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Civil Society and the Fight against Corruption

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Introduction

This paper consists of 4 basic parts that are divided into subsections. The first part includes the principles ,values and goals of civil society, the relationship of civil society to good governance and the conformity of principles in addition to the development of civil society in Sudan in its various fields of charitable work ,developmental ,human rights and governance reform action.

The second part of the paper deals with corruption and includes the concept ,fields and types thereof .It also includes the concern of the United Nations in fighting corruption ,deals with corruption in traditional and modern society ,and explains the reasons for the spread of corruption in the transitional society - which is the stage Sudan is going through .It also deals with the importance of information in fighting corruption and the cognitive power as a source of strength for civil society and its relationship to fighting corruption .

The third part of the paper covers the domains of civil society action in combating corruption ,which are education ,monitoring ,checking, legal aid ,advocacy ,legal reform and governance reform.

The fourth part includes the fields of fighting corruption in the work of civil society organizations ,examples for Sudanese civil society organizations working in fighting corruption ,in addition to findings, recommendations and references

1. Civil society: Concept, Goals, and Means

1.1 The concept of civil society

In the broad sense ,everything that is not a state is a civil society organization .In the narrow sense ,civil society organizations are defined as those organizations operating in the collective field between the state ,the private sector and the family .This concept is the relational concept of civil society ,as the difference between the state and civil society organizations defines the separation between them ,which is that they are non-governmental organizations, completely independent of the state and reject violence that they do not have the means thereof ;unlike the state that possesses legal violence and uses it in order to maintain order and law .Civil society does not seek power as is the case in political parties .As for the difference between civil society and the family ,the relations between civil society organizations and the family are voluntary) as well as work therein .(Civil society property is not inherited ,nor are positions therein .Unlike wise is the family which is governed by the relationship of blood and special family relations.The difference between civil society organizations and the private sector ,in the narrow concept ,is that civil society organizations are not for-profit .

1.2 Goals of Civil Society

The most important goals of civil society are :the enforcement of human rights :social ,cultural ,economic and political .Civil society is the voice of the voiceless ,and the goals include participation ,social justice ,social peace ,conflict resolution and maximizing social capital.

1.3 Civil Society Means

The most important means of civil society to enforce these goals are :dialogue ,renunciation of violence ,recognition of others and volunteering which is that work that is done) at no charge ,as it cannot be claimed by custom or law (outside of the market relations. The areas of the work of civil society organizations is represented in charity work ,developmental work ,rights ,and structural reform of government .Another aspect of the civil society is the cognitive power ,power of representation ,and organizational power .The power of the knowledge is the basis of the two other powers ,and as a result of the principle of recognition of the other ,civil society rejects the theory of the melting pot in which all the elements of people's cultural ,religious ,ethnic and political components blend away .As a result ,civil society sees unity in diversity .

One of the most important methods of civil society is networking between civil society organizations themselves and others ,because networking increases the individual capabilities of these organizations as well as maximizes their effectiveness and efficiency .There are many types of networks that are discussed in the networking research that has spread in modern societies ,which are called networking societies .

1.4 Role of Civil Society in the Transition Process

The importance of civil society action ,which enhances and establishes the benefit of these various kinds of transitions and reduces the risks associated with them especially on the vulnerable ,has become clear in transtology) science of transitions .(There are two types of transitions ,extended long transitions ,and limited short transitions)covered in this paper later in Chapter Five.(

2. Civil Society and Good Governance

2.1 Good Governance and Human Development

Good governance is considered the environment that promotes human development .That is to say good governance is known by its output ,which is human development .from the perspective of human development ,good governance is the governing that promotes, supports and protects the welfare of humanity and is based on expanding of human beings 'capacities ,choices and opportunities and freedoms vis-à-vis their economic ,social ,political and cultural rights especially for more poor and marginalized members of society.

2.2 Principles of Good Governance

Good government is defined by its following principles ,which can be transformed into goals in action and reality .The principles are:

- Justice;
- Participation in government;
- Political and partisan pluralism .This is the more important and deeper than participation ,because it means the partnership at all levels of government as well as in projects ranging from planning to implementation and evaluation;
- Solidarity and support among all groups of people to maintain the cohesion of the state and society;
- Accountability ,and this has three aspects :effective laws and agencies of accountability ,and capable cadres;
- The rule of law and the separation of the three powers :the legislative ,executive and judicial;
- Effectiveness ,meaning achieving the goals efficiently and obtaining great outputs and returns with little effort and inputs;
- Responsiveness to the needs of the people and the requirements

of decent life;

- Sustainability for the system of governance and withstanding shocks against the political and economic crises and coups and collapse.

