention to strategic issues of good governance of the community and begin to do the work of effective prevention and fight against corruption.

4.8. Extent to which Institutions of combating corruption has Implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation

Further the study requested the respondent to rate to what extent does Institutions of combating corruption has Implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation. From the findings as shown in table 12, 65.85 % of the respondents set that Institutions of combating corruption has influences on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation to very great extent and to a great extent by 26.83 % while the rest (7.32%) were of the opinion that Institutions of combating corruption has influences on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation to a moderate extent.

Table 12 the Institution Degree of Implication on Peace and Stability

Extent	***Frequency***	***Percentage***
To a very great extent	*27.00*	*65.85*
To a great extent	*11.00*	*26.83*
To a moderate extent	*3.00*	*7.32*
To a low extent	*0.00*	*0.00*
To a very low extent	*0.00*	*0.00*
Total		***100.00***

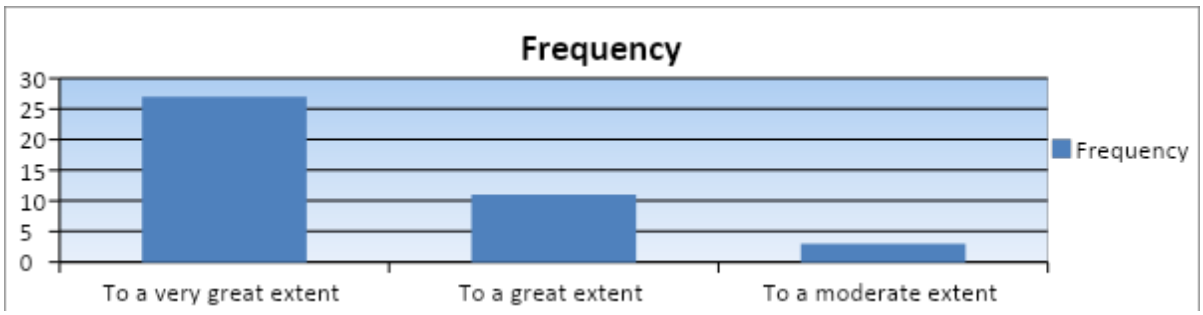


Figure 11 the degree of Implication on Peace and Stability

4.9 The Causes and aggravating factors of corruption and instability

A) Lack of Independence of the Judiciary

The judiciary is formally an independent branch of the government, but mechanisms that allow for checks and balances in Ethiopia are weak, courts are overburdened, and the executive branch exercises great influence over the judiciary. Political influence and not merit determines the appointment and removal of judges (US Department of State 2017a). Corruption within the

judiciary at the local level is severe, but rarely reported. The judiciary fails to prevent violence in prisons. Civil rights and individual liberties are systematically violated because the judiciary and other national human rights institutions are controlled by the ruling party. The abuse of the judicial system in Ethiopia has resulted in a situation in which the ruling party, instead of following the rule of law, has reverted to rule by decree and proclamation that is poorly drafted and serves the political exigencies of the day (Hassan 2015).

B) Upward accountability

Creating and sustaining upward accountability through a patron-client relationship allows the central political leadership of Ethiopia (i.e. EPRDF) to dominate political power and resources throughout society by positioning loyal clients at sub-national levels. Thus, clientelism in the country maintains central domination and regional fiscal dependence (Chanie 2007).

In its neo-patrimonial rule, the EPRDF also pursued political appointments based on loyalty and ethnic consideration to fill positions of the state bureaucracy, other than merit based rational-legal system recruitments. It has also given rise to the motivation for rampant corruption in Ethiopia, as result of the expendability, inefficiency and incapacity of the political appointee.

C) Political and economic marginalization

Despite the institutional mechanisms developed in recent years, perceptions of political and economic marginalization, combined with resource competition, continue to spark conflicts across the country. Much of this bloodshed in Ethiopia is based on ethnic differences and territorial disputes between ethnic regions within the nation. The ruling party established companies and runs business conglomeration and these companies receive preferential treatments since they are privileged to use the country's political setting to their advantage and the party as well. This means that in the EPRDF rule, the political clout of the regime in power is often used by its party affiliated companies to gain economic advantage. As the consequence, like its hegemony in the political arena of the country, it made itself to dominate the economic scenery of the country and monopolizes the economy of Ethiopia.

D) Political abuse of anti-corruption efforts

The success of anti-corruption measures depends on the quality and commitment of the staff in watchdog agencies. Staff members of such agencies should be of highest quality in terms of skills, experience and ethical behavior (Alam and Onsamo 2017). In contrast to these requirements, the trend for most government officials in Ethiopia is to toe the line of party loyalty and politics (Freedom House 2018; Bertelsmann Stiftung 2018).

As mentioned earlier, the prosecution of high-ranking officials has more to do with serving political agendas than to actually punish graft-seeking behavior (Bertelsmann Stiftung 2018). As experts attest, the regime passes highly restrictive laws to attack opposition parties and citizens who resist its repressive activities. The passing of restrictive laws in the guise of facilitating good governance and national security have allowed the regime to, for example, transform its potential political opponents as a whole as threats and potential terrorists and condemn them to torture and long-term imprisonment (Hassan 2015).

E) Misdirected and deficient political system

Misdirected and deficient political system is a manifestation of political systems that are insufficient /inadequate in democratic power sharing formula, check and balance, accountable and transparent institution and procedures of the formal and ideal system of democratic governance. It is also manifested as a result of a self-serving political leadership and highly politicized, misdirected and inefficient state framework within which individual and group private interests have priority over the collective good.

In contemporary Ethiopia, the political system of the country characterized by political and economic state capture, absences of genuine competition among political parties, weak and vulnerable national governance institutions, such as the parliaments, judiciary and corruption watchdog agencies. In practical terms, what came into existence is a favorable condition for the increase of corruption in Ethiopia. In an endeavor to manipulating the democratic process for its own best advantage; the incumbent government has been engaged in gross violation of the democratic process.

F) Lack of Public Confidence and Trust up on the commission

according to The Corruption Diagnostic Baseline Survey Report (2008) conducted by Transparency Ethiopia, FEACC services ranked 21 out of 29 public institutions in terms of

inspiring public confidence and trust. It is important to note that confidence ratings do not necessarily reflect the effectiveness of an institution since perceptions of confidence are formed on the basis of the frequency of contact between respondents and public institutions. In addition, during interviews with FEACC representatives, it was revealed that the public's expectation of the Commission is very high. Such a high expectation has the potential to create an appreciable gap between expectations and achievements. Based on interviews with the Commission's directors, it is clear that achievements have not matched expectations. The reasons for this include a lack of human capacity, limited resources, poverty, and unfavorable economic conditions.

FEACC also enjoys a high conviction rate including some significant high-level cases. There is a risk however that some of these high-level cases may be politically motivated, according to circulating rumors, and far from being the biggest actors out there to punish. Despite having priority of dealing with grand corruption, it is the petty kind which has been seriously dealt with in Ethiopia by FEACC until present day. This needs to be addressed if FEACC and the government are to remain credible in their anticorruption efforts. I acknowledge that there are still a lot left to be done by FEACC and the Ethiopian leadership to establish effective anticorruption efforts to meet the ever increasing problem of corruption in contemporary Ethiopia.

Finally, this amounts to what I would like to call the democratic dilemma. According to the empirics, it appears as an ACA needs to be given far-reaching powers resembling that of an authoritarian regime in order to successfully deal with systemic and widespread corruption which is hidden and out of reach for ordinary legal procedures. But with the absence of a free and independent media and with enacted legislation which is meant to strike against regime critics and NGOs, there will be no incentives for FEACC to develop into a transparent and accountable democratic institution serving the people.

4.10 The Strategies and Efforts of FEACC to State Peace and Stability

Increasing respect for the rule of law as well as more fully examines the extent to which corruption undermines human security and sustainable development is at the core of effective

anti-corruption mechanisms. In line with the above idea one of the customers SSI27 describe Anti-Corruption efforts to State Peace and Stability in this way:

Successful anti-corruption institutions can strengthen legitimacy and stability by enhancing public trust in government, political actors, and institutions, as well as potentially making more resources available for development so the state can better meet citizen expectations. Emphasized that these positive effects depend heavily on political commitment and Government action; otherwise the anti-corruption efforts can easily be dismissed as irrelevant activity, adversely affecting trust in government.

Likewise, SSI30 puts the practice of Anti-Corruption efforts to State Peace and Stability as:

The strengthening of governmental accountability mechanisms, along with efforts to increase transparency and access to information as crucial to increase state performance and public trust in government institutions at all levels. Anti-corruption measures, for the independent action of the judiciary to bring members of the parliament and other high-level politicians to trial on charges were widely considered as providing legitimacy to the state. The fight against corruption is central to the struggle for human rights and thus for human security. The promotion of good governance practices based on respect for the rule of law can establishing adequate anti-corruption mechanisms, democracy and responsiveness to its citizens this increase human security.

Another respondent KII5 put how Anti-corruption efforts can undermine peace and stability as follows:

Anti-corruption initiatives were perceived to undermine peace and stability when they failed to deliver on their objectives or unintentionally made corruption or governance worse. In such cases they were seen as reducing public trust and in some cases as contributing to conflict. As a result of corruption, the public at large loses confidence in the government's ability to manage the economy in the interest of the people. 'Corruption flourishes as institutions are weak and as the rule of law and formal rules are not strictly observed; as the political patronage is widespread and as the civil society lack the means to generate public pressure.

The FEACC's approach to combating corruption is consistent with the draft national anti-corruption strategy that was developed in consultation with stakeholders in 2010. The draft strategy clearly states that education, prevention, and enforcement are the main pillars of the national anti-corruption strategy and requires that all concerned parties harmonize and adapt the three core pillars around their ethics and anti-corruption strategies. The Government has adopted a preventative approach as a major instrument to fight corruption. Therefore, the FEACC focuses mainly on the prevention of corruption by disseminating ethics and anti-corruption education throughout the country.

This has been accomplished by the launching of several formal and informal awareness-raising programs. The Commission revised the strategic plan following the transfer of corruption investigation and prosecution activities to the Federal Police Commission and to the Federal Attorney General in 2016 respectively. The FEACC strategic plan (from 2016/17-2019/20) was crafted aligning with the second Growth and Transformation Plan GTP and the Balanced Score Card (BSC). Now the prevention and ethics education approach has been designated as the major instrument used to combat corruption and to changing the mindset of the general public towards combating corruption. Accordingly, the FEACC strategic plan incorporates the following three focus areas:

1. Identifying corruption prone areas such as: Corruption and improprieties, which cause a significant damage on development and good governance, Corruption and improprieties occurring in land administration, finance, customs and revenues administration, construction, huge procurement and sales, and justice administration bodies, are identified as exceedingly harmful to development and good governance.

2. Mission-oriented cooperation partnership
3. Cultivating Children and Youth with Ethics

1. Identifying corruption prone areas

Corruption which causes grater damage on the development and good governance of the country were identified as focus areas. Accordingly, the commission identified land administration, finance of huge government procurement sector, tax and revenues administration, and justice administration bodies.

A. land administration

As land is one of the scarce resources, the commission gave due attention to it. Few years back, a group of people had been engaged in illegal grabbing of land. Besides,

Investigating and prosecuting the case, the commission succeeded in convincing the relevant bodies to use technology in land administration system. In addition, the FEACC has been conducting working procedure reviews on land administration. As FEACC, 2015c portrayed that, FEACC restrained 563,283 square meter of urban land. It scored encouraging results in protecting land from corruption and improprieties.

B. Procurement and Financial Administration

Since 2011, the FEACC has made the procurement sector as its priority area in preventing and combating corruption. The commission is striving for the realization of a proper finance sector, which is free from waste. The commission believes tax and revenues should be used for the anticipated purpose. Government procurement should give due attention to purchasing quality products. Quality infrastructure cannot be built without a suitable procurement system. The systems-review undertakings carried out by the FEACC focused mainly on procurement and finance. Given the high vulnerability of the sector to corruption and the fact that out of the total public expenditure of the country more than 60 percent is used for procurement of goods and services, the emphasis on procurement and finance is indeed justifiable (Tesfahun, 2011).

The urgent review enabled the FEACC to rescue 645 million Ethiopian Birr that was to be lost due to improper procurement procedures carried out by various public institutions and government offices (FEACC, 2015a). Similarly, the follow up roles of the Ministry of Finance, Office of the Federal Auditor General and Revenue and Customs Authority regarding the implementation of relevant rules, directives and procedures on the area of finance, revenue, procurement and accounting systems have been supportive to the preventive works of the FEACC.

Transparency and accountability in government procurement and financial management in the country need further improvement (JGAM Donors and FEACC, 2014 & Abebe, n.d). Unless sound transparent and accountable procurement and public financial management is

ensured in the country, it will be challenging to prevent large scale theft and illicit financial flows (U4, 2015). According to the 2015 Global Financial Integrity report, illicit financial flows from Ethiopia in 2013 estimated to be US$3.4 billion was mainly caused by trade miss invoicing, a form of trade based money laundering.

Money laundering which is usually referred to as disguising the source of criminally derived proceeds to make them appear legal and other forms of corruption is believed to be the major causes for the illicit financial flow from the country. In Ethiopia, the Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC) was established in 2010 as the principal body to coordinate efforts to prevent and combat money laundering in the country. As the preventive activities with respect to money laundering are spearheaded by the FIC, the role of the FEACC is more of a collaborative one. Given the complexity of money laundering, preventing the crime requires adequate human, financial and technical resources as well as investments in capacity building (U4, 2015). Lack of commitment among some government officials is also believed to be exacerbating the crime. Recently, officials from the Ethiopian Revenue and Customs Authority told the Budget and Financial Affairs Standing Committee of the House of Peoples' Representatives that some government officials made undue influences in the monitoring activities against illicit financial flow across the country's border (The Reporter, 2015).

Thus, the problem with money laundering in the country is grave. But, it seems too early to be able to draw any firm conclusion on the effectiveness of the implementation of anti-money laundering preventive mechanism as it was started few years back (ESAAMLG, 2015). Nevertheless, attempts by various bodies including the FIC and the FEACC to ensure transparency and accountability in various sectors particularly in financial transaction and management will have a cumulative effect in the long run on curbing this sophisticated crime.

C. The Justice sector

The justice system plays a key role in creating a stable society and economy. It should be free of corruption and capable of ensuring the rule of law. However, there are complaints from citizens that indicate the presence of inappropriate activities and handling of people who come to the

justice sector. Hence these frequent complaints on the justice system led the commission to focus on the sector. Although, the FEACC has made preventing and combating corruption in the justice sector as one of its key focus areas since 2011, it has not done much to reduce opportunities to corruption through systems-review in the justice sector.

As compared to other sectors, the FEACC conducted few studies in the justice sector (FEACC, 2015a). As the interview with KII5, indicated, one of the reasons for doing few reviews in this sector is lack of expertise in the area among the staffers of the Corruption Prevention Directorate. Another reason for the weak performance by the FEACC in studying the justice sector emanates from lack of boldness to examine the sector due to its sensitive nature coupled with the existing uncooperative mood among the justice bodies. The judiciary considers any review by the Commission as interference to undermine its independence and therefore is not willing enough to cooperate with the FEACC (Ibid). Here, it should be noted that assessment of the nature and extent of corruption in the judicial system in the country should be followed by appropriate measures by the judiciary and other relevant institutions including the FEACC to curb corruption in the sector.

But, such measures by the FEACC and other justice bodies are not as strong as it should be. The justice sector in the country is continuing to be one of the areas where public complaints against corruption are frequent. In general, although the FEACC employed inadequate efforts in conducting systems-review in the justice sector, its overall systems-review activities in various other sectors including public procurement and financial management have been enhanced.

2. Mission-oriented cooperation partnership

The second mission is to organize a public movement in collaboration with other bodies. To this end, the commission organizes and coordinates different ethics infrastructures. The ethics infrastructures include youth and women organizations, business sector associations, the media artist associations. The ethics infrastructures are working with the commission in the fight against corruption and the commission extends support to empower them.

3. Cultivating Children and Youth with Ethics

Recently, nurturing youth and children ethically is a basic element in building citizens with moral values and capable of fighting corruption and improprieties. Today's effort to promote children and youth ethics determines the future of the next generation. In this regard, the commission inculcates children and the youth with ethics in a bid to shape the future. The commission is also working in coordination with civic and ethics clubs in different schools, and civic education teachers and ethics liaison officers.

Therefore, from these data it is possible to conclude that Institutional quality is probably the single most important variable that regulates the level of corruption in a country and Anti-Corruption efforts ensure peace and stability in the long run.

4.11 Weakness of the commission

And as I turn to FEACC's weaknesses, I acknowledge that there are still a lot left to be done by FEACC to establish effective anticorruption efforts to meet the ever increasing problem of corruption in current Ethiopia. This is a major hindrance for FEACC in winning the hearts and minds of the public.

A) Not preventing corruption in the private sector

As far as preventing corruption in the private sector by the FEACC is concerned, there had been a legal framework inadequacy. The mandate of the FEACC had been confined to public sector corruption until 2015.Based on the revised establishment proclamation, the corruption prevention functions of FEACC such as systems and working procedures review had long been limited to government offices and public enterprises. Cases of corruption in the private sector are beyond the reach of the FEACC. However, it is pretty clear that corruption may happen in every sector, categorically public sector, private sector and politics.

