**Position Paper:**

**SOUTH AFRICA**

**BY: MIKAIL MALIK**

Nations are suffering from corruption due to the instable education systems. Education is the key component to the development of a nation. Good education systems result in the growth of a country and its stability. With education, countries obtain certain knowledge and abilities to grow a prosperous government, economy and citizens. South Africa’s approach towards corruption was implemented through the anti-corruption act of 2001. The Public Service Anti-Corruption Strategy has been developed for the Public Service in order to give effect to the expressed commitment of Government to fight corruption in the Public Service. In accordance with the resolution of the First National Anti-Corruption Summit, this strategy represents a further step towards Government's contribution towards establishing a National Anti-Corruption Strategy for the country.

**South Africa’s approach:**

Anti-corruption campaigners and activists have been urging the South African authorities to consider the adoption of similar legislation to the UK Bribery Act 2010, which via its innovative, new corporate offence - "the failure by a commercial organisation to prevent bribery" - has been compelling companies that are associated with the United Kingdom to take robust anti-corruption measures. The UK Bribery Act is similar to the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. Like the US legislation it makes provision for extra-territorial jurisdiction by the UK regulators, in respect of acts of corruption committed by corporate entities associated with the United Kingdom, irrespective of whether the act of corruption took place in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and irrespective of where the entity is registered or located, anywhere in the world.

**ORDER OF MORE POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS AND WHAT TO DO TO ELIMINATE CORRUPTION**

In order to ensure a defence against the corporate failure to prevent bribery, companies need to adopt the following anti-bribery/corruption measures, which were carefully set out by the Ministry of Justice in the United Kingdom. In order to escape liability in respect of the failure by a commercial organisation to prevent bribery offences, companies must demonstrate implementation and adherence to the following principles:

* Proportionate procedures - "Companies need to have anti-bribery policies in place for both internal and external stakeholders."
* Top-level commitment - "Management tone is critical and the top-level management of a company (be it the board of directors, the owners or any other equivalent body or person) should be committed to preventing bribery."
* Risk assessment - "Companies need to actively assess the nature and potential for bribery risk."
* Due diligence - "Companies need to do their homework and ensure that they don't use corrupt suppliers, as well as inform agents and affiliates of the company's antibribery policies and procedures."
* Communication (including training) - "The company needs to ensure that its bribery prevention policies and procedures are embedded and understood throughout the company via internal and external communications, including training."
* Monitoring and review - "The company needs to continually monitor and review its procedures designed to prevent acts of bribery, as well as make improvements, where necessary. Site visits are also crucial for companies with affiliate offices in other territories."

**GETTING RID OF A DECENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT:**

Decentralization. Decentralization involves the shifting of power to lower tiers of government or the granting of greater authority to line managers. Its effect on performance and corruption depends on the setting. Decentralization can help reduce corruption if it improves government's ability to handle tasks while increasing transparency and accountability to local beneficiaries.43 But decentralization can also increase corruption if local and regional governments have stronger incentives (because of lower formal pay levels, for example) or more opportunities to carry out fraudulent activities and are less constrained by financial management and auditing systems (which are often in even shorter supply in regions than in the center). In many countries, industrial and developing, more corruption is thought to exist in state and, in particular, local governments than in the national government. This is not an argument against decentralization, which for many other reasons may still have a positive economic impact. Rather, decentralization initiatives must take into account the relative accountability and capacity of national and subnational levels of government when considering the structure of power sharing and must work to develop the capacity of decentralized entities alongside the devolution of functions.

**MORE SOLUTIONS:**

Ways to measure the level of corruption is simply by making sure elections are not rigged. Making sure that certain nations do not get taken over by power hungry, greedy men, will ensure lack of corruption. Making sure that

* Taxes is not too high
* Helping the middle class
* Not making the rich richer, and the poor poorer
* Visiting remote areas of countries and forming education systems to educate people to vote
* Land owners, make sure they are educated.

Making sure that governmental officials are the least corrupt possible. Ensuring the government workers are getting a reasonable amount of money, so that they obtain confidence as they are doing well economically.

* Release censorship on major medias and focus that the media opens to the public about the corruption occurring within the nation.
* Make sure inflation rates do not increase.
* Education is the largest tool in education.
* Create culture integration
* Demand accountability to the governments.

