CSOs’ Role in Monitoring and Tackling Corruption

Southeast Europe Leadership for Development and Integrity (SELDI)

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Effects from the CSOs’ monitoring

- Transparency (open data)
- Accountability for promises made
- Responsibility from the government
- The monitoring and control improve the quality of public policies
- It allows wider participation
- Instrument for agreement between all stakeholders
- Supports the building of strategic vision
CSOs’ role: Monitoring anticorruption policies and legislation at all levels

**Macro level policies**

| Principles of governance | Monitored by CSOs' analysis (e.g. SELDI CMS; RAI's methodology, etc.) |

**National policies**

| Standards for operation of the administration and strategies | Monitored by CSOs' analysis (e.g. SELDI CMS; CSD's indicators for evaluation of Anti-Corruption Strategies) |

**Policies/measures at public organization level**

| General and specific rules for operation in concrete situations | Monitored by CSOs' analysis of the anti-corruption procedure at organizational level (e.g. CSD's MACPI tool) |
CSOs’ challenges

- inadequate human resources;
- financial weakness;
- poor management and strategic planning;
- lack of information on national policies;
- low levels of analytical capacity;
- low levels of knowledge on using technical instruments useful for monitoring and/or analysis;
- weak public and constituency support;
- ineffective and unsustainable networks;
- lack of recognition by the public institutions;
- risk of capture.
Enhancing CSOs capacity to tackle corruption

• Identifying and collaborating with CSOs and policy-makers: (a) institutional development; (b) organisational development; (c) initiating a ‘quick scan’ for potential partners.

(http://www.againstcorruption.eu/?post_type=projects or http://www.againstcorruption.eu/anti-corruption-projects/anti_corruption_toolbox/)

• Increasing transparency, accountability and legitimacy (be in touch with Transparify). Challenges: absence of mandatory transparency procedures; ineffective compliance with financial regulations; lack of an auditing culture; low level of self-regulation and coordination of efforts.

• Synergies and collaboration between CSOs: use ‘chains of influence’ in order to collaborate with other CSOs as well as the general public, thus efficiently getting the message across

• Working with investigative journalists and having a successful social media presence
Involvement with international and European initiatives

CSOs can:

• contribute by sending recommendations and comments to the EU accession process reports (chapters 23 and 24)
• perform monitoring of the implementation process of the United Nations Convention against Corruption – UNCAC (see Using the UN Convention against Corruption to Advance Anti-corruption Efforts: A Guide).
• join the initiatives under the Governance Pillar of the SEE2020 Strategy
• work with other international stakeholders active in the region, such as UNODC, UNDP, OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe), etc.
Assessment of the public policies

- Assessment of the process and its content – does the AC programme/strategy functions as planned?
- Cost-benefit analysis – efficiency of the AC measures and recommendations for better alternatives
- Assessment of the results – quality; unexpected effects
- Impact assessment – if the programme did not exist?
- Social analysis of the concerned groups
## Make a “Business” Plan

### 1. Target groups (customers / beneficiaries of the anti-corruption initiatives’ products and services)
- Government bodies
- CSOs and associations
- Researchers and their respective educational institutions
- Businesses and the private sector

### 2. Product description
- Corruption Monitoring System,
- population survey,
- Regional Anti-corruption Report,
- specific analysis,
- policy recommendations,
- Forum,
- website and social media,
- Newsletter, press releases and media notes

Future/Prospective products
- e.g. measuring the corruption risks at individual institution’s level
- awards for investigative journalists
- building open format databases relating to understudied/ under-tackled sectors

### 3. Partnership / synergies for joint action
- List any partners / similar projects
- ...

### 4. Financial description
- Financial assistance for continuation of the activities or development of new ones can be sought by international and private donors

Possible methods of funding or engagement
- Fees? donation program, part time engagement, volunteers

### 5. Risks
Thank you!
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