A decision to exclude the private sector will be futile in the fight against corruption as the private sector contributes much to the national economy. Hence, corruption in the private sector will adversely affect the development processes of the country; endanger human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals, and hamper the anti-corruption struggle. Thus, the FEACC has done very little with respect to promoting transparency and

accountability through systems-review in the private sector Thus, we can safely conclude that the FEACC was unable to play its part in ensuring transparency and accountability especially enhancing accounting and auditing standards in the private sector As this mandate expansion is a recent phenomenon, it would be too early to evaluate the FEACC's role in the private sector based on the newly amended provisions.

B) Non-mandated to investigate political corruption

FEAC is non-mandated to investigate political corruption as well as elections manipulation, it is Remaining only in the economic pattern of corruption and illegitimate to deal the political cancer of Ethiopia. The ruling power assign these bigger problems to be dealt by the National Electoral Board (NEB) whose higher officials are appointed by the EPRDF dominated and controlled House of People Representative up on the nomination by the Prime Minister.

As to the FEACC's role in preventing election related political corruption, it has made no noticeable achievement despite the occurrences of such type of corruption in the country. The most contested 2005 national election was a case in point. According to an investigative committee set up in 2005 to deal with the controversy over the electoral result, various forms of fraudulent activities were made among both the governing and the opposition parties. Although some of these fraudulent activities could be equated with political corruption, the FEACC's deterrent role had not been seen.

C) Focus on petty type corruption than the grand one

Despite having priority of dealing with grand corruption, it is the petty kinds which have been seriously dealt with in FEACC until present day. Although grand corruption involving government officials are perceived to be on the rise and corruption and rent seeking is said to be a number one problem in the country, the FEACC was not focusing on grand and intricate corruption offences as it is mostly difficult to uncover such offences without enhanced intelligence and surveillance mechanism and Most of the tip-offs coming to the FEACC from the public were the petty corruption. This shows that the majority of FEACC's investigation and prosecution activities were centered on the small

offences while the number of investigated and prosecuted cases with respect to grand corruption was very small in number.

D) Less ensuring transparency and accountability in the Public Service

The Ministry of Public Service and Human Resource Development through relevant rules and directives is responsible for the oversight of such human resource management issues in Ethiopia. But the FEACC also has a role to play in the promotion of transparency and accountability in human resource management area in various government offices as part of its corruption prevention endeavor as a result; The FEACC has been conducting systems- review on human resource management in various government offices and enterprises. However, its performance is very limited as preventing corruption in human resource management is given little priority by the FEACC.

In the eyes of the FEACC there are other prone areas to corruption such as procurement, land administration, justice and revenue sectors which are pressing and demanding more attention than human resource management issues. However, the sector should not be relegated as ensuring transparency and accountability in the human resource management through merit based principles is still relevant to prevent public sector corruption.

There are views indicating that one of the main obstacles to curb corruption in Ethiopia's public service is the fusion of government function with the activities of political party and lack of merit based recruitment and promotion practices. Merit based recruitment and promotions are weakly practiced in the country and party loyalty, nepotism and ethnicity may serve as a criterion to hire and promote civil servants (Gebrhiwot, 2014 & Kilimanjaro International, 2012). This state of affairs in public service leads to weak organizational performance and poor service delivery thereby paving the way to corrupt practices. Although the recruitment and promotion of civil servants in the country are governed by public service proclamation, there are accusations that procedures for recruitment and promotion are not always adhered. Thus, the area needs enhanced attention by the government and relevant institutions including the FEACC.

It is widely believed that the payment scale would not enable civil servants to cope with the increasing inflation. The inflation in the country creates fertile ground for widespread low level

or petty corruption as lowly paid civil servants struggle to counter the escalating cost of living (Kilimanjaro International, 2012). This has its own complex consequence on the corruption preventive activities of the FEACC and needs to be addressed by relevant bodies. Some key informants are of the view that the payment scale for civil servants needs to be improved to curb public sector corruption.

4.12 Effectiveness of FEACC based on the developed criteria's

The researcher assessed the effectiveness of the FEACC based on the developed criteria's which used to measure the effectiveness of ACCs in the literature part. The criteria's which used to assess the effectiveness of the Commissions was includes, independence, adequate resource, All-encompassing mandate, transparency, adequate power of investigation and working with stakeholders and partners (Arsema, 2010; De Sousa, 2009; Tewdros, 2009; Beshir, 2006; TI, 2004; Pope, 2000).

1. Independence

Anti-corruption struggle of the ACCs can only be effective if it is truly independent and free from undue interference (Meagher, 2002:2). The independence of ACCs depends on the institutional position, appointment and removal of the head and budget autonomy (UNDP, 2005; Pope, 2000). To become fully independent ACCs should exist separately and independently rather than established as a unit or department within an institutional structure (Arsema, 2010; Mezmur, 2009). Accordingly, the FEACC is established by the proclamation of the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Establishing Proclamation No. 235/2001 as an independent institution. It is established as an independent Federal Government body. Originally the Commission was free formally from any interference from any person or government body in discharging all of its activities, (Article 4 of the Repealed Establishing Proclamation).

Recently the revised FEACC Establishing Proclamation accords the Prime Minister the power to interfere and extending support in areas other than the prosecutorial and investigative roles of the Commission (Ibid). In a word, the Prime Minister may intrude into such matters as the administrative procedures, organizational structure, strategic planning, budgetary dispositions and public profile of the FEACC. These conferring the executive authority to facilitate the work of the Commission and to give directions, pose a threat to the independence of the Commission.

As an independent body that is established to oversee the government, the Commission should have as little interference as possible in terms of its operations from the executive.

The FEACC is established through ordinary legislation/proclamation and it has no constitutional protection (zemelak, 2017).The Constitution leaves matters relating to how the holders of this office are appointed and dismissed, the mandate of the institution, and how it is financed are defined in ordinary legislation/proclamation. The government could, therefore, create, abolish, empower and disempower this institution at will. This to be true as we see The FEACC was the principal anti-corruption institution. Now it is remove of all its investigative and prosecutorial authorities and those are given to the Attorney General.

The new trend, of combatting corruption with the Office of the attorney general, there are structural flaws that are likely to undermine the role of the FEACC as anticorruption watchdog institution. First, The Office of the Attorney General is neither designed nor intended to be an independent institution. IT is a mere ministerial office holder of which is solely accountable to the PM. Second, the Attorney General is responsible for prosecuting all sorts of crimes (ranging from pickpocketing to crimes against humanity). It would, therefore, luck the necessary focus and attention that the investigation and prosecution of corruption demands. Moreover, it is likely that the General Attorney would luck the specialization that the FEACC is supposed to have in terms of investigating and prosecuting corruption. As far as the appointment, tenure and dismissal of the commissioner or the deputy commissioner of the FEACC are concerned, there are provisions on the revised establishment proclamation of FEACC in 883/2015. According to this proclamation, The Commissioner is appointed by the HoPR upon the recommendation of the Prime Minister (Art10 (1)).

The deputy commissioner is appointed by the Prime Minister and Parliament's approval is not required for this appointment (Art 10(2). The proclamation establishing this institution allows the involvement of the executive branch of the federal government in the appointment and dismissal of the heads of the institution, in how it is financed, and in other related matters. The commissioners are appointed for a six-year term, with possible reappointment for an additional term (Art 14(1). as per the Proclamation, they cannot be dismissed before the end of their term

except on his own will, account of health, incompetence and inefficiency; and violation of the provisions of the relevant code of conduct.

Global Integrity (2010), also reports that appointments to the FEACC are not completely independent from the executive domination. As the response of the customers the same is true that the appointment of the commissioners is based on their loyalty for the ruling party.
With regard to removal of the executive bodies of the FEACC, there are three grounds for removal from office; violations of code of conduct, manifest incompetence and inefficiency and mental or physical illness.

However, the ground of removal is prone to manipulation, though, it is necessary to remove leaders who prove to be manifestly incompetent and inefficient there are no objective and delineated criteria of competence and efficiency. It is operate as a weapon of retaliation against uncooperative anti-corruption leaders. Take the case of the first commissioner of the FEACC, W/o Enwey G/medihin and Ato Addisu Mengistu. They are removed on the grounds which are stated in the proclamation. But the real thing was removed from office due to party critics or gimgema. And (gimgema) is not a ground for removal. If they are blamed with violation of code of conduct, or inefficiency why not brought to justice than assuming another post. This factual ground shows that the party politics gets involved in the institutions work and the party affiliation of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners compromise the independence of the FEACC. Hence, the FEACC is unable to build public confidence due to its partisan affiliations.

As the senior consultant officers and Customers states that; the appointment process is subject to political interference because of that these executive positions are both political appointments, Appointees who are perceived to be ruling party yes-men or women are in a position in which the wishes of the Prime Minister spearheaded in large. Accordingly, FEACC is the institution formed by the government and its purpose is supporting the government in the struggle against corruption rather than challenging the government. As respondents stated, see the Parliament, which is completely controlled by a party, of which the PM is the chairman, is not expected to second guess the Prime Minister's nominees.

The Prime Minister does not even need to seek the confirmation of the Parliament for the appointment of the deputy commissioner of the FEACC, IT is appointed by him. Furthermore, as was mentioned above, the commission was directly accountable to the Prime Minister, as opposed to the HoPR. The FEACC is also dependent on the executive for ITS finances (Anti-Corruption Commission Proclamation, Art 21(1)). Hence to avoid such like suspicions TI (2014), and other researchers like Tewdros (2009), has recommended that an appointment mechanism which operates through parliamentary consensus, together with an external accountability mechanism such as multi-party Parliamentary Select Committee, can reduce opportunities of abuse of the appointments process or biased appointments. Based on this, the trend has now changed and the commission is accountable to the Parliament. This has been regarded as a positive development that will give it more independence from the executive. As the Interviewees with team leaders and Customers states that; the investigation and prosecution of high level government officials on corruption charges has been a point of controversy. It is not clear whether these officials are brought to justice due to their commission of the crime of corruption, or their political disagreements with the party.

Since as Politicians determine whether or not an alleged crime, acts of corruption included, should be investigated or prosecuted depending on the political implications of each case. They also give instructions regarding whether the police should arrest one who is suspected of a crime, release him/her on bail or otherwise. They do so by simply making a call. The politicians even determine, on the basis of political consideration, the length of time that a court should take to decide on a specific case. Hence, those in high positions decide whether a court should decide a case swiftly or drag it for multiple years. They even pick judges who could preside over some politically sensitive cases so, the police, prosecutors and judges all fall under political control.

With its narrow mandated realm of administration type of economic corruption; the FEAC is not also autonomous to handle all the corruption offences. In its restricted endeavor, there has been preferential handling of corruption offences as well as extreme care employed not to be missed up with the “restricted areas”, since it has been already tied-up to the EPRDF through a long string that can be manifested through the appointment of political sympathizers and members of the ruling party to lead the FEACC. In view of such activities of FEAC in which it has been selectively handling corruption offences, Mebratu (2004c, p. 24) argued that:

The commission inability to gain a full measure of independence has led to the assumption that instead of "taking an aim" against all corrupt persons it has been made to discharge its responsibility or to focus its attention selectively. It is hard to say that the commission is operating unhampered given that persons who are similarly "strained" are not similarly viewed and adjudged because the question whether they are "supporters or opponents" also come into the picture.

Therefore, the study concludes that, the appointment of the Commissioners of the FEACC is not free from suspicion and opportunities of being not independent. Though, it has secured its independence with respect to institutional position and guaranteed by law to be free from any interference on investigation and prosecution activities the FEACC is not fully independent.
This study contends that although the FEACC is legally independent, it has not been protected adequately from undue influence and interference particularly when carrying out its investigation and prosecution activities and this has had negative consequence on its effectiveness. In this connection, it is possible to infer that the political commitment towards the fight against corruption in the country has not reached at the desirable level. The prevailing poor accountability and lack of transparency in governance in the country are also found to be hindrance to the effective operation of the FEACC.

2. Adequate Resources

To perform their functions effectively ACCs should have adequate resources (UNCAC, 2005). For the Commission to be effective, the resources apportioned to it should be corresponding with the responsibilities and competencies with which it is endowed. However, it can be observed that lack of adequate resources has been one of the Major challenges faced by the FEACC. Although the mandate to prepare the annual budget of the Commission lies with the Commissioner, the proposed budget has to be submitted to the Prime Minister, who in turn submits it to Parliament for approval. The Commission neither has the ability to propose the budget directly to Parliament, nor is there a legal framework in place that can guarantee its budgetary stability. Though the Commission has been receiving regular funds, it has not been securing the amount it requested there is no limitation on the power of the Prime Minister as to what he or she is able to do with the budget prepared by the Commissioner. With regard to the amounts of budget

allocation to the FEACC by the government, there is an increasing pattern from year to year. The budget utilization rate is also found to be very high.

However, there is no guarantee that the increment in the allocation of annual budget has been proportional to the increasing volume of works of the FEACC. During interviews with key informants with the FEACC directors, and principal consultants, the annual budget allocated for the Commission is insufficient to undertake its mission when one considers the size of the FEACC and the cost of fighting corruption. Budget constraint is still a hindrance to expand the activities of the FEACC. Especially, the Commission's Directorate working on the promotion of ethics education is curtailed no to go beyond the current performance due to budgetary problem.

The face to face trainings and the media campaign of the FEACC regarding ethics and anti-corruption education are the most affected one in this respect. Therefore, although the government budget allocation to the FEACC is consistently increasing, the amount is not found to be satisfactory to enhance the activities of the Commission. This shortage of budget has had negative effect for the Commission's major anti-corruption activities including achieving its plans and objectives. Nevertheless, to the contrary almost the entire participant's confirmed that, resource inadequacy is the major problem for the effectiveness of the FEACC.

Beside financial resources, the human resource issue is the other key component that has a considerable impact on the independence and performance of anticorruption institutions (ACCs). The FEACC has no human resource policy. However, it maintains a regulation that determines the terms and conditions of employment, administration and dismissal of its employees based on the establishment proclamations and the general principles of the Federal Civil Service Law. The salary scale to its employees is approved by the government (Article 17 of Revised Establishment Proclamation, 2005). Currently, the pay scale of the FEACC is lower than most private sector institutions.

The FEACC is complaining that the salary scale is unable to do and maintain best qualified personnel. At this stage, during interviews, department directors revealed that their units are under-staffed to perform at optimal levels. The Commissioner of the FEACC, Mr. Ayelign Mulualem states that the Commission's turnover is too high; qualified and experienced staffs often leave looking for Better payment. The FEACC which has now 322 employees has

stumbled upon high turnover of staff. In the past one year alone, 50 employees resign their jobs (FEACC, 2010 Annual report E.C).

The staff turnover is mainly attributed to the unappealing salary scale and benefits in the FEACC most of the employees of the FEACC are not satisfied with the salary scale in the FEACC and they do not believe that the pay scale goes with their efforts. This has been one of the major impediments for FEACC, preventing the commission from operating at its best (ibid). Therefore, the study concludes that though, adequacy of resource is the major factor for the effectiveness of the ACCs the FEACC, is strongly challenged by financial problem, shortage of human resources as well as trained staffs and special experts. So, the FEACC is not adequate resourced to perform effectively in its anti-corruption struggle.

3. All-Encompassing Mandate

The Commission's approach to fighting corruption consists of a nationally drafted anti-corruption strategy. The strategy's main pillars in combating corruption nationwide are anti-corruption prevention, ethics education, investigation and prosecution. There is no single solution in combating corruption. Combating corruption by focusing on the core areas of anti-corruption activities including prevention, education and investigation is a comprehensive mandate of ACAs. Successful ACAs like the Hong Kong's (ICAC) adopted these three pronged approaches, prevention, education and investigation (Meghar, 2002). The UNDP (2005) also states that, ACAs that have focused on one or two of the three activities have been less successful than those who have adopted a more holistic approach. According to the establishment proclamations of the FEACC, The institution, also adopted these three pronged approaches as a comprehensive mandate. Since expected results were not achieved, the organizational structure of the FEACC went through a massive reengineering from 2005 to 2007.

As KII2, revealed that the reorganization contributed to the revision of the Commission's objectives and amended special procedures and rules in order to create a more effective system in the organization. The amendments redefined the FEACC's powers and duties and made the commission's operations and activities more transparent and accountable. This has contributed to the expansion of FEACC'S investigatory and prosecutorial functions. It also led to the creation

of new laws that define grand corruption and has shifted the focus of FEACC from petty corruption to grand corruption at the same to include the private sector corruption (Ibid). The FEACC directors interviewed for this report (KII6 and KII11) indicated that, The FEACC's mandate has been expanded to the private sector especially to that of Share Companies As a result, of the increase in the involvement of the private sector economy.

The private sector given the rise in corruption level in the country due to lack of strong anticorruption legal provisions coupled with capacity constraints (Ibid). Therefore, from these data it is possible to conclude that the FEACC was unable to play its part in ensuring Transparency and accountability especially enhancing accounting and auditing standards in the Private sector and providing effective sanctions for failure to comply with such measures. As this mandate expansion is a recent phenomenon, it would be too early to evaluate the FEACC's role in the private sector based on the newly amended provisions (Ibid).