With the emergence of the concept of good governance ,the concept of governance is no longer limited to the relationships of the legislative ,judicial and executive organs of the state and their relationship with citizens ,but rather extends to include other actors: the private sector ,civil society ,and the system of relations between these three entities :the state ,civil society and the private sector .

3. The Development of Civil Society in Sudan

The development of civil society in Sudan went through many stages. The beginning was the emergence of the modern educational system that led to the formation of cultural associations ,graduate clubs and workers 'clubs that were the nucleus of the emergence of political parties in the 1940 s .In a second track ,with the development of modern economic establishments under colonialism ,the trade union movement arose as civil society organizations seeking demand for workers ,farmers and professionals later .In a third track, grassroots civil society organizations appeared in the neighborhoods in the 1950 s as a result of the massive migration from the countryside to cities .These organizations were charitable organizations that provided assistance in weddings ,funerals and as self-help entities. Then they expanded to include mosque committees ,parent] and teachers [councils ,and sporting teams .In the fourth track ,and as a result of the evolution of urban development in the capital city and some other cities ,with efforts of the Sudanese left ,civic education people's organizations were formed ,such as the Sudanese Women Union ,the Sudanese Youth Union and student unions .In the fifth track ,disasters ,wars and famines led to the emergence of civil society

organizations to address social issues .An example of such is the Sudanese Environmental Protection Association) formed in.(1977 Then human rights organizations were formed to defend the rights of homeless children who have been displaced as a result of wars and natural disasters) an example :the Amal Children’s Organization.

The importance of these civil society organizations was crystallized in the five tracks in political life in the October 1964 revolution ,the April1985 uprising and the December 2019 revolution .In the October Revolution ,workers ‘organizations and professional and farmers’ organizations were the main actors in the revolution .In the April Uprising ,the professional’s organizations) doctors ,lawyers ,teachers, university professors and accountants (were the main actors. Workers ‘organizations had little participation due to their complete domestication by the May regime .As for the glorious December Revolution ,the theater of actors differed .Alongside the Sudanese Professionals Association ,the youth group of both sexes and women strongly contributed ,as well as large groups of peripheral cities such as Damazin ,Atbara and Port Sudan ,and masses of revolutionaries came from the neighborhoods as a result of changes in the population characteristics in the neighborhoods due to the spread of education, the emergence of an active revolutionary youth group ,and the entry of young women to universities and the labor market ,which led to their liberation from the outdated traditional restrictions ,so their participation in the revolution was with their young comrades ,even in the days of the sit-in and in the tents in which the revolutionaries werestaying .

Another difference in the December 2019 revolution was evident in the slogans of the revolution .It was not only the slogan” Just Fall,“ but rather came with the slogan of” freedom ,peace and justice“ and” revolution is the people’s choice ,“which made a qualitative

leap in the goals of the revolution ,which necessarily included fighting corruption and achieving social justice ,which corruption is considered as the biggest obstacle to achieving these goals.

4 . Corruption: the Concept, Domains and Types

4.2 The concept of corruption

One of the Transparency International documents defines corruption as” the misuse of power to achieve private benefits .“In this sense, it means that office-holders and decision-makers in public authority in the political ,executive ,legislative and judicial spheres exploit their positions to achieve private benefits or a special return that benefits them because of corruption relations that bind them with other parties .

4.2 Spheres of Corruption

The most prominent aspects and areas of corruption are government tenders ,government purchases ,distribution of lands) commercial types in particular ,(revenue collection ,privatization and sale of public sector corporations to influential and loyal people ,and in employment and appointment ,salaries and the so-called’ fake jobs ‘and excessive spending on fuzzy budget items ,donations to ruling political parties or participating in government ,having a monopoly over military supplies and the secrecy and control surrounding them ,bank loans and failure to fulfill the required guarantee/collateral conditions ,in addition to the exploitation of social insurance funds and pensions in the use of their money for the benefit of individuals or institutions without controls .In the old era ,that regime pursued the policies of what it called the” *Tahalul*” [ridding of corruptly obtained money] of some corrupt money, meaning recovering *part* of that corrupt money. It also adopted a policy of *retention* [withholding state revenue instead of

depositing in the treasury], which means legalizing corruption ,and that eliminates the jurisdiction over public funds for certain agencies according to well-known laws.