**WORLD FOOD PROGRAME:**

 Now a more current and equally egregious scandal involving the world's largest humanitarian agency has spun out of Ethiopia's neighbor Somalia. A U.N. report released last week paints a damning portrait of the World Food Programme's operations there: an estimated 50 percent of food delivered by the U.N. agency is essentially being stolen—not only by the WFP's own personnel and contractors, but also Somalia's armed militias, some of whom are [radical Islamists](http://www.nytimes.com/2010/03/24/world/africa/24somalia.html).

**THIS OCCURING IN SOMALIA.**

Admittedly, places like Afghanistan and Somalia are some of the most difficult countries in the world for aid agencies to work. Some leakage of aid is inevitable. But the U.N.'s agencies are notorious for their high administrative costs and the opacity of their spending. A 2008 Brookings paper coauthored by William Easterly, a well-known aid researcher, ranked 39 large aid donors on criteria including transparency, overhead costs, and selectivity of aid spending. The WFP, which received $4 billion in donations last year—including $1.8 billion from the United States—tied for last place (though the study noted that data from some agencies was unavailable).

**WHAT WE NEED TO DO:**

* We need to create people in places like Afghanistan, Somalia, etc non corrupt governmental officials to obtain the aid and food and making sure it does not get into the wrong hand.
* Eliminating bribery, theft fraud, extortion, peddling and insider trade.

**SOUTH AFRICAS POINT OF VIEW**

According to a study conducted by UNESCO in 2013, there are approximately 124 million children and adolescents that are currently out of school and alarmingly this number is constantly rising.

South Africa is ranked 44th in the corruption index.

In fact, there are about 115 million children and adolescents who still cannot read or write a simple sentence.

For example, recent UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) data has shown the drastic impact of the civil war in Syria on stability. The continuous riots have led to schools being closed, forcing children out of their education. In fact, before the civil war, nearly every child in Syria was enrolled in primary school. However, by 2013, approximately 1.8 million children and adolescents were out of school.

For example, a possible solution is an increase in the wages of civil servants. If civil servants are not well compensated for their work, they may be more likely to turn to bribes. According to a study in 2001, it was found that “there is an inverse relationship between the level of public sector wages and the incidence of corruption”.13 If public workers are paid well, there will be less incentive to abuse their power

New Zealand created transparent funding processes in their 1994 Fiscal Responsibility Act and serve well in public interest. Today, it is one of the top countries in the Corruption Perceptions Index with one of the lowest levels of corruptions in the world.

**IMPROVING EDUCATION IN REFUGEE CAMPS:**

* We need to make sure that we implement good programs for refugees so that they can quickly blend into the new community they have joined.
* Ensuring they have the basic tools and facilties that every boy and girl has
* Educating them to a degree that they understand and can live happily in the new country.
* EDUCATIO IS THE ONLY HOPE IN REFUGEE CAMPS.
* UNICEF and WFP need to continue working hard to educate the refugees as they can become a great help to the economy
* This can help smaller countries to grow their economy.
* **Form a system which makes rich firms all across the country to by each year create 1 school in refugee areas, thus spreading education through the refugee camps.**

**MORE POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:**

- Education is key, working hard to implement good education system is the most important factors.

-Thus concluding that getting certain people to start movements within the nations, and implement a program that promotes stability and against corruption as a whole.

- Reaching the most vulnerable people is key and the most important factor.

HERITAGE SItes:

**UNESCO'S WORLD HERITAGE MISSION IS TO:**

• encourage countries to sign the World Heritage Convention and to ensure the protection of their natural and cultural heritage;

• encourage States Parties to the Convention to nominate sites within their national territory for inclusion on the World Heritage List;

• encourage States Parties to establish management plans and set up reporting systems on the state of conservation of their World Heritage sites;

• help States Parties safeguard World Heritage properties by providing technical assistance and professional training;

• provide emergency assistance for World Heritage sites in immediate danger;

• support States Parties' public awareness-building activities for World Heritage conservation;

• encourage participation of the local population in the preservation of their cultural and natural heritage;

• encourage international co-operation in the conservation of our world's cultural and natural heritage.

* These historical sites must be protected as they have become a part of South Africa’s identity
* Each tourist comes to our country in pursuit to visit these amazing areas.
* Historical places are linkages to our past and we must take efficient care of them.
* Boosts property values and tourism in the country, thus increasing and aiding the economy.
* Labor intensive, which results in job opportunities.