Under the new law, Since May 2016, all the rights and duties given to the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission related to investigation and prosecution are transferred to the Federal Attorney General as per article 22 (2) of the proclamation. Therefore, the current legal regime of anti-corruption includes Proclamations, No. 433/2005 Amended by proclamations No. 883/2015 and Proclamation No 434/2005, Amended by proclamation 884/2015, and the Federal Attorney General Establishment Proclamation No. 943/2016. These recent changes therefore necessitate the revision of the commission's powers and obligations (Business Anti-Corruption Portal 2017). Accordingly, one of the respondents KII15 has the following to say: The fact that the Attorney General has taken over the investigation and prosecution powers of the FEACC makes a big portion of the existing anti-corruption laws inapplicable. Equally it supports the legislative framework to prevent and sanction corruption in the country is strong on paper; however, the government does not implement these laws effectively, and the judiciary is known as politically influenced body at this time.

As mentioned above, Currently, the FEACC's mandate to receive tips off whistleblowers, to investigate corruption offences, to prosecute corruption offenders and asset recovery mission is given to Attorney General and Federal police in accordance with proclamation No.943/2008, which are likely to undermine the role of the FEACC as anticorruption watchdog

institution. Based on interviews with FEACC commissioners, they evaluate the current structure of the commission in relation to achieving its goals as significant and the existing structure of the commission will not pose challenges to the fulfillment of its goals.

In line with the above idea KII1, describe structure of the commission in relation to achieving its goals as; Structure plays a significant role for the success of an organization. In regard to this, the FEACC has been regularly adjusting its structure and using technologies to attain its objectives. The current structure is not posing problems to attain its mission. The commission has law provisions, working procedures, working structures and it has mission to attain. The budget allocated to the commission is sufficient to fulfill its goals. The main issue here is the determination of the staff members.

In view of this, KII2 also agreed that The FEACC is a government institution; every institution should work according to the structures that the government organized in their respective organizations. This also applies to the commission as well. Studies should be conducted on organizational problems and solutions should be forwarded so as to improve any existing challenges.

On the other hand, others opposed this idea, one of the key informant interview KII8, describes the recent changes in FEACC as follows; The design of corruption investigation and prosecution department has an impact on the employees and stakeholders of the commission. Following this, some staff members left the commission since they assumed it might not continue functioning. The stakeholder's cooperation and willingness also diminished. There is also reluctance among various institutions to give relevant information to the FEACC; and yet there is no strong sanctioning mechanism for non-compliance. This has brought the power and Influence of the FEACC in to question.

In addition the relocation of the commission to another building also weakened the spirit of the employees as the new building is not sufficient to accommodate all of the employees and office furniture. And the commission is obelized to conduct trainings in hotels, as the new offices do not have training halls. Likewise, the other key informant SSI21 informed that; from the beginning the need for the FEACC, Establishment as one of the independent institution of the government is as a consequence of reasons. Within the existing institutional structures, it is difficult to achieve the kind of honest and efficient law enforcement efforts necessary to punish

perpetrators of corruption offences and deter future offenders. In that, the law enforcement institutions in the country suffer from certain major loopholes.

The Police have been one of the most corrupt and politically biased public institutions. Furthermore, it has a very poor public image and suffers considerably from lack of resources (financial, technological and skilled staff). The Public Prosecution Service is considered also to be politically biased and in significant shortage of qualified prosecutors. Thus, leaving the fight against corruption to these inadequate law enforcement institutions would minimize the level of attention it requires in the country. In addition, the working of prosecutors and investigators of corruption crimes in partnership under one body has the advantage of enhancing the specialization and efficiency of anti-corruption law enforcement. Thus, the need for the FEACC is enhancing the specialization and efficiency of anti-corruption law enforcement and integrated anti-corruption struggle in the country is very commendable to fight corruption at a time.

Now departure of investigation and prosecution functions from the FEACC has weekend the struggle of anticorruption because of lack of integration with the function of ACI's. It has been asserted that those countries that have established only "preventive, policy development and co-ordination institutions" are countries whose bureaucratic institutions are strong and efficient, and have sufficient resources and good coordination UNDP (2008: 17). However, as is the situation in most African countries, Khemani (2009: 21) Ethiopia has neither the required institutional capacity nor a well-developed inter-agency cooperation culture to implement that type of institutional anti-corruption arrangement.

SO, within the existing institutional structure, it is difficult to achieve the kind of honest and efficient law enforcement efforts necessary to punish corruption offences and discourage future offenders. Hence the need of FEACC integration work at this time is very necessary. The Commission has been given enough power, more or less, to combat corruption by engaging in educational, preventive, investigative and prosecutorial activities. Now departure of investigation and prosecution functions from the FEACC has weekend the struggle of anticorruption because of lack of integration with the function of ACI's.

In that The Office of the Attorney General is responsible for prosecuting all sorts of crimes, it would, therefore, luck the necessary focus and attention that the investigation and prosecution of corruption demands. Moreover, it is likely that the General Attorney would luck the specialization that the FEACC is supposed to have in terms of investigating and prosecuting corruption. However, despite its wide-ranging powers, the Commission has not made a noteworthy impact in curbing corruption. This may be attributable mostly to its structural flaws, lack of independence from political interference and public distrust.

4. Transparency

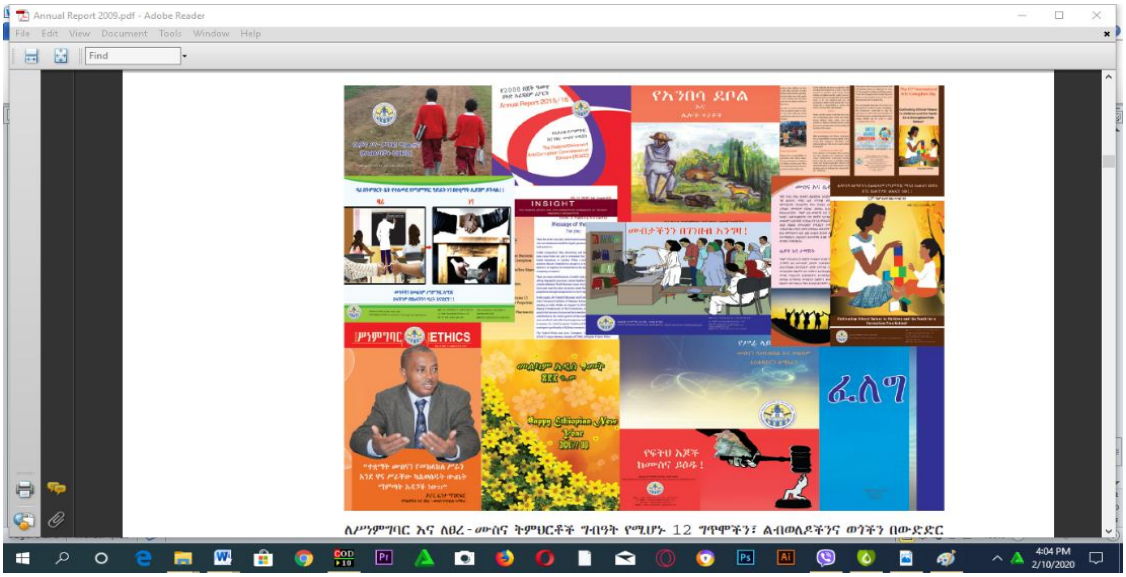
Transparency of ACC is essential for effective functioning by ensuring their credibility and by building the public's trust. Practice of the ACA shows that the main elements of transparency: include regular reports presented to the parliament, and president's office and available to the public (Tewdros, 2009). Regarding conduct and accountability of government the Ethiopian constitution article 12(1) state the conduct of affairs of government shall be transparent (FDRE constitution, 1995). In Ethiopia in order to put in to practice such principle of the law of the land fundamentally different legal and administrational measures were taken to create sound governance, bureaucratic transparency and accountability. Among others in order to create conducive environment in the public affairs, the one is asset disclosure and registration system.

As stipulated in proclamation No.668/2010, the disclosure and registration of assets is important to enhance transparency and accountability in the conduct of public affairs. ACCs must publicize their reports and works to ensure popular accountability. In order to be truly independent, ACAs have to be transparent in its activities (Meghat, 2005) by using broad cast, printed and social Medias. Regarding with its publicize their reports and works to ensure transparency, the interviewed participants for this study (KII7) indicated that, the report of the Commission is annually submitted to the parliament and have also been publicized once a year through annual report magazine. It has also been using the available media outlets to provide information to the public about its activities and regarding where and how to report corruption.

According to KII4, The FEACC is also publicize its activities and anti-corruption awareness creation programs by publishing a regular magazine called Ethics **('Sne-Migbar')** which is published four times a year and booklets entitled **("sayikatel Bekitel","Feleg" and "Binamiribachew")**,news releases; broadcast media, social medias like, email

(feacedu@ethionet.et), Facebook (www.feacc.et) and website (www.feacc.gov.et). In addition, the Commission is always open and volunteer to give any information for every legal person. For those who have any information, tip-off and comments the office is open in all working days and there are different accesses including fax (0115536987), phone (011-5529100) and Posta (34798/9). So to ensure transparency the FEACC uses these strategies of disclosing information (Ibid).

So it is plausible to say that the FEACC assures its transparency; by submitting the annual report for the parliament and president's office and available to the public; by publicizing its activities using printed, broadcast and social medias; and by accepting any information, tip-off, and comments through phone, email, fax and Posta.



(Different published materials by FEACC)

5. Working in partnership with Stake Holders

The FEACC has forged a strong and healthy relationship with many global and regional actors in the struggle against corruption. Based on interviews with KII6, The partnership with the World Bank and the United Nations Development program me (UNDP) are worth mentioning in this regard. FEACC has also been actively participating in various regional anti-corruption initiatives like the construction Sector Transparency Initiatives (COST) and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

Moreover, as KII3 explained that, The FEACC worked closely with the Ministry of Education in the development of Ethics and civic education curricula and currently is playing its part in the revision and improvement of the curricula as part of the effort to nurture ethical citizens. In addition, the FEACC made possible the formation of more than 107 ethics and civics education clubs in various learning institutions for the enhancement of ethical behaviors. Although some of the ethics clubs are doing well, most of them especially those established in higher education institutions are not working at the desired level. The reasons for the weak performance among most ethics clubs are lack of devotion among members' of ethics clubs as well as limitation in extending enough support by their institutions, teachers and the FEACC.61

This has brought consequence on the FEACC's activity to create a society that would not tolerate corruption especially among the youth. In addition the FEACC has the mandated to work with various stakeholders and coordinate Ethics Infrastructures in a bid to enhance the participation of the society in corruption prevention (FEACC Report, 2012).

A. Ethics Liaison Units

The 2005 revised proclamation establishes Ethical Liaison Units at all levels of Public Offices and Public Enterprises. These bodies are the additional paths with the FEACC, which leads the fight against corruption at the national level. The Liaison's task is to ensure that employment, promotion, and transfer are corruption free and transparent, coordinate ethical issues and advise the heads of the concerned bodies and tackle one of the most dominant forms of corruption - embezzlement in public institutions (Martini, M. 2015).

Ethics liaison units are established with three objectives in view. These are, "endeavor to create public employees who do not condone corruption by promoting ethics and anti-corruption education, work discipline, professional ethics, consciousness of serving the public and sense of duty among employees; prevent corruption and impropriety in public offices and public enterprises; and endeavor to cause acts of corruption and impropriety be exposed and investigated and appropriate actions are taken against the perpetrators" (Ethics Liaison Units, Regulation No. 144/2008). In order to achieve these objectives, They are tasked with numerous functions such as raising awareness on corruption policies, laws and good conduct to officers and staffs of public offices and enterprises; continuous follow up as to the implementation of these

laws and advising heads of public offices and enterprises (Reg. No 144/2008, Art. 4). Ethics liaison units are accountable to the head of the respective public office and enterprise (Reg. No 144/2008, Art. 7). Due to this fact, the effectiveness of the ethics liaison unit to some extent depends on the commitment of the head of the public office or enterprise.

Especially, on issues of ethical violations and corruption which may be made by high level officials, the determination of the ethics liaison units highly relays on the head of the public office or enterprise' Though there is a room for manipulation, the commitment and dedication of the ethics officer will play a significant role in bringing non-ethical and corrupt practices to the public. Ethics liaison units can participate in an endeavor to create a corruption free society by dissemination of the ideals of public service, democracy, human rights, good governance and the evils of corruption. If they are allocated the necessary budget, human resource and independence, they can play a magnificent role in the respective public offices and enterprises in fighting corruption through investigation and awareness creation (Martini, M. 2015).

In a recent development, the government is drafting a new bill to mandate liaison offices at government institutions to directly report to the FEACC. A study of Ethics Liaison Units (ELUs) in countering corruption found that taking disciplinary measures and criminal sanctions on corrupt entities was beyond their capacity. Lack of sufficient resources, both human and material, absence of practical political leaders' commitment, and a lack of trust and confidence in people were seen as major challenges which hinder the realization of ELUs (Alam and Onsamo 2017).

SSI20 also defined that, the FEACC has been working with ethics liaison units. The FEACC facilitated the establishment of ethics liaison units at various government offices and public enterprises with the main objectives of creating employees that do not tolerate corruption in their respective institutions by promoting ethics. The units are also mandated to play their part in preventing corruption and exposing corrupt practices and causing law enforcement measures (ibid). Therefore, from these data it is possible to conclude that the activities of ethics liaison units which are supposed to spearhead anticorruption moves in their respective institutions are

almost crippled due to lack of support by their own institutions, absence of interest among themselves and follow-up problems by the FEACC.

B. The National Anticorruption Coalition movement

In an attempt to enhance the coordination and follow up of ethics infrastructures to a higher level, the National Anticorruption Coalition which comprises of government agencies, private sector, civil society and political parties was formed in 2009. The Coalition is mandated to provide direction in the fight against corruption and to evaluate implementation of anticorruption measures at the national level.

The FEACC also establishing joint forums with the media institutions and associations, religious organizations, mass organizations Federal institutions engaged in promoting rule of law, non-governmental organizations that incorporate anti-corruption as one of their objectives, and professional associations in order to enhance public awareness about the evils of corruption and promote other preventive measures. It has also provided financial assistances and technical advice to the coalitions and movements.

On the other hand, as (Arsema,2010) showed that, because of concerns regarding civic organizations' impartiality and individual political agendas, the FEACC is selective when choosing which organizations are invited to participate in the coalition, which limits the openness of the forum. This shows that there has been no enough of trust between the FEACC and some CSOs. There is a decreasing trend in the number of CSOs/NGOs in the country and this is mainly attributed to the fact that Ethiopia's recent legislation initiatives, which have created room for equaling regime critical journalists with terrorists and heavy restrictions on NGOs for receiving more than 10% of their Financing from foreign sources for engaging in human rights and advocacy activities that seeking financing outside the country impede the growth of a civil society which could become an ally in the anticorruption struggle.

Nevertheless, a noteworthy NGO contributing to the anti-corruption cause in the country is Transparency Ethiopia (TE), established in 2002. It is a chapter of Transparency International. In 2016, it established an advocacy and legal aid Centre (ALAC) to provide legal advice and assistance to victims and witnesses of corruption. Given these circumstances, the National

Coalition has not been in a position to effectively engage all the civil society organizations in the country in preventing corruption. Besides, there are also concerns with respect to political party representation in the National Coalition, but only become effective when they have seats in parliament. Given the fact that no opposition party has a seat in the present parliament and only one opposition party had a single seat in the preceding parliament, the National Coalition seems lack inclusiveness of political spectrum and dissenting voices. Similar concern is raised with regard to the representation of members of the private media which are critical of the government.

Although the FEACC has been working with some private media in anticorruption areas under the umbrella of the Coalition, it can hardly be said that it is as inclusive as it should be. Therefore, there is limitation with respect to being inclusive and this may undermine the credibility and trust of the Coalition as well as the FEACC to enhance their public mobilization role. Therefore, limitation with respect to access to information and media freedom in the country has affected the full engagement of the public in corruption prevention activities. If freedom of the media, space and access to information in the country had been widened, the participation of the public in the fight against corruption in particular and FEACC's endeavor to prevent corruption in general would have been consolidated.

Plausibly concluded, that, there are gaps in effectively engaging all the various coalitions, movements and the General public in anticorruption undertakings. The one thing, such anticorruption coalitions and Movements were established on voluntarily basis and therefore the FEACC cannot force them while undertaking its coordination role. As SSI23 explained that, the coordination role requires strong attempt endeavor to convince them to actively participate in preventing corruption and the ability to resolve disagreements whenever they arise among the ethics infrastructures. This has been very challenging to follow up including through site visit to hundreds of ethics infrastructures, to evaluate their plans and reports and to give feed backs amid logistical problem and man power shortages (Ibid).

From the foregoing discussions, it could be concluded that, the FEACC With respect to coordinating and engaging the public in the fight against corruption, made possible the establishment of various anticorruption forums and coalitions which aim at enabling the different

sections of the society to play their part in the anticorruption struggle. However, most of them are not delivering at the desired level. In addition, the FEACC is not in position to work closely with all the CSOs.

There has been lack of trust between the FEACC and some SCOs on grounds of political affiliation. Moreover, the role of the civil society organizations in the country has become weakened following the adoption of the Proclamation that Provides for to the Registration and Regulation of Charities and Societies in February 2009. All these are believed to be hampering such organizations not to play vast role in the fight against corruption.

6. Adequate Powers of Investigation

The FEACC enjoys truly adequate and comprehensive powers of investigating and prosecuting the offences which includes: abuse of functions, embezzlement by a public official illicit enrichment, trading in influence, obstruction of justice and laundering proceeds of crime and liability of legal persons. With the exception of offences related to the private sector corruption and foreign bribery, as well as embezzlement of property in the private sector which do not fall within its jurisdiction.

