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# **Realities of the Arab Region, and The Role of Civil Society in Fighting Corruption**

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## Realities of the Arab Region, and the Role of Civil Society to Fight Corruption

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| Country    | Index Score 08 | Intl' Rank 08 | Regional Rank 08 | Index Score 07 | Regional Rank 07 |
|------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Qatar      | 6.5            | 28            | 1                | 6.0            | 32               |
| UAE        | 5.9            | 35            | 2                | 5.7            | 34               |
| Oman       | 5.5            | 41            | 3                | 4.7            | 53               |
| Bahrain    | 5.4            | 43            | 4                | 5.0            | 46               |
| Jordan     | 5.1            | 47            | 5                | 4.7            | 53               |
| Tunisia    | 4.4            | 62            | 6                | 4.2            | 61               |
| Kuwait     | 4.3            | 65            | 7                | 4.3            | 60               |
| Morocco    | 3.5            | 80            | 8                | 3.5            | 72               |
| KSA        | 3.5            | 80            | 8                | 3.4            | 79               |
| Algeria    | 3.2            | 92            | 10               | 3.0            | 99               |
| Djibouti   | 3.0            | 102           | 11               | 2.9            | 105              |
| Lebanon    | 3.0            | 102           | 11               | 3.0            | 99               |
| Egypt      | 2.8            | 115           | 13               | 2.9            | 105              |
| Mauritania | 2.8            | 115           | 13               | 2.6            | 123              |
| Libya      | 2.6            | 126           | 15               | 2.5            | 131              |
| Yemen      | 2.3            | 141           | 16               | 2.5            | 131              |
| Syria      | 2.1            | 147           | 17               | 2.4            | 138              |
| Sudan      | 1.6            | 173           | 18               | 1.8            | 172              |
| Iraq       | 1.3            | 178           | 19               | 1.5            | 178              |
| Somalia    | 1.0            | 180           | 20               | 1.4            | 179              |

## Realities of the Arab Region

- Weak institutional initiatives to fight corruption
- Absence of/inadequate legislations to fight corruption
- Lack of awareness on corruption, its causes, and consequences
- Lack of cooperation among stakeholders

→ Concrete measures should be taken to re-shape relationship between the state and citizens

## Civil Society's Value-Added

### **Article 13 of the UNCAC Stipulates that:**

“ 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.”

## The Importance of the UNCAC for Civil Society

- The UNCAC is a tool that promotes political, economic, and social reform
- The UNCAC strengthens integrity among public institutions

→ Civil Society should:

- 1) Lobby for ratification
- 2) Follow-up on implementation

## Focus of Civil Society to Fight Corruption: The experience of LTA

- 1) Promoting the right of citizens to participate in the decision-making process.
- 2) Drafting anti-corruption legislation.
- 3) Launching awareness programs and campaigns targeting all sectors of society and state.
- 4) Developing a multi-stakeholders' coalition-building strategy.
- 5) Cooperating with the legislative and executive powers.
- 6) Playing a monitoring role.

# THANK YOU

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