Anti-Corruption Strategies Monitoring and Evaluation
Anti-Corruption Agency’s Experience

Marijana Obradović and Ana Jerosimić
Skopje, November 2014
Strategy and Action Plan and related Agency’s mandate

✓ New Anti-Corruption Strategy was adopted by the National Assembly in July 2013;

✓ The Action Plan on Implementation of the Strategy was adopted by the Government in September 2013;

✓ The Agency's mandate is to monitor the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan and to issue advisory opinions regarding their implementation;
Main features of the current monitoring process

✓ Quarterly reports on implementation are submitted by the responsible entities;
✓ Annual report on implementation is compiled by the Agency and submitted to the National Assembly in March each year as annex to the Agency's Annual Report;
✓ No legal consequences for not submitting the report or for not completing the AP tasks;
✓ No formal obligation for feedback on activities taken under the Agency's recommendations;
Main features of the new monitoring process

✓ Instead of quarterly, half-year reports on implementation are submitted by the responsible entities;
✓ Submission of evidence;
✓ Public explanatory meetings;
✓ Misdemeanor liability for not submitting the report or evidence or for not appearing at the public explanatory meeting;
✓ The Agency's report is submitted to the National Assembly separately from its Annual Report;
✓ Formal obligation for the executive power to inform the National Assembly about activities taken under its conclusion;
✓ Agency issue individual advisory opinions about implementation of the Strategy;
✓ Formal obligation on feedback on individual advisory opinions;
✓ New role of the Government Anti-Corruption Council;
What have Agency done?

- Developed methodology for monitoring;
- Developed Guidelines for Reporting;

What the Agency will do?

- Develop software for reporting;
- Establish alternative reporting process by the organisations of civil society;
Current status of the implementation of the Strategy

- Preliminary assessment on fulfillment for period from September 2013 to June 2014: 28% activities fulfilled, 46% activities not fulfilled, 26% not possible to assess;

- Such a low percentage of fulfilled activities might be explained by: 1) the fact that the implementation of the Action Plan is still on its commencement; and 2) the fact that early parliamentary elections were held in the first quarter of 2014.
Challenges in the monitoring process

- Action Plan is not clear in all its parts;
- Reports of the implementing entities are often not submitted on time;
- The reports of the implementing entities are of uneven quality, do not provide enough information as well as they may be one-sided and biased;
Purpose of monitoring

Not to blame the implementing entities which did not complete their AP tasks but to improve the quality of implementation:

a. the implementation is regularly observed;
b. early-warning system for obstacles and challenges;
c. record and promotion of good practice;
d. recommendations and follow-up;
The alternative reporting process

✓ About the alternative reporting pilot program;
✓ The public competition for civil society organisations;
✓ Development of the unified methodology for reporting;
✓ Usage of the alternative reports;
Benefits from the alternative reporting

✓ It will improve the quality of monitoring process;
✓ It will enhance capacities of CSOs as well as the capacity of the Agency;
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

www.acas.rs