There is also jurisdictional limitation causing the FEACC not to investigate and prosecute these offences. Although the FEACC investigated and prosecuted nearly 1,780 corruption files in relation to these offences in the past five years, most of the cases were of petty type. The number of investigated and prosecuted cases with respect to grand corruption in general and other offences such as illicit enrichment, obstruction of justice and laundering proceeds of corruption in particular are relatively smaller.

Most of the tip-offs coming to the FEACC from the public are not focusing on grand and intricate corruption offences as it is mostly difficult to uncover such offences without enhanced intelligence and surveillance mechanism. The Commission's inability to employ intelligence and surveillance mechanism has been hampering its endeavor to uncover such offences. Although grand corruption involving government officials are perceived to be on the rise and corruption and rent seeking is said to be a number one problem in the country, very few high profile arrests were made in connection with the matter in the past five years. This also casts doubt over the independence of the FEACC.

In connection with the inability to focus more on grand corruption, there is the perception among the public that the Commission has never been bold enough to prosecute the big fishes at the top of the government. Except few cases such as the detection and prosecution of former top officials of the Ethiopian Revenue and Customs Authority and former head of the Benishangul Gumuz Regional State, no high profile arrests were made in connection with corrupt practices in the past five years. It would in fact be very childlike style to think that these were the only high profile cases that needed to be taken to court in a country where corruption and rent seeking are said to be the number one problem. Even after the acknowledgement of the ruling EPRDF party at its Organizational Congress held in September 2015 that the leadership is responsible for the worsening good governance and corruption in the country, no high profile arrest was made. Given this circumstance, it is not surprising that there is a high perception among the public that the FEACC has not been outshines bold enough to prosecute higher government officials.

Global Integrity (2010) also indicated that criminal investigation and prosecution of powerful politicians and civil servants is not common and this is partly because the FEACC and other justice bodies are not fully independent. the FEACC has faced practical challenges in asserting its autonomy. According to assessment study conducted by FEACC (2015d), some respondents do not believe that the FEACC is free from political influences. The FEACC argues that it has never been a political tool. But, it admitted that there have been threats and intimidation by some government executive bodies against the Commission's employees while conducting investigation and prosecution activities (FEACC, 2013).

The interviewees with respondents also confirmed that there has been interference in investigation and prosecution in some cases in various forms ranging from weakening the investigation through the prohibition of relevant information to exerting subtle and invisible influence. Thus, we can conclude that the FEACC has not been protected adequately from undue influence and interference and this has had consequence on its choice of decision, its public image and its effectiveness.

Financial and Capacity problem is another major factor that has been affecting the effectiveness of the FEACC's investigation and prosecution endeavor. The FEACC investigated 3,338 files of corruption cases while it took 1,817 files of corruption cases to courts in the past five years

(FEACC, 2015c). This wide gap in investigation and prosecution ratio stems from the fact that significant number of cases were closed due to lack of evidence and referred to various bodies to be settled through administrative measures (ibid). Capacity constraint in investigation and prosecution is hampering the FEACC's attempt to detect and expose offences such as laundering of proceeds of crime, illicit enrichment and obstruction of justice which are usually intricate by nature (Ibid). The FEACC has been suffering from shortages of investigators and prosecutors that match with the complex and challenging nature of the crime.

This has led to employing poor investigation and prosecution technique and tactic. There is scarcity in having competent, diligent, experienced and skillful investigators and prosecutors. This has led to the application of poor investigation technique and tactic and ineffectual information analysis that would not aid to trace the offenses committed (Ibid).

Another worth-mentioning issue while discussing the factors behind the gaps in relation to the effectiveness of FEACC is whether the Commission itself is free from corruption. There are in fact complaints signaling that some tip-offs are deliberately ignored even if they are valuable and within the jurisdiction of the Commission (FEACC, 2015d). There is also suspicion that the tipoffs might be passed over to third parties. A report by a special parliamentary group setup by the House of Peoples Representatives has recently brought this matter to the spotlight.

According to the special parliamentary group, secret tips are being leaked to suspects and there is a rising trend in corrupt tendencies in the Commission itself (The Reporter News Paper, 2016). Nevertheless, as it can be inferred from the reports by the parliamentary group, corrupt practice by some employees of the FEACC is real despite arguments on its extent. Such practices, whatever its extent may be, cannot be allowed especially in an institution set up to spearhead the fight against corruption. Thus, the FEACC needs to improve its internal control and accountability mechanism so as to ensure its integrity and make its investigative and prosecutorial functions effective. This is also believed to be important to win the hearts and Minds of the public and bring them together again in the anticorruption struggle.

What can be deduced both from the quantitative and qualitative data is that, the FEACC could not be the only actor to be blamed for such deficiency. The government and various institutions

should also take their responsibilities in this regard since fighting corruption requires the active involvement of various bodies. Especially, the government would have created enabling environment and alleviate the Commission's capacity problem to deal with high profile cases in a sustained manner so that no one could really be above the law. Enhanced support from the government particularly commitment among government officials is essential to detect, investigate and prosecute grand corruption offences at the desirable level.

As the recent televised higher government officials 'meeting chaired by Prime Minster Haile Mariam Desalegne on issues of good governance and rent seeking disclosed, those unlawfully enriching themselves had a network with some senior government officials that help them evade accountability. The existence of such alleged network involving higher government officials shows that there is lack of viable commitment among government officials towards the anticorruption struggle thereby making the functioning of law enforcement bodies such as the FEACC harder and those engaged in an unjustifiable profit making leave with unpunished. Such challenge especially when it is caused by political and ethnic networks requires political solution. As the Collective Action Theory intends that, in order to tackle corruption, transforming the political culture and ensuring trust between the public and administrators at all level is essential.

Anticorruption commitment not only in words but in action is desirable among the senior government officials to make the FEACC strong in its measures. No doubt, the political commitment towards the fight against corruption in the country has not reached the desirable level. The new government has taken a strong stance against corruption. Things are looking up for Ethiopia's media after reforms championed by Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed. Imprisoned journalists were freed and exiled pro-opposition media and journalists began to return home. The government unblocked hundreds of mainly opposition websites (BBC News 2018b). However, this needs to be backed up by investing in the institutions that have anti-corruption mandate and ensuring that they have the financial and human resources to do their jobs. In addition, a strong commitment to the observance of human rights will ensure the success of the reforms being undertaken.

4.13 The Challenges faced by FEACC in Combating Corruption

In this section the researcher tries to outline the challenges hampering the role of the FEACC in achieving its overall objectives in combating corruption based on the data collected from the participants and document reviews. There are problems which are interrupting the work of FEACC and making its performance ineffective. And most of the challenges are related with limitations of the parameters that used to assess the effectiveness of the Commission and Analysts of anti-corruption institutions like Doing Alan, have identified various reasons why many initiatives to set up and administer specialized anti-corruption institutions fail. While the reasons differ in depth and length, they generally refer to a list of political, economic, governance, legal, organizational, performance and public confidence factors, identified as Seven Deadly Sins by Doing Alan (2004).

A) Capacity Constraints

For the ACCs to be effective, the resources apportioned to it should be commensurate with the responsibilities and competencies with which it is endowed. However, as it is explained above lack of adequate resources including financial, human and technical resources has been one of the serious challenges faced by the FEACC. Some of the respondents confirmed that one of the challenges faced the FEACC is the inadequate finance and human resources. Special professional training is one of the most crucial requirements for the successful operation of an anti-corruption institution.

Prevention and prosecution of corruption require highly specialized knowledge in a broad variety of subjects. Grand Corruption often requires the participation of a large number of individuals which can severely strain the resources of an investigative unit and, all too often, key individuals are allowed to slip through the net due to constraints in manpower and resources. Anti-Corruption Commissions must therefore carefully consider the skills, capabilities and resources that will be required to achieve their objectives (KII9). The composition of personnel of an anti-corruption institution; the number of staff members, their professional profiles should reflect the institution‘s mandate and tasks. Of all the problems, capacity constraints have, until now, been the most serious and challenging ones for the FEACC. There is lack of skilled work force in all areas in general and in the areas of investigation and prosecution in particular. Not surprisingly,

the complexity of corruption offences and the existence of such capacity limitations have made things very difficult for the FEACC in its fight against corruption (SSI20). The fact that the investigation and prosecution of corruption offences is difficult to carry out using the usual techniques and procedures used to investigate and prosecute other criminal acts has made matters even worse (FEACC, 2016).

It has a consequence to the effort of the FEACC, in operating optimally to combat corruption given its wide mandate (Ibid). Likewise, KII2 confirmed that, although the budget of the Commission has seen progressive increase over the years, it is not adequate enough in the face of the wide mandate bestowed to the FEACC. Because of the inadequacy of budget, the Commission is faced with various problems like, shortage of vehicles and lack of skilled staffs in surveillance and intelligence. Another challenge identified by the respondents was inadequate capacity of the Commission in terms of human resources.

Based on the interview of SSI19, the Commission still faces shortage of competent staff in investigation, asset registration and verification, research, education and training and communication affairs. The researcher understands that fighting corruption is resource intensive. And resource constraint is the area where most ACAs failed. If ACAs are established, even with good laws, but the resource is not enough, the staff is unprofessional or incompetent to perform the difficult task of combating corruption, unless there are adequate capacity-building efforts, it has little chance of success. So it is plausible to say that resource problem in FEACC has a major impact on the overall implementation of its objectives and effective functioning.

B) Narrow Mandate to Deal with Private Sector Corruption

The FEACC has no jurisdiction to deal with acts of corruption offences in private sectors. Even with regard to the scope of application is limited to grand corruption and excludes petty corruption and systematic corruption though the later types of corruption greatly affect the day to day lives of the society (SSI20). However, this approach of neglecting a fast growing private sector from the scope of the commission amount to fight corruption only with one hand (FEACC, 2008). This greatly hampers the national anti-corruption effort and also subjects the private sector to endless corrupt practices which have been already on the track. After

considering the ineffectiveness in the fight against corruption without integrating the giant private sector, the FEACC has recently started to take action.

It has been reported that the commission underscored the need for amending the existing anti-corruption law, which didn‘t govern corruption in the private sector. Because of this legal limitation, the Commission had been dealing with corruption in public offices and public enterprises only, leaving aside the private sector (Ethics Magazine, 2013).Without tackling corruption in a comprehensive manner, ensuring sustainable development would be difficult to achieve, as the former Commissioner underscored. In a country where big private banks and private companies are emerging at an alarming scale, leaving the private sector out of the jurisdiction of the Commission is no more an option. It seems that there has been a consensus that it was high time that the relevant laws be amended to tackle corruption in the private sector.

C) Lack of Sanctioning Mechanism for Non-Compliance

As KII6 stress that, there is no effective sanctioning mechanism for non-compliance with the recommendations of the FEACC. The implementation of the recommendations is highly dependent on the will of the institutions under review. Even some institutions are deliberately trying to obstruct the systems-review works and are unwilling to provide relevant information to the team conducting the review. As it was revealed by KII5, some of the problems with systems-review emanate from the weaknesses of the FEACC in that, the staffers of the FEACC working on systems review lack capacity to provide the required assistance for the public offices and enterprises in connection with the implementation of the recommendations. In addition, as the systems-review takes place in diversified sectors, it requires specialized knowledge relevant to specific sectors and the FEACC’s staffers lack such expertise and the systems-review may not be up to the standard.

D) Lack of Public Trust and Confidence

In the assessment of the effectiveness of the certain anti-corruption authority, the mere establishment of the commission itself is not enough. The commission must win public trust and must be able to mobilize public to come together behind it. However, the issue of public trust comes in to picture when ones search to look at the accountability of the commission. Key informant SSI30, argue that accountability is the most difficult issue related to building

successful anticorruption institution. In the same manner other KII8 stated that, the institution has not sought foreground accountability since the FEACC was accountable only to the Prime based on some silly justifiable ground reasons.

In truth, the case for making the Prime Minister the adjudicator of FEACC accountability is both weak and not justifiable. In the same manner other SSI27 revealed that, corruption has found its most fertile breeding ground within the ranks of the executive so it is not rational to make the FEACC accountable to Prime Minister. There is a fundamental contradiction here which could lead easily to the undesirable situation where the Commission becomes overlapping in political tactics to shield cooperatives and to harass opponents (Ibid). There is thus a pressure point to shift oversight from the Prime Minister to a committee composed of members of the legislature, executive and judiciary. Such a modification would provide the necessary platform for the work of the FEACC to be scrutinized by a body which spans all three branches of government. Other SSI26 also stated that investigating sensitive matters (the "big fish") and transparency are among important elements helping the FEACC to assert its independent status and support its credibility. However, the limitation in this regard has eroded the FEACC's legitimacy in the eyes of the public and hindering it from being seen as an independent institution to combat corruption.

In the same manner SSI21 also confirmed that initially there were high expectations from the public but the FEACC is unable to meet the unrealistic expectations imposed up on it. This failure increased the negative perceptions of the public and reduced peoples' willing to support the Commission. The study concluded that, there is also problem of public trust towards the Commission because of low practical change about ethics more than talk. So perception of the society plus lack of public trust challenges the FEACC in its struggle against corruption.

E) Reluctance of other Institutions to Cooperate with FEACC

Another factor that has been hampering the anti-corruption struggle of the FEACC is unwillingness among heads of various government institutions to cooperate and provide relevant information requested for investigative and prosecutorial purposes. According to KII5, there are even some heads of government institutions that are deliberately hiding the requested information and documents as well as complicating in covert way the efforts to gather evidences.

In the same manner SSI19 also states that, some officials try to undermine the studies on systems and working procedures which aim at identifying loopholes that may lead to corrupt practices in various government offices and public enterprises.

Worst of all, some of them were showing no willingness to implement the corrective recommendations the Commission put forward to seal off loopholes that were believed to be conducive for corrupt practices (Ibid). Nonetheless, to the contrary the revised establishment proclamation of FEACC (2005) obligates public offices to cooperate whenever cooperation and assistance is required by the ACCs. Despite these affirmations, the practical aspect has not yet fully materialized. In the same manner as SSI20 states that, since no effective sanctioning measures were taken for failure to cooperate, the tendency to cooperate among various bodies was also weak. The reluctance that some government departments and public enterprises were showing to produce supportive information that the FEACC sought for investigative purposes was one of the stumbling blocks in the fight against corruption. There were also times when they were deliberately providing the Commission with misleading information (Ibid).

In general, it seems that the task of fighting corruption should not be left to a single institution in the country. The study concludes that the FEACC should not be the only actor to combat corruption. Especially the support from the government, particularly commitment among government officials is essential to prevent corruption and investigate and prosecute corruption offences at the desirable level. However, the Commission is challenged by the activities of the officials who are not politically committed to fight against corruption. The activities include, deliberately hiding the requested information and documents, undermine the studies on systems and working procedures, and unwilling to give protection for whistleblowers and witnesses.

F) Shortage of Budget and Fiscal Autonomy

Budgetary matters are one of the key factor influencing the success and failure of the anti-corruption authority in many countries. Adequate funding of a body is of crucial importance. While full financial independence cannot be achieved (at minimum the budget will be approved by the Parliament and in many cases prepared by the Government), sustainable funding needs to be secured and legal regulations should prevent unfettered discretion of the executive over the level of funding (OECD) (2008).

The FEACC expressed the problem of the budget softly as for a start; we don't have enough financial and material resources at our disposal to design and launch such programs despite the Government's sustainable effort to provide the Commission with the required financial and material resources (Profile of FEACC, 2008 at pp. 36). For instance, for the 2017 and 2018 budget year, the commission's budget has been 51 Million Birr and 70.96 Million Birr respectively (Annual reports of FEACC). However, there is a greater probability that the commission may suffer from shortage of resources particularly budgetary considerations. On the other hand, the authorities of the commission hold that the budgetary matter not such much problematic. The commission mainly focuses on its strong sides and skeptical of criticizing itself (Profile of FEACC at 35). But, it is not difficult to understand that the problem of budget is widespread in this poverty affected country. The commission largely depends on governmental approval in budgeting and operational rule. Operational procedures are also subject to government intention. This implies that the Commission acquires visible and consistent political commitment from the government officials to play its role and to function effectively.

G .Lack of Political Will

In order for Anti-corruption commission to be fully effective, high-level political backing and commitment is critical. If there is political will, an incumbent government can, through legislation, empower ACAs and implement anti-corruption laws. Furthermore, the government can also provide ACAs with consistent funding, assist them by working closely through various agencies, grant them access to government data, and continuously give political support to achieve concrete results (Heilbrunn, 2004). Establishment of an independent national anti-corruption institution need high-level government commitment and support from political leaders by allocating sufficient budgets and fulfilling all necessary requirements for assuring their independency (Arsema Tamyalew, 2010).

The FEACC effectiveness is subject to the level of independence and the genuine political backing it enjoy. An anti-corruption agency, to be successful, requires committed political backing at the top, operational independence, adequate access to documentation and power to question witnesses, and leadership. Leaders should demonstrate their commitment by making corruption an issue among the people and, thereby, create popular opposition to it. without demonstrated credible intent of political actors (elected or appointed leaders, civil society

watchdogs, stakeholder groups, etc.), governmental efforts designed to improve the civil service, strengthen transparency and accountability, and reinvent the relationship between government and private industry prove to be ineffective. However, when we see the records of the FEACC so far, reluctance on the part of the government has been witnessed, particularly when the case has lesser implication on the interests of the ruling regime. There have been numerous instances where the commission has been utilized as an instrument to repress and harass political opponents. A lack of genuine political commitment will hamper the public trust and confidence in the commission as dealt with here above. From the study conducted ineffectiveness in the institution thus far, it is evident that the problem is not only just pervasive corruption but failure of institutional leadership & lack of official's commitment to fight the social evil, corruption.