4.3 Types of corruption

Decision-makers trade their powers by leaking secrets to others who kick back in return ,in addition to obtaining percentages from government contracts .A form of corruption was the extravagant hospitality for decision-makers and their families by companies that practice corruption .There was funding for the education of the children of decision-makers ,and there were also contracts of government) as a first party (that were concluded with the decision-makers themselves ,their relatives or friends) as a second party(under conditions detrimental to public interest .Among the types of corruption was the doubling of the value of travel allowances and other allowances and the financing of ruling parties through the method of private companies in order to obtain privileges from the state ,and there was the imposition of royalties and the increase of taxes to become higher than what is required and then reduced to obtain private benefits .This method can be used in political pressures, so that the benefits serve as a carrot and harmful measures as a tool offrightening,aswasthecaseintheformerregime .

4.4 Types of Corrupt People

It is necessary to distinguish between the senior corrupt people and the so-called *fat cats*, big whales, or big crocodiles on one side, and the small-time corrupt people on the other.

- Senior corrupt elements are corrupters on a large scale and the effects of corruption are very severe and are in internal networks of interests may extend to the outside and

include many institutions ,whether in the state or otherwise, for example .Examples of such corruption are in the smuggling of currency and goods ,money laundering ,in large tenders and in the construction of infrastructure ,whether internal or cross-country streets ,to dams ,bridges and airports .It is difficult to pursue these big-time corrupt people ,because they know the ins and outs of states and societies ,and they know the weaknesses of the state ,its institutions and its officials .

- As for the small-time corrupt ,these become corrupt because of their low incomes as well as their ever-increasing family responsibilities ,especially in conditions of economic deterioration and stagflation ,and the state's useless red tape helps spread corruption among employees and citizens, and members of civil society may fall themselves victim to the dire economic reality ,especially in light of huge numbers of foreign NGOs and resources due to the absence of proper management ,discipline and accountability .

4.5 Corrupt Rule versus Good Governance

The environment that incubates all corrupt practices and all its types is corrupt governance which is the antithesis of good governance. Corruption of governance violates and wastes all principles of good governance and it does not achieve participation ,pluralism or partnership .Rather ,it pursues exclusion ,marginalization ,and, intellectual ,political and cultural unilateralism ,and combats the *other* opinion and sends opponents into prisons and *Ghost Houses* and eliminates all the solidarity and lacks the separation of powers and monopolizes all powers in the hands of the few ruling authoritarian corrupt officials so the accountability is absent together with the rule of law and resources are wasted through corruption

and monopoly ,without effectiveness and efficiency .The corrupt rulers and their corrupt patronage do not respond to the needs of the people and the prerequisites of a dignified life to them. for all this ,the state and society are afflicted by social and political tremors, coups ,armed conflicts ,civil wars ,disasters and crises ,as was the case in the days of the former regime .

The development of civil society action from charitable and developmental action ,the realization of human rights ,governance reform and the revolution against corruption puts civil society in front of the challenge of changing the government and revolution in order to achieve the goal of the glorious December revolution and its slogan of” freedom ,peace ,justice and revolution is the people’s choice.“

5. Social Responsibility and Fighting Corruption

The United Nations Organization was keen on fighting corruption at the end of 1999 when it issued the United Nations Global Compact and established a special office for the purpose .The features of this declaration were clear in four fields ,namely human rights ,labor standards ,the environment and fighting corruption.

The UN Global Compact Network was launched in Sudan in December .2008Local and foreign companies and voluntary organizations]NGOs [participated in the meeting ,in addition to the United Nations and the state ,but this meeting did not leave behind a significant impact .Several activities took place in this regard ,which focused on the social responsibility of the private sector and its role in development .It later became clear that some private sector projects related to social responsibility were public relations projects and were closer to propaganda than to the concept of social responsibility ,as it became clear that the funds that were supposed to be destined to the

fields of social responsibility were allocated from resources from the private sector for the benefit of the defunct regime's institutions in an atmosphere of lack of transparency ,and therefore the Sudanese Global Compact Network project died in its infancy .It did not leave a dent in efforts to combat corruption but rather increased corruption.

