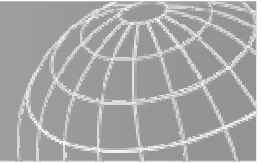




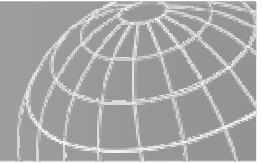
## Creating Synergies for Technical Assistance

# Working with Civil Society: What to gain?

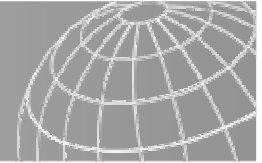
Dedo Geinitz  
The German UNCAC Project  
GTZ Division 42, State and Democracy  
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[www.gtz.de/anti-corruption](http://www.gtz.de/anti-corruption)



- ODA relates with the state
- ODA support for CS from OECD countries is increasing
  - ✓ 1.1 billion 2000
  - ✓ 2.3 billion 2007
- Civil society substitutes state services
- States fear CS involvement
- Private sector is ambiguous in its relation with NGOs and professional organisations

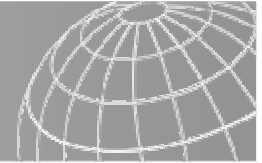


- Two sides of the coin?
  - ✓ Technical Assistance
  - ✓ Technical Cooperation
- Civil society is more than NGOs
  - ✓ NGOs are core group
  - ✓ Where are professionals?
  - ✓ Where is business?



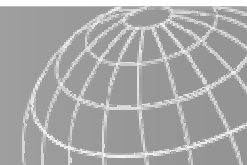
“Participatory development is a process, which involves citizens actively and in all decisions that influence their lives.” (BMZ 2002)

“Each State Party shall take appropriate measures ...to promote the active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in the prevention of and the fight against corruption and to raise public awareness regarding the existence, causes and gravity of and the threat posed by corruption. (VN Convention against Corruption, Art. 13, 1.)

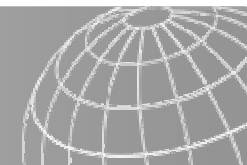


- Internet based overview of NGOs active in anti-corruption
- Assessment of NGOs
  - ✓ Ability to be
  - ✓ Ability to relate
  - ✓ Ability to do
  - ✓ Institutional environment
- Potential of TC as catalyst
- Focus of German Development Cooperation