4.14 Accessibility of Registered Income Information and Enhancing Transparency

The other one method by which transparency is ensured is asset disclosure and registration system method. Now a day registration of asset and income of public officials have become a part of the global standard and also that embodied in Ethiopia in Proc. No 668/2010. The proclamation has supported by the constitution. Art. No 12(1) that stipulates the conduct of governmental activities must be transparent. According to KII11, since the establishment of asset disclosure and registration proclamation no 668/2010, there are nearly around 160,000 electorate, appointees as well as concerned public servants were registered their own income and assets.

However, Implementation of the law is, assessed as relatively slow, and only a small percentage of officials had their assets registered according to the timeline prescribed by the law. as (kefeyalew,2018) study results showed that, the activities of entry registration, exit registration, verification, conflict of interest and above all, accessibility of asset registration were not fully practiced because of absence of supportive legal frames like regulation or directive issued since the proclamation entered in to enforce. Moreover, the extent to which the FEACC has the necessary capacity and resources to effectively verify the content of the registered declarations remains unclear (Martini 2015). According to proclamation no 668/2010 Art 12 (1), all information regarding the registration of asset of an appointee, elected person or a public servant

shall be open to the public. Most respondents confirmed that accessibility of information to the broader public is not ensured.

One of the respondents SSI23 expresses the practice of accessibility of information in this mode:

The question of accessibility is rising here and there since the establishment of the registration of asset and income proclamation. But the commission cannot answer the question until now. I remember one professional journalist comes from one media station and asked to take the data but we were not ready to response his question. This shows that the system is not ready to publicize the registered data. There is a situation where only proclamation of accessibility of registered asset information is in practice.

Though the above idea shows the practice of disclosing income and asset is inaccessible to the public and does not bring transparency, the accessibility of public official's income and asset are restricted on the room of judicial bodies (FEACC report). This indicates the mass population does not have an access to know the income and asset of the rulers. Tough the main objective of income and asset disclosure system is enhancing public transparency. (Mcdevitt, 2015) also support the above idea by saying, the most rationality of asset disclosure and registration income is to enhance transparency among the public officials and citizens. Another respondent SSI22 describes the practice of registered income and asset availability by the following mode;

Lack of information access on registered income and assets has impact on other declarations activities such as verification as well as transparency. Even though the directorate provides different information for justice institution, because of the registered information is in accessible, citizen cannot have a chance to know about their ruler's income and asset. It has a great negative role on whistle blowing activities if citizens want to blow about the official's hide income and asset.

The document review also assures the above idea. The annual report of the asset disclosure and registration directorate from the year 2010-2018 shows as the commission make available about 1500 income and asset registration information to the law enforcement agencies in order to facilitate various judicial activities. But the registered information is not declared publicly and does not play its expected role to enhance transparency.

The registered income and asset must be accessible to the public as stipulated in the proclamation. This idea supported by (Messic, 2009). According to him, everyone has the right to seek access and receive information from public bodies or private bodies that perform a public function or utilize public funds. Access to information is a fundamental part of freedom of expression. Where citizens are ill informed and unable to access basic public information, it is consequently impossible for them to exercise their right to freedom of expression and also a case that is adversely affects citizen's right to fight corruption.

An effective asset declaration regime requires that key government officials regularly disclose precise information about their assets, sources of income, liabilities, as well as interests. Therefore, the government has to support the commission in terms of fulfilling facilities, installing declaration of asset registration system (DARS) technology, support with establishing and implementing different assertions like regulation, directive or a working manual.

In order to promote transparency through income and asset disclosure, as the explanation of Legal and Human Rights Centre (2013), as long as transparency is very crucial for the accountable government, then public officials are required to be like "someone who live in glass houses" meaning that all public actions except those clearly stipulated by law must be made public. Income and asset disclosure, if accurately handled reduce the possibility of governmental officials to engage in malpractices. When the public officials are abide by income and asset disclosure act, the practice leads to the increase citizen trust to the government organs (Martin, 2013). In line with the above idea KII13, depicted the impact of inaccessibility of registered information to enhance transparency as follows;

Activities that have been done by the commission concerning the declaration of assets and interests cannot help to enhance transparency among the government and citizens. Disclosure of information on official's interests does not increase the transparency of decision-making processes, and thereby do not lay the foundations for the accountability of office holders for their actions. The absence of openness on registered assets cannot helps to provide a baseline and thus means for comparison to identify assets that may have been corruptly acquired and that a public official may legitimately be asked to account for.

The above idea shows there need to be done more to the accessibility of information and the system shall be the basis for successfully enforcing criminal and other legal anti-corruption provisions that might be come through citizens active participation of whist blowing activity. Barrness Also noted that, lack of access on registered assets information has impact on other declarations activities such as verification. One way of verification may be conducted on the information available to the public and invite whistle blowers. And on the other hand, the participation of the media and the civil society is mainly dependent on the accessibility of such information (Barrness etal, 2012). Therefore, the public declaration of asset disclosure and registration information is indispensable for to check the activities whether there is elicits enrichment, conflict of interest and or false information on the declared form. The respondent KII11 puts the in accessibility of registered information as fellows; it is obvious that, the public officials' registered income and asset is inaccessible to the public.

For the failures of the tasks absence of guiding directives on how to make information accessible to the public; the beginning of expected declaration of asset and registration system technology does not finished, lack of conducive environment to store and manage the annual data and lack of clearly separated between confidential (assets of the fillers family-art 12(4) and non-confidential information (assets of the filler) is placed in the form and that makes the activity difficult to become practice able. The inaccessibility of information can makes shadow side on the expected transparency.

The role of asset disclosure and registration system becomes questionable in terms of enabling transparency and reduces public support for the anti-corruption endeavor which may in turn affect the performance of the commission in the implementation of the law. The establishment and effective enforcement of meaningful sanction for non-compliance with asset disclosure laws shall reasonably be expected to have a significant impact on compliance rates in an addition to supporting the creditability of the system and signaling the government's commitment to the asset declaration endeavor. The source also suggests that sanctions should be exist for filler to submit a declaration, filer to do so within deadlines and for omitting or falsifying information (Burdescu etal, 2009).

From this data one can easily understand about the role of asset disclosure for enhancing transparency. All the participants of this study in particular of income and asset disclosure reported that the practice of accessibility of information cannot enhance the expected level of transparency. The accessibility of information is limited in the room of enforcement agencies. The implementations of disclosing income assets of registered information in FEACC do not enables the civil society to inspect declarations, hold back potentially enforcement, and thereby decreasing the credibility of the system, as well. This has in turn, a great negative role on whistle blowing activities if citizens want to blow about the official's hide income and asset.

4.15. Findings, Conclusions and Implications of the study

This study has pursued to investigate the role of Institutions of combating corruption and its Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation, by taking the Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption commission (FEACC). Subsequently, the study tried to assess the effectiveness of the FEACC in its anti-corruption struggle, the challenges that face the Commission and strategies the Commission used to address its challenges by employing case study design of mixed research approach.

The effectiveness of the FEACC was assessed based on the parameters including, its independence, adequacy of resources, comprehensive mandate, transparency, adequacy of power of investigation and its cooperation with other stakeholders. Accordingly, the findings of the study reveals that even though the FEACC is playing a significant role in combating corruption and building peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation it is found to be ineffective.

Because of this phenomenon, corruption in Ethiopia increased significantly since 2010, reaching a high level of political instability, despite the fact that the level of ethics education campaigns and education sessions launched has been consistently increasing throughout the institutional period that started in 1993. This shows that ethics education campaigns alone will not solve the grave and longstanding problem of corruption in Ethiopia.

This study was conducted to assess the role of Institutions of combating corruption and its Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation. To that end, data were collected

from 110 respondents (commissioners, directors, team leaders, senior consultant officers and customers of the Commission). The data collected through questionnaires and interviews were analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative data analysis techniques.

1. Findings

Based on the data collected, analyzed and interpreted, the following findings were obtained below:

One important pre-requisite and critical strategy for institutional effectiveness is the prevalence of institutional Independence. Conferring the executive authority to facilitate the work of the Commission and to give directions, pose a threat to the independence of the Commission. The Constitution leaves matters relating to how the holders of this office are appointed and dismissed, the mandate of the institution, and how it is financed are defined in ordinary legislation/proclamation. The government could, therefore, create, abolish, empower and disempower this institution at will.

The appointments of the FEACC are not completely independent from the executive domination. It is based on their loyalty for the ruling party and the ground of removal is prone to manipulation. FEACC is the institution formed by the government and its purpose is supporting the government in the struggle against corruption rather than challenging the government. Therefore, the study concludes that, the appointment of the Commissioners of the FEACC is not free from suspicion and opportunities of being not independent.

Though, it has secured its independence with respect to institutional position and guaranteed by law to be free from any interference on investigation and prosecution activities the FEACC is not fully independent. This study contends that although the FEACC is legally independent, it has not been protected adequately from undue influence and interference particularly when carrying out its investigation and prosecution activities and this has had negative consequence on its effectiveness.

though, adequacy of resource is the major factor for the effectiveness of the ACCs the FEACC, the amount is not found to be satisfactory to enhance the activities of the Commission although the government budget allocation to the FEACC is consistently increasing,. This shortage of

budget has had negative effect for the Commission's major anti-corruption activities including achieving its plans and objectives. Resource inadequacy is the major problem for the effectiveness of the FEACC. It is strongly challenged by financial problem, shortage of human resources as well as trained staffs and special experts. Therefore, the study concludes that, the FEACC is not adequate resourced to perform effectively in its anti-corruption struggle.

The FEACC's approach to fighting corruption is based on the main pillars of combating corruption including, prevention, ethics and anticorruption education and investigation and prosecution up to the time of 2016. But now the commission has followed only the "preventive strategy, however, it's right to exercise the power of to receive tips off whistleblowers, to investigate corruption offences, to prosecute corruption offenders and asset recovery mission is given to Attorney General and Federal police commission. The new trends of fighting corruption with these institutions make a big portion of the existing anti-corruption laws inapplicable and undermine the role of the FEACC as anticorruption watchdog institution.

It would, therefore, luck the necessary focus and attention that the investigation and prosecution of corruption demands. Moreover, it is likely that the Attorney General luck the specialization that the FEACC is supposed to have in terms of investigating and prosecuting corruption. However, despite its wide-ranging powers, the Commission has not made a noteworthy impact in curbing corruption. This may be attributable mostly to its structural flaws, lack of independence from political interference and public distrust.

It is plausible to say that the FEACC assures its transparency; by submitting the annual report for the parliament and available to the public; by publicizing its activities using printed, broadcast and social medias; and by accepting any information, tip-off, and comments through phone, email, fax and Posta. The practice of accessibility of information cannot enhance the expected level of transparency. The accessibility of information is limited in the room of enforcement agencies. The implementations of disclosing income assets of registered information in FEACC do not enables the civil society to inspect declarations, hold back potentially enforcement, and thereby decreasing the credibility of the system, as well.

This has in turn, a great negative role on whistle blowing activities if citizens want to blow about the official's hide income and asset. In general, the asset registration and disclosure activity of the FEACC is spoiled by ineffectiveness particularly when it comes to the accessibility of the registered information and verification of assets. The intention to resolve conflict of interest and ensure transparency and accountability in the public functions through this scheme has not been fruitful. This further undermines the credibility and image of the FEACC, lessens its public support and thereby blocks the progress of its effectiveness.

The FEACC With respect to coordinating and engaging the public in the fight against corruption, made possible the establishment of various ethics liaison units, anticorruption forums and coalitions which aim at enabling the different sections of the society to play their part in the anticorruption struggle. However, most of them are not delivering at the desired level. In addition, the FEACC is not in position to work closely with all the CSOs. There has been lack of trust between the FEACC and some SCOs on grounds of political affiliation. Therefore, the FEACC's effort to widen its corruption prevention endeavor through ethics liaison units has not been effective.

The number of investigated and prosecuted cases with respect to grand corruption in general and other offences such as illicit enrichment, obstruction of justice and laundering proceeds of corruption in particular are relatively smaller. The majority of the tip-offs reaching the Commission focused on abuse of power, embezzlement, bribery, maladministration and breach of trust. FEACC's dependency on tip-offs coming from the public, financial and Capacity problems are the major factor that has been affecting the effectiveness of the FEACC's investigation and prosecution endeavor. The FEACC could not be the only actor to be blamed for such deficiency. The government and various institutions should also take their responsibilities in this regard since fighting corruption requires the active involvement of various bodies.

The FEACC secured its independence by law to be free from any interference with regard to investigation or prosecution. However, the FEACC has faced practical challenges in asserting its autonomy. In general, the implementation of the recommendations is highly dependent on the will of the institutions under review. The absence of training institution in the country on the

areas of corruption prevention in general and systems-review in particular, has also created a challenge in conducting quality studies by the FEACC's staffers. The staffers of the FEACC working on systems review lack capacity to provide the required assistance for the public offices and enterprises in connection with the implementation of the recommendations.

The asset registration and disclosure activity of the FEACC is spoiled by ineffectiveness particularly when it comes to the accessibility of the registered information and verification of assets. The success story with respect to these undertakings has so far been limited to "registration" only. The intention to resolve conflict of interest and ensure transparency and accountability in the public functions through this scheme has not been fruitful. This further undermines the credibility and image of the FEACC, lessens its public support and thereby blocks the progress of its effectiveness.

2. Conclusions and Implications

From the foregoing discussions, it could be concluded that the FEACC role was not sufficient and meaningful support to reduce corruption as an institution. Put differently, the FEACC is not properly discharging many of its responsibilities in the struggle against corruption. This implies that much work should be carried out by the government and different bodies to improve the situation and ultimately to help realize the VISION of FEACC to become one of the best Anti-Corruption institutions in the world in 2025. The researcher believes that this could be possible if the following measures are properly accomplished.

i. It should be always remembered that the roles play by FEACC in the anti-corruption struggle is very decisive. Its role in Anti-corruption struggle cannot operate in an institutional vacuum. IT is just one important part of the National Integrity System. It can achieve what they are established to do only if they can direct their efforts in a co-ordinated manner with other national authorities. Especially where widespread corruption exists, anti-corruption institution cannot be expected to provide a complete answer. However; it can be one very important component in the overall national anti-corruption action. Hence, the FEACC should be approached and enlightened with their responsibilities and specific strategies they should employ in connection with the

implementation of the fight against corruption In this regard, Attorney General, police and judiciary, at different levels, should take the leading role.

ii. A mechanism need to be devised to make the culture of FEACC reflect the major moral values of the society, and evils of corruption to human security and development. Experts from the commission itself and Regional anti-corruption institutions should play a catalyst role in this regard and give due consideration to build the confidence among the people and to make use of those funds spent on public awareness program against corruption.

iii. Establishing anti-corruption institutions with competence and leadership qualities, fostering democratic administration, ensuring active participation of stakeholders, capacitating the FEACC to fighting corruption etc. should be given much consideration. In addition to preventive approach, more attention should be given to punish the corrupters: Code of conduct is only strong when its sanction mechanisms strengthened.

As a final point, since the above issues are meant for the proper implementation of the FEACC's role to fight corruption and ultimately curbing to the level where it cannot become an obstacle to good governance and development efforts of the country, and end result for sustainable peace and stability of the Ethiopian federation, all concerned bodies need to give much credence for the institution.

CHAPTER Five

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the conclusion of the study based on the findings that draw from the collected and analyzed data and then forward recommendations as remedial action to overcome those challenges or hindrances.

5.1 Conclusions

This study has pursued to investigate the role of Institutions of combating corruption and its Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation, by taking the Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption commission (FEACC). Subsequently, the study tried to assess the effectiveness of the FEACC in its anti-corruption struggle, the challenges that face the Commission and strategies the Commission used to address its challenges by employing case study design of mixed research approach. The Anticorruption Institution (ACI) is a most-necessary policy-making for mitigating corruption in that, corrupt societies could transcend into becoming non-corrupt ones through establishing a well-functioning ACA which enjoys full independence in leading its institution. Although ACIs are established with great expectation and of great importance in anticorruption struggle, most of them have often been criticized for being ineffective as tools for controlling corruption. The prevalence of corruption in a country is, at least, as a result of the ineffectiveness of these institutions Because of this, it poses a question over the roles and effectiveness of ACCs in Ethiopia.

Corruption is one of the worst and the most widespread forms of behavior which is incompatible with the ideals of justice, democracy, peace and stability and human rights. Due to the universality of the problem, the international community devised a law with different measures to control corruption. Ethiopia also joined this international movement against corruption by establishing a specialized anti-corruption agency, FEACC. The FEACC has been combating corruption through a three-pronged and multi-stakeholder approach. When we see the achievements of the commission it has shown mixed results.

When we critically evaluate the achievements of the commission, this researcher in this study found that the following are the major positive accomplishments of the FEACC: Expanding Ethics and anti-corruption Education and making corruption a public agenda through training, research works and publication, panel discussions, celebrating International anti-corruption days and utilizing media outlets; Revising and Strengthening the Legal Framework to avoid legal gaps regarding corruption; Prevention of corruption through system review; Investigation and Prosecution of corruption offence; Working in partnership with the stakeholders; Asset registration and recovery and Establishing of the national anti-corruption coalition.

