TECHNICAL
UNIT ON
GOVERNANCE &
ANTI-CORRUPTION
REFORMS

INFORMATION HANDBOOK

TECHNICAL UNIT ON GOVERNANCE & ANTI-CORRUPTION REFORMS (TUGAR)

INFORMATION HANDBOOK

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Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-corruption Reforms
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LIST ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BoF	BUDGET OFFICE OF THE FEDERATION
BPP	BUREAU FOR PUBLIC PROCUREMENT
CCB	CODE OF CONDUCT BUREAU
CPI	CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX
CSOs	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS
ECOWAS	ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES
EFCC	ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRIMES COMMISSION
FGDs	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS
FIRS	FEDERAL INLAND REVENUE SERVICE
FMF	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF FINANCE
GIS	GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM
GoN	GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA
IATT	INTER-AGENCY TASK TEAM
ICPC	INDEPENDENT CORRUPT PRACTICES AND OTHER RELATED OFFENCES COMMISSION
MDGs	MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
MDAs	MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES
NEITI	NIGERIAN EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE
NGOs	NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS
NPF	NIGERIA POLICE FORCE
OAuGF	OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE FEDERATION
OECD	COUNCIL OF THE ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
TUGAR	TECHNICAL UNIT ON GOVERNANCE AND ANTI-CORRUPTION REFORMS
UNCAC	UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION
UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

The Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms (TUGAR) is a research, monitoring and evaluation unit set up to respond to the critical need for a rigorous approach to policy-making grounded on empirical data collection and analysis; and in-depth country specific diagnostics on corruption and related governance issues.

The initiative is part of the Government of Nigeria's policy to design country specific strategies to monitor and evaluate anti-corruption and other governance initiatives, and to implement corrective actions as needed. Global experience

has shown that timely and periodic generation and dissemination of data and information are key elements of building capacity, enabling reforms and ensuring transparent and accountable governance. Empirical information and data also empowers reformists within government and civil society to mobilize public opinion and effect change.

The major role of TUGAR is to serve as a one-stop shop for data, information, policy and diagnostic reports from analysis, surveys and other research methods for monitoring and evaluating anti-corruption and governance initiatives across all sectors in the country. Though the enabling laws of other anti-corruption agencies such as the EFCC, ICPC, NEITI, CCB give them the power to conduct research and evaluation within their specific mandates, TUGAR aims at a holistic monitoring, coordination and evaluation across all the agencies as well as other sectors of the economy. TUGAR's activities will build synergy in the works of various agencies and provide a link and synergy with activities of non-state actors.

VISION AND MISSION

VISION:

A leading agency in empirical-based policy making and implementation of anti-corruption and governance initiatives.

MISSION:

- To generate empirical data to support the crusade against corruption and ensure good governance.
- To be a veritable resource databank for anti-corruption and good governance.
- To promote good governance and enhance transparency and accountability by generating strategic policy and advisory briefs.

OBJECTIVES OF TUGAR

- Monitor and evaluate governance and anti-corruption initiatives at all levels of governance in the country and provide data-based coordination.
- Track and monitor parallel anti-corruption and governance initiatives within the Corporate Sector and Civil Society.
- Conduct impact analysis by evaluating the mandates, structures, desired impacts and actual impacts of key delivery channels for governance and anti-corruption.
- Generate information and data which will feed into the policy framework and drive reforms.
- Facilitate the building of synergy among the diverse anti-corruption initiatives.
- Construct country specific indicators and tools for governance and anti-corruption monitoring.

- Stimulate and lead discussions around the development of a National and Comprehensive Strategy and Action Plan against corruption.

RATIONALE

One of the critical gaps which have been identified in the nation's anti-corruption agenda is the absence of a dedicated institution which will monitor the ongoing anti-corruption and governance initiatives, evaluate both the structures and their outputs for impact, access public feedback, and generate empirical data which will feed into the policy framework, and enable reforms. There is also a critical need to build synergy within the government's anti-corruption initiatives on one

hand and link these to private sector driven initiatives and initiatives of other non-state actors such as Civil Society Organizations. What obtains at the moment is a scenario of different agencies with mandates that disclose significant overlap of functions but yet very little synergy within their ranks. Further, the output of activities going on in the non-state sector is not appropriately harnessed and integrated into

the holistic agenda. It is expected that the data-based coordination and evaluation to be offered by TUGAR will serve as a guide and roadmap to reduce overlaps and improve the harnessing of synergy.

LOCATING MONITORING AND EVALUATION WITHIN THE REFORM AGENDA

It is generally acknowledged that policy initiatives and reforms are significantly aided by the use of empirical data commonly known as 'DATA POWER'. This describes evidence-based policy-making based on rigorous monitoring and surveys. Data Power also enables evaluation and stock-taking which makes policy making organic, dynamic and mutative.