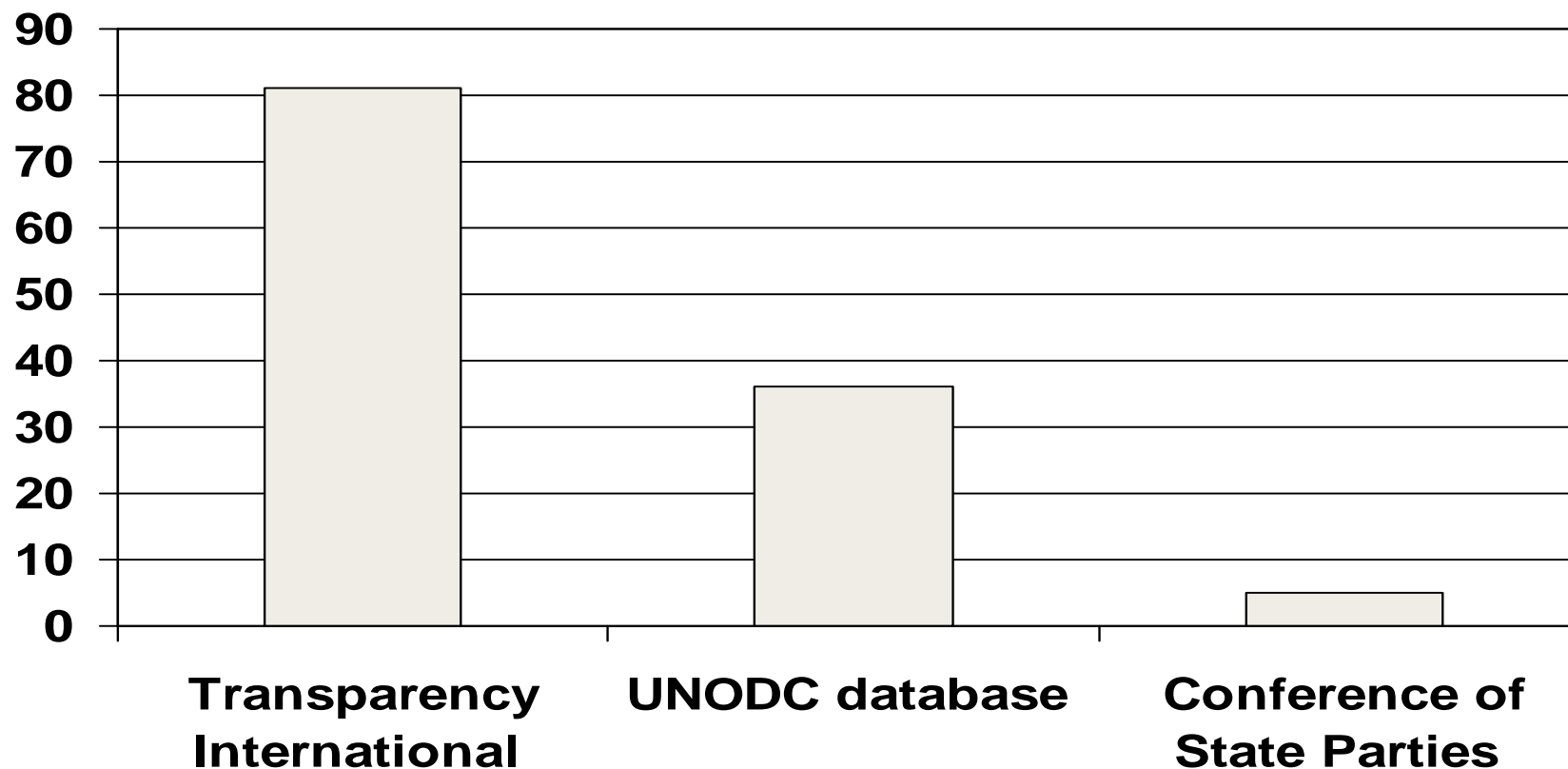
# Survey source

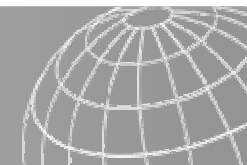


Actors	Identification of relevant actors: UNODC database TI Chapter UNCAC Conference of State Parties
Stocktaking	Online questionnaire to 122 NGOs: Self assessment
Evaluation	Capacity, potential, weakness What's in for the future?



## Population





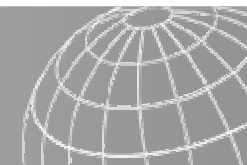
<b>Ability to be</b>	<b>Ability to relate</b>	<b>Ability to do</b>
<p>How good is the organisation in managing and developing values and identity?</p>	<p>How successful is the organisation in managing their relations with the societal environment?</p>	<p>Performance and impact: How good is the organisation in achieving their tasks?</p>
<p>Proxies: Local legitimacy, knowledge management, learning institution</p>	<p>Proxies: Networking, relation to media and research</p>	<p>Proxies: Managerial capacity and influence (perception)</p>

## Institutional environment

How does the institutional environment affect the organisation?

Proxies: Civil rights and freedom, socio-economic conditions

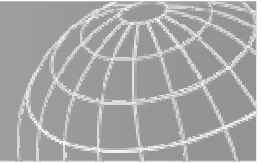




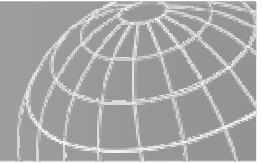
<b>Ability to be</b>	<b>Ability to relate</b>	<b>Ability to do</b>
Lack of local legitimacy	Too much diversification	Ineffective in building coalition and federation
Knowledge management ineffective	Limited capacity to hold state and private sector accountable	Ineffective in relation with media and other groups (advocacy, research, professional)

## **Institutional environment**

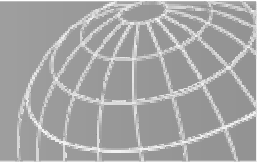
Limited opportunity to access information  
Weak / self styled governance  
Interests of governance bodies and persons



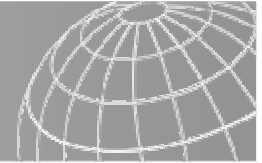
- NGOs are part of CS in anti-corruption
  - ✓ Exclusive and specialist group
  - ✓ Domination by TI movement and few specialised organisations
  - ✓ Professional organisations are somehow missing
- Critical features are legitimacy, capacity, skills, profile, voice, impact, coalition and influence
- Advocacy is a necessary but not sufficient condition for anti-corruption



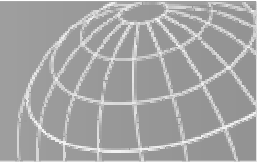
- Capacity development at all levels
- Support initiatives for integrity pacts:  
Practice mutual accountability
- TC organisations
- CS organisation
- Facilitate stakeholder processes
- Make anti-corruption key theme in sectors
- Promote innovative and complementary options  
in technocratic reform
- Use TC's decentralised structure in governance



- NGO in anti-corruption
  - ✓ Represent interest of constituencies
  - ✓ Advocacy
  - ✓ Specific knowledge and experience
  - ✓ Instrumental for change – intermediaries
  - ✓ Interface between aid agencies and state, e.g. watchdog, whistle blowing, mobilising constituency, promoting dialogue
- ... Implementing partner
- ... Manifestation of civil society
- ... Attorney of topics and constituencies
- ... Actors in participatory development
- Broaden legitimacy of anti-corruption



- What is civil society? Not only NGOs
- Potential for technical cooperation?
  - ✓ What in addition to funding is requested from bilateral and multilateral TC?
  - ✓ How could TC act as catalyst between state, CS and business?
- Sustainability is a process
  - ✓ Avoid dependency
  - ✓ Combat vulnerability



# thank you

**gtz** | UN Convention  
against Corruption

commissioned by



Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development

[www.gtz.de/anti-corruption](http://www.gtz.de/anti-corruption)

<http://corruption.ez-blogs.de>