MORE POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:

* Spread word in local high schools to put volunteer hours into these historical organizations.
* Get major businesses to sponsor heritage places
* Make it so that every large and expensive firm must donate a certain amount of money to the increased income for heritage buildings/ artifacts.

CASE STUDY:

“Though girls are prohibited from going to school in certain countries, Sakena Yacoobi proved that this does not have to be the case. Sakena Yacoobi, an Afghan Muslim, saw the need to educate refugee girls. She realized that achieving this goal would be much more effective and less controversial if promoted by an Afghan Muslim, like herself, rather than a westerner. Thus, she created the Afghan Institute of Learning and began opening girls' schools in Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan, even though the Taliban barred girls from getting an education. She educated 3,800 girls in underground schools, and as she explained “we had rules that the students would arrive at intervals, no men were allowed inside, and people would work as lookouts.”[(9)](http://www.uniteforsight.org/refugee-health/module4" \l "_ftn9" \o ") The operation was extremely successful and protected over 80 secret girls' schools during the Taliban’s reign. Sakena also opened a university for women, as well as adult literacy classes for Afghan refugees. Her institute now provides education to over 350,000 women and children in Afghanistan.(10)”

RESOLUTION PAPERS:

If there is a public perception of corruption in the courts, victims may not report violence or may decline to participate in a case, which often leads to charges against the perpetrator being dropped. Opportunities exist to address corruption from the onset of legal training for law students, throughout legal careers, judicial and prosecutorial selection procedures, case assignment procedures, improved transparency and communication of decisions, and well-publicized, standardized court fees (including where there are no fees, as it should be in cases of violence against women). Strategies to address corruption in the court system include:

Draft a code of ethics and professional responsibility and standards of conduct for legal and judicial actors in the justice system. This will provide a foundation for training, monitoring, and hearing complaints on ethical matters. Codes should include specific standards which apply to cases of violence against women and girls.

Provide ethics training requirements in law schools and include a required section on ethics in bar examinations. A foundation in ethics will have a long-term positive effect upon corruption in the courts as lawyers become judges or prosecutors. Many law schools require that their students take an ethics course. For example, see this Interview with India’s Solicitor General and Chairman of the Bar Council of India regarding the addition of ethical requirements to India’s law school curriculum.

Ethics courses should provide a set of principles for lawyers and judges which can be applied to real-life dilemmas. Training on professional responsibility and codes of conduct should be required for new judges and prosecutors. And, when bar exams contain an ethics component, future lawyers are required to study ethical principles.

“Support ongoing ethics training. Continuing education programmes should be required for judges, lawyers, and prosecutors to maintain their license. Court administrators should request and document the need for funding for ongoing training. A certain number of hours of continuing education on ethics should be part of the requirements for retention of professional licensure and judicial appointment.

Support court-provided mentoring programmes for judges and prosecutors. The experience of mentors may be particularly helpful to recruit diverse judges or prosecutors, or to help new judges and prosecutors in complex cases of violence against women.

Establish professional prosecutorial associations to promulgate standards of practice and behaviour.

Support a programme through which new judges are required to declare their assets and the assets of immediate family members upon taking office, their assets are periodically monitored during their tenure as judge, and are monitored again at departure. An independent body should monitor these disclosures, which should be confidential if no corruption is indicated. The declaration and monitoring of assets throughout judicial careers inhibits corruption. A similar system for regular review of personal assets and income should be established for prosecutors.

Support public access to all court decisions. In many countries, not all court decisions are published, or they may be published in abbreviated form. However, if decisions are published, judges can be held accountable for the quality and consistency of their decisions. Each court system should publish its decisions on a website. This will provide valuable information to the legal profession, to other judges, and to the public on relevant cases of jurisprudence. Court systems should incorporate appropriate standards for survivor confidentiality and safety.

OPENING STATEMENT:

**“Education is a basic human right for all children, and it is especially important that refugee children receive schooling because it creates a sense of security and hope, which is often lacking in refugee settings. “After times of conflict, educational activities play a very important role in helping to reintroduce a sense of normalcy and routine into the lives of children and adolescents.”(1) Educating refugees has multiple benefits and an immediate, positive, and widespread impact on society. Education teaches self-reliance, helps create the human social capital needed for development, and plays a fundamental role in providing both physical and psychosocial protection for the child. Education is also critical for refugee children, so that they can be informed about health and hygiene.”**

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