TUGAR THEMATIC AREAS

1. Anti-Corruption

The core activity of the Unit is to track and evaluate the anti-corruption initiatives going on at all levels in the Country and provide a data-based coordination. This will include all activities going on at the three tiers of governance-Federal, State and Local Government, as well as activities of non-state actors such as Civil Society Organizations, Professional Bodies, Business sector, and Organized and informal labour. The Unit will evaluate the structure, mandates and activities of the target institutions, conduct Corruption Risk and Vulnerability Analysis; Impact and Public Perception Analysis; and develop country-specific indicators and provide linkage with international best practices.

2. Related Governance Issues

The Unit will also track public expenditure and other governance indices from both the demand and supply side and link this to broader development issues such as Service Delivery and the Millennium Development Goals with the use of diagnostic tools.

3. Coordination

Coordination activities are essential for facilitating collaboration and synergy between various government

initiatives at the different levels and also provide linkage with activities of non state actors. Specific activities will include:

- Advocacy
- Government\Civil Society Collaboration and Partnership
- Information Dissemination
- Inter-Agency Partnership
- Public Sensitization

The main thrust of the coordination theme is facilitating information sharing, engaging in collaborative research and analysis and providing inter-linked data.

4. Crosscutting Themes

The crosscutting themes cut across the three thematic areas of governance, anti-corruption and coordination with sub-themes which include:

- Policy Analysis
- Advisory Services
- Public Perception Analysis
- Database Management
- Monitoring & Evaluation

DELIVERABLES OF TUGAR

i) Coordinating periodic collection of information and data on governance and corruption through surveys (including international comparative efforts);

ii) The creation and regular update of a web site for the dissemination of governance data, information and indicators;

iii) The compilation and dissemination of briefing documents on key governance issues;

iv) Construction of a set of governance indicators;
v) Drafting policy inputs for the government of Nigeria decision-makers related to governance action plans, based on rigorous data collection and analysis;
vi) The coordination of an annual survey of probity/transparency in all states, with a key output being a transparency state index/ranking;
vii) Monitoring through data tools the performance of key oversight agencies; and
viii) Helping to distill and disseminate information on relevant best institutional practices and policies on transparency and governance reforms from international experience.

METHOD OF OPERATION

TUGAR is staffed by a core group of professionals whose aggregated competencies embrace the holistic mandate of the unit. The staff is made up of a Head who is conversant with anti-corruption and other related governance issues, a Policy Analyst, a Data Analyst and an Administrative/ Program Officer. This core group will set the agenda for the work of the Unit in accordance with the developed concept and work plan. The staffing and work of the different sections of the Unit are as follows:

Head of Unit and the Chief Accounting officer has the responsibility to:

- Implementing the policies , strategic direction, and core activities of the Unit;

- Overseeing the general administration and coordination of the Unit;
- Liaising with and reporting to the Inter-Agency Task Team and Development Partners on the policies and activities of the Unit;
- Supervising the conceptualization and implementation of the core activity of the Unit (monitoring, evaluation, data coordination, information dissemination and advisory services); and
- Submiting status reports on a quarterly basis to indicate the progress over time with respect to schedules, budgets and the quality and adequacy of the work, and the preparedness state of the Unit and affected agencies to absorb and utilize the acquired data and policy advisories.

Policy Analysis Unit with the functions of:

- Developing and maintaining a proactive, responsive, and effective system for policy and development analysis;
- Generating, analyzing, and interpreting financial, economic, and socio-economic data necessary to promote good governance policies;
- Providing relevant and timely information needed to promote participatory, transparent, and accountable government policies and processes; and accountable duty bearers on public service delivery;
- Generating policy briefs recommending important, relevant, and timely macro-economic and fiscal issues

and strategies for effective decision making;

- Producing publications and reports on budget allocation and operational efficiency and effectiveness;
- Contributing to the data base of TUGAR; and
- Organizing periodic Policy Analysis Forum to discuss governance and anti-corruption issues.

Data Analysis Unit responsible for coordinating and supervising research activities, information and data generation, data analysis and interpretation which will feed into the empirical policy advisory service. Key activities of the unit include:

- Developing models and frameworks for research and data collection;
- Developing appropriate pathways for data analysis;
- Analyzing and interpreting data;
- Information/data archiving and database management for public access;
- Constructing and managing the various information portals including websites, information bulletin and briefs, libraries and archives; and
- Updating regularly the information on various portals such as the website.

Program\Administrative Unit responsible for:

- Providing research and coordination to the programs and projects of the Unit;
- Preparing project proposals, plans, and reports;
- Preparing project budgets and financial reports;
- Disseminating information on the outputs of TUGAR;
- Providing general administration for the unit including

personnel management and development, information and documentation; and

- Liaising with partners, government departments and stakeholders on behalf of the unit.

