

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 insituations

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

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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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