



Anti-corruption

It is in those countries where the state and the state institutions are weak, the form of government is undemocratic, and the civil society is weak, that the risk of corruption is greatest. At the same time, poorly developed democratic institutions and a lack of democratic culture help allow corruption to spread unchecked. Corruption, in turn, hinders societal development and serves as an obstacle to democracy and human rights. It is therefore essential to take a zero tolerance approach to corruption. Preventing and combating corruption makes a major contribution to democratic development.

Aspects to analyse:

- To what extent do poor people have the opportunity to hold the government and/or decision-makers/those in power at other levels of society (in workplaces, for example) to account?
- To what extent is corruption present in the country?
- Can the operation be used to promote an increased popular demand for accountability in issues of corruption?
- Discuss how corruption may affect the implementation and results of the operation. How can the operation be planned to combat the risks linked to corruption?
- Differentiate between corruption in society (external corruption) and the risk of corruption within your own organisation and the partner organisation (internal corruption). What are you and your partner organisation doing to prevent and combat corruption in your own operation and within the organisation?

The Olof Palme International Center's method support entitled "Corruption – an obstacle to development" contains tools for work to combat internal corruption. You will find it on our website under [Method material](#)