The effectiveness of the FEACC was assessed based on the parameters including, its independence, adequacy of resources, comprehensive mandate, transparency, adequacy of power of investigation and its cooperation with other stakeholders. Accordingly, the findings of the study reveals that even though the FEACC is playing a significant role in combating corruption and building peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation it is found to be ineffective. The reason is that these parameters constrained by resource constraints, the existence of gap between the public expectation and achievement of the Commission, limitation of legal framework inadequacy and inability to disclosing registered assets. On the other hand, the commission has not been free from defects, in its crusade against corruption. Critics have already been out speaking about its low results compared to the high public expectations.

This study has closely assessed the FEACC‘s performance and identified the following factors as challenges that face the FEACC in its struggle against corruption. The limitations of the parameters of the effectiveness are parts of the challenges that faced the Commission. These challenges include; Capacity constraints (financial, human and technical), narrow mandate to deal with private sector corruption, lack of sanctioning mechanism for non-compliance, lack of public trust and confidence, problems related to whistleblowers and witnesses, reluctance of other institutions to cooperate with FEACC and shortage of budget and fiscal autonomy and lack of visible political commitment among government officials.

Generally, the role of FEACC in combating corruption is found to be ineffective because of constrained by limitation of effectiveness parameters and other challenges In that, the complex

and sophisticated nature of the corruption offence exacerbated by the low level of FEACC‘s capabilities; narrow mandate of the FEACC to prevent and prosecute corruption in the private sector; (inability) to win public trust and confidence as an anti-corruption watchdog institution colored and disillusioned public trust due to FEACC‘s inefficiency to protect itself from frequent political manipulation and interference where it has been held that it had been created to serve as the political purpose of the ruling party; etc.; the reluctance on the part of the other government institutions to cooperate with the FEACC and to implement the recommendations of the commission; lack of political commitment to fight corruption and to support the FEACC are the main bottle necks faced to FEACC in the fight against corruption.

Based on the findings of the study, the FEACC has used different alternative strategies to address its challenges. These includes; combating corruption through a three-pronged and multi-stakeholder approach in that, comprehensive anticorruption strategy (expanding ethics and anticorruption education, preventing corruption and other impropriates and investigation, exposing and prosecution of corruption crimes), identifying focus areas and working on that, working in partnership with the stakeholders were the main strategies used.

In sum, notwithstanding the positives surveyed above, there remains much to be concerned about in the FEACC‘s performance to date as shown above. The task of building an independent anti-corruption institution that enjoys popular legitimacy that is well resourced and successful in the execution of its mandate is a daunting and protracted one. Given the circumstances and constraints under which it operates it could not be expected of the FEACC to be fully functional and properly effective. The FEACC has been given enough powers, more or less, to combat corruption by pursuing a comprehensive range of educational, preventive, investigative and prosecutorial activities.

Although its anti-corruption efforts have improved over time, the Commission regrettably has not made noteworthy progress in actually mitigating corruption in the country. This may be attributable to the FEACC‘s structural flaws, its continued vulnerability to political interference, its long time difficulties with securing public trust, its deficiencies in respect of human and financial resources, and its resultant inability to produce more potent investigative and prosecutorial strategies. Finally, for effective and efficient struggle against corruption among

police, FEACC and the Attorney General, there is a need to have integration supported by legal procedures as discussed in the study this will enhance the anti-corruption campaign.

5.2 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings mentioned above the study recommends different alternative measures to be taken to address the challenges and to further enhance the effectiveness of the FEACC in that to contribute a firm share to peace and stability of the Ethiopian federal integration so, the following recommendations are made: According to the study findings Additional measures should be taken to increase the organizational autonomy and transparency of the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC), including the appointment of board members through broad consultation with representatives of civil society or Appointment mechanism which operates through parliamentary consensus, together with an external accountability mechanism such as multi-party Parliamentary Select Committee, can reduce opportunities of abuse of the appointments process or biased appointments.

Maintaining and ensuring a maximum autonomy, refraining from party favoritism and ensuring integrity of the FEACC as an independent entity; hence, diminishing and struggling against a non-genuine and unreasonable political interference in the autonomous works of the commission to ensure the success of the anti-corruption campaign in the country. In addition Enhancing the capacity of the FEACC by promoting and advancing the specialization and skills of the staff‘s personnel and resources; and Ensuring a reliable and dependable budgetary autonomy and necessary requirements.

Moreover, Fostering and building a public confidence and trust by living conforming to the requirements of the laws and the expectations by the public so that the public could come together behind and support the FEACC. The challenge against the institutional structure should be rearranged by credible, responsible, committed and people-oriented leadership. This is a way to establish strong institution that must start from the top leadership rank. Too much executive authority wields too many impacts negatively on the function of the institutions goal. Therefore the excess authority of the executives must reduce slightly so that all employees could function independently.

In their leadership practice, rewards and appreciation programs should be facilitated to give recognition for those who struggle and expose unethical practice where ever and the institution should also open the door to new professions on different positions in The reason that new leaders are often assumed to be better able to push for policy and institution reforms because they are less tied in by established patronage networks. Set strong institutions, effective policies and unifying symbols together with an independent and impartial judicial system that ensures the protection of minority rights, the rule of law and the secularity of the state. Inclusive political institutions protecting the rights of the minority could reduce their involvement in violent activities and subsequent state repression. Such institutions are also crucial to transform conflict and enhance regional integration.

The federal administration has to be supported by an inclusive constitutional framework, effective enforcement mechanisms, transparent and accountable governments. Governing elites must abide by constitutional rights and responsibilities and perform through institutional procedures and be accountable to their activities (Mengisteab, 2011).

Merera Gudina**,** (2003) in his work, which appears to be a guideline for democratizers has advised, without national consensus on the modality of democratic governance and the 'political rules of the game' thereof, successful democratization is more of an illusion at best and hypocrisy at worst. A corollary to this is that democratizing multi-ethnic polities need a careful construction of political structures and institutions, which able to mediate and accommodate diversities, not those, which exacerbate differences at the cost of shared commonalties.

Consensus-based structures of political and economic governance could address the factors for diversity- Institutionalization of the politics of accommodation and democratic bargaining would reduce ethnic antagonism and promote trust, dialogue, tolerance and recognition of differences, moderation and cooperation as critical engines of coexistence (Jinadu, 2007). Mitigating the moral decay of citizens by adopting a more aggressive tone towards corruption; such like saying ‘theft’ and ‘thieves’ for corrupt persons, instead of the word ‘rent-seeking,’ using the word ‘theft’ instead of ‘corruption’, called ‘thieves’ for corrupt persons to keep the social values of the society in place.

And In order to change the emerging bad perception that considers corruption and an ethical practice as common daily practice should be changed by enabling the society in different

sessions launched moral education campaigns and education could in the long-term help in curbing incentives for corruption by changing public attitudes and fostering strong ethical values. The education curriculum should include other academic disciplines to advance student's knowledge and skills on contexts of ethics and anti-corruption efforts. It should include the contexts of ethics, moral values of the society, and evils of corruption to human security and development and struggles of popular anti-corruption institutions in the world. Because an educated society is psychologically fit and does not cause problem to others; it rather accomplish its responsibility with ethical manner. The FEACC should work in coordination to struggle and mitigate corruption with all institutions, CSO's, watchdog agencies and all stakeholders than ever before.

In order to achieve higher levels of transparency and engagement of the civil society enable them to play a greater role in promoting good governance and the protection of human rights.

Introduce a nationwide dissemination campaign of the large sums involved in corruption and the immense physical and mental harm corruptors inflict on the wellbeing of Society as a whole, more so on the enhancement of poverty and inequality, disruption of peace and community unsettlement. Introduce a better and more effective electoral system with greater transparency and reduce the number of political parties, many of which are used as a "rental" party and also drain resources of the public.

For winning of the long war against corruption and ultimately lower levels of grand corruption, the law enforcement bodies should fulfills its duty in observation to the existing laws of corruption crimes and in accordance with the spirit of the laws it must execute the existing laws. Without punishment, the grand corrupt cannot be deterred and a message is sent to society that corruption is a rewarding criminal offence.

5.3. Implication for Further Research

Out of the finding of the study it is possible to perform a research in the future about The political commitment of the government to struggle corruption , why declaration of information is not accessible to the public, why sanctions do not take place against non-compliant fillers of registration? Why verification is not conducted? Furthermore, why the commission is not under taking these activities as stipulated in the law? Need to see critically.

Bibliography

Aalen L (2008). Institutionalizing the politics of Ethnicity: Actors, Power and Mobilization in Southern Ethiopia under Ethnic Federalism. Oslo: University of Oslo, PhD dissertation.

Abbink, J. (2011) "Ethnic-based Federalism and Ethnicity in Ethiopia: Reassessing the Experiment after 20 Years", Journal of Eastern African Studies, 5 (4), 596-618.

Abebe, G. (n.d). "Efficiency, Accountability and Transparency in Public Procurement: The Level of Compliance in Africa, Ethiopian Case" Available at http://www.ippa.org Paper presented at the 5th international public procurement Conference, Dublin, Ireland.

Addis Ababa University, (2011), Impact Assessment Study of the Activities of the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, study commissioned by the FEACC, Addis Ababa.

Aduda, G.T. (2007) Budget Monitoring and Price Intelligence Unit (Due Process); A Mechanism for Combating Corruption in Infrastructure Delivery in Nigeria. MA thesis, Lough borough University, United Kingdom.

Alam Minhaj et al. (2014), "Preventing Bad Governance in Ethiopia: Major instruments of Anti-Corruption Drive", Aligarh Muslim University, Department of Political Science, Indian Journals of Politics, Vol.48 (1-2):159-183

Alam, M. and Onsamo, D. 2017. Assessing the Effectiveness of Ethics Liaison Units in Combating Corruption: The Case of Hadiya Zone, SNNPRS, and Ethiopia. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Vol. 7, No. 1.

Alem Habtu (2004). Ethnic pluralism as an organizing principle of the Ethiopian federation.

Alemante Gebreselasie (2003). Ethnic federalism: its promise and pitfalls for Africa. Yale

Alemayehu (2008): The Perception of Corruption and Its Unique Features in Ethiopia.

Alemseged Abay (2004). Diversity and state building in Ethiopia. African affair, 103(413), along the Oromo-Somali Ethnic Frontiers. International institute for social studies.

Amundsen, I. (1999). Political Corruption, An introduction to the Issues. Chr, Michelsen Institute, Development Studies and Human rights, working paper. And Anti-Corruption Commission, study commissioned by the FEACC, Addis Ababa.

Andrew, H. Y. (2003). Anti-Corruption Strategy of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. Presentation held at the 4th Regional Anti-Corruption Conference in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 3-5 December 2003.

APEC (2006). Anti-corruption and governance: The Philippine experience. Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation. Ha Noi, Viet Nam. Leaders meeting document.

Arsema, T. (2010). A review of the effectiveness of the federal ethics and anti-corruption commission of Ethiopia. European Union and the World Bank.

Asia-Pacific Development Journal, (2000). "Corruption: Causes, Consequences and Cures" Vol. 7, No. 2, Pp 33-58.

Asnake K (2009). Federalism and Ethnic Conflict in Ethiopia: A Comparative Study of the Somali and Benishangul-Gumuz Regions. Leiden University, PhD Dissertation.

Asongu, S.A., Nwachukwu, J. C., 2016a.The mobile phone in the diffusion of knowledge for institutional quality in Sub Saharan Africa. World Dev., 86(October), 133-147.

Ayferam, G., Bayeh, E. and Muchie, Z. 2015. Causes and Consequences of Corruption in Ethiopia; the case of Ambo Town. Global Journal of Educational Administration and Management Vol. 2 (1), pp. 072-079.

Assefa F (2012). Ethiopia‟s Experiment in Accommodating Diversity: 20 Year‟s Balance Sheet. Journal of Regional and Federal Studies 22(4): 435-473.

Assefa Fesha. (2006). "Theory versus practice in the implementation of Ethiopia‟s ethnic federalism." In David Turton (2006) (ed). Ethnic federalism: the Ethiopian experience in comparative perspective. Addis Ababa: James Currey/Addis Ababa University Press.

AUCPCC (2003). African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (adopted 11 July 2003 and entered into force 5 August 2006).

Ayalew, Shimelies (2005), Corruption and Anticorruption in Ethiopia: a Case Study of the Ethiopia Custom Authority, Addis Ababa University.

Babbie, E. (2010). The practice of social research (12th Ed.). Wadsworth, Cengage.

Bahiru Zewde. (1991). A history of modern Ethiopia, 1855-1974. London/Athens/Addis Ababa: James Currey/Ohio University Press/Addis Ababa University Press.

Bardhan, P. (1997). Corruption and Development: A Review of Issues. Journal of Economic Literature, 35 (3), 1320-1346.

Bashir, A. (2006). Combating corruption: The role of the Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAC) in Bangladesh. MA thesis, Lund University, Bangladish.

Bayley and Damid, H. (1999). The effects of corruption in a developing nation. New Brunswick (USA), New Jersey.

Beken, C. (n.d.). Federalism and the accommodation of ethnic diversities: The case of Ethiopia.

Belai, E (2004) "Disabling a Political Rival Under the Cover of Fighting Corruption in Ethiopia- The Case of Prime Minister Meles Zenawi Vs Ex- Defense Minister Seeye Abraha" http://www.aigaforum.com/TheCaseofSiye.pdf.

Berdal and Zaum (eds.), Political Economy of State building: Power after Peace (Abingdon: Routledge, 2012).

Berihun, A. (2013). The Legal Regime of Corruption in Ethiopia: An Assessment from International Law Perspective. Oromia Law Journal, 4 (1), 73-124.

Beschel, O Robert. (2009) , MENA Region Anti-Corruption Policies and Institutions: A Survey of the Landscape, A Power Point Presentation made by Mr. Beschel Jr., Lead Public Sector Specialist , on December 2009 at the World Bank.

Biruk, N. (2016). Effectiveness of anticorruption institutions in implementing international anticorruption instruments: The case of FEACC of Ethiopia. MA thesis, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa.

Bonaglia, F., Braga de Macedo, J.,Bussolo M., 2001.How globalization improves governance. Working Paper No. 181. OECD Development Centre November.

Brancaiti, D. (2006). Decentralization: Fueling fire or dampening the flame of ethnic conflict.

Brink, H.I.L. (1993). Validity and Reliability in qualitative research. Conference paper, paper, delivered at SA society of Nurse Researchers' workshop-RAU 16(2), 35-38.

Brinkerhoff, Derick W. (2010), Unpacking the Concept of Political Will to Confront Corruption, U4 Anti-Corruption Recourse Center

Brownsberger, W.N. (1983). Development and Governmental Corruption: Materialism and Political Fragmentation in Nigeria. The Journal of African Studies, 21(2), 215 – 233.

Bukovansky, M. (2006). The Hollowness of Anti-Corruption Discourse. Review of International Political Economy, 13 (2), 181-209.

Burgess M (1993). The Political uses of Federalism. In M Burgess and a Gagnon (Eds); Canada, Germany and Switzerland. Routledge, Taylor and Francis groups:

Capasso, S. and Santoro, L. (2018). Active and passive Corruption: theory and Evidence. European Journal of Political Economy, 52,103-119.

Catharina. G. (2013) Accountability and Corruption Abo Academy University Press, Abo, Finland.

CECLCC, (2002) Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (adopted 4 November 1998 and entered into force 1 July 2002).

Charron, Nicholas (2008), Mapping and Measuring the Impact of Anti-Corruption Agencies: A New Dataset for 18 Countries, the Quality of Government Institute, University of Gothenburg.

Chinhamo, O. and Shumba, G. (2007). Institutional Working definition of corruption. ACT South Africa Working paper, No.1.

Choi, Jin-Wook (2009), Institutional Structures and Effectiveness of Anticorruption Agencies : A Comparative Analysis of South Korea and Hong Kong, Department of Public Administration, Korea University, Seoul

Cohen, J. and Rogers, J. (1992). "Secondary associations in democratic governance". Politics and Society 20: 393-472.

Combating Corruption: The Hong Kong Experience. Tsinghua china Law Review, 6(239), 239-256. Commissioned by the Federal Ethics & Anti-Corruption Commission of Ethiopia

Corruption, Democracy and Good Governance in Africa: Essay on Accountability and Ethical Behavior (pp. 62-77). Gaborone: Light books.

Cresswell, J. W. (1998). Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among the traditions. California, Sage publication.

Creswell, J.W. (2007). Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choose among five approaches (2nd Ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Creswell, J. W., & Plano Clark, V. L. (2011). Designing and conducting mixed methods research (2nd Ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.

Danilet, C. (2009). Corruption and Anti-Corruption in the Justice System. Konrad-Adenauer Foundation, Rule of Law Program South East Europe, Free distribution publication.

De Silva, Luis (2008), Anti-corruption agencies: between empowerment and irrelevance working paper from ANCORAGE-NET and CIES-ISCTE at Lisbon, University Institute

De Sousa, L. (2009). Anti-corruption agencies: Between empowerment and irrelevance. Criminal Law Social Change, 53, 5-22.

De Sousa, L. (2009). Does performance matter to institutional survival? The method and politics of performance measurement for anticorruption agencies. EUI working paper.

De Speville, Bertrand, (2008), Failing anti-corruption agencies – causes and cures paper presented at the ISCTE conference, Lisbon, 14-16 May 2008 Development.

De Waal, "Missions without end? Peacekeeping in the African political marketplace", International Affairs, Vol.85, no.1 (2009), pp. 99-113;

Denscombe, M. (2003). The good research guide for small-scale social research projects (2nd Ed.). Open University Press, Philadelphia.