5.1 Corruption in the Development Stages of Societies and States

Societies go through two main types of transitions:

- Short and limited transitions .The most important of which is the transition from a military regime to a democracy .In this context ,Sudan witnessed four previous transitions in addition to the fifth transition in this current transitional phase) from colonialism to independence in ,1956 from a military regime to a democratic one in October ,1964 and from a dictatorial regime to a democratic one in April ,1985 and ,in 2005 the] transition triggered by the [Comprehensive Peace Agreement.
- There are comprehensive societal transitions .An example of that is the Sudan ,from a traditional society controlled by the tribe, blood relations and collective ownership of the natural means of production in the) tribal home system (to a modern society governed by a central state and moving to a decentralized system of government that achieves balanced development .Then there is the transition from an economic system ,closed on itself to an open ,globalized system governed by the laws of globalization and the information revolution ,and fourthly] sic [from a society of war to a society of just peace and balanced development.

5.2 Corruption and Transitions

Corruption has its own characteristics in these transitions differing in types and domains.

In the limited transition ,that is ,the transition from totalitarian dictatorial regimes to the democratic system ,the transition is limited ,as we mentioned above .It is worth noting that totalitarian ,dictatorial regimes achieve development but abolish democracy and political and civil liberties) or circumvent them under the pretext that democracy and freedoms hinder the speed and completion of decision-making ,(eventually ending in the path in which development is absent and the regime skewed to corruption and lack of accountability and eliminates the separation of powers. So power is vested in the hands of the totalitarian military and civilians and society is overwhelmed by economic ,financial ,and administrative and political corruption ,and political clientelism spreads and interests networks spread at home and extends outward due to the absence of democracy ,accountability and accountability, and entrenched opacity and secrecy and the father of the g touch and narrow ruling circle in individuals concentrated in the hands of a handful of relatives and lining , as happened in the former regime .

This paper is limited to dealing with the transition from a traditional society to a modern society through the transitional society ,first because it is the current situation in Sudan ,and secondly because it is the most influential transition on corrupt practices ,and we leave the impact of other ,extended transfers on corrupt practices to other researchers and researchers.

5.3 Corruption in traditional society

Traditional society is the one which is governed by blood relations and the goal of production is for living .Traditional society has a very small percentage of corruption as the relations linking up its components are blood relations .These serve as regulatory mechanism for accountability that are very strict to protect traditional society and the strategy of collective survival in it.

5.4 Corruption in the Transitional Society

In the transitional society ,blood relations are weakened as an institution of control ,monitoring and accountability ,and the state appears with the mechanisms of control and accountability in its various emerging organs ,but these mechanisms are weak due to the weakness of the emerging state ,especially since the blood relationship continues in this society and affects the mechanisms of control ,accountability and oversight in the state .For the old still remains influential despite its decline ,and the new is still weak in the process of its creation and formation .Therefore ,corruption spreads in these transitional societies as the old value and behaviors are maintained .An example of this is the Sudanese saying” me and my brother against our cousin ;my cousin and I against the stranger;“ without asking what is right?

5.5 Corruption in Modern Society

In modern society ,the emergence of the state is complete ,so the mechanisms and laws of the modern state become the prevailing mechanisms ,whereby the separation of powers prevails and the rule of law is applied to all ,corruption recedes ,monitoring and accountability prevail ,and equality of citizenship prevails.This does not mean that corruption will disappear entirely from society ,particularly

in upper levels of power but the modern organs of monitoring and control prevent the corrupt from evading falling into the hands of the law .Since the internal networks of corruption may extend to the outside ,these must be fought by anti-corruption networks made up of specialized civil society organizations at home and abroad, together with relevant state agencies.

6. The Importance of Information in the Fight against Corruption

The phenomenon of information has become one of the basic characteristics of today's societies ;to the extent that modern societies in our time are called information societies .Access to information is linked to the level of political transparency and the existing system of governance that establishes transparency and accountability in the state ,that raises the efficiency and credibility of the state ,strengthens democracy and participation and raises the knowledge power of the general public to address issues of corruption and violation of human rights ,and supports counter-] corruption [movements with this cognitive power and obtaining information as a right of citizenship, which raises the awareness of citizenship and dignity .