RESEARCH, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The unit's research, monitoring and evaluation activities will follow a wide array of scientific methods including participatory and non-participatory techniques, field surveys, GIS mappings, desk research, expert and stakeholders workshops among others. These would help in drawing data and information that would feed into developing policy briefs, recommendations, indicators and other outputs from the unit.

Data and information will be sourced from both secondary and primary sources, analyzed and interpreted for policy advisory works. Some of the research and survey component

of the work will be outsourced to competent professionals under the close supervision of TUGAR Staff.

The generated information and data from surveys and research will be analyzed and processed for developing relevant indicators. The policy implications of these outputs will also be analyzed and translated into Policy Briefs and recommendations which will feed into policies, initiatives and reforms.

DISSEMINATION OF THE OUTPUT AND DELIVERABLES

The output of TUGAR will be made available to key policy makers such as The Presidency, Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Legislators, and anti-corruption and regulatory agencies. The output will also be

disseminated to non-state actors such as the organized private sector, professional groups, the academia and the civil society. The unit will produce and circulate regular policy briefs and newsletters for this purpose. The unit will also have a website and a resource center where the outputs will be displayed and made accessible to the public. In addition TUGAR will organize regular seminars, workshops and think-tank sessions to disseminate the output of research and access public feedback and input.

SEQUENCING AND PRIORITIZATION

The following are the main operations of the Unit:

a. Institution Building; Constituting and Strengthening the Unit.
b. Research and Analysis; Development of Indicators, Monitoring and Evaluation

c. Partnership Building; Vertical and Horizontal Advocacy and Stakeholder sensitization.
d. Action Planning; Strategic Action Plan for the Unit;
e. Developing the frame work for the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.
f. Establishing an Anti-Corruption Data Base and Resource Dissemination Services.
g. Policy and Advisory Services.

a. Institution Building

For effective institution building, the Unit is staffed by professionals with a broad range of expertise ranging from law; development; public finance and economics; governance, anti-corruption and public sector reforms. For effective operation of the Unit following the recruitment, the Unit has embarked on series of trainings including in-house trainings for a cross-cutting appreciation of the sub-themes and operational expectations of the Unit.

b. Research and Analysis

This is the core activity of the unit and will commence with an initial environmental scan which will have two outputs:

1. Report of an environmental scan and mapping exercise of all Governance and Anti-Corruption Initiatives in Nigeria.
2. A Gap Analysis Document

While this scanning will focus on government initiatives spanning the three tiers of government, it will also capture private sector and CSO initiatives. This will ensure a Robust Navigational Document within the data base. The gap analysis document will use key anti-corruption instruments such as the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC),

The African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, The OECD Convention, and the ECOWAS Protocol on Corruption as benchmarks. It will be an evaluation of Nigeria's compliance with these instruments and will contain a Country Report Card as an indicator. These reports will be strategically disseminated as a baseline which will enable policy initiatives and reforms as well as flag off the discourse on a National Comprehensive Strategy against Corruption.

Subsequently the Unit will embark on a more terrestrial survey including sector specific surveys.

c. Partnership Building

Nigeria has an impressive array of oversight institutions on governance and anti-corruption issues. Further the country has a robust Civil Society engagement of these issues. A commonality within the two sectors is the general agreement

on the need for a rigorous approach to combating corruption and mis-governance. It is therefore critical to build layers of co-ordination and synergy i.e. intra-government co-operation and synergy; and CSO\private sector \government partnership. The Unit will identify critical stakeholders within the three groupings and conduct sensitization programs which will comprise of workshops, interactive\consultative forums, etc. Further, critical stakeholders will be incorporated in the Research and Surveys through questionnaires and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). The media will also be sensitized and mobilized on the issues. In order to deepen the partnership there will be periodic briefings and dissemination of information on research outputs.

d. Strategic Action Plan

In order to maintain and institutionalize the vision and mission of the Unit, a Strategic Action Plan will be developed in conjunction with key stakeholders after the Environmental Scan which will provide basic background data, and information to feed into the Action Plan.

e. Comprehensive National Action Plan

There has been a high demand for this strategy especially from non-state actors. A flurry of initiatives and resultant activities are going on in different sectors which are aimed at institutionalizing transparency and accountability. However these initiatives are not coordinated under an over-arching blueprint which is a National Action Plan. As a result, a critical mass of strategic actors is either excluded or under-utilized. Prominent among such under-optimized actors is

the Civil Society in its broad definition. As a result, organized civil society such as NGOs struggle for relevance within the activity and are relegated to shadow engagement instead of mainstream actors. In addition, within this sporadic expression, monitoring and evaluation is problematic. The Unit will generate data which will indicate a necessity and demand or lack thereof of this strategic blueprint.

f. Data Base, Resource Center and Advisory Services

The Unit intends to establish an anti-corruption and Governance Data Base which will consist of the research outputs of the Unit as well as best practice templates from around the world. The Unit will establish a website and listserv for information dissemination and accessing input into the development of the Unit. In progression, the Unit will establish a Resource Center which will comprise of both hard copy and electronic resources; and also offer training and advisory services based on the research outputs and data.