Desta and Asayehgn (2016) Curbing Corruption in Ethiopia: Applying Democratic Autonomy at the Local Level. MA thesis; on Tigray Online-Ethiopian Daily News.

Dimant, E. (2013). The Nature of Corruption: An Interdisciplinary perspective. Economics Discussion Papers, No. 59, Kiel Institute for the World Economy.

Dimant, E. and Tosato.G, (2017). Causes and Effects of Corruption: What has Past Decade's lessoned us.

Dionisie, Dan and Checchi, Francesco (2008), Corruption and Anti-Corruption Agencies in Eastern Europe and the CIS: a Practitioners' Experience, UNDP.

Doig, Alan (1995), Good Government and Sustainable Anti-Corruption Strategy: A role for independent anti-corruption agencies?

Doig, Alan and Williams, Robert (2007), Achieving success and avoiding failure in Anticorruption Commission: Developing the Role of Donors, U4 Anti-Corruption Recourse Centre.

Doig, Alan, David Watt and Robert Williams. (2007). Why do developing country anticorruption commissions fail to deal with corruption? Understanding the three dilemmas of organizational development, performance expectation, and donor and government cycles. Public Administration and Développent. Volume 27 Issue 3: 251 – 259

.

Dreher, A., & Herzfeld, T. (2005). The Economic Costs of Corruption: A Survey and New Evidence. Washington, D.C: World Bank.

Dube, A. (1999). The Struggle against Corruption and Political Patronage: An Internationl Perspective. In K. Frimpong, & G. Jacques (Eds.).

Elazar DJ (1987). Exploring Federalism. Tuscaloosa, Al: University of Alabama Press.

Erk, J. & Anderson, L.M. (2010). Introduction. In Erk, J. and Anderson, L.M (Eds.),

Ethics Magazine, (2011a). "Ethics is not only the parameter of good and evil but also the measure of success" Vol. 18 No.1, Pp.38. FEACC.

Ethics Magazine, (2012a). "Transparency to exterminate construction related disputes in the construction sectors" Vol. 19 No.1, Pp.37. FEACC.

Farida, M. and Esfahani, A. (2006). Corruption and economic development: A critical review of literature. AARES 50th Annual Conference, Agricultural and Resource Economics, the University of Sydney.

FDRE and UNDP (2012): Strengthening the Capacity of the Ethiopia's Federal Ethics and Anticorruption Commission Sub-Programme (2008 – 2011), at pp. 5.

FDRE, (2001), Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ethics and Anti-Corruption. Commission (FEACC) Proclamation Number 235/2001, Federal Nagarit Gazeta, Berhanena Selam Printing Press, Addis Ababa.

FDRE-MFA. (2005). Policy Handbook: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Addis Ababa: Berhan Selam Printing Enterprises.

FEACC Commissioner Ali Suleiman cited in Ethics Magazine Vol. 12 No. 4, June 2013.

FEACC, (2002), Corruption Prevention and Research Department. Studies on practices and procedures in Privatization Agency to secure the revision of methods of work, which may be conducive to corrupt practices. (Unpublished). FEACC, Addis Ababa.

FEACC, (2004), principles of ethics and crimes of corruption brusher, A.A Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission.

FEACC, (2012). Profile of the Federal and Regional Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commissions,
Federal Civil Service Agency (2009), Civil Services Human Resource Statistic 2008.

Findlay, M. and Stewart, M. (1991). Implementing Corruption Prevention Strategies through Codes of Conduct. Current Issues in Criminal Justice, 3, (2), 250-264.

Formulating an Effective Anti-Corruption Strategy: The Experience of Hong Kong ICAC. By Mr. Tony KWOK Man-wai, former Deputy Commissioner and Head of Operations, Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), Hong Kong (1996-2002). 79

Gebru Tarekegn (2009). The Ethiopian revolution: War in the horn of Africa. New Heaven.

Girling, J. (1997). Corruption. Capitalism and Democracy. Routledge, London.

Girling, J., Taylor and Francis, G. (2002). Corruption, capitalism and democracy Routledge, London.

Global Peace Index (2013) "Measuring Peace and Assessing Country Risk", Institute for Economics and Peace.

Guttermann, T.C., Fetters, M.D and Cresswell, J.W. (2015). Integrating quantitative and qualitative results. The annals of family medicine. 13(6).

Hagmann, T. and Abbink, J. (2011) "Twenty years of revolutionary democratic Ethiopia, 1991 to 2011", Journal of Eastern African Studies, 5(4): 579-595.

Heilbrunn, J. (2004). Anti-corruption commissions: Panacea or real medicine to fight corruption World Bank, Washington DC USA.

Heywood, A. (2007). Politics. Third edition. New Delhi: Macmillan.Journal of Ethiopian Studies, 2(1/2), 55-75.

ICAC (2009). Independent Commission against Corruption. Report on Corruption in the provision and Certification of Security Industry Training.

Janelle Plummer, 'Overview' in Jannele Plummer (ed.), Diagnosing Corruption in Ethiopia Perceptions, Realities, and the Way Forward for Key Sectors (World Bank, 2012) 1, 12-15.

Johnson, J. (2012). Theories of change in anti-corruption work: A tool for programme design and evaluation. Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI), Bergen, Norway.

Johnson, Michael and Kpundeh, J. (2002). Building a clear machine: Anti-corruption coalitions and sustainable reform. The World Bank Institutional Working Paper. Washington DC.

Johnson, Taxell, Zaum, Mapping evidence gaps in anti-corruption: Assessing the state of the operationally relevant evidence on donors' action and approaches in reducing corruption, Chr. Michelson Institute U4 Issue 2012:7.

Johnston, M. (2005). Syndromes of corruption: Wealth, power and democracy. Cambridge University Press.

Kaome, G. (2014). Challenges faced by the Kenya ethics and anticorruption commission in implementing the strategies recommended by united nation convention against corruption in Kenya. MBA Thesis Nairobi University Kenya.

Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). Methodology and Analytical Issues - Worldwide Governance Indicators (pp. 31): The World Bank. Kaufmann, D., Kraay.

Kebede, G. 2013. Political Corruption: Political and Economic State Capture in Ethiopia. European Scientific Journal Vol.9, No.35 ISSN: 1857 – 7881. 23 October 2018.

Keller E (2004) Understanding Conflicts in the Horn of Africa. In C L Sriram and Z Nielsen (Eds); Exploring Sub-regional Conflict: Opportunities for Conflict Prevention; Published by Boulder, CO, Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Khan, M. (1996). A typology of corrupt transaction in Developing Countries. IDS Bulletine, 27(2), 103-128.

Khemani, M (2009) "Anti-Corruption Commissions in the African State: Burying the Problem or Addressing the Issue?"

Kidane Mengsteab (2001). Ethiopia's ethnic based federalism: 10 years after. African issues,

Kidane, W. and Sinder, R. (2005). Combating corruption through international law in Africa: A comparative analysis Cornell International Law Journal, 40(3), 235-268.

Kilimanjaro International, (2011). Second Corruption Perception Survey in Ethiopia,

Kincaid. J. (2011). „Introduction: Historical and theoretical foundations of federalism." In Kincaid J. (ed.). Federalism. Vol.1. Los Angeles/London/New Delhi/Singapor/Washington D.C. Sage publications Ltd.

Kinkino, K. (2014). Assessment of the effectiveness of the anti-corruption authorities: A case study of achievements and prospects of the SNNPRS ethics and anti-corruption commission. MA Thesis Hawassa University, Hawassa.

Klitgaard, R. (2008). A Holistic Approach to the Fight against Corruption Bali, Indonesia.

Kpundeh, S. J. (1995). Politics and Corruption in Africa: A Case Study of Sierra Leone. New York: University Press of America.

Kothari, R, C. (2004). Research methodology: methods and Techniques (2nd Ed.). New Delhi, New Age International publishers.

Kultar, S. (2007). Qualitative Social research methods. New Delhi, Sage.

Kumar Das, S. (2013). Corruption Commission of Bangladesh: Diagnosis of a fading hope. The Hague, Netherlands.

Kumar, CR. (2005). Corruption, human rights, and development: sovereignty and state capacity to promote good governance. Soc'y Int'l L. Proc. 416.

Kumar, R. (2011). Research methodology: a step-by-step guide for beginners (3rd Ed.). New Delhi.

Kymlicka W (2006). Emerging Western Models of Multinational Federalism: Are they Relevant for Africa? In D Turton (Ed); Ethnic Federalism: The Ethiopian Experience in Comparative Perspective; Published by Oxford, James Currey; pp 32-64.

Lambsdorff, J. (2006). Consequences and Causes of Corruption: What do We Know from a Cross-Section of Countries? International journal on the economics of corruption, 34(5), 3-52.

Lindner, S. 2014. Ethiopia: Overview of Corruption in Land Administration. Transparency International.

Livingston W S (1956). Federalism and Constitutional Change. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Maasho, A. 2017. Ethiopia Arrests State Minister for Finance on Suspicion of Corruption. Thomson Reuters.

Marczyk, G., DeMatteo, D. and Festinger, D. (2005). Essential of research design and methodology. Ottawa, Canada.

Marks, D. and Yardley, L. (2004). Research methods for clinical and health psychology. Sage.

Marquette, H. and Peiffer, C. (2015). Collective action and systemic corruption. Paper presented at the ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, University of Warsaw.

Martini, M. 2015. Fighting Illicit Financial Flows from Ethiopia. Transparency International.

Meagher, P. (2002). Anti-corruption agencies: A review of experience. IRIS Center, University of Maryland Submitted to the World Bank.

Meagher, P. (2004), Anti-Corruption Agencies: Rhetoric versus Reality, University of Maryland. The Journal of Policy Reform, 8 (1), 69-103.

Megiso Shamebo (2007): Anti-corruption Efforts in Ethiopia, at pp. 2.

Mengisteab K (2007). Identity, Politics, Democratization and State Building in Ethiopia‟s Federal Arrangement. African Journal on Conflict Resolution 4 (2):63-89.

Meon, P. and Weill, L. (2010). Is Corruption Efficient Grease? World Development, 38(3), 244-259.

Merera Gudina (2004). State, competing nationalism and democratization in Ethiopia. In A. G. Nhemu (Ed.), The Quest for Peace in Africa Transformation, Democracy and Public Policy (pp. 245-267). Addis Ababa: OSSREA.

Merera, G. (2003). Ethiopia Competing Ethnic Nationalism and Ousts for Democracy, 1960-2000. Addis Ababa: Chamber printing house.(Book).

Mezmur, T. and Koen, R. (2011). The Ethiopian Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission: A Critical Assessment. Law Democracy and Development, 1(15), 1-29.

Ministry of Justice of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2005), Profile of Justice/Legal Institutions of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Migiro, S.O., Magangi, B.A. (2011). Mixed methods: A review of literature and the future of the new research paradigm. African Journal of Business Management, Academic Journals Review.

Mitchell, Z. (2014). A Comparative Analysis of the OECD Anti- Corruption Models (Asia, and Europe) and Australia's Existing Anti-Corruption Plat form. International Journal of Business and Comers.

Mo Ibrahim Foundation. 2018. Ibrahim Index of African Governance.

Muganda, A. A. (1999). The Corruption Scourge in Africa: Its Causes, Impact and Control. In K. Frimpong, & G. Jacques (Eds.), Corruption, Democracy and Good Governance in Africa: Essay on accountability and Ethical Behavior (pp. 40-48). Gaborone: Light books.

Mulatu, Y. 2014. Petty Corruption Rife in Ethiopia Addis Fortune.

Muthomi, T. (2006). The anti-corruption and economic crimes act, has Kenya discharged her obligations to her peoples and the world?. MA thesis, Nairobi University.

Mothers, N., Fox, N. and Hunn, A. (2002). Trent focus for research and development in primary health care: Using interviews in a research project. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net.

National Anti-corruption Coalition Founding Conference Proceedings (2009), Developed by government affairs office in cooperation with the FEACC Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia., USA.

OECD (2007), Specialized Anti-Corruption Institutions Reviews of Models, OECD Anti-Corruption Network for East Europe and central Asia.

OECD, (2008). "Specialized Anticorruption Institutions: Review Models" Anticorruption Of Compliance in Africa, Ethiopian Case" Available at <http://www.ippa.org> paper presented at the 5th international public procurement Conference, Dublin, Ireland.

Omotoye, A. (2016). An Overview of the Role of Non-State Actors in preventing and Combating Corruption in Botswana: Challenges and Opportunities. Public Administration Research.

Onwuuegbuzie, J. A., and Collins, T. K. (2007). A typology of mixed methods sampling designs in social science research. The qualitative report.

Pak Hung, M. (2001). Corruption and Economic Growth. Journal of Comparative Economics.

Persson, Rothstein and Teorell (2010). The Failure of Anti-Corruption Policies: A Theoretical Mischaracterization of the Problem. The QOG Institute, Gothenburg.

Philp, "Conceptualizing Corruption in peace building Contexts", in Cheng and Zaum (eds.), Corruption and Post-Conflict peace building: Selling the Peace? (Abingdon: Routledge, 2011).

Pope, J. (2000). Confronting corruption: The elements of a national integrity system. Transparency International Publishing, London.

Pope, Jeremy and Vogl Frank (2000), Making Anticorruption Agencies More Effective, IMF, Volume 37, Number. 2.

Profile of the Federal Ethics and anticorruption Commission, (from 2006 to 2016).

Quah J. (1999). Comparing Anti-Corruption Measure in Asian Countries: Lesson to be learnt. Asian Review of Public Administration.

Reno, (2009); "Anti-corruption efforts in Liberia: Are they aimed at the right targets?" in Cheng and Zaum (eds.), Corruption and Post-Conflict Peace building: Selling the Peace? (Abingdon: Routledge, 2011).

Rijckeghem, C. and Weder, P. (1997). Corruption and the rate of temptation: Do low wages in the civil service cause corruption? Working Paper Washington D.C.

Rikker W H (1964). Federalism: Origins, operation, significance. Boston, MA: Little, Brown and Company.

Ritchie, J. and Lewis, J. (2003). Qualitative Research Practice: A guide for social science students and researchers. London, Sage.

Robben, K. (1998). Recent Debate on Curbing Political Corruption. In A. Honeghem (Ed.), Ethics and Accountability in a Context of Governance and New Public Management (pp. 219-229). Amsterdam: IOS Press.

Robson, C. (2000). Small Scale Evaluation Principle and Practice. London, Sage.

Ronald, K. and Chikulo, B. (2000). Corruption and development in Africa: Lessons from country case studies. Palgrave, Macmillan presses.

Rose-Ackerman, S. (1978). Corruption: A study in political economy. New York, Academic Press.

Rose-Ackerman, S. (1996). Democracy and the grand corruption. International Social Science Journal, 158(3), 365-380.

Rose-Ackerman, S. (2013). International Actors and the Promises and Pitfalls of Anti-Corruption. University of Pennsylvania Journal of International Law, 34 (3), 447-489.

Rothstein, B. (2007). Anti-corruption - A big bang theory. University of Gothenburg.

Salih MA Mohamed & Markakis J (1998). Introduction. In MA Mohammed Salih & J Markakis (Eds); Ethnicity and the State in Eastern Africa; Published by Nordiska Afrika institutet, pp. 7-13.

Selamu Sulamo. (2010) Preventive Approach to combat corruption and the SNNPRS Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission. The Case of Durame Town Administration Unpublished MA Thesis, Ethiopia, Hawassa University.

Semahagn Gashu (2014). The last post-cold war socialist federation: Ethnicity, ideology and Secessionism? International Organization, 6(3), 651-685.

Shang, Y. (2002). Curbing corruption: A comparative analysis of corruption control in Singapore, Hong Kong, and Taiwan PhD Dissertation, Harvard University.

Shimelis, A. (2005). Corruption and Anti-Corruption in Ethiopia: A case study of the Ethiopian customs authority MA Thesis, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa.

Shleifer, A. and Vishny, R.W., 1993. Corruption The Quarterly Journal of Economics, 108 (3), pp.599-617.

Speville, B. (2008). Empowering anti-corruption agencies: Failing anticorruption agencies causes and cures. ISCTE, Lisbon Portugal.

Tanzi, V. (1998). Corruption around the World, Causes, Consequences, Scope and Cures. IMF Staff Papers, 45(4), 559-594.

Tatishvili, T. (2013). Anti-Corruption Examination: The System of Measures Designed to Counteract and Prevent Corruption. Law and Modern States Comparative Studies.

Tesfaye, A. (2006). Identity politics, citizenship, and democratization in Ethiopia. Journal of international law, 28(51), 51-107.

Tewodros Mezmur and Rymond Koen (2011): The Ethiopian Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission: A Critical Assessment, Law Democracy and Development, vol, 15, atpp.2. https://www.transparency.org/country/ETH> accessed on 20 December 2018.

The World Bank. (1998). the initiative on defining, monitoring and measuring social capital: overview and program description. Social Development Department, Social Capital Working Paper Series No.1. Washington, DC.

Transparency Ethiopia (2008), Corruption diagnostic Baseline survey report.

Transparency International ‘Ethiopia; (2018) Corruption Perception Index’

Transparency International, (2011). Daily Lives and Corruption: Public Opinion in Ethiopia, at pp. 2.

Transparency International, (2011). National Integrity System Assessment Ethiopia, Addis Ababa.

Turton D (2006). Introduction. In D Turton (Ed); Ethnic Federalism: The Ethiopian Experience in Comparative Perspective; Published James Currey, pp 1-31.