6.1The Right to Information

The freedom to search for information ,the freedom to receive information ,and the freedom to transmit information are not part of a single right in human rights ,as they were mentioned in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights (1966) .The right to information is also directly contained in Article 19.2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted in ,1966 and which came into effect in March ,1976 which says” ,Everyone shall have the right to freedom

of expression ;this right shall include freedom to seek ,receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds ,regardless of frontiers ,either orally ,in writing or in print ,in the form of art ,or through any other media of his choice .“However ,Article 19.3 restricts this freedom and subjects it to some restrictions to be specified by the text of the law and to be necessary ,such as respecting the rights of others or their reputation and also to protect national security ,public order ,public health or public morals.

6.2 Information for Consumer Protection

- Consumer protection is based on four basic rights, which are among the human rights and were declared by John F. Kennedy in the year 1962, namely:
 - The right to safety, aimed at the defense of consumers against injuries caused by products and services;
 - The right to information on the components/ingredients of goods and services;
 - The right to choose between the different goods and services, meaning the prevention of monopoly;
 - The right to be heard, i.e. a consumer’s voice is to be heard, to realize their participation in protecting themselves and protecting society.

In 1985 a United Nations resolution was issued to add four other rights , namely

- The right to have basic needs met;
- Right to compensation and to litigation;
- The right to a safe and healthy environment;
- The right to training and education.

It is worth noting that the right to meet basic needs and in

a safe and healthy environment was mentioned in the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals ,in the first goal ,which is to eradicate poverty ,and in the second goal ,which is the complete elimination of hunger.

7. Domains of Civil Society Action in Combating Corruption

Civil society works in many fields to combat corruption ,the most prominent of which are the following:

7.1 Education

The educational and awareness-raising efforts are carried out in close cooperation with the anti-corruption media and research institutions through the means of knowledge such as lectures ,articles ,seminars and others as they all contribute to mobilizing public opinion ,as is the case in advocacy campaigns in the media and in social and political seminars .In this context ,civil society demands the introduction of human rights in school curricula at all levels of education .The curricula must include sections on transparency and fighting corruption.

7.2 Monitoring and Control

The monitoring and control of corruption is complicated because it is carried out in very crooked and complex ways ,especially when it is carried out at high levels in state agencies and when it is carried out in complex internal and external relations that need accurate monitoring and control of corruption by various methods and in-depth and lasting efforts of specialists and professionals from jurists, economists and informatics experts .These efforts may be costly, especially those that corrupt people penetrate in the monitoring and control process.

7.3 Monitoring and Controlling State Agencies

Among the negative characteristics of the current Sudanese state apparatus is the ' *Shulaliyah*' [buddies' nepotism] and the narrow interests of these blocks of buddies, the absence of integrity and transparency, in addition to the complete loyalty to those who are higher in the career ladder ,especially the ministers and undersecretaries .During the reign of the former regime ,these bodies became subjected to the security services .Rather ,they became their implementation implants inside and outside government agencies .These agencies are completely far from the interests of the people ,which necessitates a complete reform of them through the development of strict ,people-biased legislation and regulations that govern their behavior and made committed to transparency and kept away from personal loyalties and disregarding any clientelist self-affiliated tendencies that subject the services to any party that seeks private interest and the practice of corruption .

Also ,these agencies must be ready to provide the information required by citizens and civil society ,provided that this information does not intersect with national security) in its precise and specific sense ,not the ambiguous misconstruable meaning that some officials in these agencies hide behind ,so that they do not present any information that serves the public interest .(It is necessary for this to be Web-based communication sites where all the information related to these services that help to fight corruption are posted .

Public relations departments must be an outlet for society ,providing it with the information and services necessary to combat corruption. The reports of the Auditor General for the work and performance of these services must be available to the public .Anti-corruption networks ,which monitor and control these services ,can rely on testimonies of trade unionists and loyal workers without exposing them to any damages whatsoever .

7.4 Legal Aid and Advocacy

i. Legal aid

In order for anti-corruption activists in civil society not to turn into victims who are accused of slandering others 'reputation before the courts ,by the actions of the corrupt and corrupting and their lawyers, they must be provided with legal aid ,which comes in two tracks :First of all ,for those whistleblowers seeking to uncover corruption ,in order not to fall into legal pitfalls that hinder their efforts .Secondly, for those who face charges in prosecution offices and courts brought by the corrupt.