The generated resource will be periodically disseminated to feed into policy development and framework.

g. Policy and Advisory Services

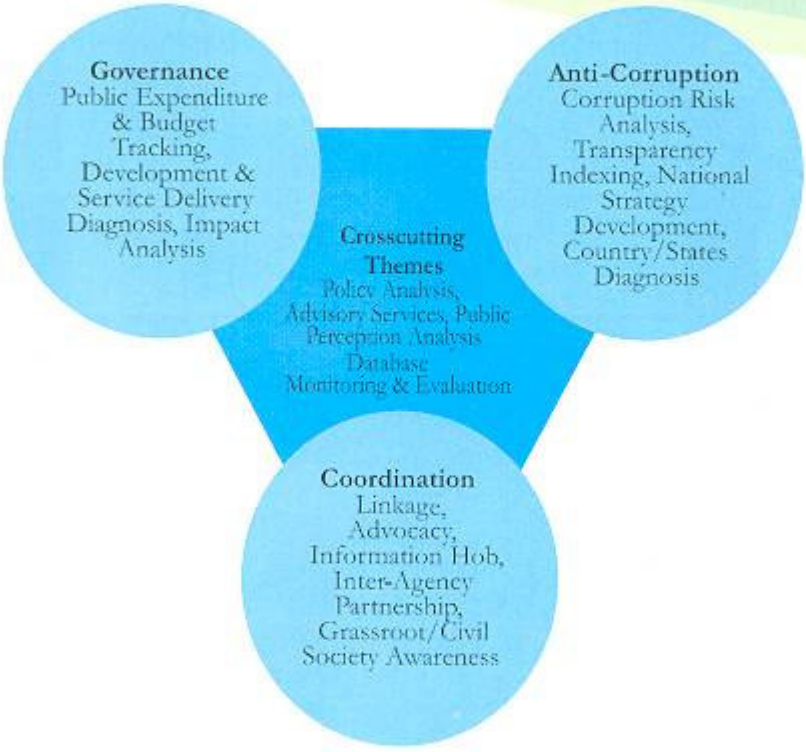
In tandem with the series of researches and diagnostic analysis, the Unit is committed to analyzing existing policies, developing new polices and providing advisory support for generating white-papers and policies for the pursuits of government agenda for promoting good governance, anti-corruption and overall economic development of the nation.

APPENDICES

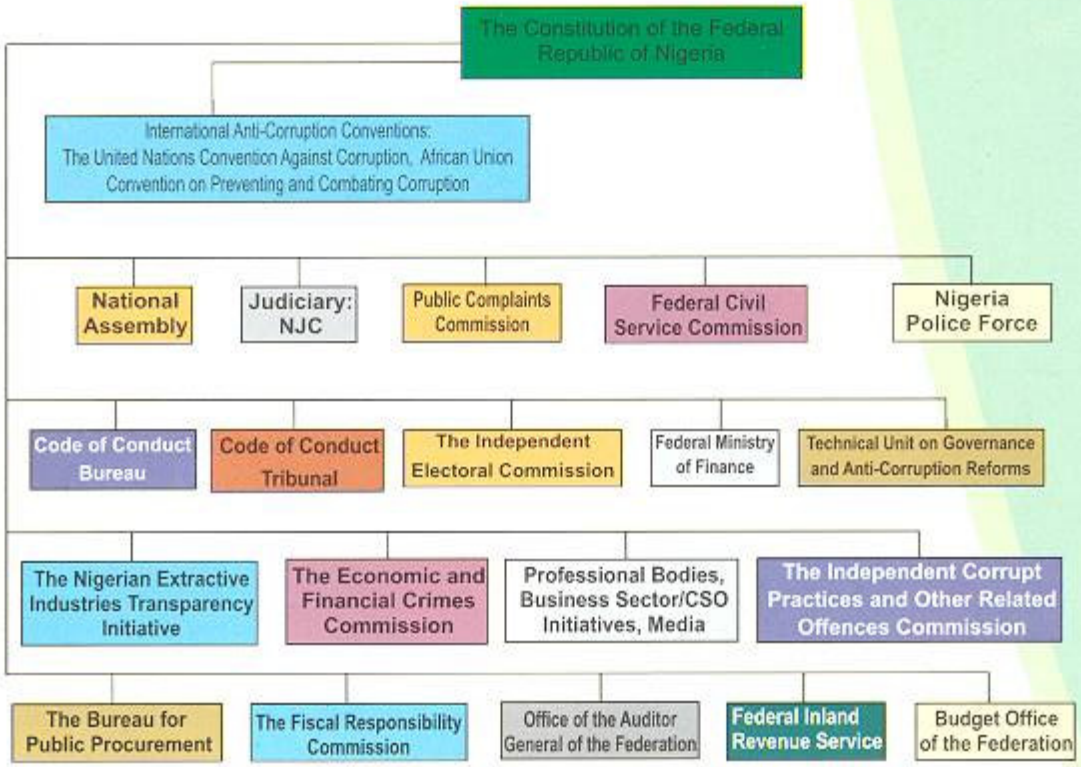
1. TUGAR Thematic Areas
2. Architecture of Anti-corruption Institutions & Initiatives at the Federal Level in Nigeria
3. TUGAR Organogram
4. TUGAR Inter-agency Task Team Members
5. Key Legal and Policy Frameworks for Governance and Anti-Corruption in Nigeria
6. Cartoon
7. Transparency International Corruption Perception Index