Ugur, M. and Dasgutpa, N. (2011). Evidence on the economic growth impacts of corruption in low-income countries and beyond: A systematic review. MA thesis, University of London.

Vaughan S (2003). Ethnicity and Power in Ethiopia. University of Edinburgh, PhD dissertation.

Vissak, T. (2010). Recommendation for using the Case Study Method in International Business Research. The qualitative report, 15(2), 370-388.

Watts R (2008). Comparing Federal Systems (3rd edition). Montreal: McGill-Queen‟s University Press. Woodward P (2003). The Horn of Africa: Politics and International Relations. London: I.B.Tauris.

Wheatland, B. 2015 Corruption and Anti-corruption in Ethiopia's Energy Sector.

Wickberg, S. 2013. Best Practice in Anti-Corruption Commissions. Anti-Corruption Helpdesk

Williams, R. (1987). Political Corruption in Africa. Gower publishing, USA.

Wing-chi, H. (2004). Combating Corruption: The Hong Kong Experience. Tsinghua china Law Review, 6(239), 239-256.

World Bank (1998): Ethiopia: Anti-corruption Report: Poverty Reduction and Social Development Unit Africa Region, at pp. 1.

Yin, R.K. (1994). Case Study Research: Design and Method (2nd ed.) Newbury Park, Sage.

Zemelak Ayitenew Ayele, Corruption in Ethiopia: A Merely Technical Problem or a Major Constitutional Crisis? Conference Paper, September 2017 accessed on 02 October 2019.

Websites

FEACC: Annual Report (2018 G.C) ;(2011) E.C (From September- January 2011).

http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/ en/Reports/Html/173.htm Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, Explanatory Report (accessed 14 February, 2019).

http://foreignpolicy.com/2018/01/11/ethiopia-is-fallingapart

http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1334286> (accessed January, 2019).

http://www. ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Development/GoodGovernance/Pages/AntiCorruption.aspx.

http://www.business-anti-corruption.com/country-profiles/sub-saharanafrica/ Ethiopia Business Anti-Corruption Portal – Ethiopia Country Profile (accessed 18 October 2018).
http://www.feac.gov.et/Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission.

http://www.feac.gov.et/web_collection/Com_report_english.htm> (accessed February 2019).

http://www.feac.gov.et/web_collection/why_proclamation_amended_englis_starter.ht. FEACC: Amendment of the Proclamation.

http://www.globalintegrity.org/reports/2006/ethiopia/index.cfm- Global Integrity.

http://www.justiceinethiopia.net/campaignoneyearlater.htm, Justice in Ethiopia (July 2002) PM Meles' "Anti-Corruption" Campaign One Year Later: What has it really"achieved"?
http://www.mofed.gov.et/Ethiopia's Minister of Finance and Economic Development.Website.

http://www.teamtechnology.co.uk/business-process-reengineering.html.Team
http://www.transparency.org, Transparency International corruption Perception Survey Report, Berlin, Germany (accessed April, 2019).

http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi (accessed 15 September 2018).

http://www.u4.no/themes/aacc/accdefinition.cfm> U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre: What is an ACC? Definitional Issues (accessed 8 December 2018).

http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/resources/statistics/factsheet.shtml United Nations 2014.

http://www.worldbank.org, World Bank, (1997), Helping Countries Combat Corruption: The Role of the World Bank, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network (accessed 15 December 2018).

https://www.thetrumpet.com/16850-fragile-states-index-ethiopia-is-facing-failure (accessed on, 16 March 2018).

Newspapers and Proclamations

A Proclamation to Provide for the Disclosure and Registration of Assets, Proclamation Amendment of anticorruption laws and its significance Vol. 14 No.3, Pp.38.

Annual Performance Report of the FEACC (2015a), Addis Ababa. Ethiopia.

Assessment Sample Study on turnover of employees of the FEACC, (2015b) Addis Ababa.

BBC News. 2016. What is Behind Ethiopia's Wave of Protests?

BBC News. 2017. Ethiopia Gives Protest Death Figures.

Bertelsmann Stiftung. 2018. Ethiopia Country Report.

Business Anti-Corruption Portal. 2017. Ethiopia Corruption Report.

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). 2018. Ethiopia – World Fact book.

FEACC's Strategic Plan Performance Report of the years between 2010 and 2018, (2015c), Addis Ababa. Ethiopia.

Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission establishment proclamation, Proclamation No. 235/2001, Federal Negarit gazzeta.

Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission. Addis Ababa.
http://www.ethpress.gov.et/herald/index.php/editorial- Good Governance Deficits: Facts behind the Protest in Some Parts of Oromia' (The Ethiopian Herald: 29 December 2015) accessed on 02 October 2019.

Impact Assessment Study on measuring public satisfaction regarding FEACC's major activities" (2015d), Addis Ababa. Ethiopia.

No. 668/2010, Federal Negarit Gazeta Proclamation No. 414/2004, the Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Addis Ababa.

Proclamation No. 515/2007, the Federal Civil Servants Proclamation. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Proclamation No. 833/2015, Revised Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Establishment Proclamation (Amendment), FDRE, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Revised Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Establishment Proclamation, ProclamationNo. 433/2005. Negarit Gazeta.11th Year. No. 18. Addis Ababa. (2nd February 2005).

The Council of Ministers Regulation to Provide for the Functioning of Ethics Liaison units, Regulation No. 144/2008, Federal Negarit Gazeta, Art 3.

The Council of Ministers Regulation to Provide for the Functioning of Ethics Liaison Units, Regulation No. 144/2008, Federal Negarit Gazeta.

The Reporter News Paper, 10 February, 2016, Vol. 21. No. 1647. Pp.1, Amharic Version, MCC
.
The Reporter News Paper, 13 February, 2016. Vol. XX, No. 1014, Pp. 2, English Version, MCC.

The Reporter News Paper, 7 February, 2016, Vol. 21. No1646. Pp.1, Amharic Version, MCC.

Xinhua. 2018. Corruption an Existential Threat to Ethiopia: PM – Xinhua.

APPENDIXES

Appendix A

Consent form for Survey Questionnaire



Addis Ababa University College of Law and Governance
Center for Federal Studies

Survey Questionnaire on Institutions of Combating Corruption and its Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation, The case of Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC)

I am a postgraduate student in Addis Ababa University College of Law and Governance Center for Federal Studies, as part of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Art in Federalism and Governance; I'm undertaking my research on "Institutions of Combating Corruption and its Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation, The case of "FEACC". The purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain information with regarded to Institutions of Combating Corruption and its Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation. So, you are kindly requested to give your answers as genuinely as you can. In regarding to the information you provide, I would like to assure you, that the information you provide will only be used for academic purposes and your honest and thoughtful response is thus, invaluable and the findings of the study will surely be useful to access the Institutions of Combating Corruption and its Implications on peace and stability of Ethiopian Federation. Due to this, your involvement as the respondents of the study is regarded as a great input to the quality of the research results.

Yours Sincerely!
In case you have any inquiry related to the study, please don't hesitate to contact me via:
Mobil phone: 09 70 75 17 72
General Instruction
This questionnaire contains three sections and contains 4 pages that will be expected to take approximately 15 to 20 minutes to complete. Please provide your responses to the questions based on the instructions under each section. If you have any comments or if you want to provide further explanations, please use the space provided at the end of the questionnaire.
Section I:
Demographic profile of respondents
*Please indicate the following by putting **(*)** on the spaces in front of the response options:*
Demographic profile of respondents
*Please indicate the following by putting **(*)** on the spaces in front of the response options:*

1. *Indicate your Gender.*

Male

Female

2. *Work Experience*

1- 2 *3-5* *6-10* *above 10*

3. *What is your highest level of your education?*

PhD *MA/MSc* *First Degree* *Diploma* *Other*

4. *Indicate the position that you hold in the Commission?*

- *Staff member*
- *Customer*
- *Other*

Section II:

Institutions of combating corruption and its Implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation

Instruction: *Below are lists of statements relating to Institutions of combating corruption and its Implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement by ticking* ***(√)*** *on the spaces that specify your choice from the options that range from strongly agree to strongly disagree. Each choice is identified by numbers ranged from 1 to 5. If you have comments or if you want to provide further explanations, please use the space provided at the end of the questionnaire.*

1. *In your own belief, does Institutions of combating corruption have an Implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation?*

Yes *No*

2. *In your perception, does the extent of corruption have grown at an alarming rate in recent years?*

Yes *No*

In your level of agreement to the statement below relating to Institutions of combating corruption and its Implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation, ***use a scale of 1-5,*** *where* ***1- strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3- neutral, 4- agree, 5- strongly agree***

No	***Institutions of combating corruption and its Implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation***	*SD (1)*	*DA (2)*	*N (3)*	*A (4)*	*SA (5)*
1	*Corruption and ethnic Favoritism, poses a great risk to peace and stability of Ethiopia today.*					
2	*Promoting personal political motivations Before the national benefit is Corruption.*					
3	*The ineffectiveness of the FEACC leads to the existence of rampant corruption in the country.*					
4	*The FEACC make a significant contribution to combat corruption in the country.*					
5	*The roles and effectiveness of the FEACC in combating corruption is improved from time to time?*					
6	*The anti-corruption institution lack constitutional protection and institutional independence.*					
7	*The FEACC is effective in combating corruption in the past years.*					
8	*The extent of corruption in the country grown at an alarming rate in recent years.*					
9	*Nurturing youth and children thorough ethics is building future generations with moral values.*					
10	*Corruption has widespread implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation?*					
11	*Low levels of peace and stability in the Ethiopian Federation is strongly related to rampant corruption.*					
12	*Peace and human security of a country undermines by Corruption.*					
13	*Perceptions of political and economic marginalization, combined with resource competition are the aggravating factors of corruption and instability in the Ethiopian federation.*					
14	*The government can create and abolish the FEACC institution at will.*					
15	*Institutions of combating corruption create mutual trust between Citizens and the State.*					
16	*Rampant corruption is manifestation of Deteriorations of Moral values and integrity of citizens.*					

17	*Pervasive corruption undermining rule of law and justice in Ethiopia.*					
18	*Lack of trust in rule of law, Affects witness and whistleblowers reporting crime to the commission.*					
19	*Democratic institution and procedures supports peace and stability of the Ethiopian federation.* *,*					
20	*The Appointment of the commissioner and deputy commissioner is transparent and based on accountability.*					
21	*The FEACC ineffectiveness is related with Political interferences from the government*					
22	*Snatching of its entire investigative and prosecutorial mandate from the FEACC is making a tooth less lion institution.*					
23	*The FEACC investigated and prosecuted high-level cases, or "big fish" corrupt individuals in the past years.*					
24	*Separating of the attorney and investigation directorate from FEACC is a Structural flaw that undermines its role as anticorruption watchdog.*					
25	*The registered public official's income and asset is accessible to the public.*					

3. In your own opinion, to what extent does Institutions of combating corruption have Implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation?

To a very great extent

To a great extent

To a moderate extent

To a low extent

No implication

4. In your opinion which one is the major indictor of instability and corruption in the Ethiopian federation?

A. *Ethnic favoritism*
B. *Deterioration of moral values*
C. *undermining rule of law and justice*
D. *All*

Section III: Express your feelings for the following questions

5. *How do you feel about the effectiveness of the FEACC in combating corruption?*

---

6. What are the factors constraining the effective achievement of the FEACC purposes and objectives in combating corruption?

---

7. *If you have any other comments to add with regard to Institutions of Combating Corruption and its Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation, please explain?*

Thank You in advance!!!

Appendix B

Consent form for Interview

Dear Interviewee, my name is Haymanot G/heir, I am a postgraduate student in Addis Ababa University College of Law and Governance Center for Federal Studies, and I am undertaking my research on "Institutions of Combating Corruption and its Implications on peace and stability of the Ethiopian Federation, The case of Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC). In order to meet the objectives of my thesis, I am on the verge of collecting data from my participants. Hence, you are the one who could provide valuable information regarding the issue. Therefore, I would like to express my appreciation to your willingness to participate and respond on some questions pertaining to the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission.

There is no any risk of harm because of participating in the study, except your time till the interview will complete. Surely, your response will be kept confidentially and I can also pause at any time of the interview session if needed.
Thank you in advance for your cooperation!!!

Appendix C

Key Informant interviews guiding questions for the FEACC Commissioners, Directors and team leaders.

Background information

Sex -------- educational status---------- Position_____ work experience ----------

Guiding questions

1. In your view, what is corruption mean?

2. How do you describe the role of the FEACC in combating corruption?

3. Do you think that the FEACC is effective in combating corruption?

4. What major achievements are registered with respect to preventing and combating corruption by the commission so far?

5. What are the major challenges that inhibit the effectiveness of FEACC in general and the efforts of your department in particular?

6. What are the strategies and mechanisms the commission has used to address the challenges in combating corruption?

7. In your view, what should be done to make the fight against corruption more popular and successful?

8. How do you explain the Status of Corruption in Ethiopia today than before?

9. In your opinion, is Corruption is a key factor that constrains peace and stability of a country?

10. In your view, do you believe that the Separating of the attorney and investigation directorate from FEACC is a Structural flaw that undermines its role as anticorruption watchdog?

11. Does Institutions of combating corruption have Implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation?

12. Do you have any other comments to add?

Thank You!!!

Semi-structured Interview guide questions for FEACC Senior consultant officers and Customers

Background information

Sex---------- educational status---------- Position_____ work experience----------

Guiding questions

1. In your view, what is corruption mean?

2. In your opinion what is the role of the FEACC in combating corruption?

3. Do you think that the FEACC is effective in combating corruption?

4. Is there any significant contribution that FEACC make to combat corruption?

5. What are the challenges that inhibit the effectiveness of FEACC?

6. What strategies and mechanisms do you suggest for the commission to address the challenges it faces?

7. How do you explain the Status of Corruption in Ethiopia today than before?

8. In your opinion, is Corruption is a key factor that constrains peace and stability of a country?

9. In your view, do you believe that the Separating of the attorney and investigation directorate from FEACC is a Structural flaw that undermines its role as anticorruption watchdog?

10. Does Institutions of combating corruption have Implication on Peace and Stability of the Ethiopian Federation?

11. Does the extent of corruption grown at an alarming rate in the recent years?

12. Do you have any other comments to add?

Thank You!!!

Appendix-D
List of interviewees; key informants and semi structured Interviewees

A. key informants Interviewees with commissioners, Directors and Team Leaders

No.	*Name*	*sex*	*Education Level*	*Work experience*	*Job status*
1	*KII1*	*M*	*PhD candidate*	*Six years*	*Commissioner*
2	*KII2*	*M*	*PhD*	*Twelve years*	*Commissioner*
3	*KII3*		*M.A Degree*	*Fifteen years*	*director*
4	*KII4*	*M*	*B.A Degree*	*Nine years*	*Team leader*
5	*KII5*	*F*	*M.A Degree*	*Ten years*	*Team leader*
6	*KII6*	*M*	*B.A Degree*	*Twelve years*	*Team leader*
7	*KII7*	*M*	*M.A Degree*	*Sixteen years*	*director*
8	*KII8*	*F*	*M.A Degree*	*Eleven years*	*Team leader*
9	*KII9*	*M*	*PhD*	*Fifteen years*	*Team leader*
10	*KII10*	*M*	*B.A Degree*	*Six years*	*Team leader*
11	*KII11*	*M*	*M.A Degree*	*Ten years*	*director*
12	*KII12*	*M*	*B.A Degree*	*Seven years*	*Team leader*
13	*KII13*	*M*	*B.A Degree*	*Seven years*	*Team leader*
14	*KII14*	*M*	*M.A Degree*	*Fifteen years*	*director*
15	*KII15*	*M*	*B.A Degree*	*Eight years*	*Team leader*
		M	*B.A Degree*	*Seven years*	*Team leader*
16	*KII16*	*M*	*M.A Degree*	*Thirteen years*	*director*
17	*KII17*	*F*	*M.A Degree*	*Nine years*	*Team leader*
18	*KII18*	*M*	*B.A Degree*	*Eight years*	*Team leader*

KII= key informants Interviewees

**Note: name used in for all respondents is a code given.*

Source: Data produced from the interview (2018)

B. Semi structured Interviewees with senior consultant officers and customers

No.	***Name***	***sex***	***Education Level***	***Work experience***	***Job status***
1	***SSI1***	*M*	*PhD*	*Fourteen years*	*Senior consultant*
2	***SSI2***	*M*	*M.A Degree*	*Eighteen years*	*Senior consultant*
3	***SSI3***	*M*	*B.A Degree*	*Ten years*	*Senior consultant*
4	***SSI4***	*M*	*B.A Degree*	*Nine years*	*Senior consultant*
5	***SSI5***	*M*	*B.A Degree*	*Twelve years*	*Senior consultant*
6	***SSI6***	*M*	*M.A Degree*	*Eleven years*	*Senior consultant*
7	***SSI7***	*M*	*M.A Degree*	*Eight years*	*customer*
8	***SSI8***	*F*	*M.A Degree*	*Fifteen years*	*customer*
9	***SSI9***	*M*	*B.A Degree*	*Seven years*	*customer*
10	***SSI10***	*F*	*Diploma*	*Four years*	*customer*
11	***SSI11***	*M*	*B.A Degree*	*Six years*	*customer*
12	***SSI12***	*M*	*Diploma*	*Five years*	*customer*

SSI = semi structured Interviewees

**Note: name used in for all respondents is a code given.*

Source: Data produced from the interview (2018)