The protection of civil society activists and the media in the event that they are exposed to legal accountability for which the corrupt employ elite lawyers to hide their corrupt practices may require legal aid from well-versed and trained jurists to protect them from the various charges that these activists fall under their charge from the corrupt, especially those influential in the various agencies and institutions in administration and the economy ,both public and private .This legal aid often needs clean funding that national and independent civil society organizations cannot provide because they do not have sufficient resources to provide such legal aid .So what to do?

i. Advocacy

Advocacy is a partial change process, part of the total community change process. It is also an organized process for an organized activity to achieve specific goals in a specific period of time ,and it goes through several stages ,including planning ,implementation ,interim and final evaluation .In the war against corruption ,the corrupt and corrupting people may turn civil society activists in the field of human rights and the media ,to become the accused and bring them to trial

on charges of defamation ,in cooperation with the corrupt in the justice system and corrupt lawyers .Therefore ,activists in civil society and honorable lawyers must come to the defense of anti-corruption activists by organizing advocacy campaigns to prevent rendering them' executioners ,'while they are victims of corrupt executioners, and anti-corruption activists must turn to fight the corrupt .One of the most important goals of these campaigns is to mobilize public opinion in seminars ,lectures ,demonstrations and protests ,and the caveats in these activities are to avoid incitement and politicization.

There is a great deal of literature on advocacy that can give guidance in the fight against corruption .As for legal aid ,it is provided to individuals present before courts against the corrupt in transactions of buying corrupt goods ,services that do not match the specifications and contracts signed between two parties ,as well as in the case of illegal contracts.

7.5 Legal Reform and Governance Reform

Legal reform is one of the most important factors in combating corruption and this requires strong cognitive and professional efforts to objectively demand this reform at the various levels of the government system .This is in addition to mobilizing public opinion supporting this reform in strong and broad advocacy campaigns ,the issuance of legislation to combat corruption ,and the establishment of institutions to combat corruption ;in addition to the employment of qualified personnel committed to fighting corruption.

7.6 Corruption Networks Vs Civil Society & Media Networks Fighting Corruption

The practice of corruption takes place in complex networks formed on the basis of the levels of different agencies and institutions in the state

and the private sector, internally and externally, and this fact clarifies criminal mafia networks. To fight these networks, of civil society and media networks, and anti-corruption agencies are required to uncover these corrupt networks in all its details and the actors involved in it with high professionalism, especially since the networks of corruption may resort to violence and physical liquidations when they are cornered up.

Anti-corruption networks must be well-organized ,manned by civil society activists and the media ,because fighting corruption networks cannot be successful and accomplished without close cooperation between individuals and anti-corruption organizations

8. Sudanese Civil Society and the Fight against Corruption

Consumer issues began to pop up in global public opinion since the 1950s and 1960s, when Kennedy announced the Four Consumer Rights.

Then began to specialize in the division of labor and the separation of consumption and production ,such as the difference between farmers and crafts .In the event that consumption ,production and consumer and producer are identical ,there is no need to control the product ,as regulation is subjective because the producer and the consumer are the watchdogs of goods.

With the scientific and technical revolutions that led to the separation of the consumer from the producer and even becoming far apart at the geographical level) e.g .in the case of agricultural production in the countryside and consumption in cities by urban residents and industrial workers ,(therefore it has become imperative that control over products is carried out by actors other than the producers. However ,in medieval times ,there were craftsmen's associations

that monitored the quality of their production and guard against the intrusion of foreign bodies into these crafts ,affecting the craftsmen’s reputation and keeping them from competing with others outside their organizations.

In advanced stages of development ,the state began to intervene in the issue of specifications of goods and services by imposing specific standards and measures for commodities .Industrial development also began to affect urban planning ,separation appeared between industrial and residential areas ,and markets appeared in separate areas ,thus absenting the direct link between producers and consumers ,and as a result ,consumer-imposed control of the product has emerged .

In recent decades ,associations for consumer protection and combating corruption have been formed in all countries ,and the United Nations has also focused on fighting corruption ,as the UN declared the International Year for Fighting Corruption in] 1999 sic,[this show of interest included the recovery of funds looted from weak countries in the Third World.