TUGAR THEMATIC AREAS

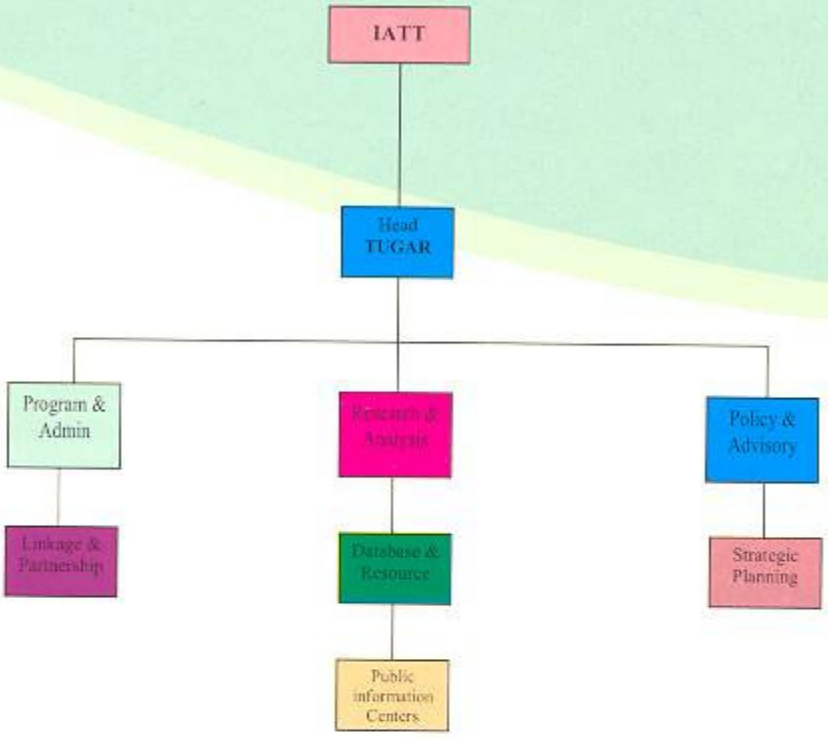
The graphic shows TUGAR strategic thematic areas of coverage and operational areas for research, monitoring and evaluation



ARCHITECTURE OF ANTI-CORRUPTION INSTITUTIONS & INITIATIVES AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL IN NIGERIA



TUGAR ORGANOGRAM



Note/Key:
IATT – Inter-Agency Task Team
Admin – Administration
TUGAR – Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms

TUGAR INTER-AGENCY TASK TEAM MEMBERS

S/No ORGANIZATION

1. Bureau for Public Procurement (BPP)
2. Nigeria Police Force (NPF)
3. Federal Ministry of Finance (FMF)
4. Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS)
5. Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI)
6. Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC)
7. The Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC)
8. Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB)
9. Office of the Auditor General of the Federation (OAuGF)
10. Budget Office of the Federation (BoF)

Key Legal and Policy Frameworks for Governance and Anti-Corruption in Nigeria

S/No	Key Legal and Policy Frameworks	Year	Implementing Institution	Mandate/Focus
1	The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria	1999	National and State A ssemblies, the Executive & Judiciary.	Human rights, Governance
2	The Criminal Code	-	Police Force, Judiciary	Range of Crimes
3	The Penal Code	-	Police Force, Judiciary	Range of Crimes
4	The NEEDS Document	-	National Planning Commission, , Executive, Legislature	Governance, Development
5	The Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal Act	-	CCB, Judiciary	Code of Conduct for Public Officers Asset Declaration
6	The Electoral Act	2006	INEC, Judiciary, Legislature	Election, Regulation of Political Parties, Governance
7	The Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act	2000	ICPC, Judiciary, Police	Corruption Prevention, Education and Sanction
8	The Money Laundering [Prohibition] Act	2004	EFCC, ICPC, Judiciary Police, CCB	Prevention and Sanction of Money Laundering and Fraud Related Crimes
9	The Economic and Financial Crimes [Establishment] Act	2004	EFCC, Judiciary, Police	Prevention and Sanction Fraud , Money Laundering and Economic Crimes
10	The Public Procurement Act	2007	BPP, Executive, Judiciary Legislature	Transparency and Due Process in Public Procurement.