8.1 Sudanese Society for Consumer Protection

The division of labor in Sudan was and still is very weak .Rather, predominantly in the countryside ,conformity between the producer and the consumer is the rule .The division of labor in Sudan did not advance clearly except with the entry of colonialism at the beginning of the last century ,and specialization continued with the development of society and the effects of the scientific and technical revolutions in the advanced world .The importance of consumer issues was demonstrated in the1970 s and of the1980 s and as a result, the Consumer Protection Association was established in .1997 It was formed out of academics and university professors ,members of

the Environmental Protection Society, due to the interference between the two fields) consumer protection and environmental protection. (The work of the Association at the outset was in a narrow range, away from the reality of the average citizen. It then began to expand its scope of work through partnerships with some organizations such as Friedrich Ebert, by organizing its activities in the markets and city outskirts and providing seminars and lectures, which gained them a mass momentum, especially with the entry of some corrupt and expired consumer goods, without control, from the Gulf countries.

In the year, 2001 the Sudanese Standards Metrology Organization (SSMO) began to realize the important role of this Association in raising consumer awareness, through the efforts of its General Manager, the late Abdel Qader Mohamed Abdel Qader. SSMO began to provide some logistical assistance to the Association, such as allocating office space for it in the SSMO premises, and involving the Association's membership in issues related to consumer protection. Also, members of the Association were appointed in the technical committees of SSMO. This was a quantum leap in cooperation between the Association and a technical institution in the state.

In, 2003 a new Association [committee was formed, which included highly specialized and knowledgeable elements, which strengthened the Association's transition from elitist work to mass action, and branches of the association were formed in some neighborhoods in the capital city and in the various states of Sudan.

The year 2005 represented a tremendous breakthrough for the Association as it organized the Arab Consumer Forum in Sudan, and this forum was held with great success and accuracy in organizing and preparing scientific papers that were a real breakthrough in voluntary work. This conference cemented the relationship between the various

state agencies and the Association ,and the relationship between the Association and SSMO will be further cemented after the success of this conference .Broad partnerships have also been established with voluntary organizations] NGOs ,(especially the Sudanese Environment Conservation Society ,in defending consumer rights and environmental rights] sic ,(and the Association regularly participated in regional and global conferences ,and its general secretary has become a member of the World Consumer Organization ,which confirms the success of the Association at this stage and later .It was involved in a lot of decision-making related to consumer issues by participating in periodic forums of the Ministry of Industry and Trade and SSMO .During this period ,the Association had great successes ,an example of which was the establishment of the Consumer Protection Prosecutor’s Office in ,2001 and a judicial circuit specialized ,devoted to consumer protection ,was established.

The SSMO adopted the Association’s proposal to form the National Committee for Consumer Affairs ,which included a number of civil society organizations and relevant government institutions.

8.2 Sudanese Environment Conservation Society (SECS)

SECS was formed in the years 1976-1977 by academics at the University of Khartoum in the wake of the drought and desertification wave at the end of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970 s in Africa. It was an elitist organization that did not expand in the Sudanese society ,compared to the expansion of natural disasters and civil wars in the country until recently .Environmental awareness was very weak despite the famines ,drought and desertification that struck Sudan ,the desert encroachment which at that time reached 15 km]per annum [?due to natural disasters and human activity .Despite that ,environmental disasters did not meet the attention of state

institutions or the Sudanese public opinion ,so the establishment of SECS was a glimmer of hope in this catastrophic development .

In its beginnings ,the Society did not garner attention except in academic circles ,but it also received ridicule and scorn at times ,and was accused of transmitting European concepts to Sudanese society. At the end of the 1970 s and the beginning of the 1980 s ,the disaster of drought ,desertification and famine struck the African continent, displacing hundreds of thousands of Sudanese from afflicted rural areas to cities .A location deserves mentioning :the village of *el Miwailih* (west of Omdurman ,(which became a symbol of this disaster and the impact of these catastrophic events.Show of concern for the environment began locally and internationally ,and the term ' sustainable development 'appeared in 1986 in the well-known book entitled *Our Common Future* .An important period in the history of SECS began in cooperating with foreign voluntary organizations] INGOs ,[especially German ones ,as a result of the spread of the Green Movement in Germany .Partnerships grew between the SECS and the Hans Seidel and Friedrich Ebert Foundation ,and within the framework of these partnerships ,SECS organized ,at the beginning of the Third Democracy ,training courses for political parties ,journalists ,teachers and administrative officers .A sectoral understanding prevailed in its work at that time ,according to the specialization and qualifications of the elites who had established the Society .Training was based on this sectoral approach ,to include water ,forests ,rangelands ,wild animals and livestock .In the mid-1980s ,a holistic ,integrated and comprehensive understanding of environmental work crystallized by presenting issues of sustainable development ,environmental legislation and waste of various kinds)the book" :*Our Common Acceptance*» » Sustainable Development(“

Environmental awareness began to spread ,and colleges and

departments of environment were formed in a number of universities, and in the 1990s, agencies were formed in the state to protect the environment, including the Supreme Council for Environment and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Environment, the Environment Protection Prosecutor's Office and the Environment Court.