11	The Nigerian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Act	2007	NEITI, Executive, Police, Judiciary	Transparency and Due Process in the Extractive Sector
12	The Fiscal Responsibility Act	2007	Fiscal Responsibility Council	Budget and Fiscal Transparency and Prudence
13	The African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption	-	Legislature, Executive, Anti-Corruption Agencies,	Anti-Corruption, Governance, Development
14	The United Nations Convention Against Corruption	-	Legislature, Executive, Anti - Corruption Agencies,	Anti-Corruption Governance, Development

DELIVERING AS ONE

Bringing about good governance and combating corruption requires collaboration and data power

Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (TICPI)

A country or territory's corruption perception index (CPI) score indicates the degree of public sector corruption as perceived by business people and country analyst and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Country	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	CPI Score	Country Rank	CPI Score	Country Rank	CPI Score	Country Rank	CPI Score	Country Rank
New Zealand	9.6	2	9.6	1	9.4	1	9.3	1
Denmark	9.5	4	9.5	4	9.4	1	9.3	1
Finland	9.6	2	9.1	1	9.4	1	9.0	5
Singapore	9.4	5	9.4	5	9.3	4	9.2	4
Sweden	9.2	6	9.2	6	9.3	4	9.3	1
Iceland	9.7	1	9.6	1	9.2	6	8.9	7
Netherlands	8.6	11	8.7	9	9.0	7	8.9	7
Switzerland	9.1	7	9.1	7	9.0	7	9.0	5
Norway	8.9	8	8.8	8	8.7	9	7.9	14
Canada	8.4	14	8.5	14	8.7	9	8.7	9
Australia	8.8	9	8.7	9	8.6	11	8.7	9
Luxembourg	8.5	13	8.6	11	8.4	12	8.3	11
United Kingdom	8.6	11	8.6	11	8.4	12	7.7	16
Hong Kong	8.3	15	8.3	15	8.3	14	8.1	12
Austria	8.7	10	8.6	11	8.1	15	8.1	12
Germany	8.2	16	8.0	16	7.8	16	7.9	14
Japan	7.3	21	7.6	17	7.5	17	7.3	18
Ireland	7.4	19	7.4	18	7.5	17	7.7	16
France	7.5	18	7.4	18	7.3	19	6.9	23
USA	7.6	17	7.3	20	7.2	20	7.3	18
Belgium	7.4	19	7.3	20	7.1	21	7.3	18
Chile	7.3	21	7.3	20	7.0	22	6.9	23
Barbados	6.9	24	6.7	24	6.9	23	7.0	22
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	6.8	24	7.1	21
Uruguay	5.9	32	6.4	28	6.7	25	6.9	23
Spain	7.0	23	6.8	23	6.7	25	6.5	28
Slovenia	6.1	31	6.4	28	6.6	27	6.7	26