In 1997, SECS, the Supreme Council for the Environment and Natural Resources and Friedrich Ebert presented the National Plan for Environmental Action, based on a holistic and integrated understanding. The phenomenon of climate change at the end of the twentieth century raised questions about the responsibility for climate change and solutions. In this context came an analysis of environmental corruption and environmental justice.

SECS responded to the December 2019 revolution and to its slogan of 'freedom, peace and justice.' It held a forum "The Fifth Transition" to discuss the slogan of the revolution and its relationship with environmental issues. Hence the debate was renewed on environmental peace, environmental justice and environmental corruption. Faculties and departments of the environment churned many graduates as volunteers in SECS who participated in the Fifth Transition Forum.

8.3 The Sudanese Center for Peace and Development (Khartoum)

There were appreciated efforts by the National Center for Peace and Development in Khartoum, in cooperation with international organizations in organizing awareness-raising activities on the harms of corruption and its negative effects on development since 2004. The Center carried out many important activities with the participation of some foreign organizations [INGOs] and many well-known personalities, from among politicians and academics, participated in those activities. These efforts continued to draft a strategy to

combat corruption ,as well as starting the formation of the Sudanese Transparency Organization .However ,these efforts did not develop into a national campaign to combat corruption ,perhaps due to the state’srepressive policies undertheoldregime .

8.4 Sudanese Transparency Organization

The Sudanese Transparency Organization was registered in 2008 with the Voluntary Work Commission] perhaps the Humanitarian Aid Commission)HAC [(and commenced action in .2014 The Organization works to establish partnerships with other civil society organizations and the government to enhance transparency .Among its objectives is to educate and enhance the capacity of civil society to monitor and measure the extent of reform efforts .It also monitors the impact of corruption on development .Also ,it conducts research and analysis to measure the effects of corruption and adopts a dialogue approach in its awareness-raising work .One of the telecommunications companies filed a police report against the president of the organization ,Dr el Tayeb Mukhtar ,on 19 February ,2019 but the company came short of going to court ,while he tried to follow up the report to reach the court to reveal the company’s corruption.

9. Recommendations

This paper concludes with a summary that has been formulated in recommendations to help the Democracy First Organization in its action to fight corruption.

The fight against corruption is a complex process ,so the role of civil society organizations in this is complicated as much as the complexity of the process of corruption carried out by the corrupt and the corrupting at the expense of the general public .Therefore ,civil society organizations must carefully draft their strategy to combat corruption in the various components of this strategy ,including training ,accountability and monitoring ,legal aid and organizing advocacy campaigns and proposing the necessary legislation for institutions specialized in fighting corruption.

In addition ,close cooperation between civil society organizations, according to the specialization of these organizations ,is a must ,and cooperation between these organizations) and their networks (with institutions and workers combating corruption is imperative ,too.

Recommendations:

1. To intensively educate civil society activists in the field of fighting corruption;
2. To focus on young people and students of both sexes in anti-corruption campaigns;
3. To support legal cadres and qualify them to join anti-corruption legal aid institutions and to encourage them to put in place the necessary legislation for this;
4. To form networks of civil society organizations acting against corruption according to their specialization. Such as “education, legal aid, monitoring etc;
5. To cooperate with media professionals to spread a culture of fighting corruption and to organize specialized workshops for media professionals in combating corruption in the various fields mentioned in this paper;
6. There are proposals to develop human rights curricula in schools and universities. Curricula may be added to these, focusing on combating corruption and consumer rights as part of human rights. Curricula for the protection of the environment in educational institutions should include issues of environmental corruption, environmental justice and environmental rights in general;
7. To issue training manuals in various fields to combat corruption and build the capabilities of trainers in this field;
8. To ensure close cooperation with the Office of the Auditor General in publishing the office’s reports to educate the

masses and the popular mobilization to fight corruption on the basis of these reports.

9. This paper can become training material in fighting corruption, along with the other papers presented in the workshops.

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