Estonia	6.4	27	6.7	24	6.5	28	6.6	27
Portugal	6.5	26	6.6	26	6.5	28	6.1	32
Israel	6.3	28	5.9	34	6.1	30	6.0	33
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	-	6.1	30	6.5	28
Qatar	5.9	32	6.0	32	6.0	32	6.5	28
Malta	-	-	-	-	5.8	33	5.8	36
Macao	-	-	-	-	5.7	34	5.4	43
Taiwan	5.9	32	5.9	34	5.7	34	5.7	39
United Arab Emirates	6.2	30	6.2	31	5.7	34	5.9	35
Dominica	-	-	4.5	53	5.6	37	6.0	33
Botswana	5.9	32	5.6	37	5.4	38	5.8	36
Hungary	5.0	40	5.2	41	5.3	39	6.9	23
Cyprus	5.7	37	5.6	37	5.3	39	6.4	31
Czech Republic	4.3	47	4.8	46	5.2	41	5.2	45
Italy	5.0	40	4.9	45	5.2	41	4.8	55
Malaysia	5.1	39	5.0	44	5.1	43	5.1	47
South Korea	5.0	40	5.1	44	5.1	43	5.6	40
South Africa	4.5	46	4.6	51	5.1	43	4.9	54
Costa Rica	4.2	51	4.1	55	5.0	46	5.1	47
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	5.0	46	5.2	45
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	5.0	46	5.4	43
Slovakia	4.3	47	4.7	49	4.9	49	5.0	52
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	4.9	49	5.1	47
Latvia	4.2	51	4.7	49	4.8	51	5.0	52
Lithuania	4.8	44	4.8	46	4.8	51	4.6	58
Oman	6.3	28	5.4	39	4.7	53	5.5	41
Jordan	5.7	37	5.3	40	4.7	53	5.1	47
Mauritius	4.2	51	5.1	42	4.7	53	5.5	41
Greece	4.3	47	4.4	54	4.6	56	4.7	57
Namibia	4.3	47	4.1	55	4.5	57	4.5	61
Seychelles	4.0	55	3.6	63	4.5	57	4.8	55
Samoa	-	-	-	-	4.5	57	4.4	62
Kuwait	4.7	45	4.8	46	4.3	60	4.3	65
Cuba	3.8	59	3.5	66	4.2	61	4.3	65
Poland	3.4	70	3.7	61	4.2	61	4.6	58
Tunisia	4.9	43	4.6	51	4.2	61	4.4	62
Bulgaria	4.0	55	4.0	57	4.1	64	3.6	72
Croatia	3.4	70	3.4	69	4.1	64	4.4	62
Turkey	3.5	65	3.8	60	4.1	64	4.6	58
El Salvador	4.2	51	4.0	57	4.0	67	3.9	67

Colombia	4.0	55	3.9	59	3.8	68	3.8	70
Ghana	3.5	65	3.3	70	3.7	69	3.9	67
Romania	3.0	85	3.1	84	3.7	69	3.8	70
Senegal	3.2	78	3.3	70	3.6	71	3.4	85
Morocco	3.2	78	3.2	79	3.5	72	3.5	80
China	3.2	78	3.3	70	3.5	72	3.6	72
Suriname	3.2	78	3.0	90	3.5	72	3.6	72
India	2.9	88	3.3	70	3.5	72	3.4	85
Mexico	3.5	65	3.3	70	3.5	72	3.6	72
Peru	3.5	65	3.3	70	3.5	72	3.6	72
Brazil	3.7	62	3.3	70	3.5	72	3.5	80
Serbia	2.8	97	3.0	90	3.4	79	3.4	85
Georgia	2.3	130	2.8	99	3.4	79	3.9	67
Grenada	-	-	-	-	3.4	79	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	3.8	59	3.2	79	3.4	79	3.6	72
Saudi Arabia	3.4	70	3.3	70	3.4	79	3.5	80
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.9	88	2.9	93	3.3	84	3.2	92
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	3.3	84	3.4	85
Maldives	-	-	-	-	3.3	84	2.8	115
Jamaica	3.6	64	3.7	61	3.3	84	3.1	96
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	3.3	84	3.1	96
Gabon	2.9		3.0	90	3.3	84	3.1	96
Swaziland	2.7	103	2.5	121	3.3	84	3.6	72
Thailand	-	-	-	-	3.3	84	3.5	80
Lesotho	-	-	3.2	79	3.3	84	3.2	92
FYR Macedonia	2.7	103	2.7	105	3.3	84	-	-
Madagascar	2.8	97	3.1	84	3.2	94	3.4	85
Sri Lanka	3.2	78	3.1	84	3.2	94	3.2	92
Panama	3.5	65	3.1	84	3.2	94	3.4	85
Tanzania	2.9	88	2.9	93	3.2	94	3.0	102
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	3.1	98	2.9	109
Dominican Republic	3.0	85	2.8	99	3.0	99	3.0	102
Armenia	2.9	88	2.9	93	3.0	99	2.9	109
Lebanon	3.1	83	3.6	63	3.0	99	3.0	102
Mongolia	3.0	85	2.8	99	3.0	99	3.0	102
Algeria	2.8	97	3.1	84	3.0	99	3.2	92
Belize	-	-	-		3.0	99	2.9	109
Argentina	2.8	97	2.9	93	2.9	105	2.9	109
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	2.9	105	3.0	102
Albania	2.4	126	2.6	111	2.9	105	3.4	85

Burkina Faso	3.4	70	3.2	79	2.9	105	3.5	80
Bolivia	2.5	117	2.7	105	2.9	105	3.0	102
Egypt	3.4	70	3.3	70	2.9	105	2.8	115
Moldova	2.9	88	3.2	79	2.8	111	2.9	109
Eritrea	2.6	107	2.9	93	2.8	111	2.6	126
Guatemala	2.5	117	2.6	111	2.8	111	3.1	96
Rwanda	3.1	83	2.5	121	2.8	111	3.0	102
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	2.8	111	2.9	109
Mozambique	2.8	97	2.8	99	2.8	111	2.6	126
Uganda	2.5	117	2.7	105	2.8	111	2.6	126
Mali	2.9	88	2.8	99	2.7	118	3.1	96
Malawi	2.8	97	2.7	105	2.7	118	2.8	115
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	-		2.7	118	2.7	121
Ukraine	2.6	107	2.8	99	2.7	118	2.5	134
Benin	2.9	88	2.5	121	2.7	118	3.1	96
Guyana	2.5	117	2.5	121	2.6	123	2.6	126
Zambia	2.6	107	2.6	111	2.6	123	2.8	115
Comoros	-	-	-	-	2.6	123	2.5	134
Nicaragua	2.6	107	2.6	111	2.6	123	2.5	134
Vietnam	2.6	107	2.6	111	2.6	123	2.7	121
Mauritania	-	-	3.1	84	2.6	123	2.8	115
Niger	2.4	126	2.3	138	2.6	123	2.8	115
Timor-Leste	-	-	2.6	111	2.6	123	2.2	145
Nepal	2.5	117	2.5	121	2.5	131	2.7	121
Yemen	2.7	103	2.6	111	2.5	131	2.3	141
Philippines	2.5	117	2.5	121	2.5	131	2.3	141
Burundi	2.3	130	2.4	130	2.5	131	1.9	158
Libya	2.5	117	2.7	105	2.5	131	2.6	126
Iran	2.9	88	2.7	105	2.5	131	2.3	141
Honduras	2.6	107	2.5	121	2.5	131	2.6	126
Pakistan	2.1	144	2.2	142	2.4	138	2.5	134
Ethiopia	2.2	137	2.4	130	2.4	138	2.6	126
Paraguay	2.1	144	2.6	111	2.4	138	2.4	138
Cameroon	2.2	137	2.3	138	2.4	138	2.3	141
Syria	3.4	70	2.9	93	2.4	138	2.1	147
Gambia	2.7	103	2.5	121	2.3	143	1.9	158
Indonesia	2.2	137	2.4	130	2.3	143	2.6	126
Togo	-	-	2.4	130	2.3	143	2.7	121
Russia	2.4	126	2.5	121	2.3	143	2.1	147
Angola	2.0	151	2.2	142	2.2	147	1.9	158

Nigeria	1.9	152	2.2	142	2.2	147	2.7	121
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	2.2	147	1.9	158
Sierra Leone	2.4	126	2.2	142	2.1	150	1.9	158
Kazakhstan	2.6	107	2.6	111	2.1	150	2.2	145
Belarus	2.6	107	2.1	151	2.1	150	2.0	151
Zimbabwe	2.6	107	2.4	130	2.1	150	1.8	166
Côte d'voire	1.9	152	2.1	151	2.1	150	2.0	151
Tajikistan	2.1	144	2.2	142	2.1	150	2.0	151
Liberia	2.2	137	-	-	2.1	150	2.4	138
Congo, Republic	2.3	130	2.2	142	2.1	150	1.9	158
Ecuador	2.5	115	2.3	138	2.1	150	2.0	151
Azerbaijan	2.2	137	2.4	130	2.1	150	1.9	158
Kenya	2.1	144	2.2	142	2.1	150	2.1	147
Kyrgyzstan	2.3	130	2.2	142	2.1	150	1.8	166
Bangladesh	1.7	158	2.0	156	2.0	162	2.1	147
Papua New Guinea	2.3	130	2.4	130	2.0	162	2.0	151
Turkmenistan	1.8	155	2.2	142	2.0	162	1.8	166
C.A.R			2.4	130	2.0	162	2.0	151
Cambodia	2.3	130	2.1	151	2.0	162	1.8	166
Venezuela	2.3	130	2.3	138	2.0	162	1.9	158
Laos	3.3	77	2.6	111	1.9	168	2.0	151
Equatorial Guinea	1.9	152	2.1	151	1.9	168	1.7	171
Guinea	-	-	1.9	160	1.9	168	1.6	173
Congo, DR	2.1	144	2.0	156	1.9	168	1.7	171
Afghanistan	2.5	117	-		1.8	172	1.5	176
Sudan	2.1	144	2.0	156	1.8	172	1.6	173
Chad	1.7	158	2.0	156	1.8	172	1.6	173
Uzbekistan	2.2	137	2.1	151	1.7	175	1.8	166
Tonga	-	-	-	-	1.7	175	2.4	138
Haiti	1.8	155	1.8	163	1.6	177	1.4	177
Iraq	2.2	137	1.9	160	1.5	178	1.3	178
Somalia	2.1	144	-	-	1.4	179	1.0	180
Myanmar	1.8	155	1.9	160	1.4	179	1.3	178

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